IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA

Case No. 1:22-cv-24066-KMM

GRACE, INC., *et al*.,

Plaintiffs,

v.

CITY OF MIAMI,

Defendant.
_____/

NOTICE OF FILING EXHIBITS IN SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION

Plaintiffs give notice of filing the attached exhibits in support of their Motion for Preliminary Injunction:

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Respectfully submitted this 10th day of February, 2023,

/s/ Nicholas L.V. Warren

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Counsel for Plaintiffs

Resolution 22-131 and Ex. 1 Thereto

Mar. 24, 2022

City of Miami

Resolution R-22-0131

Legislation

City Hall
3500 Pan American Drive
Miami, FL 33133
www.miamigov.com

File Number: 11751 **Final Action Date: 3/24/2022**

A RESOLUTION OF THE MIAMI CITY COMMISSION, WITH ATTACHMENT(S), PROVIDING THE NEW JURISDICTIONAL BOUNDARIES OF THE CITY COMMISSION DISTRICTS FOLLOWING THE RESULTS OF THE 2020 UNITED STATES CENSUS; OFFICIALLY DELINEATING THE BOUNDARIES OF EACH DISTRICT AS SET FORTH IN "EXHIBIT 1," ATTACHED AND INCORPORATED; MAKING FINDINGS; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, the voters of the City of Miami ("City") adopted a Charter Amendment on September 4, 1997, providing for a non-voting Executive Mayor elected City-wide, and five (5) City Commissioners elected from districts; and

WHEREAS, the City Commission adopted Resolution No. 97-495 providing for the jurisdictional boundaries of the City Commission Districts; and

WHEREAS, on May 8, 2003, the City reapportioned district boundaries in Resolution No. 03-0448 following the results of the 2000 Census; and

WHEREAS, on May 23, 2013, the City reapportioned district boundaries in Resolution No. R-13-0208 following the results of the 2010 Census; and

WHEREAS, on or about September 30, 2021, the United States Census bureau released the results of the 2020 decennial Census; and

WHEREAS, the City Commission retained the services of a professional redistricting consultant to provide redistricting advice to the City; and

WHEREAS, the results of the 2020 Census show that in 2020, the population of the City had grown to 442,241, an increase of 42,752 or 10.7 percent and that the growth has not been uniform across all five of the City's Commission districts; and

WHEREAS, the 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution as interpreted by federal case law requires “substantial equality” of population among single member districts and a review of the Census data shows that the current plan is malapportioned and cannot be used for subsequent elections; and

WHEREAS, Section 2, 52 U.S.C. § 10301 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 (the “Voting Rights Act”), is a permanent nationwide prohibition on voting practices that discriminate on the basis of race, color, or membership in a language minority group (as defined in Sections 4(f)(2) and 14(c)(3) of the Act, 52 U.S.C. §§ 10303(f)(2),

10310(c)(3)) and prohibits both voting practices that result in citizens being denied equal access to the political process on account of race, color, or membership in a language minority group, and voting practices adopted or maintained for the purpose of discriminating on those bases; and

WHEREAS, presently, the district with the largest population, District 2, has 116,742 persons, and is 28,364 persons above the ideal population for each district and District 3, has 79,309 residents, which is 9,069 below the ideal population. Taken together, that 37,433 person variance represents a total deviation of 42.35% from the ideal; far above what is allowed by the U.S. Constitution as interpreted by federal case-law and thus, the current plan is malapportioned and cannot be used for subsequent elections; and

WHEREAS, the Supreme Court observed in *Reynolds v. Sims*, 377 U.S. 533 (1964), that all that is necessary when drafting state legislative districts is achieving "substantial equality of population among the various districts." The phrase "substantial equality of population" has come to generally mean that a legislative or local government plan will not be held to violate the Equal Protection clause if the overall deviation between the smallest and largest district is less than 10%. In *Avery v. Midland County*, 390 U.S. 474 (1968), the United States Supreme Court applied the Reynolds decision to local governments; and

WHEREAS, the City Commission directed that the reapportionment process include publicly conducted meetings and workshops on the subject of City Commission Redistricting to apprise the public of the potential district boundary changes and for public input and participation; and

WHEREAS, the City's redistricting consultant analyzed the polarized voting patterns in the City and further determined that the three factors enunciated in the case of *Thornburg v. Gingles, 478 U.S. 30 (1986)*, were evident; and

WHEREAS, the City Commission held six (6) publicly noticed City Commission meetings to discuss the redistricting process on November 18, 2022, December 9, 2020, February 7, 2022, February 25, 2022, March 11, 2022, and March 24, 2022 at City Hall, 3500 Pan American Drive, Miami, Florida; and

WHEREAS, on December 9, 2020, the City Commission directed that the following redistricting criteria be used in developing a new plan and their order of importance:

Achieve substantial equality as opposed to mathematical equality in order to accommodate redistricting criteria (overall deviation of 10% or less);

Maintain the core of existing districts and configuration;

Voter cohesion; and

Preserve traditional Neighborhoods and communities of interest together when feasible; and

WHEREAS, on February 7, 2022, the City's redistricting consultant presented a Preliminary Plan for the City Commission's consideration; and

WHEREAS, after hearing from the public and discussing the Preliminary Plan, the City Commission requested additional changes thereto; and

WHEREAS, at that same meeting the City Commission voted to direct the redistricting consultant to use population in District 2 which is South of US 1 to equalize population of surrounding districts as may be necessary; and

WHEREAS, on February 25, 2022, the redistricting consultant presented a Revised Redistricting Plan for the City Commission's consideration; and

WHEREAS, after hearing from the public and discussing the Revised Plan, the City Commission voted to utilize the Revised Plan as the Base Plan for consideration of additional changes or amendments; and

WHEREAS, at that same meeting the City Commission deferred consideration of the Base Plan to the March 11, 2022, special meeting of the Commission in order to have time to conduct Community meetings in all five Districts and obtain additional public input; and

WHEREAS, on March 11, 2022, the City Commission set another special meeting to discuss redistricting; and

WHEREAS, after hearing from the public at the March 11, 2022, meeting and discussing the Base Plan, the City Commission directed the redistricting consultant to meet with each Commissioner individually and develop any amendments a Commissioner would like to propose to the Base Plan; and

WHEREAS, on March 24, 2022, at a Special City Commission meeting, the redistricting consultant presented the Base Plan along with proposed alternatives sponsored by Commissioners; and

WHEREAS, after hearing from the public, the City Commission debated the different Plans and ultimately voted to adopt the Base Plan with one amendment of an area that did not include population; and

WHEREAS, the demographics of the city are as follow*:* approximately 70% of the population is Hispanic, approximately 16.3% of the population is black, and approximately 11.9% of the population is non-Hispanic white; and

WHEREAS, the Base Plan provides for 3 majority Hispanic districts, one majority African American district, and one competitive district with approximately 37% white

non-Hispanic population, approximately 7.5% black population, and roughly 48.7% Hispanic population; and

WHEREAS, the Base Plan allows the City' s constituent minority groups an equal opportunity to elect a candidate of their choice, satisfying the demands of the Voting Rights Act; and

WHEREAS, the base Plan achieves substantial equality of population among the districts; and

WHEREAS, the minor deviations from the ideal population of each district are based on rational City objectives, including preserving majority/minority districts, maintaining the core of existing districts to avoid voter confusion, and minimizing to the extent practical the movement of population south of US 1 to adjoining districts; and

WHEREAS, the Plan is legally sound, meets the prime directive that the plan should abide by the Constitution and the Voting Rights Act, and also substantially meets each of the other adopted redistricting criteria;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF MIAMI, FLORIDA:

Section 1. The recitals and findings contained in the Preamble to this Resolution are adopted by reference and incorporated as fully set forth in this Section and represent findings of the City Commission.

Section 2. The City delineates the jurisdictional boundaries of each of the five (5) delineated City Commission districts, as set forth in "Exhibit 1", attached and incorporated. These election districts shall be applicable for all purposes, including but not limited to, any election of City Commissioners, following the effective date of this resolution.

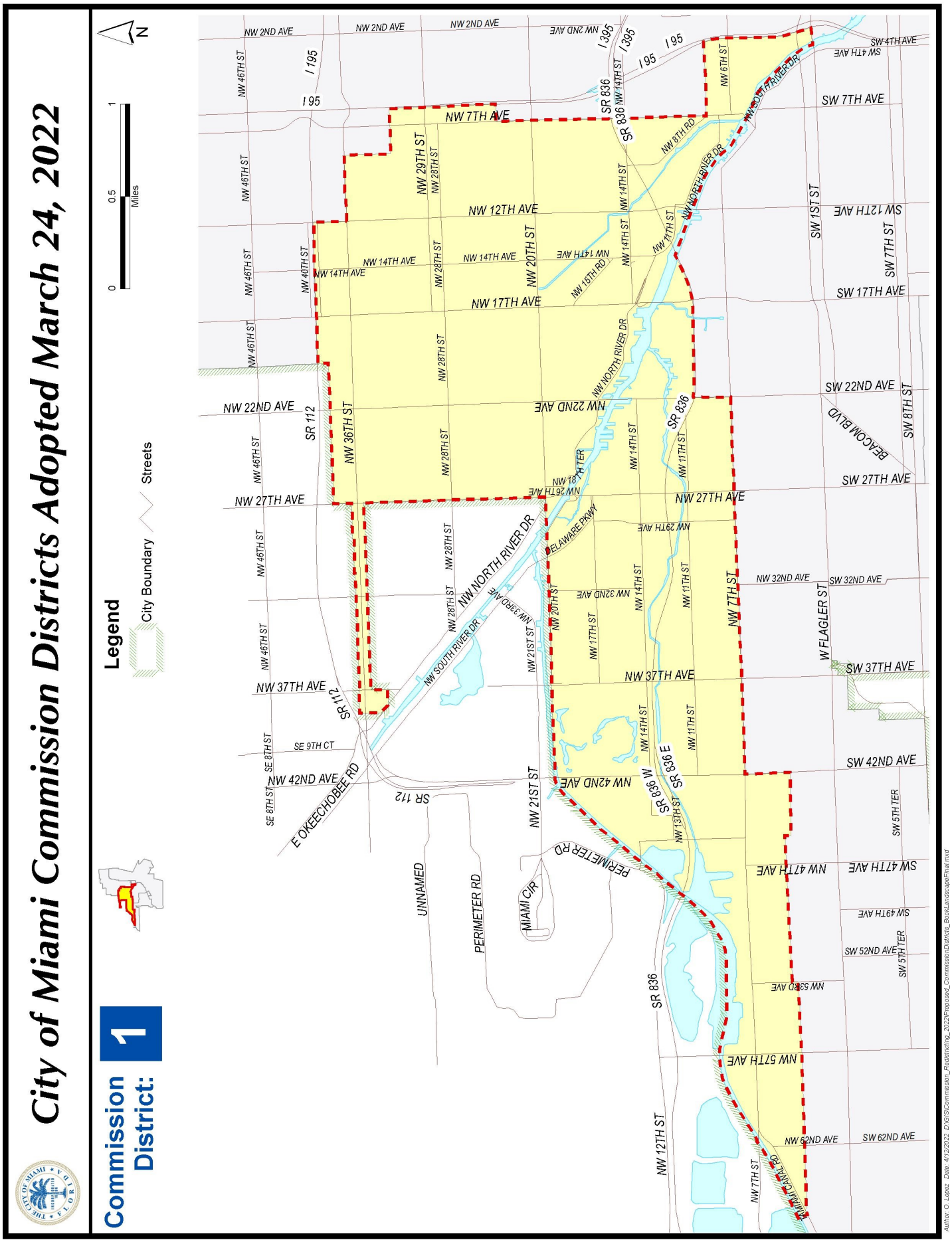
Section 3. This Resolution shall become effective immediately upon adoption and signature by the Mayor.[1]

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND CORRECTNESS:

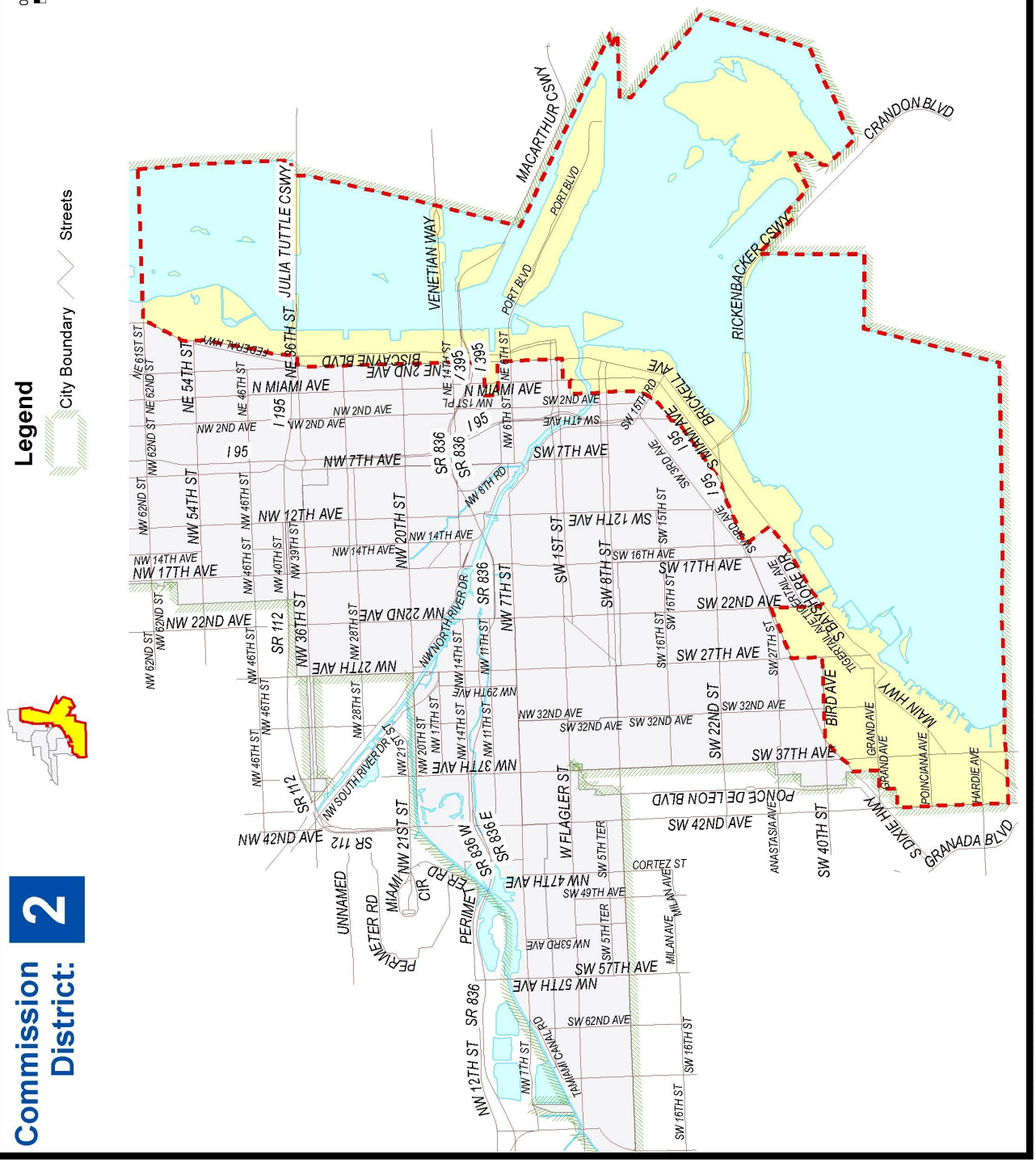
Victoria Méndez, City Attorney 4/19/2022

[1] If the Mayor does not sign this Resolution, it shall become effective at the end of ten (10) calendar days from the date it was passed and adopted. If the Mayor vetoes this Resolution, it shall become effective immediately upon override of the veto by the City Commission.

City of Miami Commission Districts Adopted March 24, 2022



City of Miami Commission Districts Adopted March 24, 2022



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City of Miami Commission Districts Adopted March 24, 2022

Commission District: 3

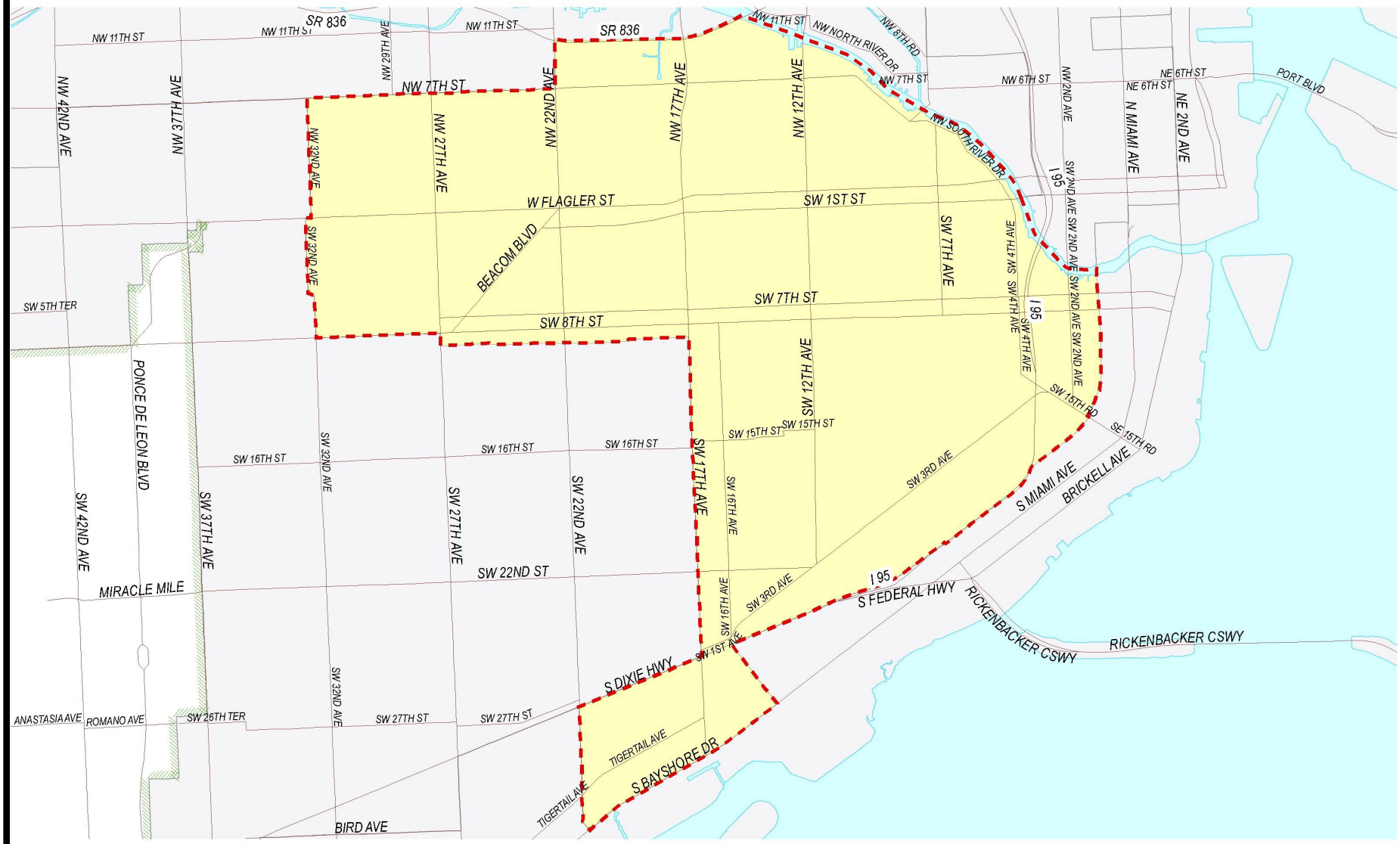
Legend

City Boundary

Streets

0 0.5 1
Miles

N



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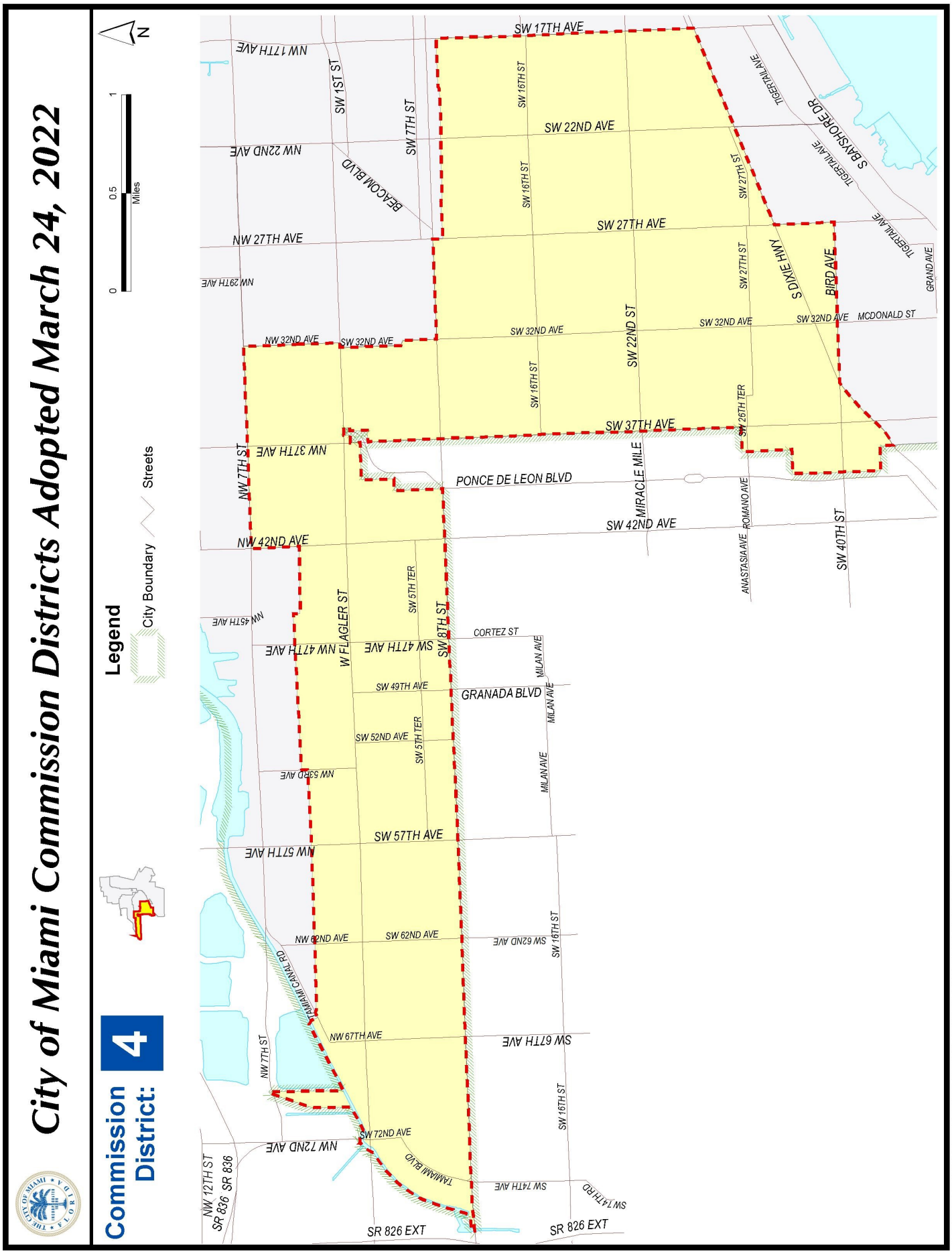

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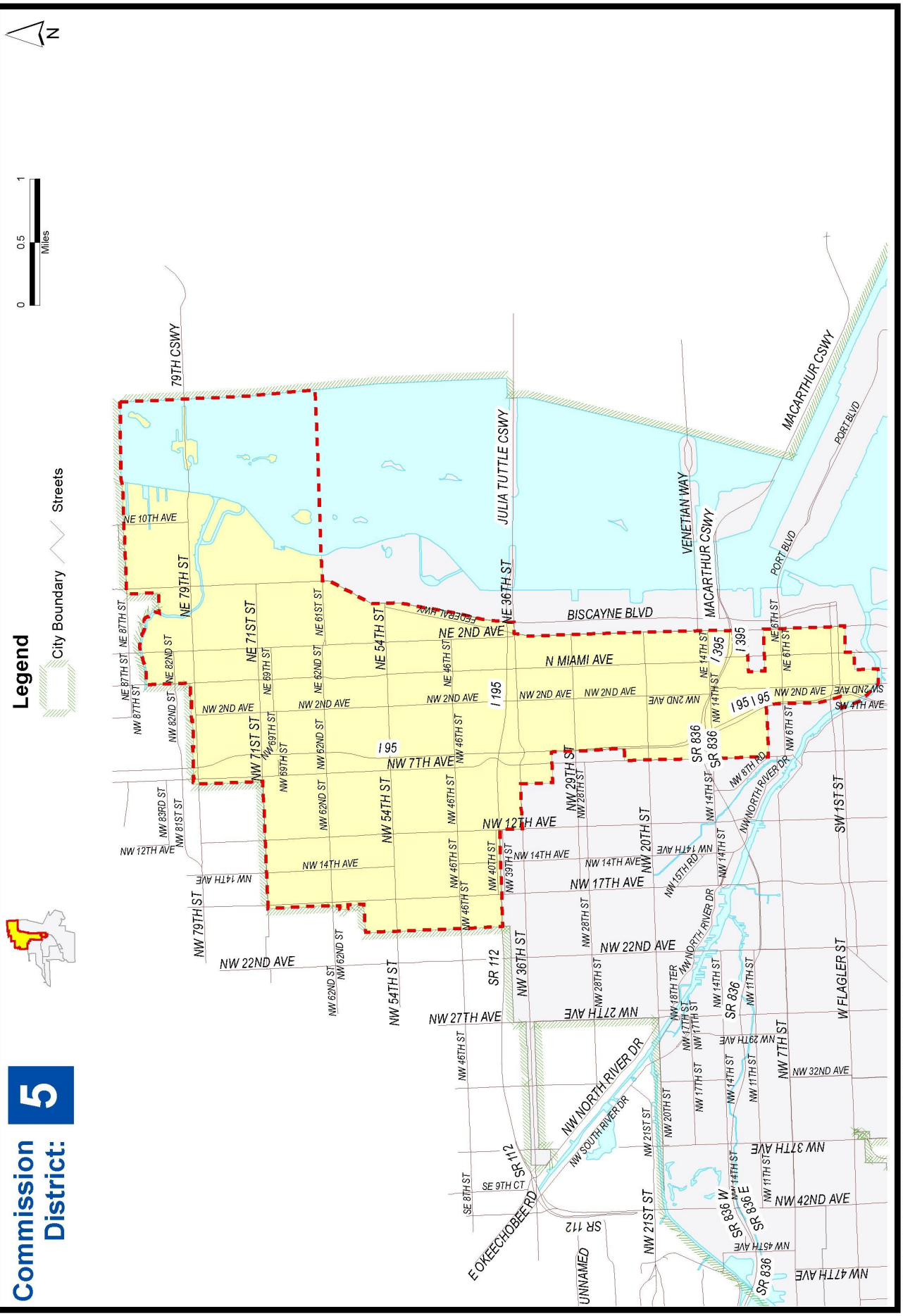
City of Miami Commission Districts Adopted March 24, 2022



Master Report for Resolution 22-131

Apr. 20, 2022

City of Miami

Master Report

City Hall
3500 Pan American Drive
Miami, FL 33133
www.miamigov.com

Enactment Number: R-22-0131

File Number: 11751 **File Type:** Resolution **Status:** **ADOPTED**

Revision: **Controlling Body:** City Commission

File Name: Redistricting - Adoption of New City Commission District Boundaries **Introduced:** 3/25/2022

Requesting Dept: City Commission **Final Action Date:** 3/24/2022

Title: A RESOLUTION OF THE MIAMI CITY COMMISSION, WITH ATTACHMENT(S), PROVIDING THE NEW JURISDICTIONAL BOUNDARIES OF THE CITY COMMISSION DISTRICTS FOLLOWING THE RESULTS OF THE 2020 UNITED STATES CENSUS; OFFICIALLY DELINEATING THE BOUNDARIES OF EACH DISTRICT AS SET FORTH IN "EXHIBIT 1," ATTACHED AND INCORPORATED; MAKING FINDINGS; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

Notes:

Links:

Attachments: 11751 Exhibit 1 (PDF)

History of Legislative File:

Revision:	Acting Body:	Date:	Action:	Result:
	City Commission	3/24/2022	Meeting	Completed
	City Commission	3/24/2022	ADOPTED	Passed
	Mayor's Office	4/3/2022	Unsigned by the Mayor	Completed
	City Clerk's Office	4/3/2022	Signed and Attested by the City Clerk	Completed
	Victoria Méndez	4/19/2022	Approved Form and Correctness	Completed
	City Clerk's Office	4/19/2022	Rendered	Completed

11/18/21 Slide Presentation

Miguel De Grandy, *Redistricting the City of Miami*,
Nov. 18, 2021

Submitted into the public
record for item(s) DI. 1
on 11/18/21. City Clerk

REDISTRICTING THE CITY OF MIAMI

10978 Submittal - Miguel de Grandy - powerPoint presentation

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Submitted into the public
record for item(s) DI. 7
on 11/18/21. City Clerk

Census data

- 2010 total population was 399,489
- 2020 population is 442,241
- Increase of 42,752 residents or 10.7% increase in population.

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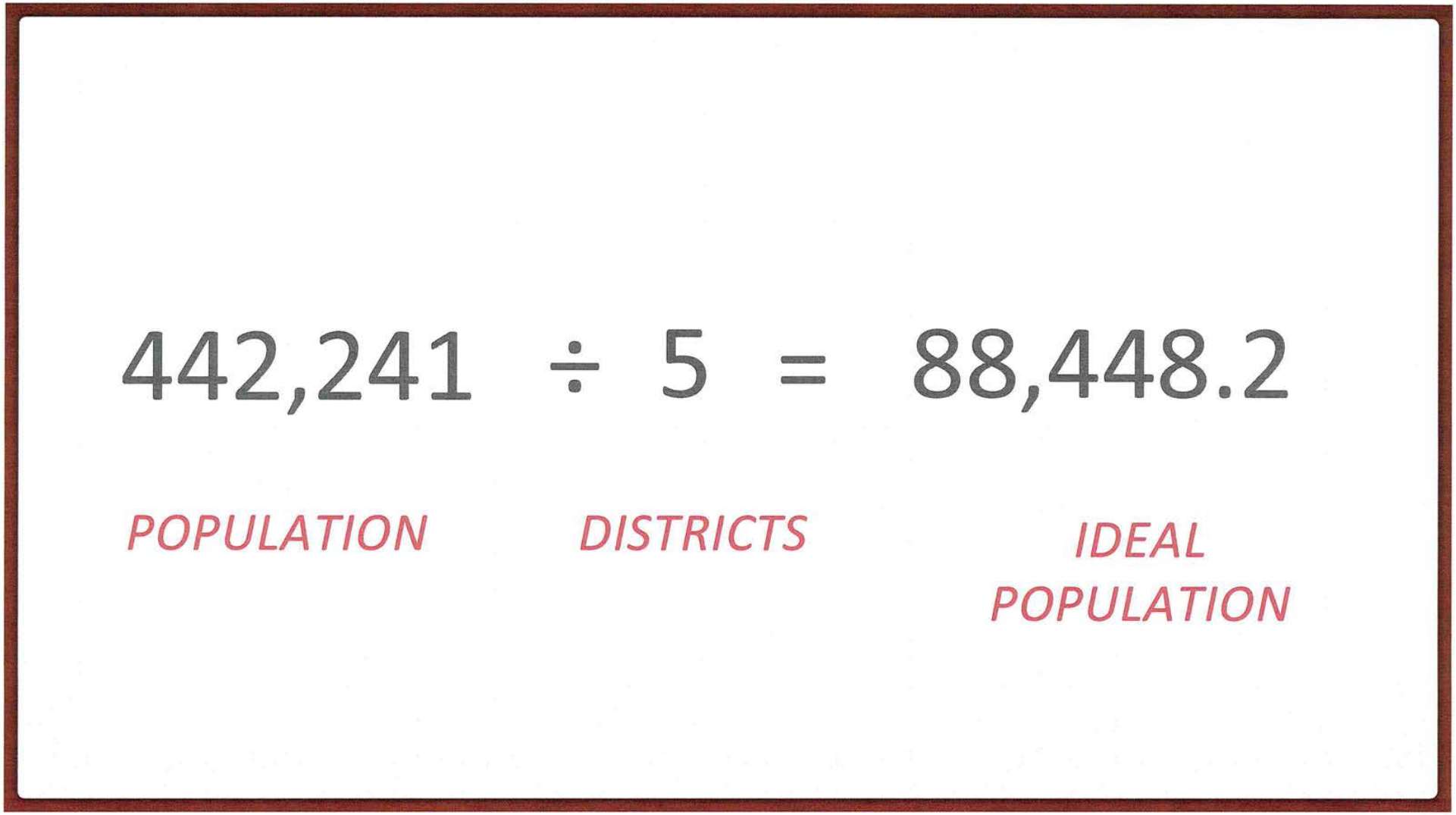
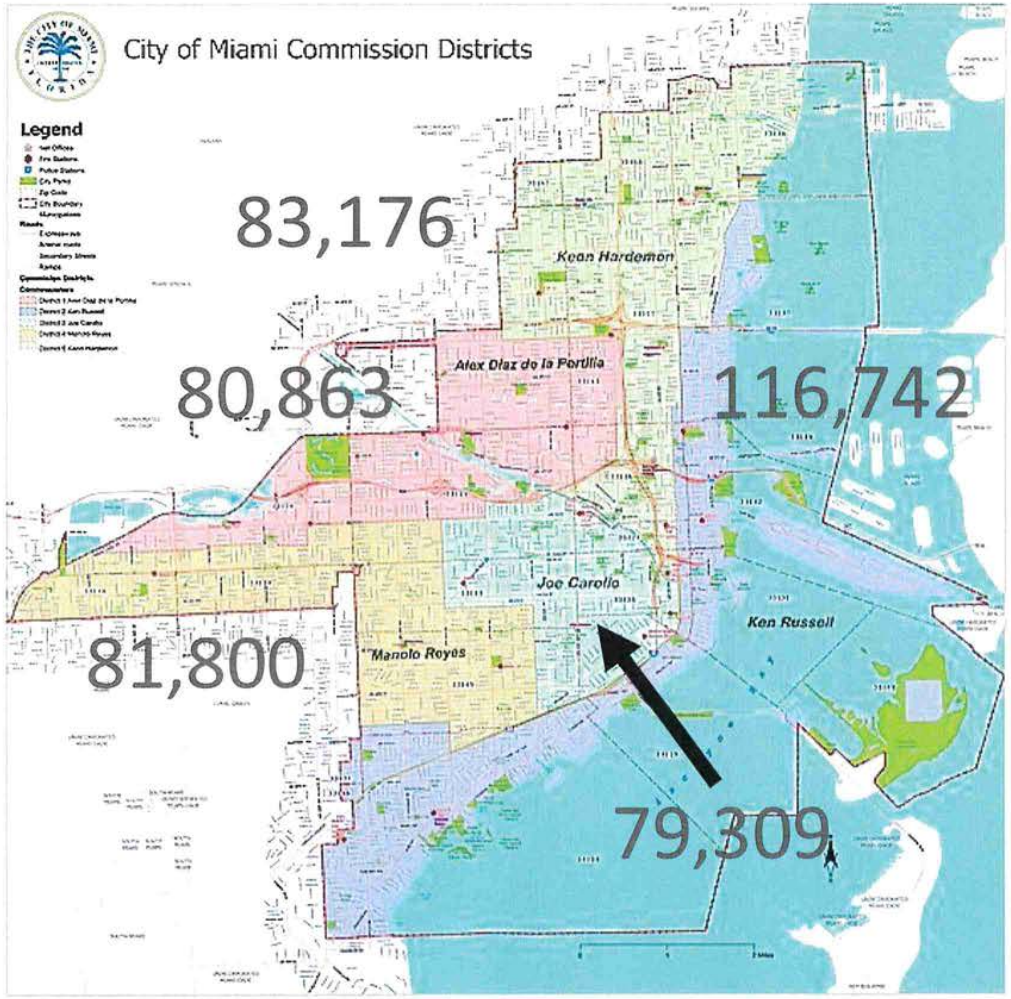
Submitted into the public record for item(s) PI. 1 on 11/18/2024. City Clerk



Case 1:22-cv-24066-KMM Document 24-3 Entered on FLSD Docket 02/10/2023 Page 4 of 18

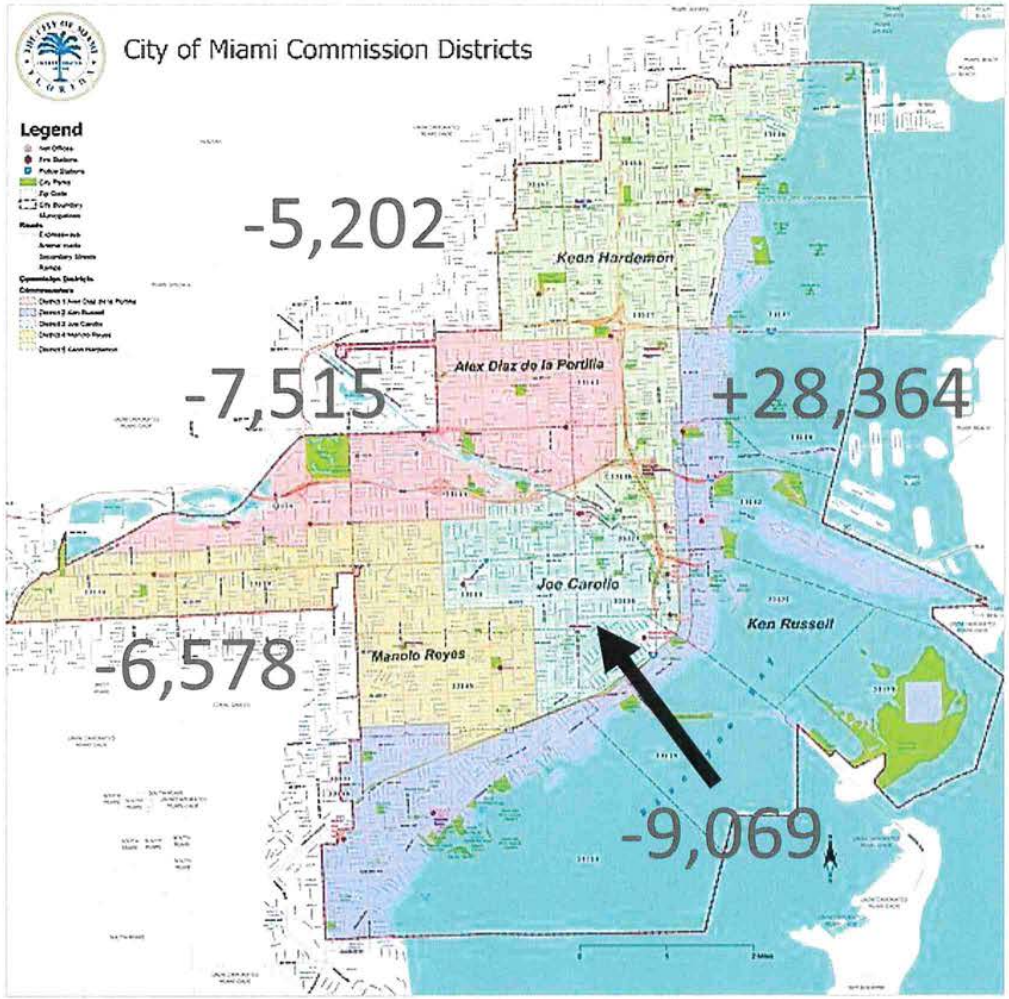
Submitted into the public record for item(s) DI. 7 on 11/18/21. City Clerk



2020 population of each District

Case 1:22-cv-24066-KMM Document 24-3 Entered on FLSD Docket 02/10/2023 Page 5 of 18

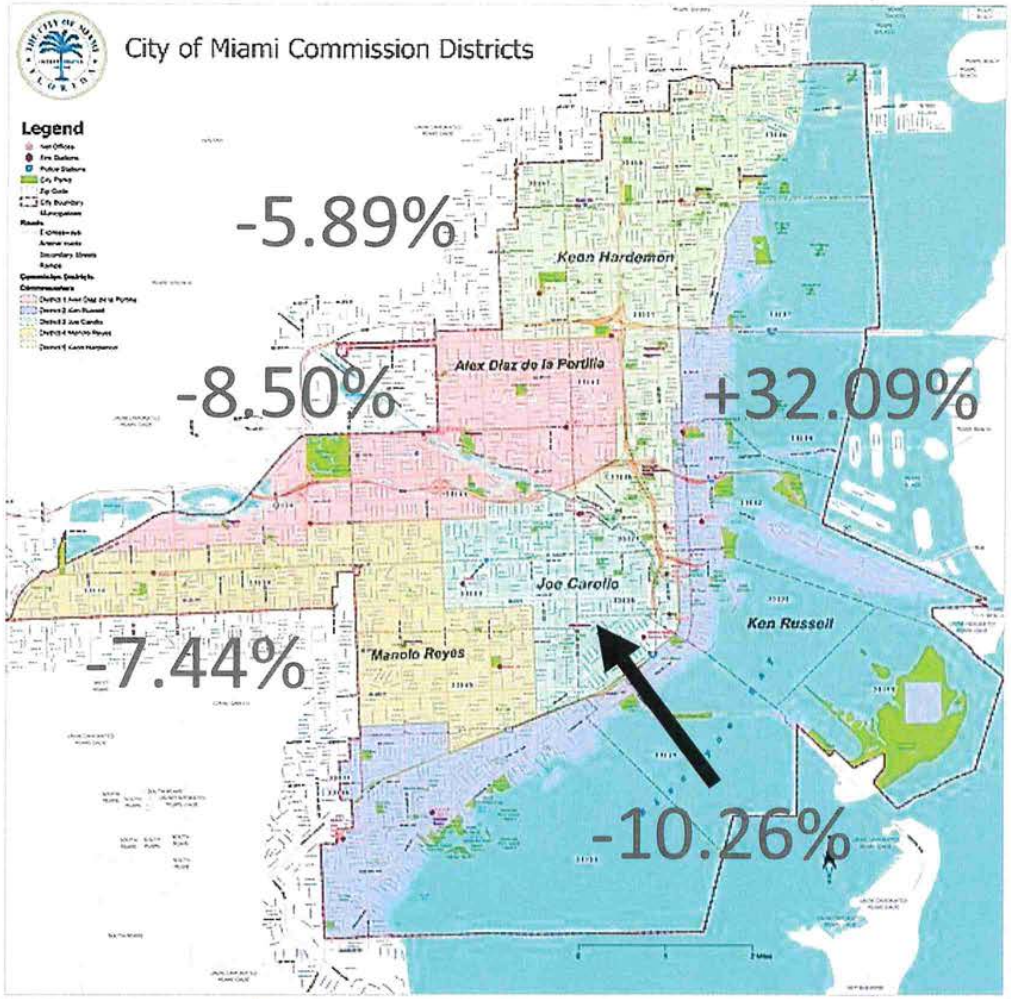
Submitted into the public
record for item(s) PI. 1
on 11/18/21. City Clerk



Deviation from the ideal in each District

Case 1:22-cv-24066-KMM Document 24-3 Entered on FLSD Docket 02/10/2023 Page 6 of 18

Submitted into the public record for item(s) DI. 1 on 11/18/21. City Clerk



% Deviation from the ideal in each District

Case 1:22-cv-24066-KMM Document 24-3 Entered on FLSD Docket 02/10/2023 Page 7 of 18

Submitted into the public
record for item(s) DI. 1
on 11/18/21. City Clerk

TOTAL DEVIATION OF THE CURRENT PLAN

32.09% Over - District 2

\+ 10.26% Under- District 3

42.35% Total Deviation

Case 1:22-cv-24066-KMM Document 24-3 Entered on FLSD Docket 02/10/2023 Page 8 of 18

Submitted into the public
record for item(s) DI. 1
on 11/18/21. City Clerk

FEDERAL COURTS HAVE LIMITED TOTAL DEVIATION OF A LOCAL PLAN TO 10%

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Submitted into the public record for item(s) DI. 1 on 11/18/24. City Clerk

FEDERAL COURTS HAVE LIMITED TOTAL DEVIATION OF A LOCAL PLAN TO 10%

PRESENT PLAN WITH 42.35% DEVIATION WOULD BE STRUCK DOWN

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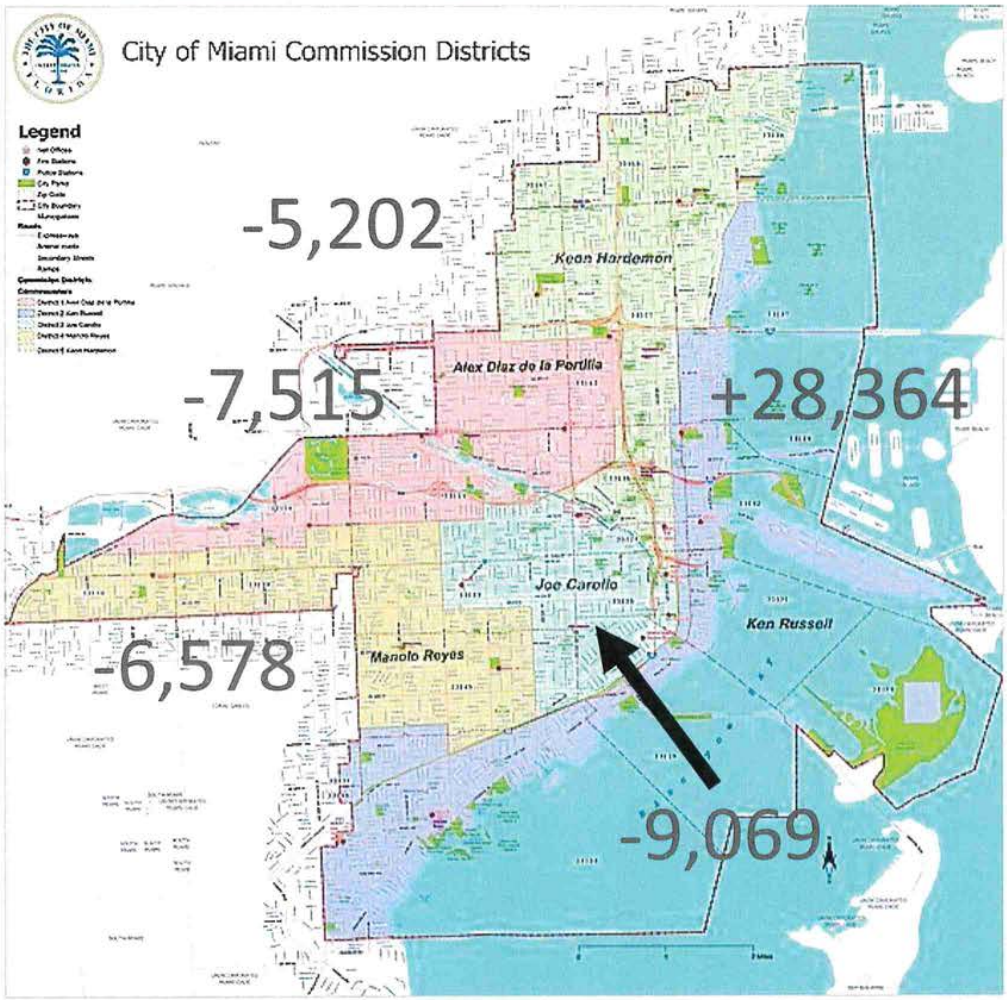
Submitted into the public
record for item(s) OF. 1
on 11/18/21. City Clerk



TASK:
CHANGE EXISTING BOUNDARIES IN ORDER TO RE-BALANCE POPULATION

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Submitted into the public record for item(s) NT-1 on 11/18/22. City Clerk

THE VOTING RIGHTS ACT OF 1965

- Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 prohibits voting practices or procedures that discriminate on the basis of race, color, or membership in one of the language minority groups
- This can include the use of redistricting to pack protected minorities into fewer districts than they could form the majority in (PACKING)
- Or splitting compact minority population between districts to lessen the number they could form a majority in (CRACKING)

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Submitted into the public
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VOTING RIGHTS ACT THRESHOLD

- A protected minority group must be large enough and compact enough to comprise a majority in a single-member district
- Minority voters must be politically cohesive
- The majority must usually vote as a bloc to thwart the election of the minority preferred candidate

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Submitted into the public record for item(s) DI. 1 on 11/18/24. City Clerk

2020 REDISTRICTING ANALYSIS

- The black population in the District 5 area is relatively compact.
- Voting analysis shows that Black voters are still politically cohesive
- Voting analysis also shows that Non-Black voters still prefer different candidates than Black voters.

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Submitted into the public record for item(s) DT-1 on 11/18/22. City Clerk

PRIME DIRECTIVES

- Comply with the requirements of the U.S. Constitution to achieve substantial population equality among districts.
- Comply with the Federal Voting Rights Act.
- Comply with the 14th Amendment (race conscious, but not race driven)

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Submitted into the public
record for item(s) DF. 1
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TRADITIONAL REDISTRICTING CRITERIA

- Compactness (a measure of a district's geometric shape)
- Contiguity (all parts of the district must be connected)
- Preserving communities of interest (single-family residential, high-density residential areas, traditional neighborhoods, business districts, coastal or environmentally sensitive areas, etc.)
- Preserving the cores of prior districts (to provide continuity of representation and avoid voter confusion)
- Use of man made or natural boundaries when feasible (a river, a major expressway, major roads such as section lines, roads, or the boundaries of traditional neighborhoods)
- Any other non racial or ethnic rational or important city interest.

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Submitted into the public
record for item(s) DI. 7
on 11/8/21. City Clerk

COMMISSION'S POLICY DIRECTION

- Mathematical equality or "substantial equality"?
- Determine what Traditional Redistricting principles to employ
- Provide guidance on how it wishes the these Traditional Redistricting Criteria to be balanced.
- For instance, emphasizing compactness could mean the creation of districts that may not respect the core of existing districts.

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Submitted into the public record for item(s) DI. 1 on 11/18/21. City Clerk

COMMISSION'S POLICY DIRECTION

- Policy direction regarding public hearings.
- **Before the plan is developed, or when the draft plan is presented for the Commission's consideration in a public meeting?**
- Delay in release of Census data has impacted the timeline.
- Division of Elections needs to re-precinct for County's 2022 election. Requested completion of plan by end of February 2022.

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2/7/22 Slide Presentation

Miguel De Grandy & Stephen Cody,
***Preliminary Redistricting Plan for the City of Miami Commission Single Member Districts*,**
Feb. 7, 2022

Preliminary Redistricting Plan for the City of Miami Commission Single Member Districts

Presentation by Miguel A. DeGrandy, Esq., Holland & Knight and Stephen Cody, J.D.

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Prime Directive

Comply with the U.S. Constitution and the Voting Rights Act

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Traditional Redistricting Criteria Employed

Maintain the core of existing districts to avoid voter confusion

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Traditional Redistricting Criteria Employed

Factor in voter cohesion

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Traditional Redistricting Criteria Employed

Achieve substantial equality of population as opposed to mathematical equality

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Traditional Redistricting Criteria Employed

Maintain communities of interest and neighborhoods where feasible

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Traditional Redistricting Criteria Employed

Factor in voter cohesion

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Traditional Redistricting Criteria Employed

Achieve substantial equality of population as opposed to mathematical equality

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Population and Voting Age Population

District	Pop	Dev.	%	SRW Pop	%	Black Pop	%	Hisp Pop	%	VAP	SRW VAP	%	Black VAP	%	Hisp VAP	%
D1	**88,775**	**311**	**0.35%**	**4,714**	**5.31%**	**9,433**	**10.63%**	**77,572**	**87.38%**	**73,652**	**3,188**	**4.33%**	**7,760**	**10.54%**	**65,320**	**88.69%**
D2	**88,443**	**(21)**	**-0.02%**	**32,903**	**37.20%**	**7,096**	**8.02%**	**42,409**	**47.95%**	**77,556**	**29,127**	**37.56%**	**6,097**	**7.86%**	**37,088**	**47.82%**
D3	**87,600**	**(864)**	**-0.98%**	**7,272**	**8.30%**	**4,736**	**5.41%**	**76,567**	**87.41%**	**72,286**	**5,473**	**7.57%**	**3,941**	**5.45%**	**63,894**	**88.39%**
D4	**90,437**	**1,973**	**2.23%**	**8,862**	**9.80%**	**3,176**	**3.51%**	**78,408**	**86.70%**	**76,920**	**6,682**	**8.69%**	**2,600**	**3.38%**	**67,737**	**88.06%**
D5	**87,066**	**(1,398)**	**-1.58%**	**8,086**	**9.29%**	**44,983**	**51.67%**	**35,546**	**40.83%**	**68,856**	**6,966**	**10.12%**	**34,292**	**49.80%**	**28,635**	**41.59%**

Case 1:22-cv-24066-KMM Document 24-4 Entered on FLSD Docket 02/10/2023 Page 10 of 40

Population and Voting Age Population

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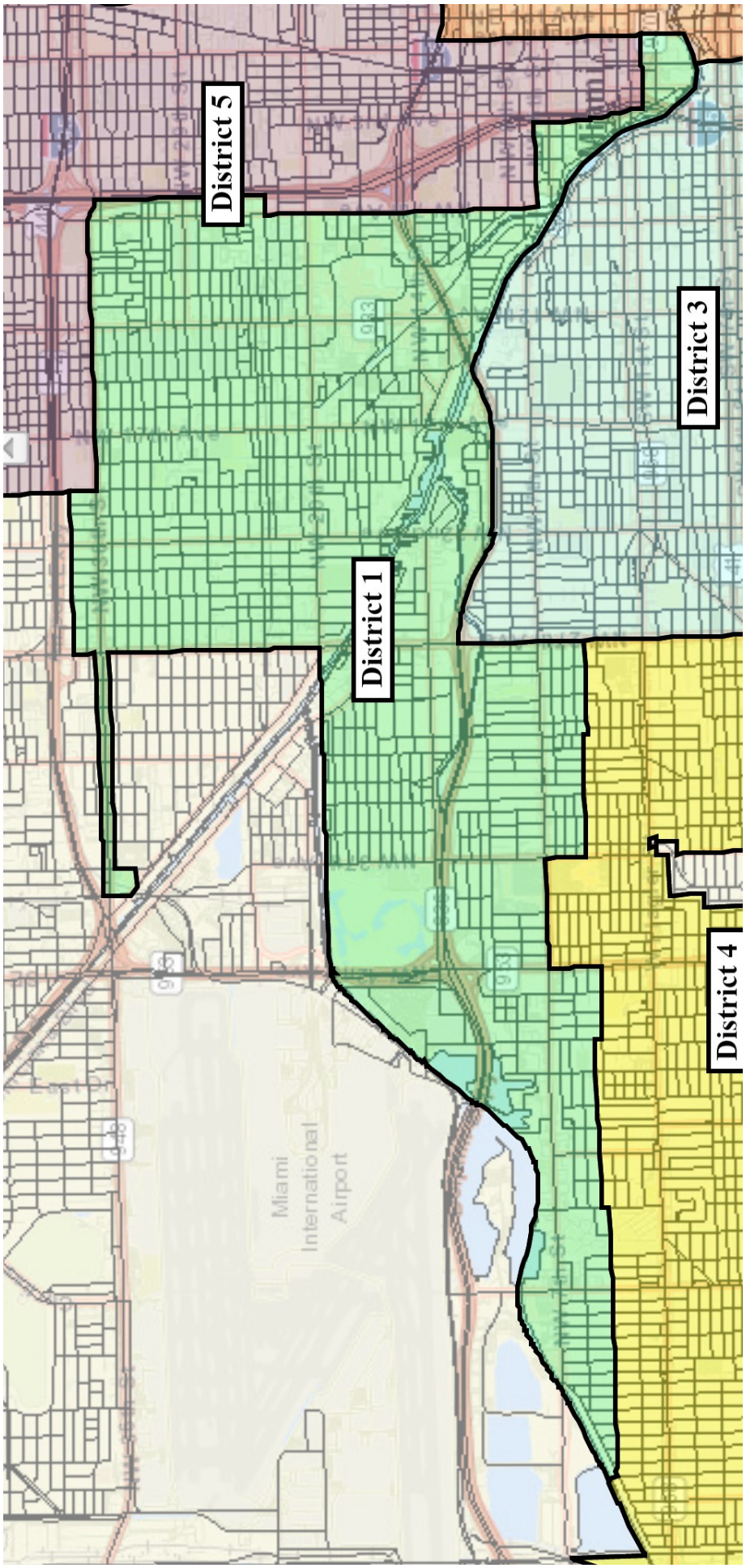
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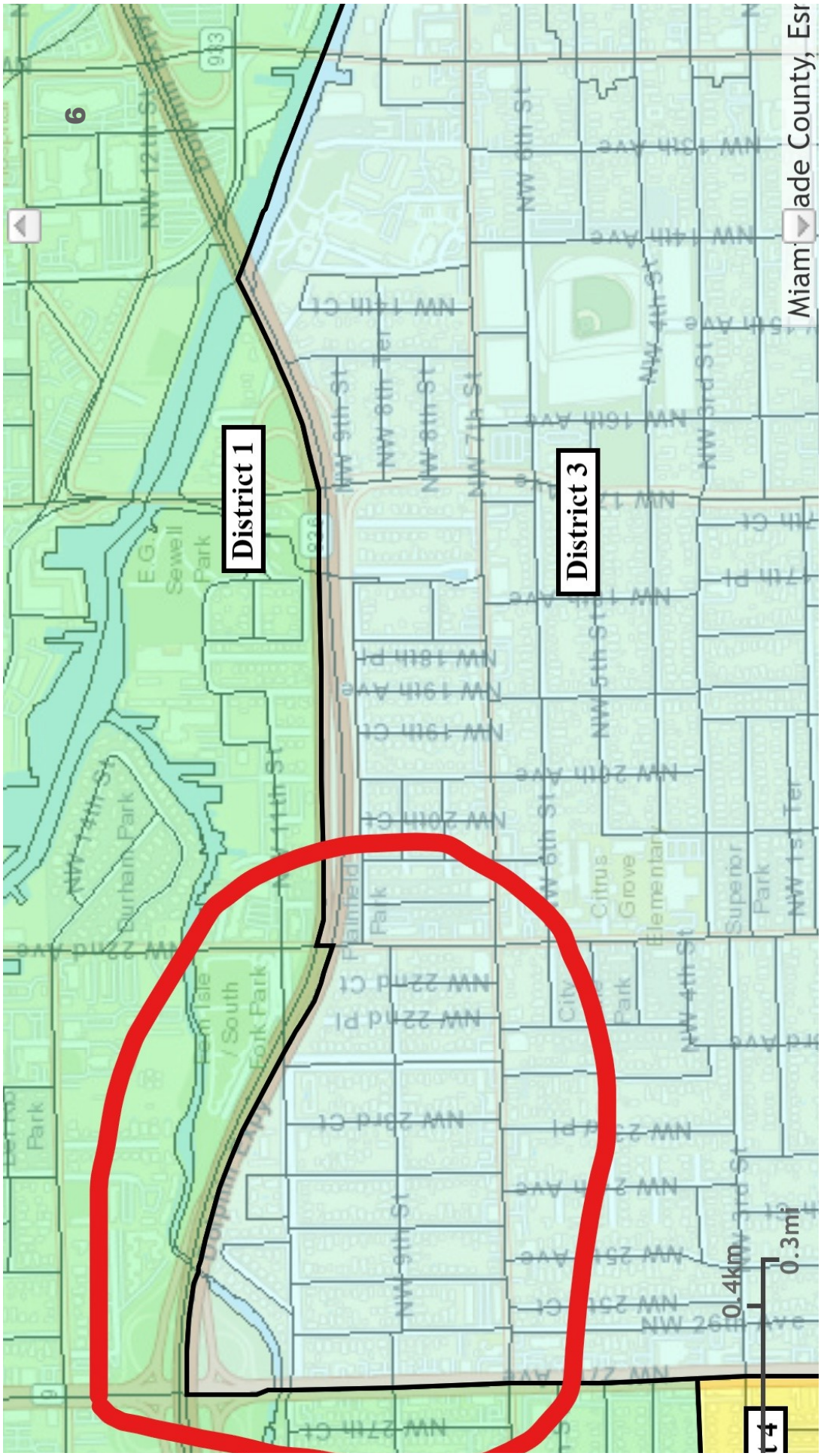
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NW 4th Ter
NW 13th Ter
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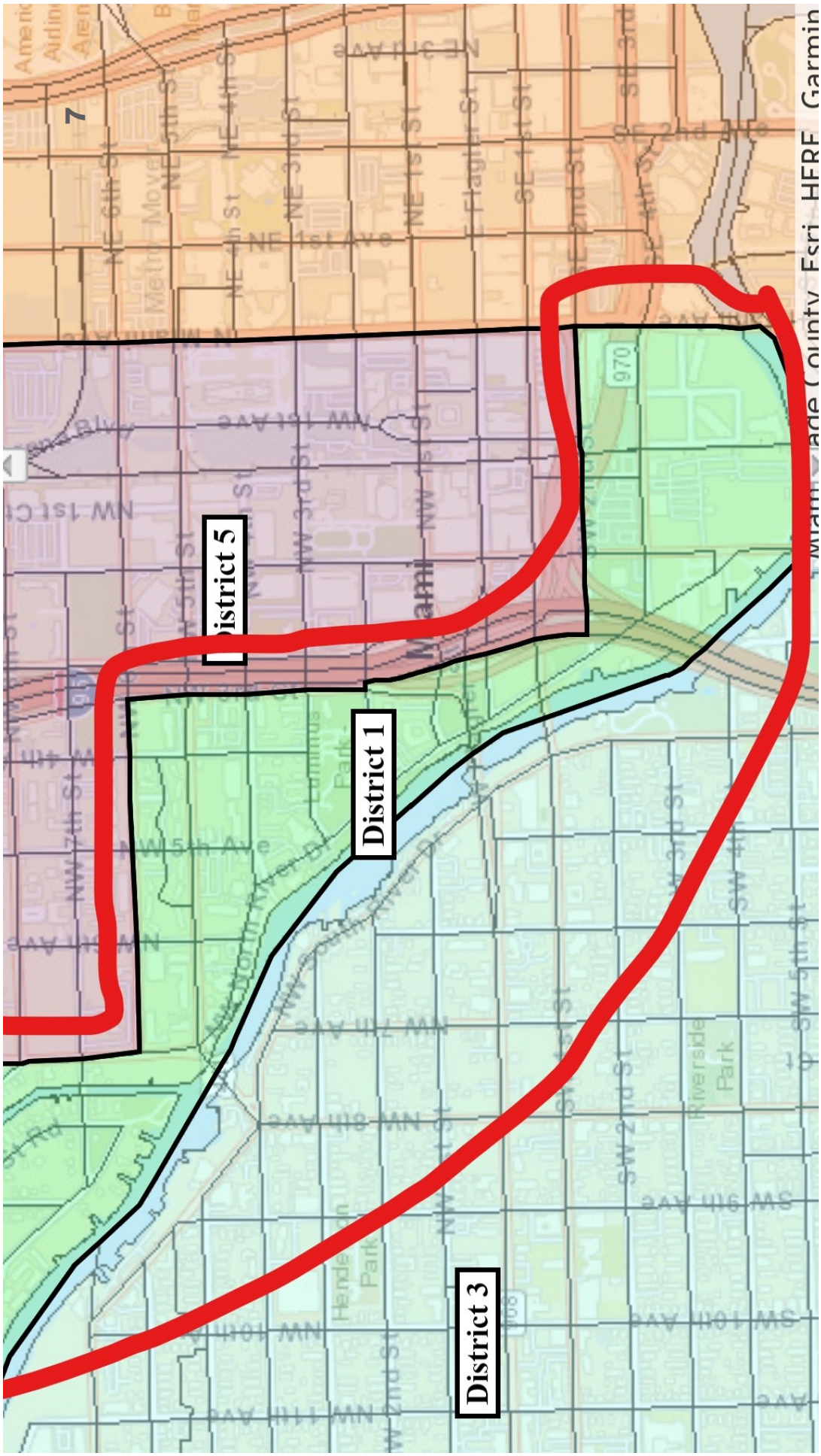
Flagler Greyhound Track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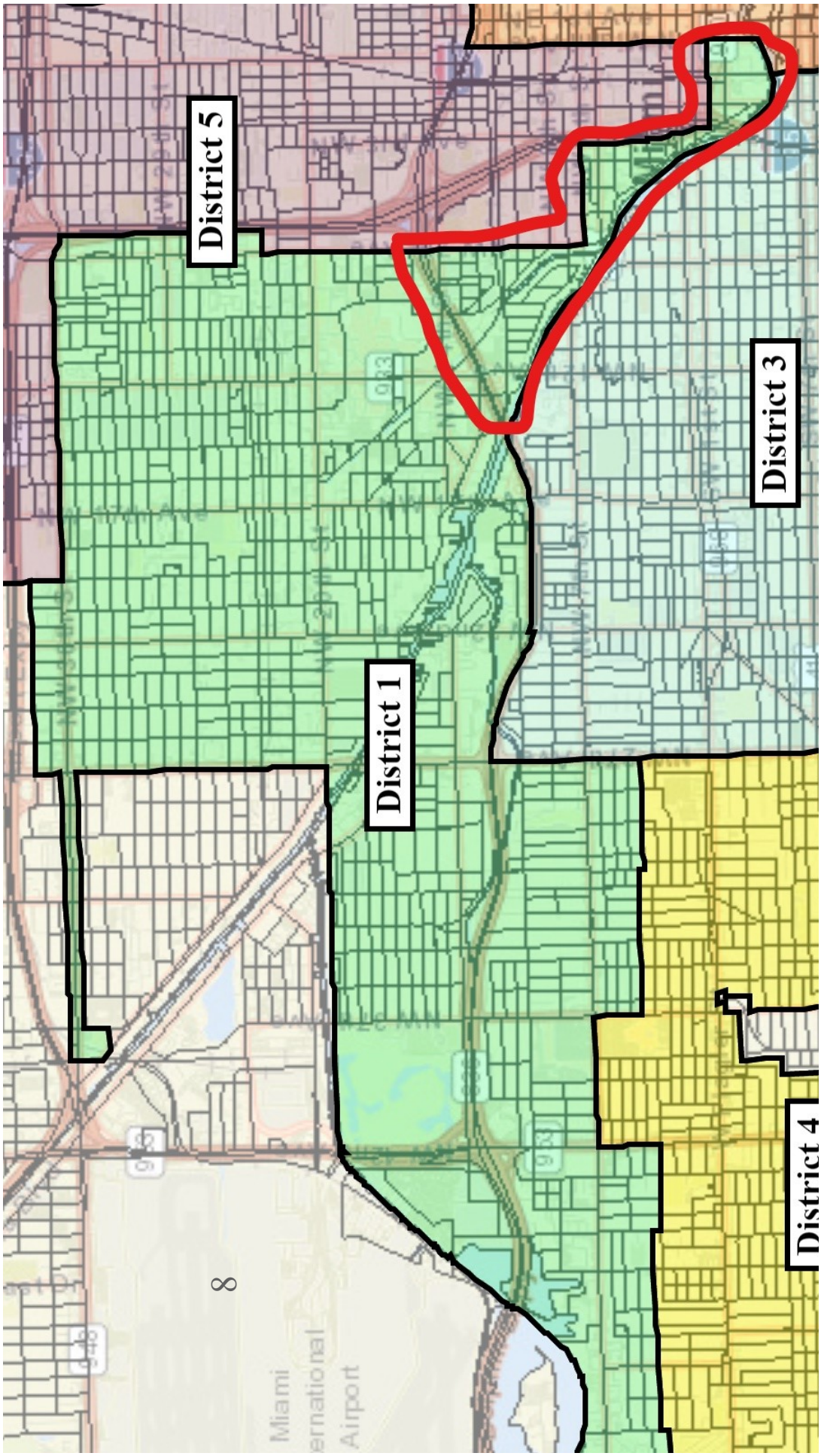
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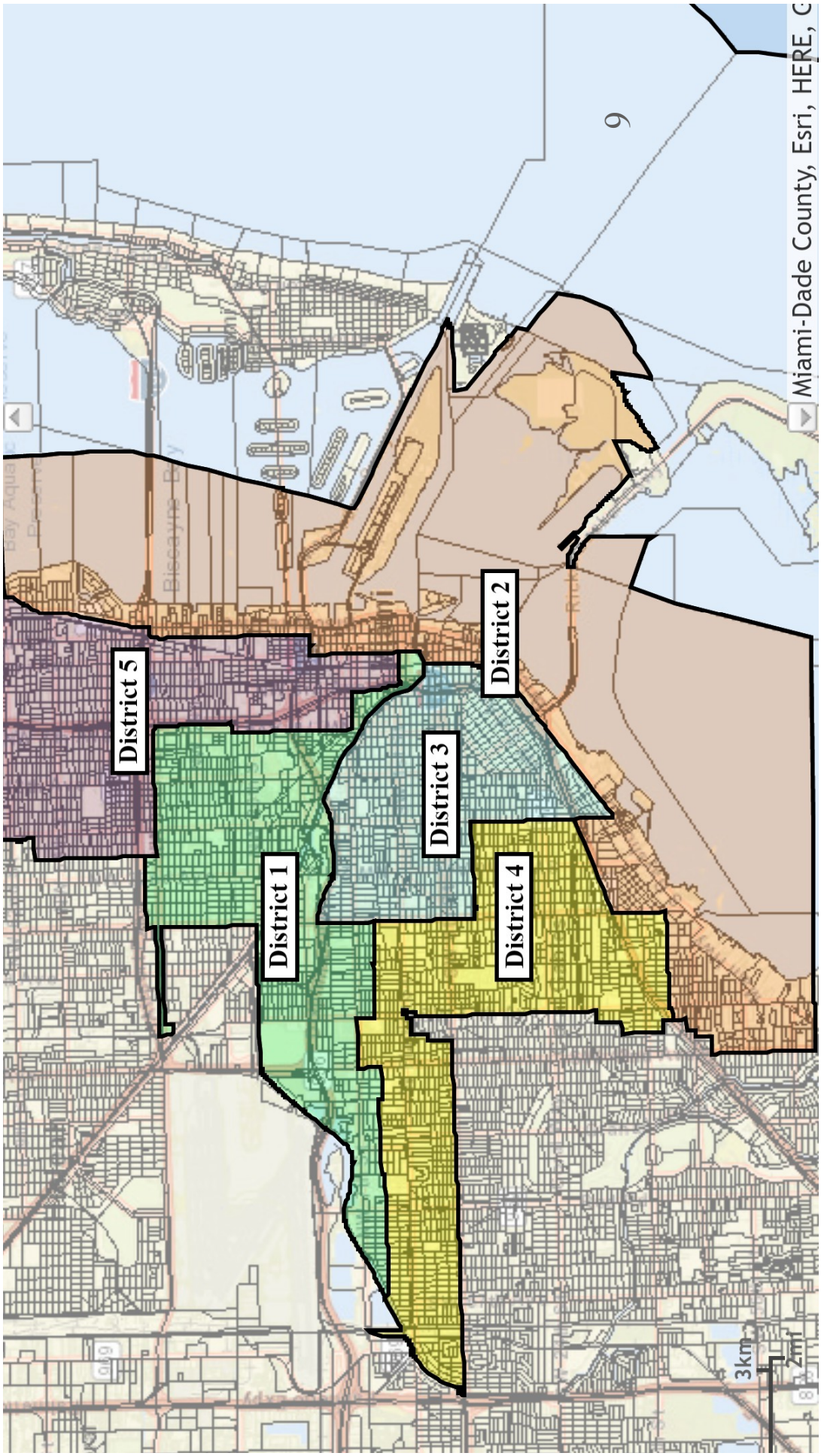
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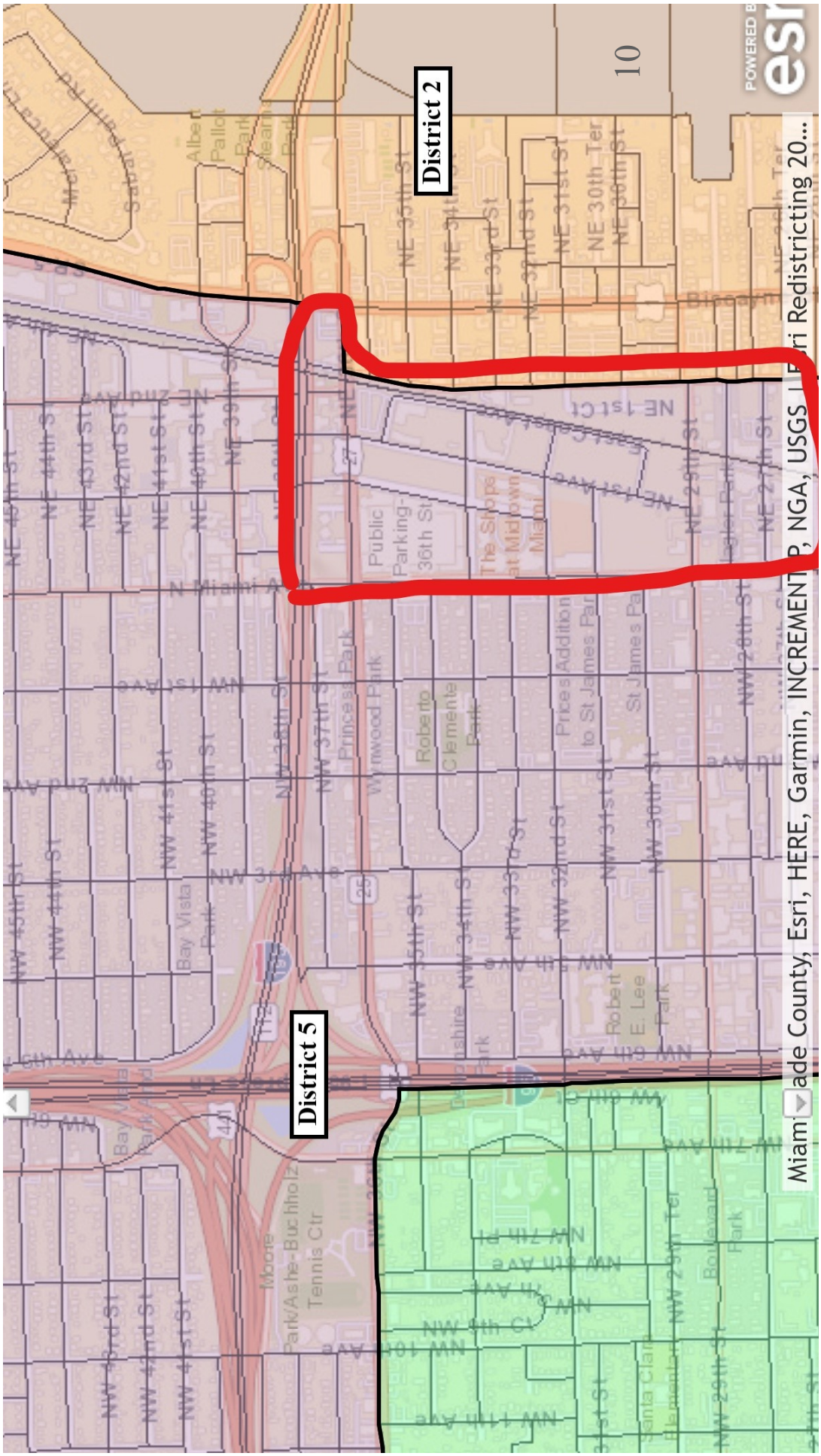
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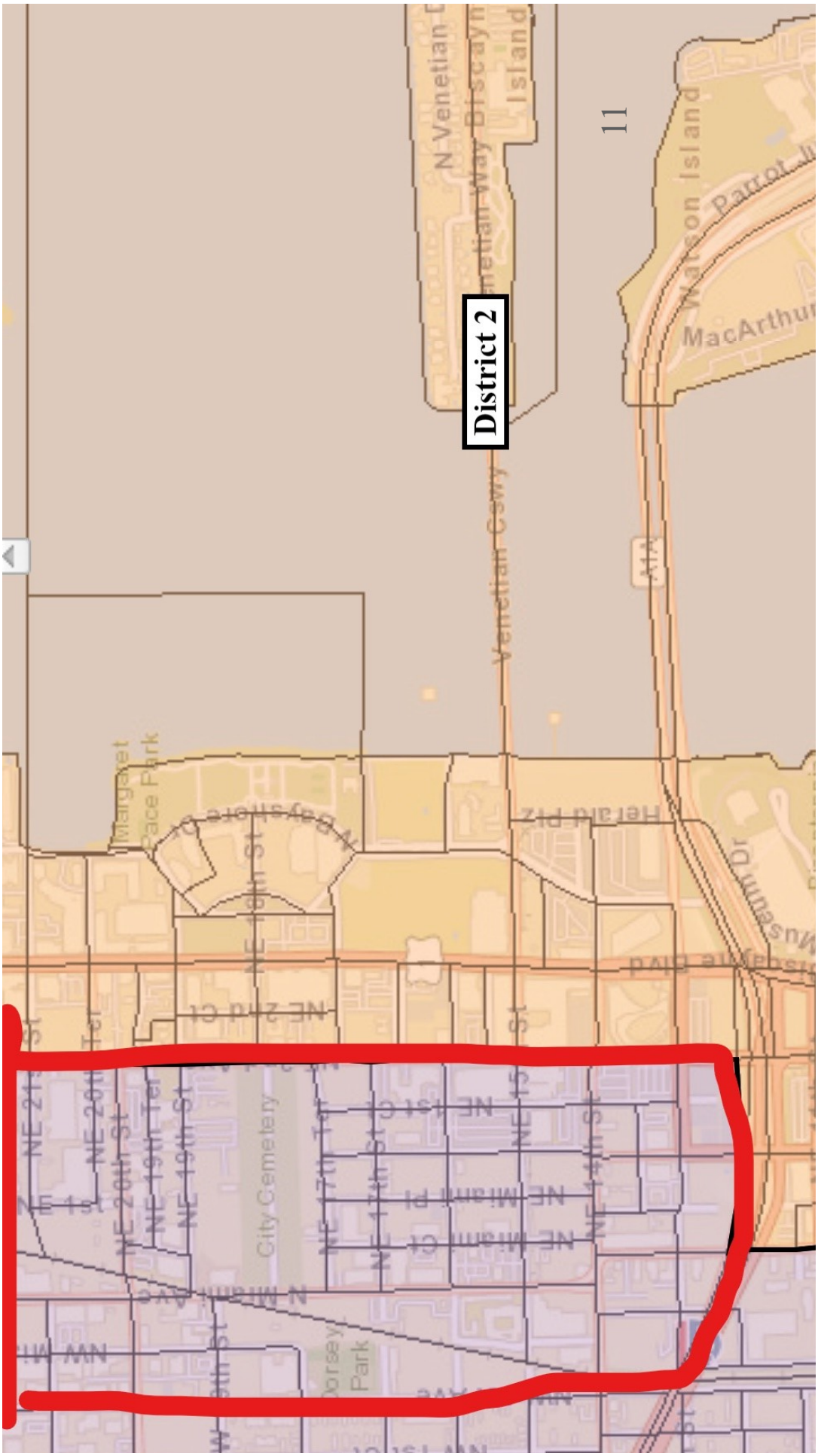
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Watson Island
MacArthur
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A1A
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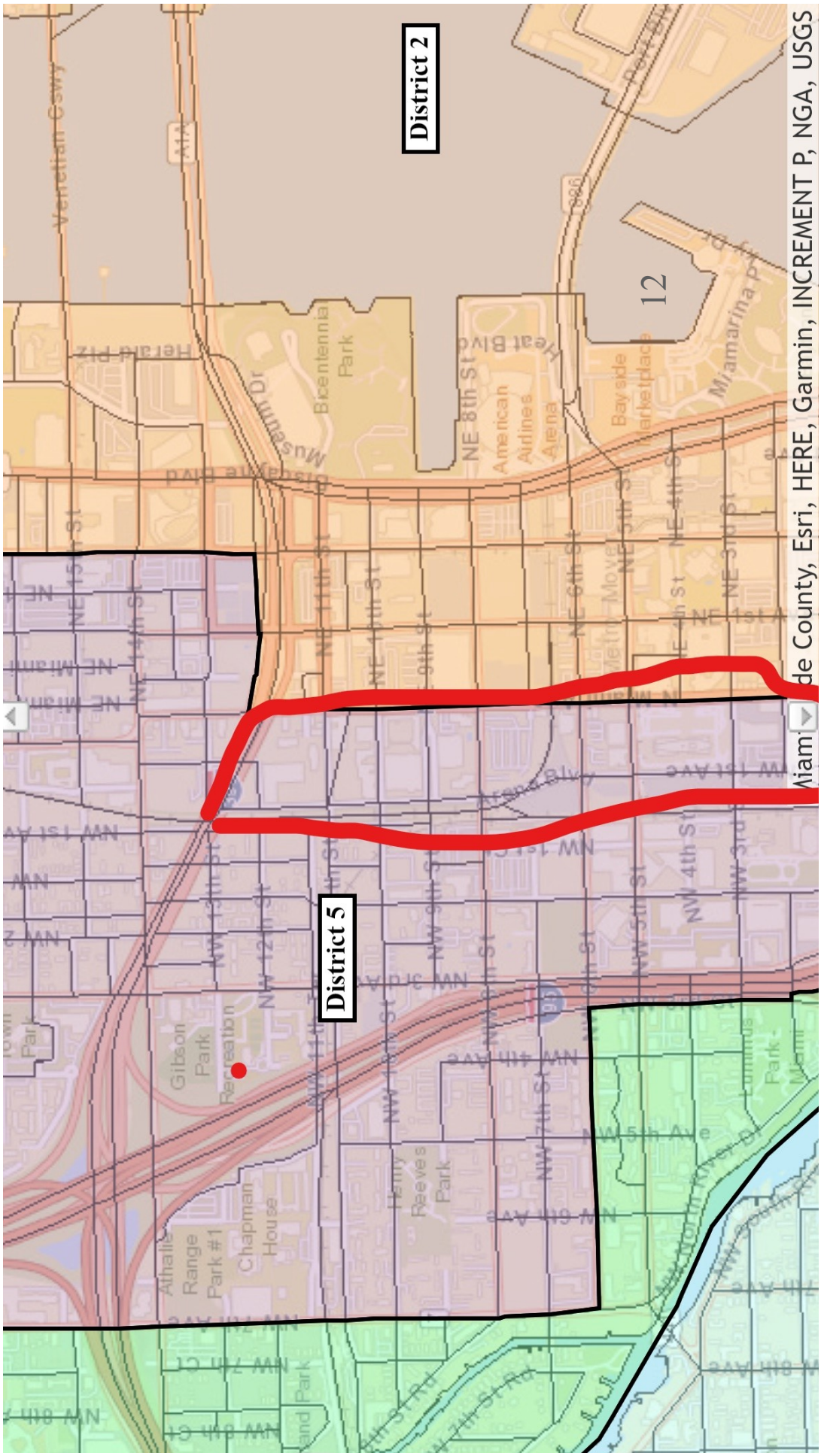
Herald Plz
Museum Dr
NE 2nd Ct
NE 1st Ct
NE Miami Pl
NE Miami Ct
NE 1st
NE 20th St
NE 19th Ter
NE 19th St
NE 17th Ter
NE 17th St
NE 14th St
City Cemetery
N Miami Ave
Dorsey Park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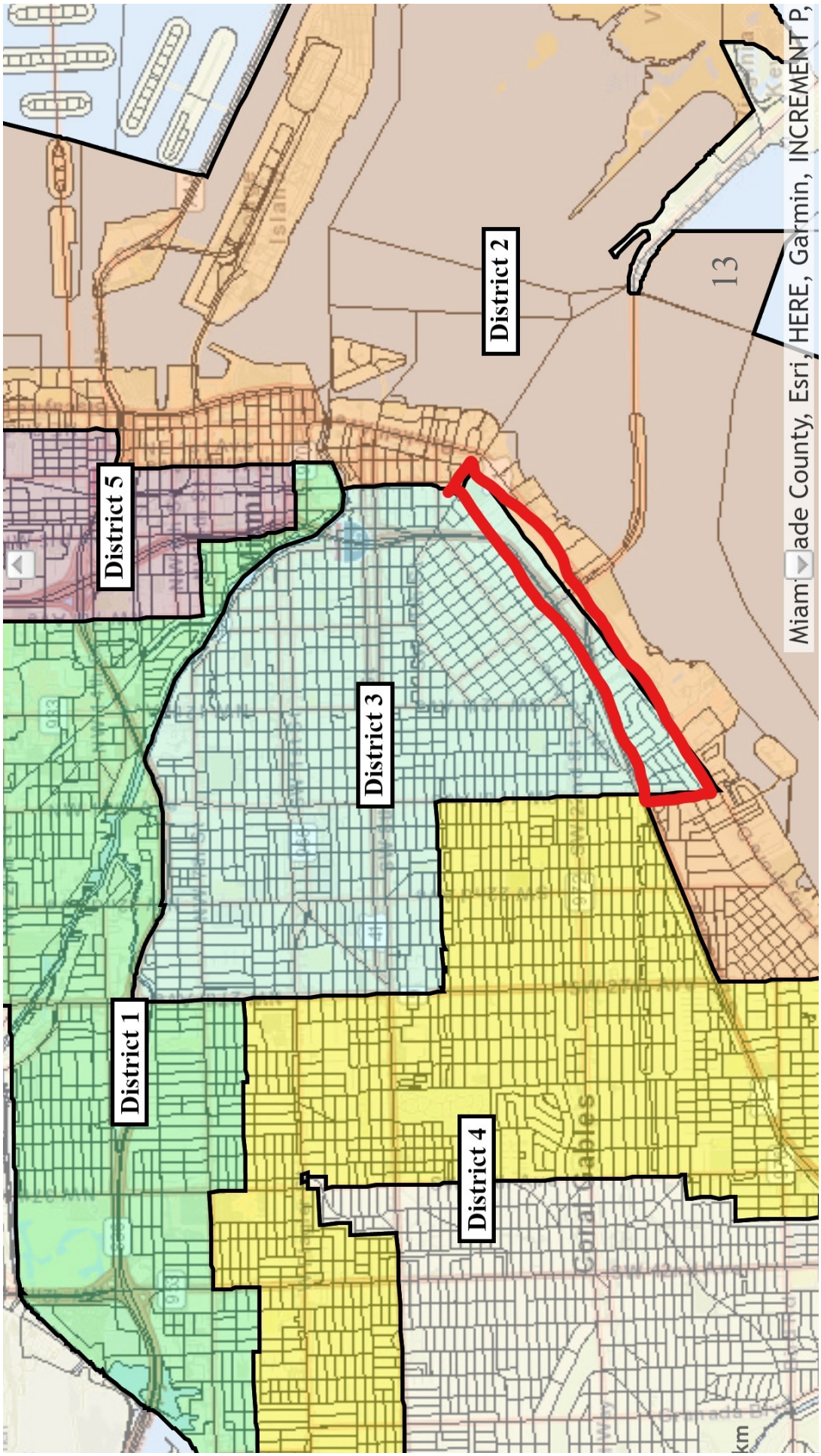
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District 1
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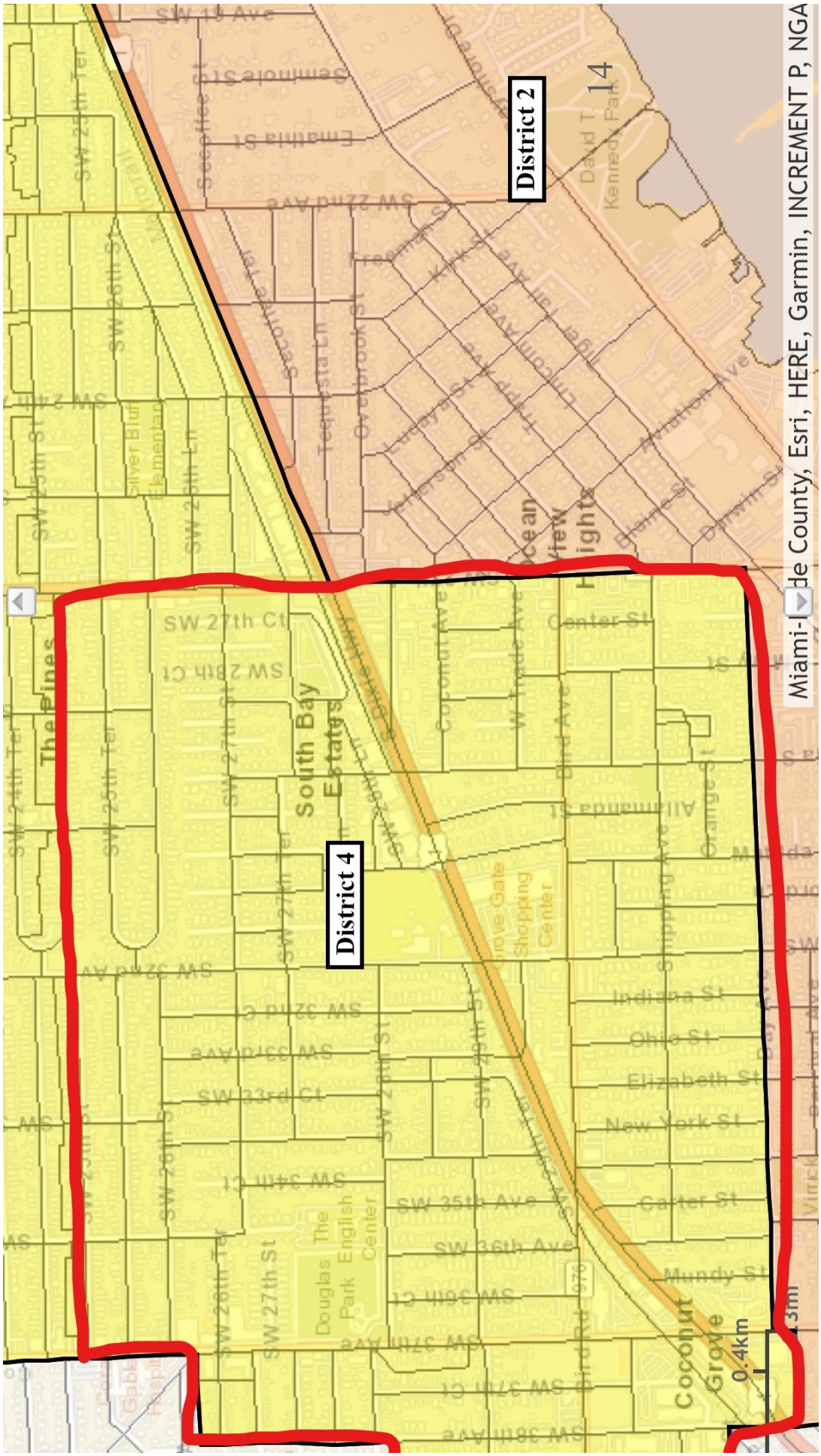
Miami-Dade County, Esri, HERE, Garmin, INCREMENT P,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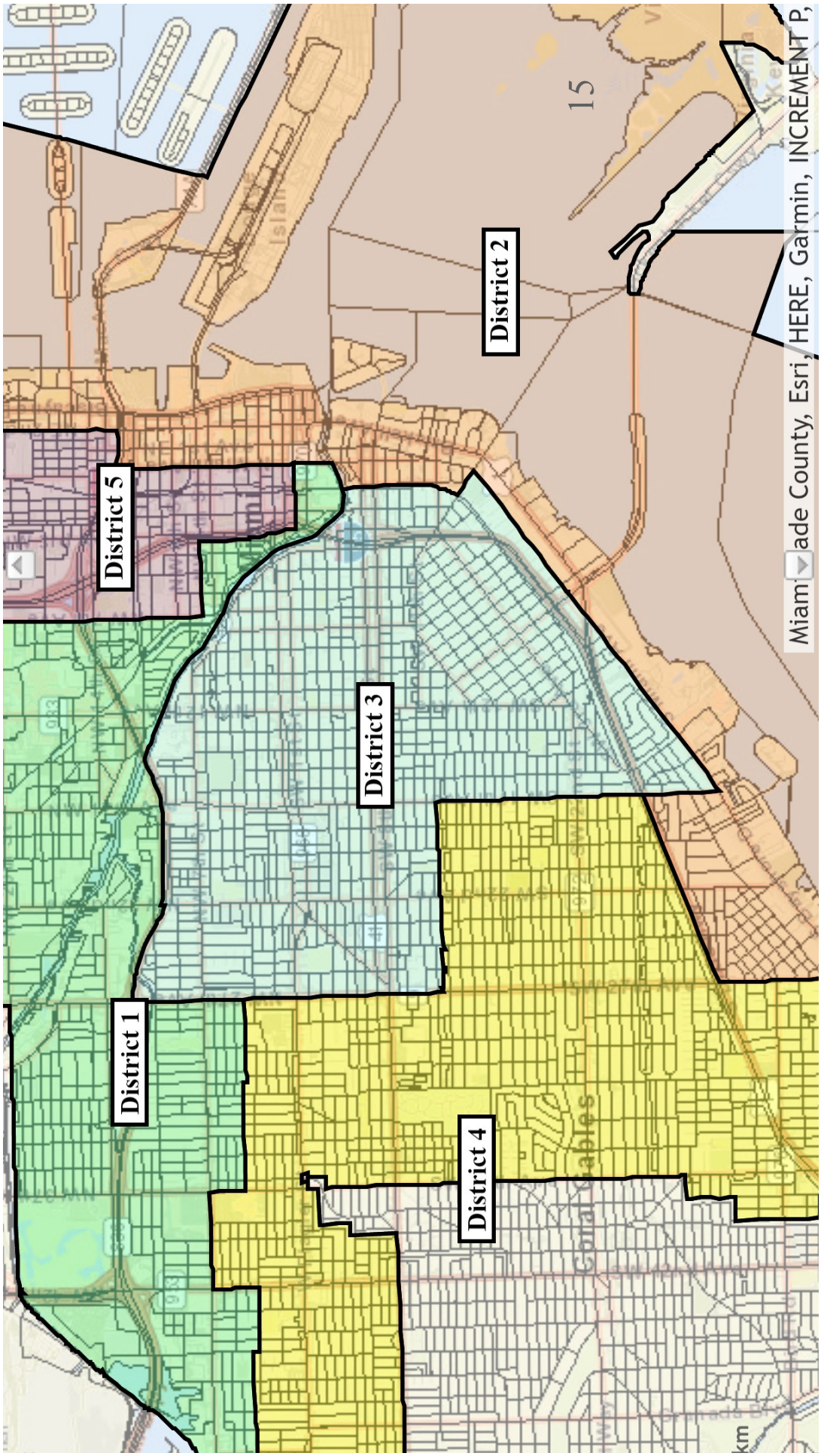
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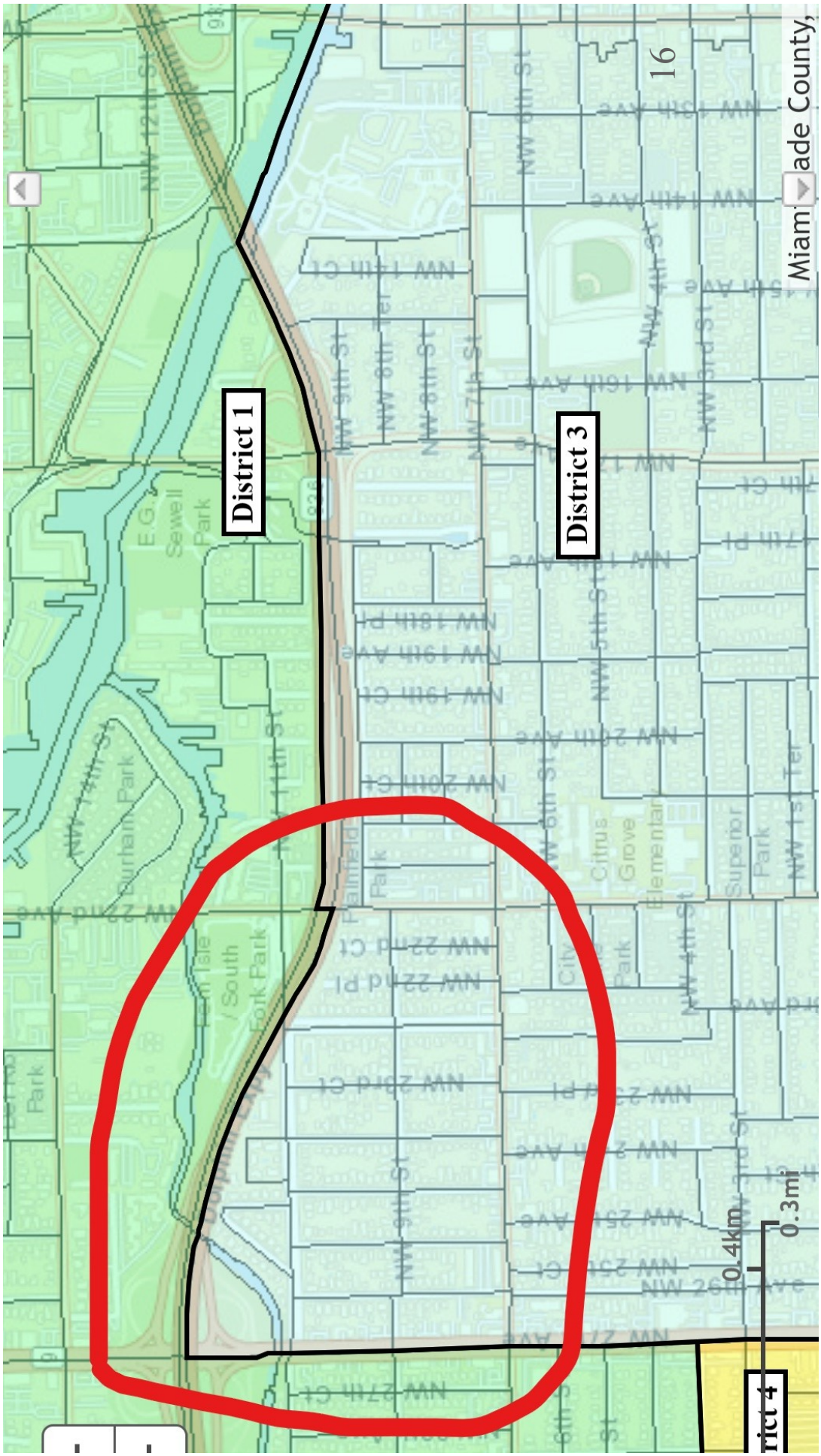
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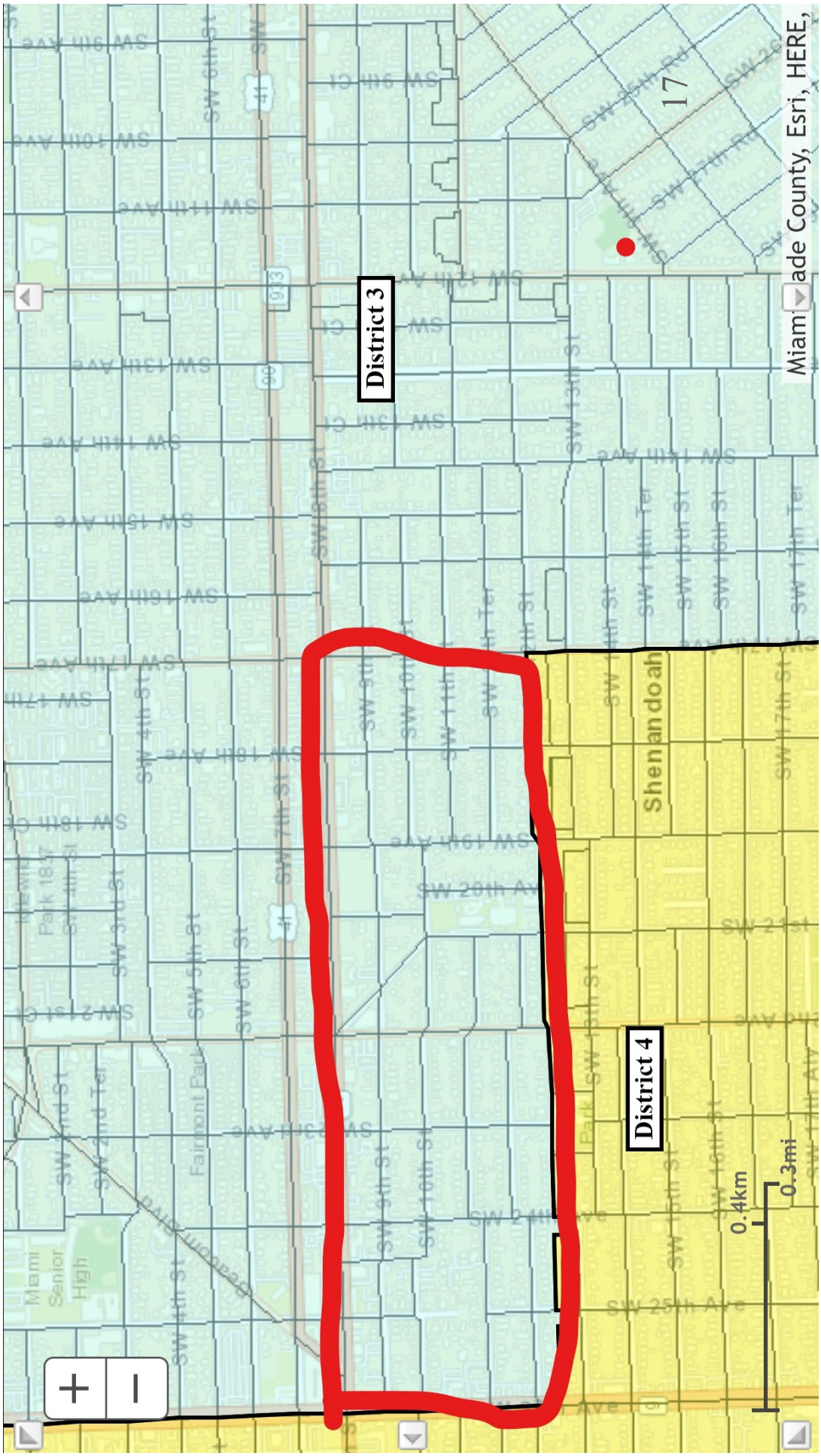
District 3
District 4
Shenandoah
Miami Senior High
Fairmont Park
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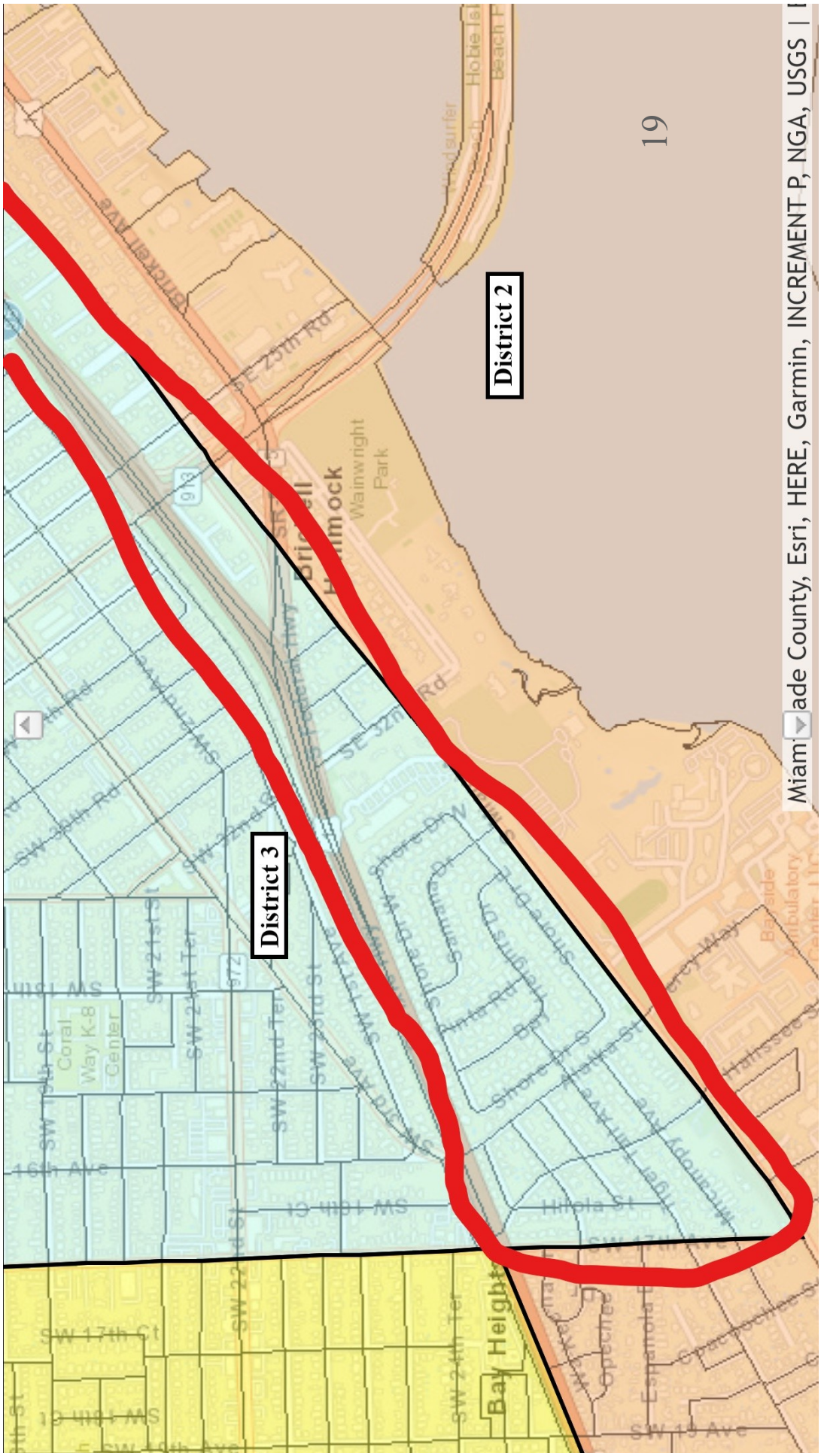
Miami-Dade County, Esri, HERE,


District 2
District 3
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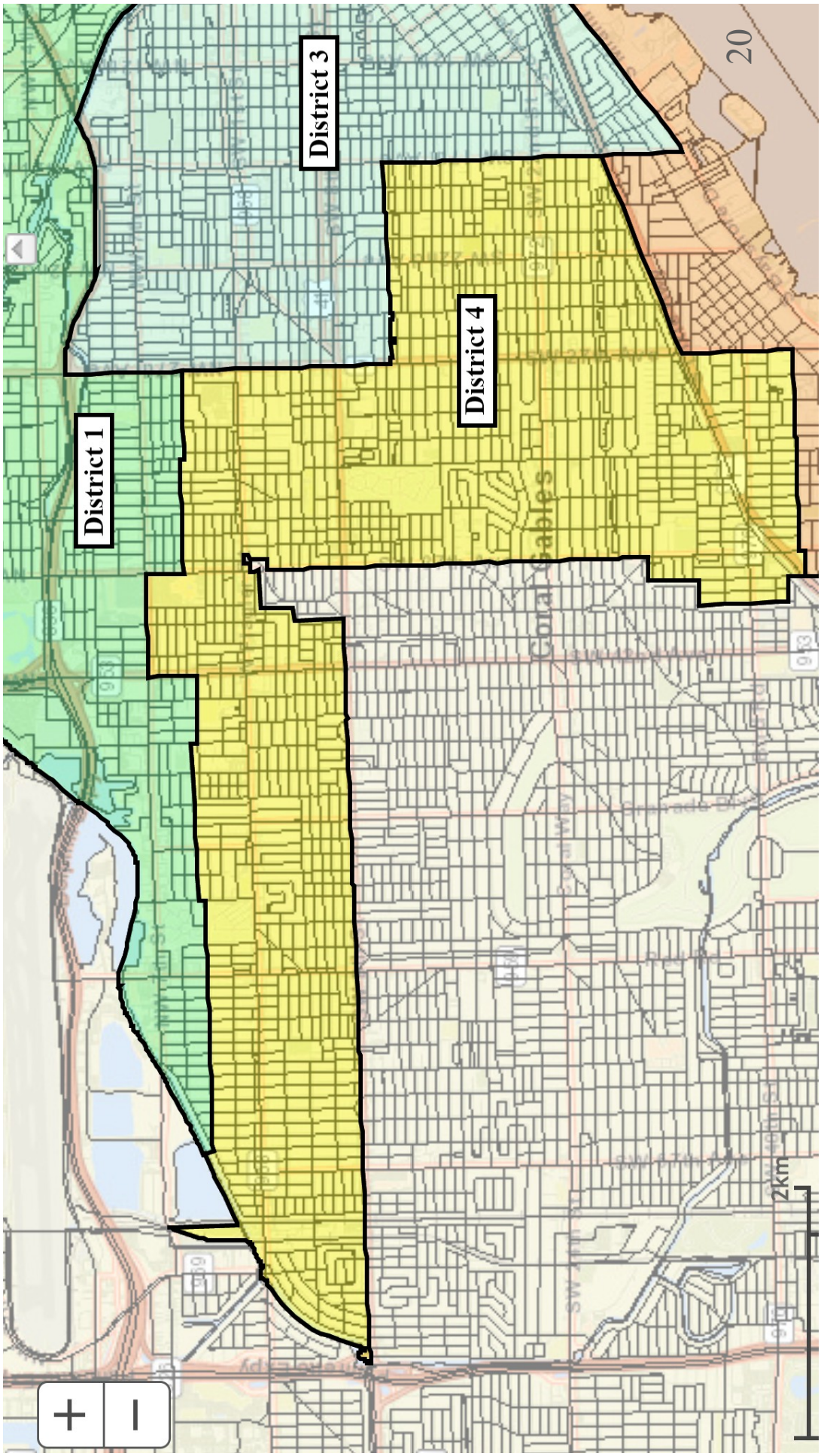
Miami Dade County, Esri, HERE, Garmin, INCREMENT P, NGA, USGS


District 3
District 4
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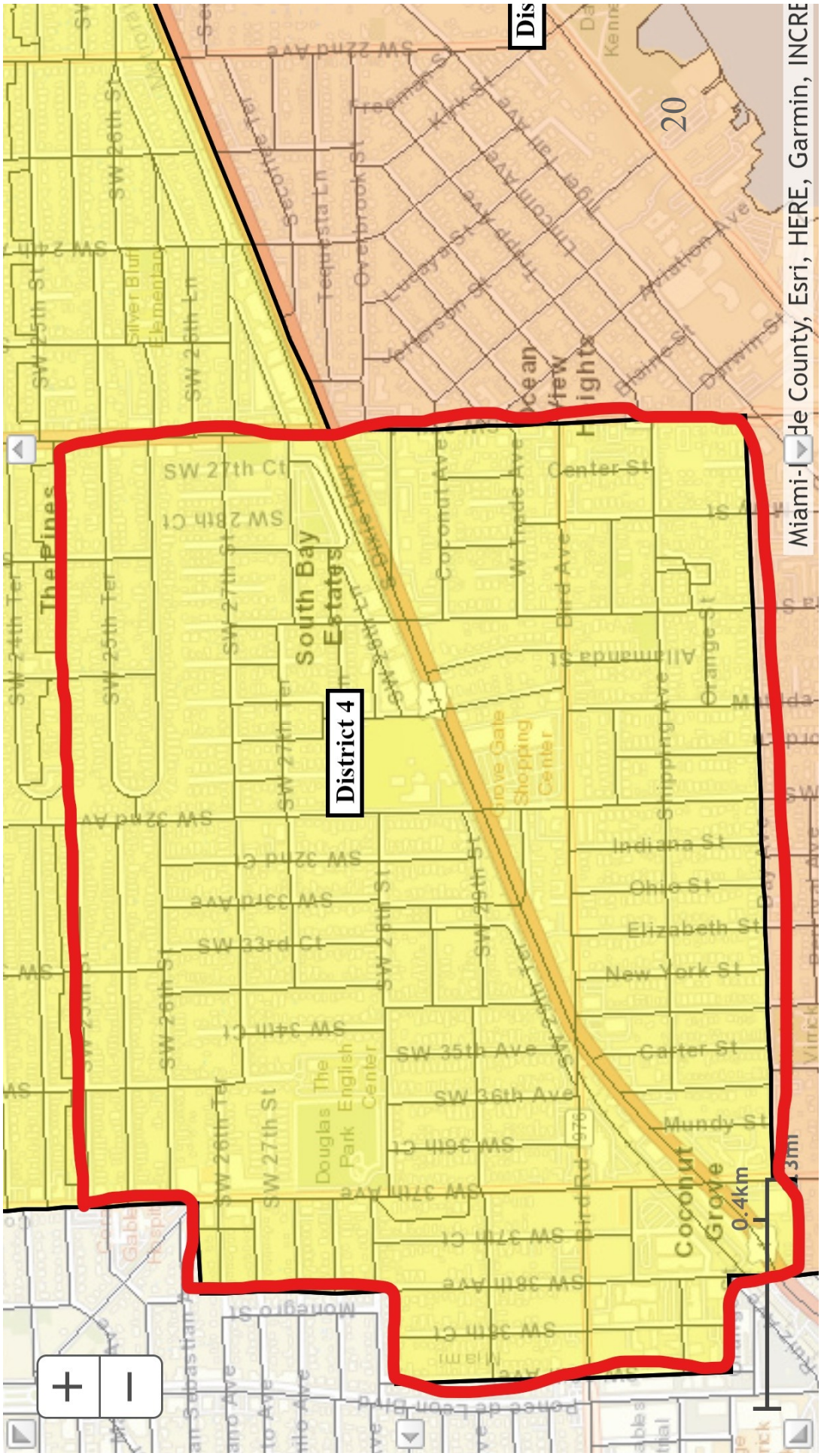
District 4
South Bay Estates
The Pines
Ocean View Heights
Coconut Grove
Douglas Park
The English Center
Grove Gate Shopping Center
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SW 32nd Ave
SW 33rd Ave
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Center St
Indiana St
Ohio St
Elizabeth St
New York St
Carter St
Mundy St
Allamanda St
Orange St
Shipping Ave
Bird Ave
Coconut Ave
W Trade Ave
Tequesta Ln
Overbrook St
Jefferson St
Lincoln Ave
Aviation Ave
Blaine St
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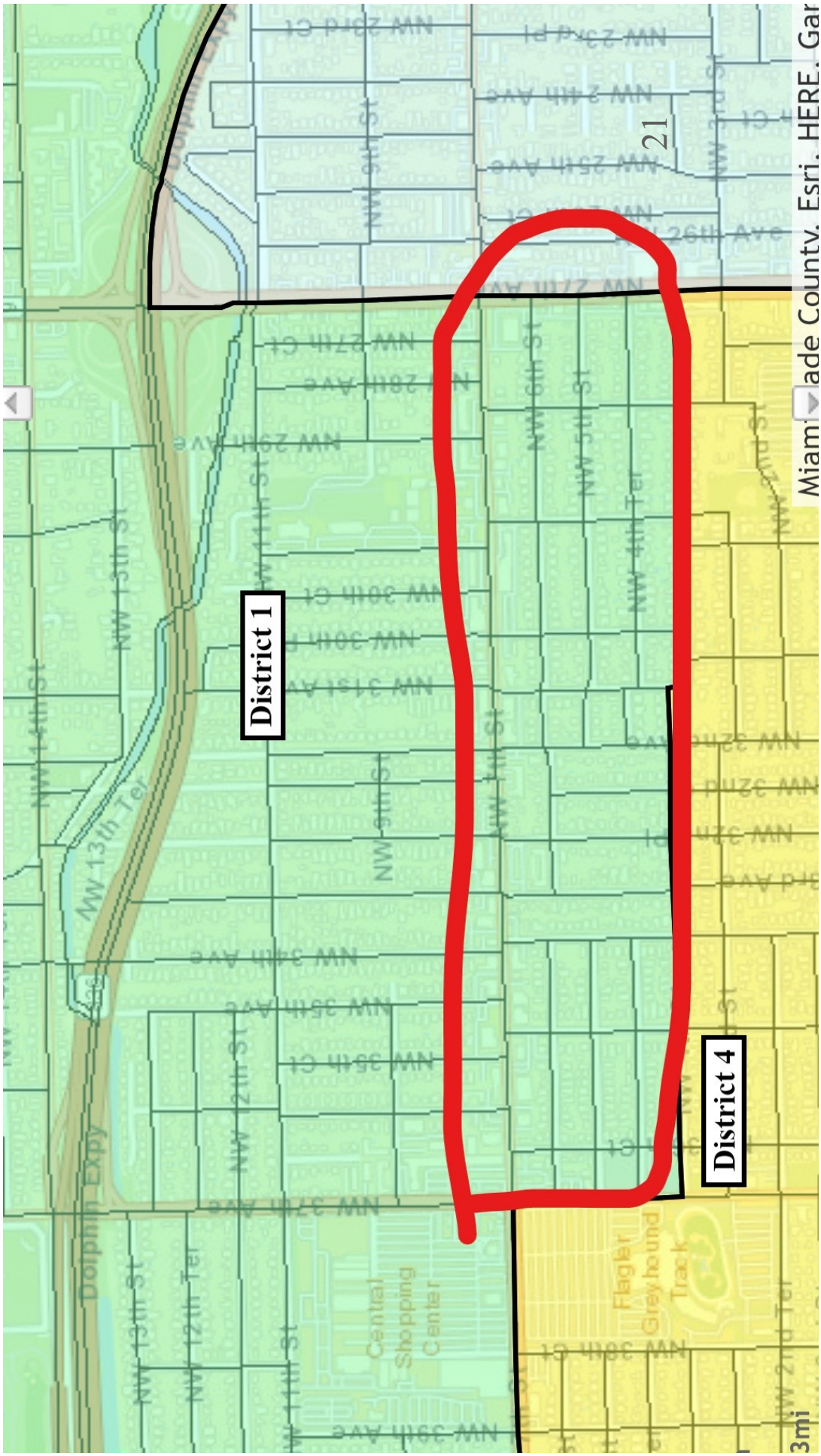
District 1
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NW 13th Ter
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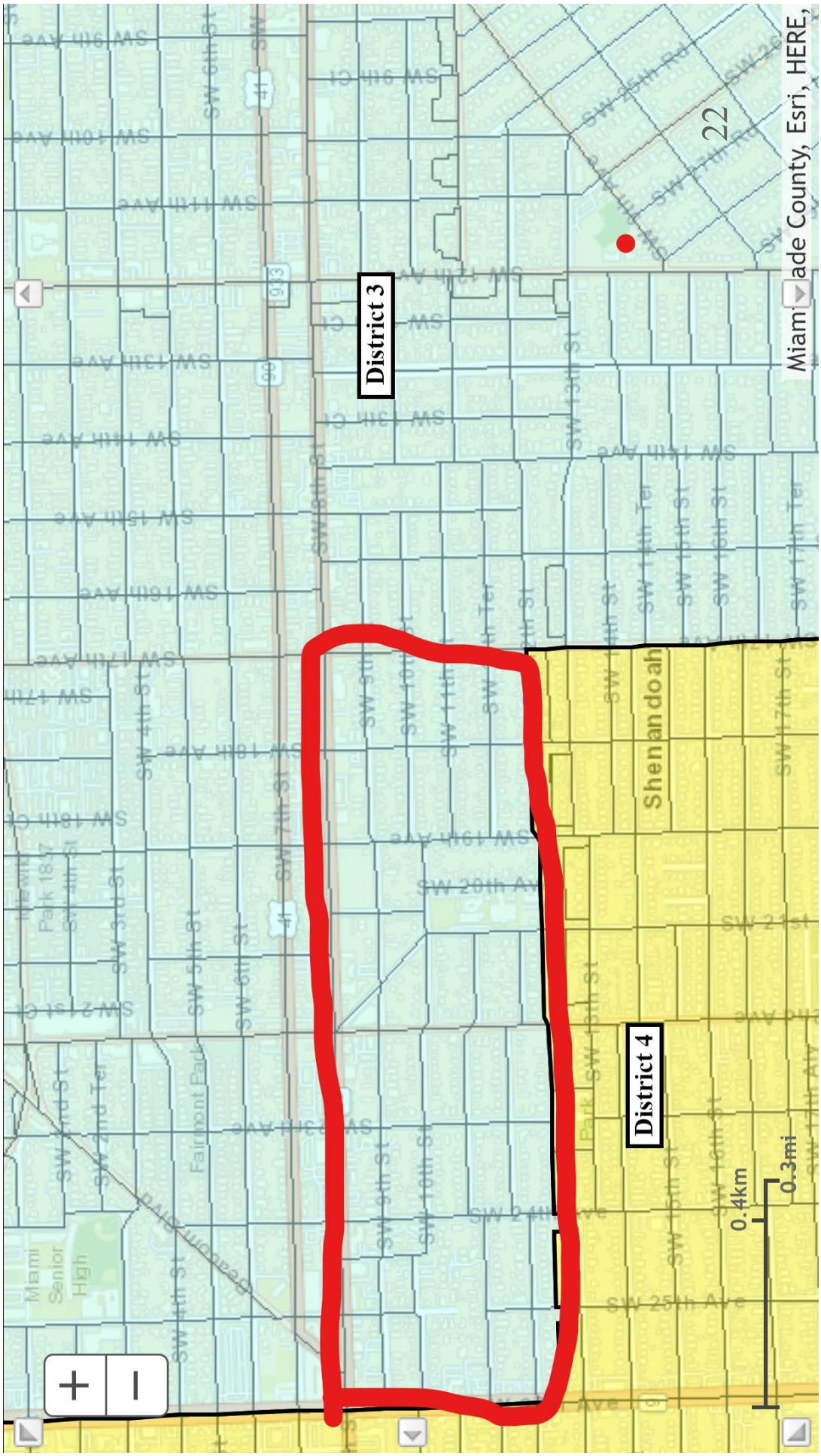
Dolphin Expy
Central Shopping Center
Flagler Greyhound Track


District 3
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SW 20th Ave
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SW 21st
SW 8th St
SW 7th St
SW 13th St
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SW 6th St
SW 5th St
SW 4th St
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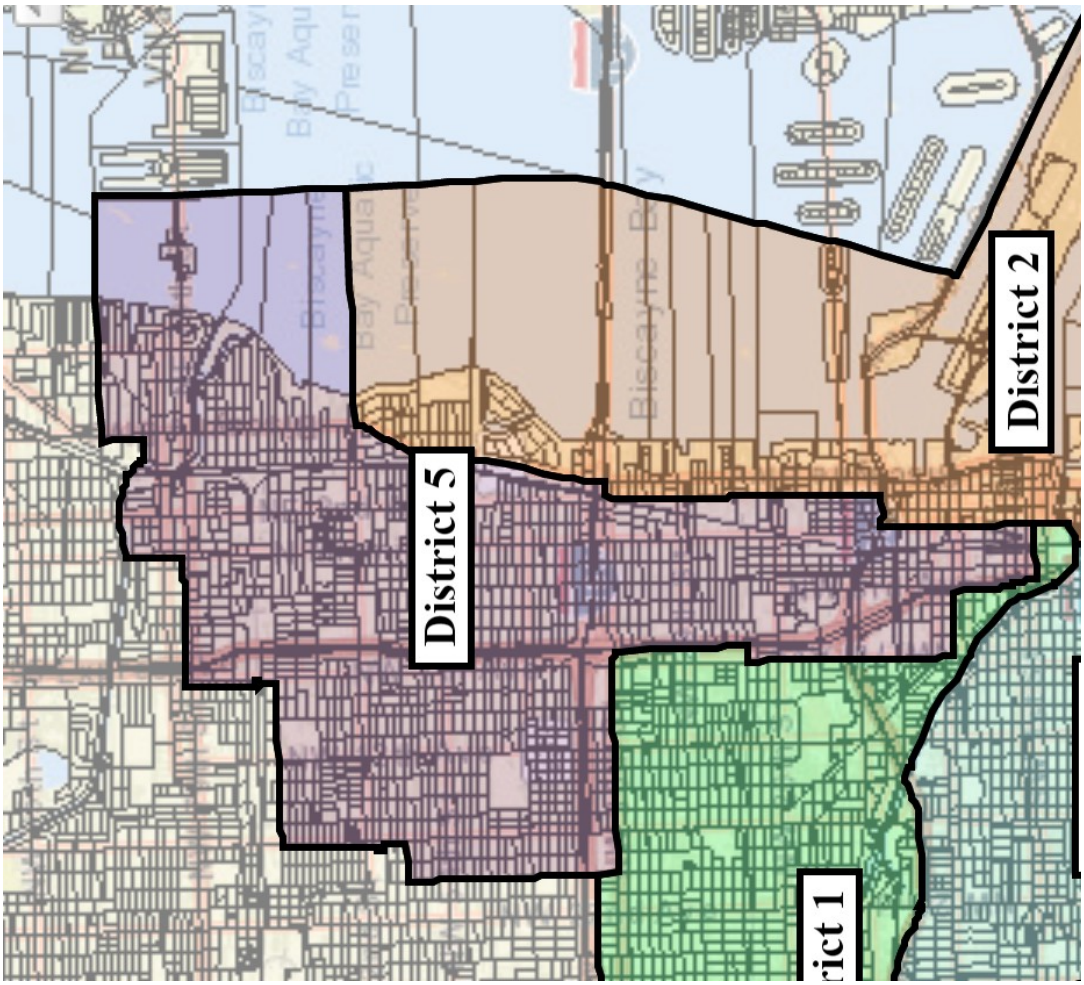
SW 25th Rd
SW 27th Rd
Fairmont Park
Miami Senior High


District 2
District 5
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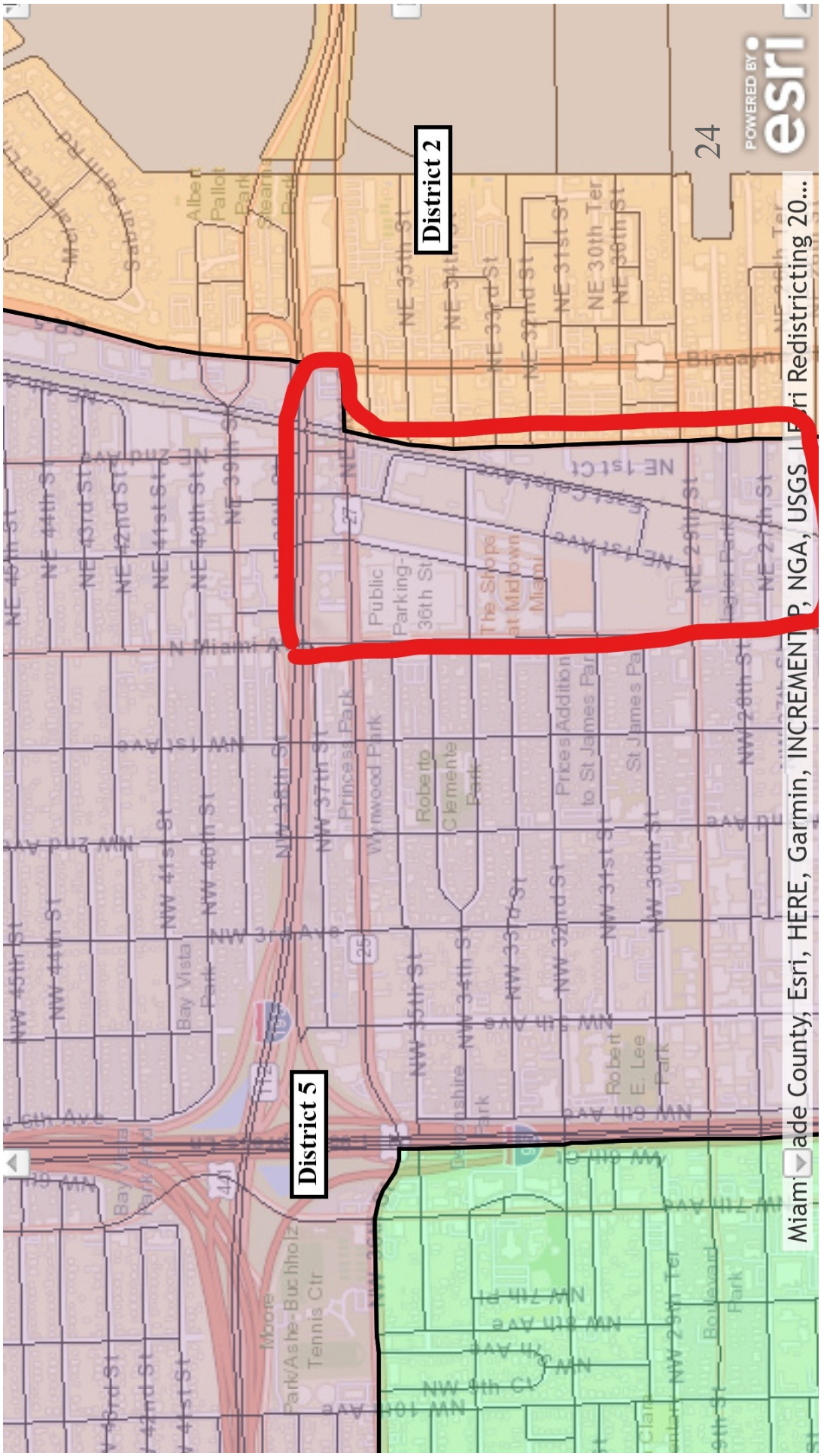
District 2
District 5
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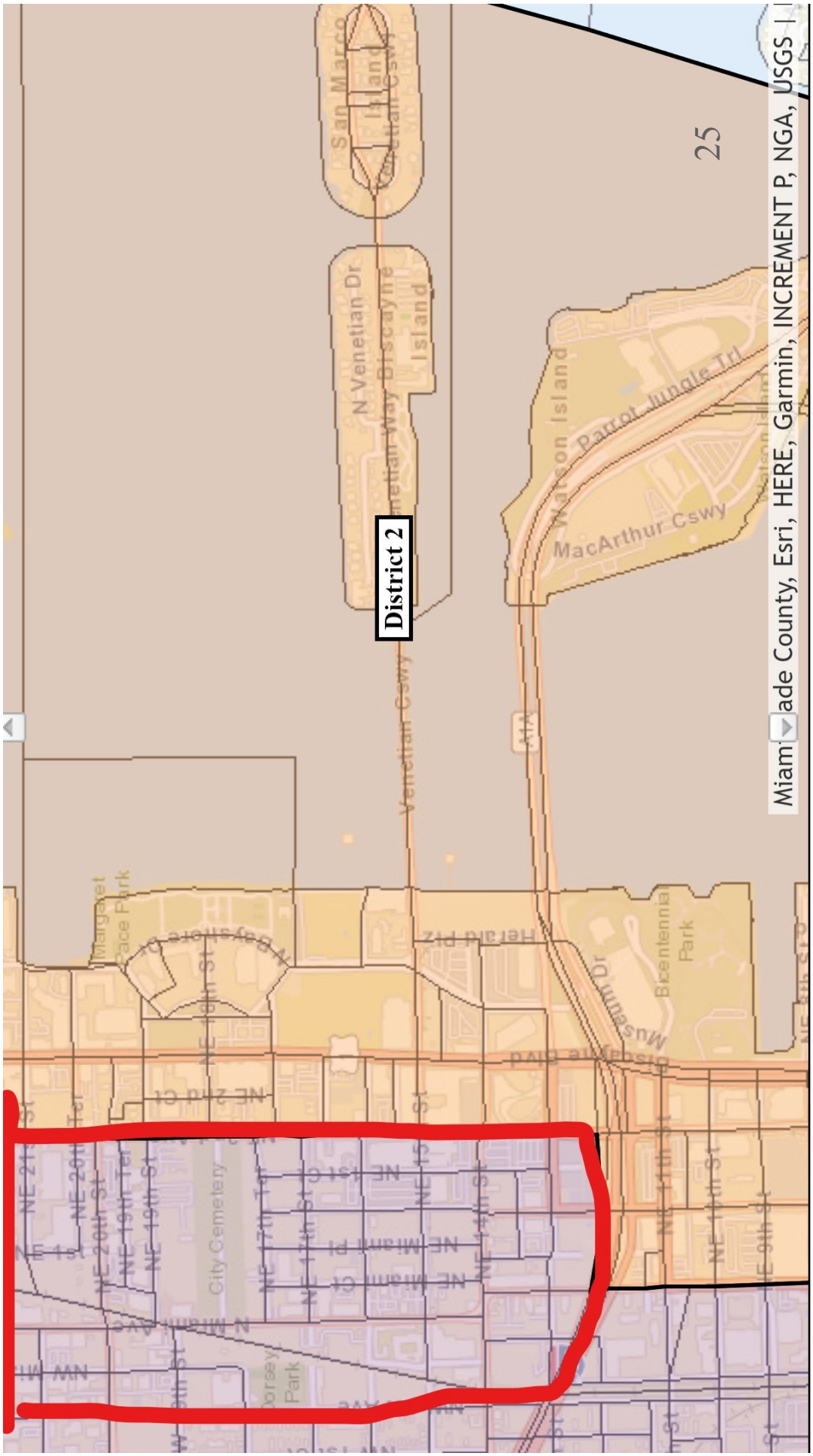
District 2
25
Miami Dade County, Esri, HERE, Garmin, INCREMENT P, NGA, USGS
San Marco Island
Venetian Cswy
N Venetian Dr
Venetian Way
Biscayne Island
Watson Island
Parrot Jungle Trl
MacArthur Cswy
Herald Plz
Museum Dr
Bicentennial Park
Margaret Pace Park
City Cemetery
Dorsey Park
NE 1st
NE 2nd Ct
NE 20th St
NE 19th Ter
NE 19th St
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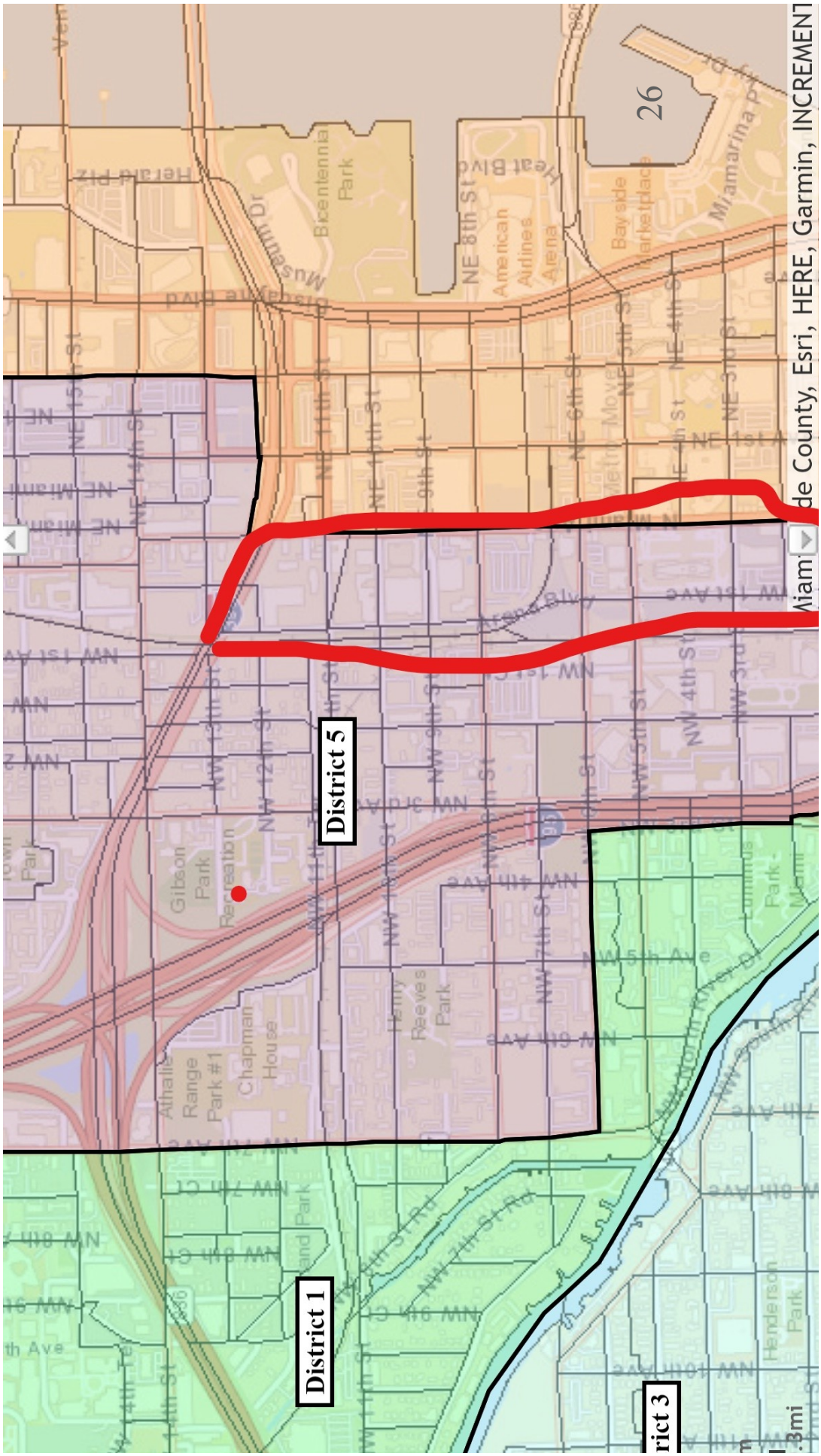
NE 1st Ct
NE Miami Pl
NE Miami Ct
N Miami Ave
NW Miami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District 5
District 1
rict 3
Miami
de County, Esri, HERE, Garmin, INCREMENT
Bicentennial Park
American Airlines Arena
Bayside Marketplace
Gibson Park Recreation
Athalie Range Park #1
Chapman House
Henry Reeves Park
Henderson Park
Arena Blvd
NW 5th Ave
NW 4th Ave
NW 7th St Rd
NE 8th St
NE 1st Ave
NW 1st Ave
NW 3rd Ave
NW 4th St
NW 5th St
NW 6th Ave
NW 7th Ct
NW 8th Ct
NW 9th Ct
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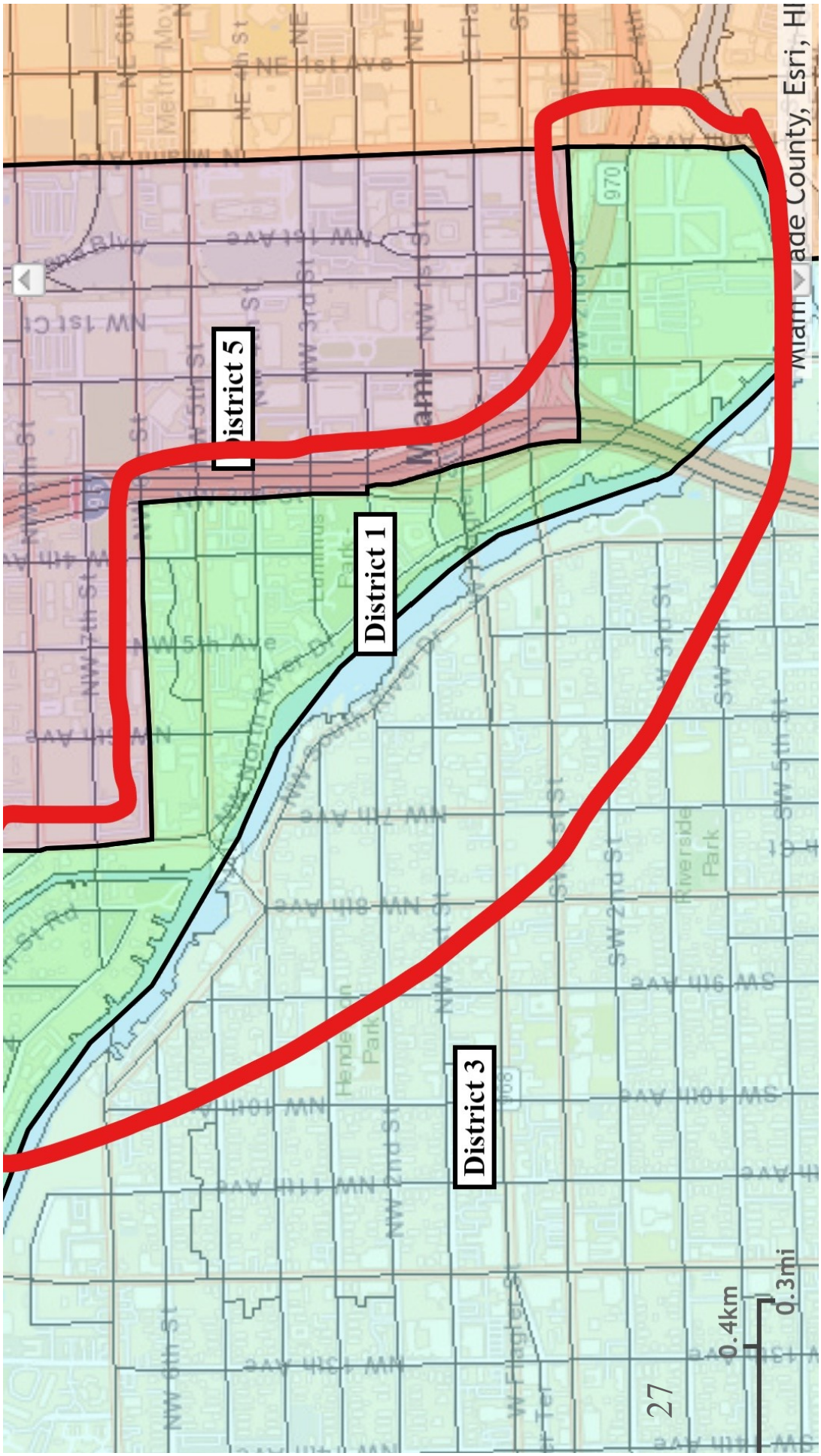
District 5
District 1
District 3
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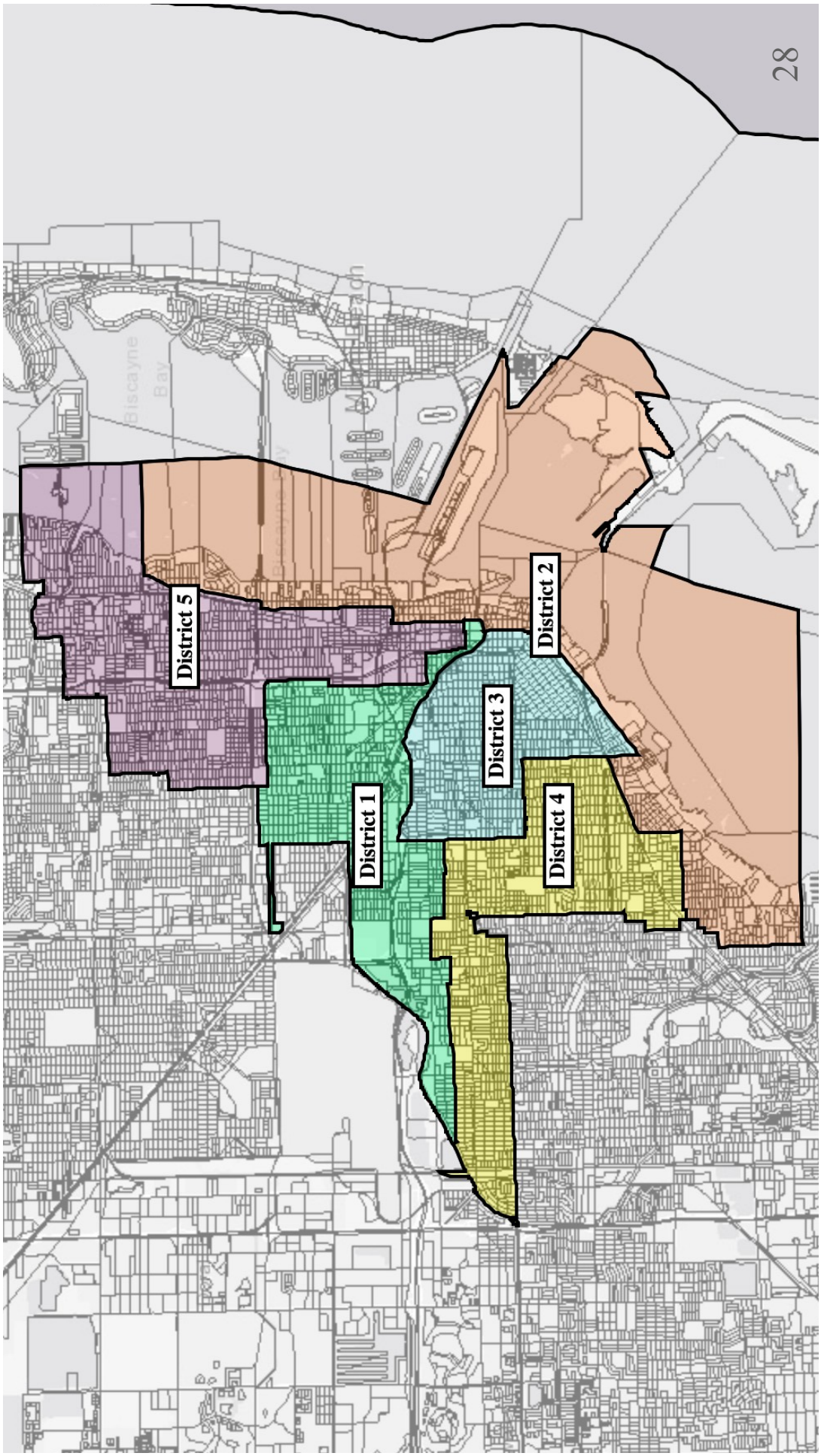
28
Biscayne Bay
District 5
District 2
District 3
District 1
District 4

2/7/22 Presentation Outline

Miguel De Grandy,
***Presentation of Preliminary Redistricting Plan*,**
Feb. 7, 2022

Submitted into the public record for item(s) SP.1, on 02-07-2022, City Clerk

Presentation of preliminary redistricting plan
February 7, 2022

- **First cover slide**
- Commissioners, the purpose of today's meeting is to present a preliminary plan for your consideration.
- We will be making a brief 15 minute PowerPoint presentation, to present the preliminary plan and the rationale behind the movements we made.
- During the presentation we will display both data and maps on screen.
- It may move a little fast, but after I conclude we can take as much time as you like to go back to the different slides.
- Now certainly, this is your Commission and you can proceed as you see fit.
- But I would respectfully suggest that you allow me to go through my entire presentation first, in order to provide an overall explanation of the plan,
- After my presentation, we can take as much time as you want for questions or reviewing slides.
- Ultimately, I assume the commission will discuss the plan and provide us with additional direction as to what additional changes, if any, you would like to see.
- Now , as I said in our previous discussions, there are literally thousands of ways to craft a constitutionally compliant plan.
- And that's why we asked you for guidance as to the traditional redistricting principles you wanted us to utilize and their order of importance, so that this commission's directives could guide how we approached the project.
- So, let's go over those traditional redistricting principles again.
- **Slide number two with fade in**
- The prime directive will always be compliance with the Constitution and the Voting Rights Act.

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- Additionally, this commission by consensus directed that the following principles be employed in the following order of importance.
- First, maintain the core of existing districts to avoid voter confusion.
- Second, factor in voter cohesion,
- Next achieve substantial equality as opposed to mathematical equality of population, and :
- Maintain traditional neighborhoods when feasible
- So let's talk first about population numbers and compliance with legal principles.
- Your current plan has an over 40% overall deviation, which means that it is malapportioned and could not be used in future elections.
- The preliminary plan we will present today has an overall deviation of 3.81% and meets all constitutional and voting rights act parameters.
- As we discussed previously, the courts do allow for up to 10% deviation, but the case law informs that such deviations must have a rational basis.
- Now, the deviations we did can easily be explained from a legal perspective, but there are also political and other considerations that can provide a rational basis for a larger deviation.
- But those decisions are the providence of elected officials to make.
- So, one the reasons our preliminary plan has a small deviation, is to provide sufficient latitude for you as the city's elected representatives to make any additional changes based on your knowledge of the communities you represent.
- My role in that regard is to let you know whether any additional changes you want to make comply with the law.
- So now let's look as some numbers so I can better explain how we arrived at our deviations, and then we can look at the plans.
- **Slide of population and VAP report**

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- District 1 is at .35 deviation, which is 311 residents above the ideal. It has an 87.38% Hispanic population with 88.75% Hispanic voting age population.
- It clearly complies with the voting rights act.
- District 2 has a negative .02 deviation, which is just 21 people short of the ideal population. As you know, we had to remove roughly 28 thousand people from the district to comply with legal requirements.
- District 2 remains a swing district with 37.2% white non-Hispanic population, 8% black population, and roughly 48% Hispanic population.
- Voting age percentages are almost the same as total population percentages.
- We purposely tried to get the population of D2 at near zero deviation, because this is where much of the new development activity is occurring, and as in the last decade, it will probably grow faster than the other districts.
- District 3 is slightly underpopulated at .98 percent, or 864 people under the ideal population.
- District 3 has 87.4% Hispanic population and 88.4% Hispanic voting age population. Consistent with the Voting Rights Act, the Hispanic community has the opportunity to elect a candidate of its choice.
- District 4 has the highest deviation at 2.23% or 1,973 residents above the ideal. 86.7% of the population is Hispanic, with 88% Hispanic voting age population.
- This district also complies with the requirements of the voting rights act.
- Finally, we underpopulated District 5 by roughly 1.7% under the ideal, basically because bringing in additional population from any side of the district would reduce the African American population percentage.
- Additionally, we also felt it was appropriate to under-populate this district because it may experience significant development activity and growth in the next decade.
- Normally we would have liked to have a slightly higher percentage of minority population, but there is simply no way to accomplish that with the

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current contours of the district and the geographic population concentrations of the black community in the City.

- The proposed D5 is 51.75% black with 49.8% black voting age population. Our analysis of voting patterns indicates that the black community does have an equal opportunity to elect a candidate of its choice.
- So now let me show you the maps to further illustrate what we just discussed.
- **The first slide shows the entire configuration of proposed District 1**
- As you can see, it maintains the vast majority of the core of the existing district.
- **The next slide shows the area we moved from D1 to D3**
- With this change, we moved the area west of NW 22 ave and north of NW 7 Street
- We felt this was a logical move where we could utilize major man made boundaries such as the Dolphin expressway to the North and 27th Ave to the west, in order to bring up D3's population
- **This next slide shows the area we moved from D4 into D1.**
- It spans from 27th to 37th avenue, and south from NW 7 street to Nw 4th street.
- We did this to re-balance the population in D1.
- **Finally, the last slide shows the area we moved from D5 into D1**
- **This next slide showing the entire district provides a better view of that change.**
- We felt this movement was needed because this area had a high percentage of Hispanics and greater voter cohesion with D1 residents.
- Also important was the fact that the existing D1 already had the most area of the Miami river abutting or within it, than any other district.

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- Thus it was logical to extend D 1 further down the river, as many business constituents in this area may have like concerns and issues as other business interests up-river.

- **The next slide shows the proposed District 2**

- As you can see, it remains a coastal district spanning almost the entire north/south corridor of the City by the bay

- **The next slide shows part the area we moved from D2 to D5 at the northern end**

- We moved that boundary east from North Miami avenue to NW 2nd avenue and from the 195 expressway down to 22 street

- **The next slide continues that eastward movement to NE 2nd avenue and south from 22 street ending at the 395 expressway.**

- **The next slide shows the movement from D2 to D5 at the southern end moving slightly east to North Miami avenue from the 395 south to SE 2nd street.**

- As we said before, we could not move further east without affecting the black population of D5's ability to elect candidates of its choice, so we had to look south to further de-populate D2.

- **The next slide shows the movement from D2 to D 3**

- This moves the boundary over from US 1 to South Miami avenue and from Simpson park to the north to 17 Ave to the south

- **Finally, the next slide shows the movement from D2 to D4**

- It takes into D4 all the area from SW 25 street on the north to Day avenue to the south spanning from 27th avenue from the east to 37th avenue and the city limits to the west.

- **The next slide shows the proposed district 3**.

- It also maintains the core of the existing district.

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- **The next slide shows the area we moved from D1 to D3 which we already discussed.**
- **This next slide shows the area we moved from D 4 to D3**
- It spans from 17 Ave going west to 27th avenue and from southwest 9th street to SW 12 street
- Again, this was done to balance population.
- In that regard, we tried to find adjacent areas with similar demographics in order to maintain voter cohesion while re-balancing population.
- **Finally, this next slide shows a closer look at the area we brought into D3 from D2 which is south of US 1**.
- It goes from 17th Ave north to the end of Simpson park, moving the boundary down slightly from US 1 to South Miami avenue.
- This was also done to balance population. We knew we had to take population from D2 to equalize it, but we took as little as was needed on the other side of US 1 to reach a low deviation.
- Certainly, whether we cross US 1 into D2 and how much of the Grove, if any, should go into other districts is a policy decision for you to make.
- Nevertheless, D3 is still 1% underpopulated, so it can expand to gain more population.
- **The next slide is of the proposed District 4**
- It remains a highly Hispanic area
- **The next slide which we've already seen shows what we added to the bottom end of the district.**
- We overpopulated this district at 2.23% over the ideal because it's likely to have the least growth over the next decade.
- In the event you want to decrease the deviation you can chose to move some of the excess population into D 3 or back into D 2.

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- **The next slide shows the movement we previously discussed from D4 to D1**
- **And the next slide shows the area we previously addressed from D4 to D3**
- **Finally, the next slide shows the proposed District 5**
- the proposed district five also maintains the vast majority of the core of the existing district.
- It was the most challenging district to develop.
- As you can see there is no way to move north or to most of the north west, because the city boundaries end with D 5.
- Our only options were to move south, and across the river into D 3, west into D 1 or east into D 2.
- It was not feasible to take any population from D 1, because most all of the D 1 area west of D 5 is highly Hispanic.
- For the same reason, it was not feasible to cross the river to take population from D 3.
- In this slide you get an overall picture of the slight shift to the east to take population from D 2.
- The next slides, which we previously showed you in the context of D 2 provide a more close-up look of the slight movements east that we were able to make.
- **Again, this first slide shows part of the eastward movement on the middle of the district.**
- It shifts the boundary east from North Miami avenue to NW 2nd avenue and from the 195 expressway down the 395 expressway
- **The next slide shows the bottom part of that eastward movement I just explained beginning on NW 22 street to the north and down to the 395 expressway**

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- **And this next slide shows the eastward movement south of the 395 expressway moving slightly east from Nw 1st street to North Miami avenue and south to SE 2nd street.**
- Simply stated, we could not move further east without diminishing the African American community's opportunity to elect a candidate of its choice.
- **Finally, the next slide shows the population we moved from D5 to D 1 along the river.**
- As we discussed, this area is heavily Hispanic, and had much more voter cohesion with D1 than D5.
- Also, moving this area into D 1 was consistent with the voting rights act, in that it moved this Hispanic community into a district where they could also participate in electing a candidate of their choice.
- **This last slide gives you an overview of the entire plan.**
- So in summary, we believe that our preliminary plan complies with constitutional and voting right act criteria.
- We also were cognizant of the additional directives you gave us.
- As you've seen, every district maintains its core configuration and the vast majority of its existing population.
- We tried as much as possible to move areas into districts with similar voting patterns.
- We presented a preliminary plan with a low overall deviation in order to give you as policy-makers the flexibility to make additional changes.
- And we tried wherever possible to maintain communities of interest and traditional neighborhoods,
- Although that was not completely possible due to the need to balance population.
- It is however, a work in progress that provides flexibility to make additional changes so long as those changes have a rational basis.

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- With that, I'm happy to address any questions you may have.

Cody Memo on Areas Moved in Feb. 7 Draft

Memo from Stephen Cody to Miguel De Grandy,
***Characteristics of Areas of Movement in the City of Miami*,**
Feb. 7, 2022

Memorandum

TO: Miguel A. DeGrandy, Esq.

FROM: Stephen Cody

RE: Characteristics of Areas of Movement in the City of Miami

DATE: February 7, 2022

FILE: City of Miami Redistricting 2022

Overview

The Draft Plan for the City of Miami Districts moves a number of areas from one district to another in order to bring population deviations within acceptale legal level and to comply with criteria adopted by the City Commission. What follows is a breakdown of the demographic and political characteristics of the areas that were moved between districts

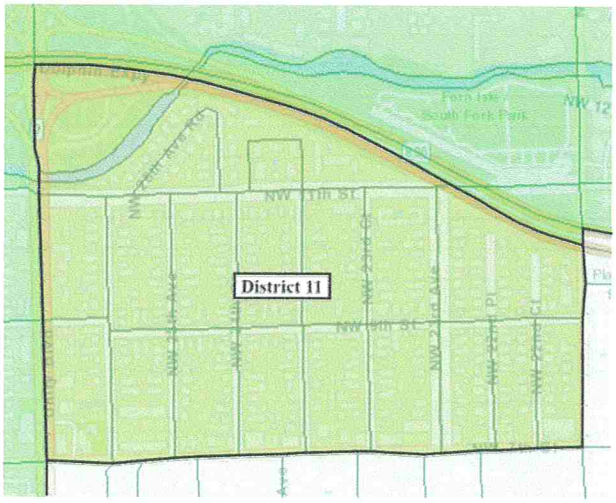
District 1

District 1 saw the movement of 3 separate discrete areas. Each of them is shown as follows.

Area A – From District 1 to District 3

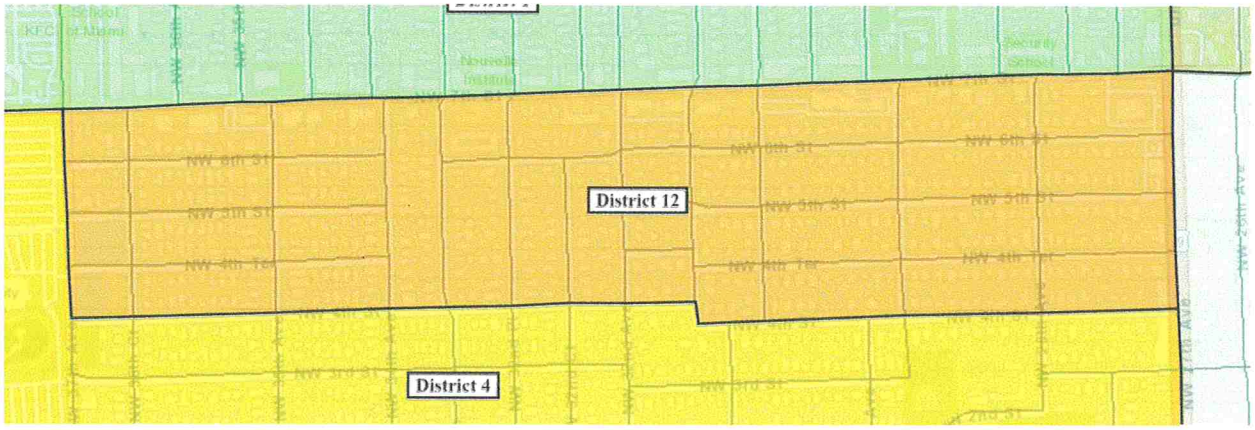
This is an area bounded on the north by the Dolphin Experessway, by the east on 22nd Avenue, by the west on 27th Avenue and the south by NW 7th Street.

Total Pop		**2,897**
SR White Pop	88	
Black Pop	118	
Hisp Pop	2,736	
VAP		**2,384**
Black VAP	100	
Hisp VAP	2,291	
2020 President		**904**
Biden	416	
Trump	486	
2018 Governor		**554**
DeSantis	253	
Gillum	293	



Area B – From District 4 to District 1

This is an area bounded by NW 7th Street on the north, NW 27th Avenue on the east, NW37th Avenue on the west and NW 4th Street to the south.

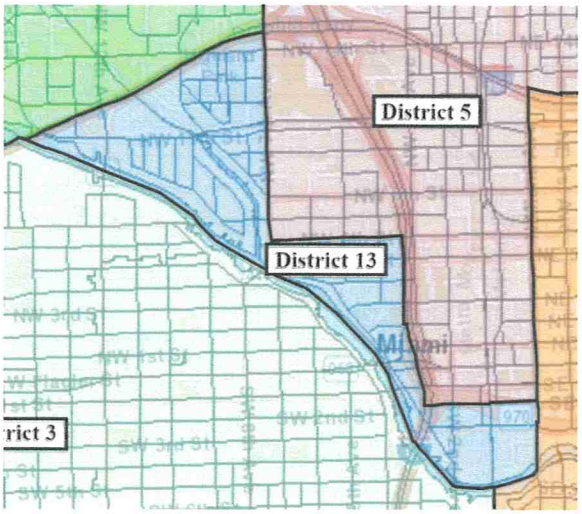


Population		**2,510**
SR White	92	
Black	56	
Hispanic	2,382	
VAP		**2,111**
Black VAP	46	
Hispanic VAP	2,029	
2020 President		**938**
Biden	333	
Trump	600	
2018 Governor		**640**
DeSantis	380	
Gillum	256	

Area C – From District 5 to District 1

This is an area bounded by NW 7th Street and the Dolphin Expressway, then west along the Dolphin Expressway to the Miami River, then southeast along the Miami River to S. Miami Avenue, then north on S. Miami Avenue to SE 2nd Street, then west along SE 2nd Street to the southbound lanes of Interstate 95, then north on Interstate 95 to NW 6th Street, then west on NW 6th Street to NW 7th Avenue, then north on NW 7th Avenue to the point of origin at NW 7th Street and the Dolphin Expressway

Total Pop		**7,713**
SR White Pop	1,302	
Black Pop	1,259	
Hisp Pop	4,993	
VAP		**6,787**
Black VAP	1,037	
Hisp VAP	4,469	
2020 President		**2,901**
Biden	1,929	
Trump	949	
2018 Governor		**1,763**
DeSantis	414	
Gillum	1,322	

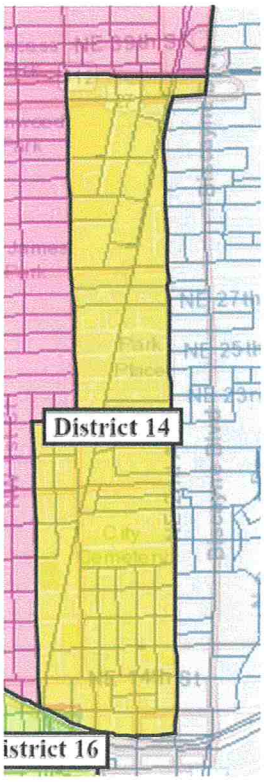


District 2

District 2 saw the movement of 6 separate discrete areas. Each of them is shown as follows.

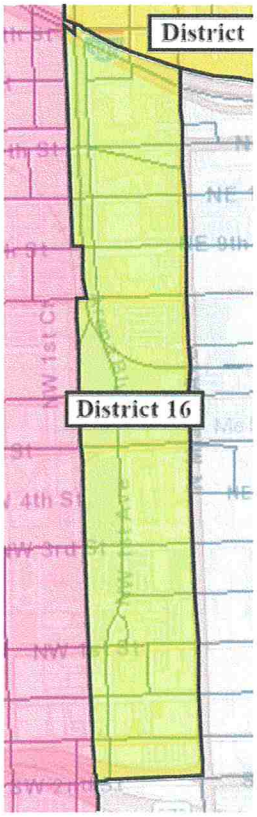
Area A – From District 2 to District 5

Total Pop		**7,859**
SR White Pop	2,358	
Black Pop	834	
Hisp Pop	4,304	
VAP		**7,164**
Black VAP	721	
Hisp VAP	3,930	
2020 President		**2,905**
Biden	2,016	
Trump	870	
2018 Governor		**1,384**
DeSantis	288	
Gillum	1,089	



Area B – From District 2 to District 5

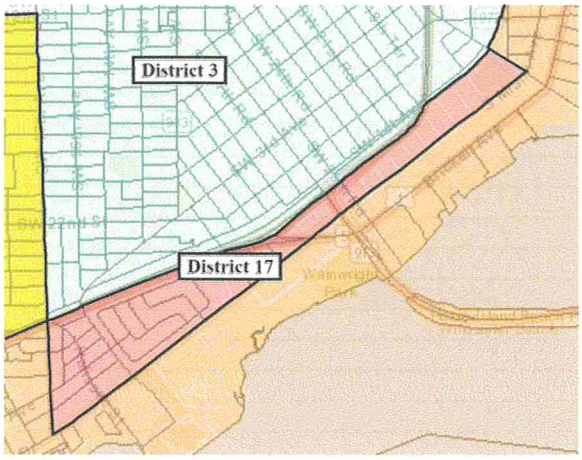
Total Pop		**1,696**
SR White Pop	282	
Black Pop	238	
Hisp Pop	1,140	
VAP		**1,461**
Black VAP	206	
Hisp VAP	981	
2020 President		**565**
Biden	418	
Trump	137	
2018 Governor		**375**
DeSantis	51	
Gillum	315	



Area C – From District 2 to District 3

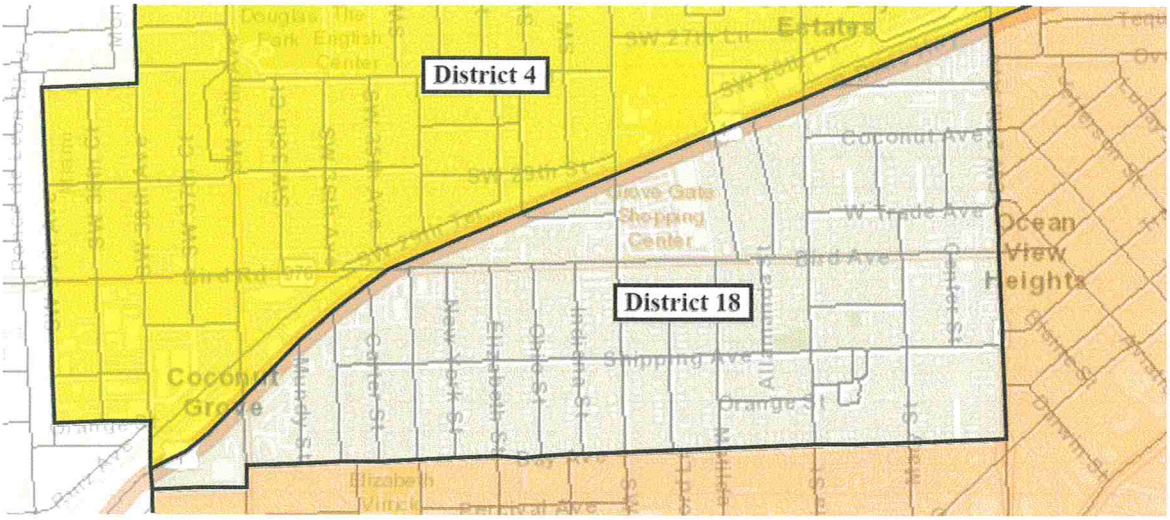
Commence at the intersection of S Miami Avenue and Broadway, then southwest along S Miami Avenue to SW 17th Avenue, then north on SW 17th Avenue to U.S. 1, then northeast on U.S. 1 to the entrance to I-95, then northeast on I-95 to SW 1st Avenue, then northeast on SW 1st Avenue to Broadway, then southeast on Broadway to the point of origin.

Total Pop		**1,313**
SR White Pop	475	
Black Pop	31	
Hisp Pop	736	
VAP		**960**
Black VAP	22	
Hisp VAP	539	
2020 President		**728**
Biden	430	
Trump	295	
2018 Governor		**568**
DeSantis	225	
Gillum	342	



Area D – From District 2 to District 4

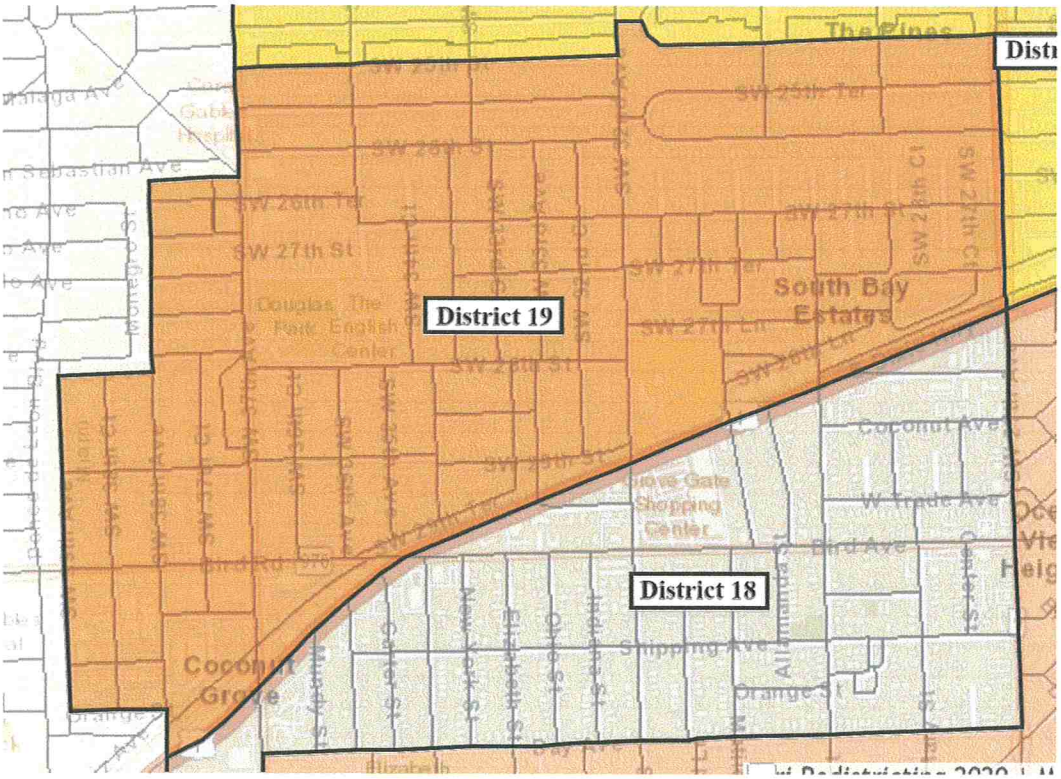
Commence at the intersection of U.S. 1 and SW 27th Avenue, then southwest on U.S. 1 to the western boundary of the City of Miami, then south along the boundary to Day Avenue, then east along Day Avenue to S Douglas Road, then north on S Douglas Road to where Day Avenue recommences, then west on Day Avenue to SW 27th Avenue, then north on SW 27th Avenue to the point of origin.



Total Pop		**5,071**	**2020 President**		**2,766**
SR White Pop	1,915		Biden	2,024	
Black Pop	497		Trump	722	
Hisp Pop	2,460		**2018 Governor**		**2,132**
VAP		**4,187**	DeSantis	457	
Black VAP	422		Gillum	1,648	
Hisp VAP	2,055				

Area E – From District 2 to District 4

Commence at the intersection of U.S. 1 and SW 27th Avenue, then southwest on U.S. 1 to the western boundary of the City of Miami, then north along the boundary to SW 27th Avenue, then east along SW 25th Street to SW 32nd Avenue, then north on SW 32nd Avenue to SW 25th Street, then east on SW 25th Street to SW 27th Avenue, then south on SW 27th Avenue to the point of origin.



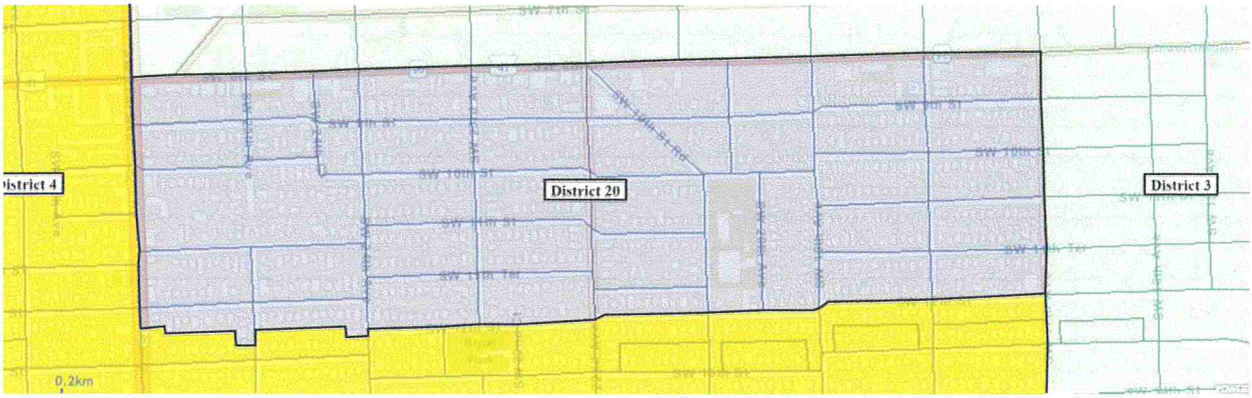
Total Pop		**10,496**	**2020 President**		**3,966**
SR White Pop	1,464		Biden	2,142	
Black Pop	377		Trump	1,798	
Hisp Pop	8,541		**2018 Governor**		**2,626**
VAP		**8,912**	DeSantis	1,105	
Black VAP	320		Gillum	1,489	
Hisp VAP	7,291				

District 3

District 3 saw the movement of 3 separate discrete areas. This includes the area described as Area 1A and 2D above. This also includes Area 3A described below.

Area A – District 4 to District 3

Coomence at the intersection of SW 8th Street and SW 117th Avenue, then proceed west along SW 8th Street to SW 27th Avenue, then proceed south on SW 27th Avenue to a number of split blocks.



Total Pop		**4,232**	**2020 President**		**1,614**
SR White Pop	302		Biden	773	
Black Pop	194		Trump	826	
Hisp Pop	3,783		**2018 Governor**		**1,117**
VAP		**3,584**	DeSantis	541	
Black VAP	181		Gillum	548	
Hisp VAP	3,213				

2/25/22 Slide Presentation

Miguel De Grandy & Stephen Cody,
***Revised Redistricting Plan for the City of Miami Commission Single Member Districts*,**
Feb. 25, 2022

Submitted into the public record for item(s) SP.1 on 2/25/2022 – City Clerk

Revised Redistricting Plan for the City of Miami Commission Single Member Districts

Presentation by Miguel A. DeGrandy, Esq., Holland & Knight, and Stephen Cody, J.D.

February 25, 2022

11493 Submittal - Miguel DeGrandy - Presentation to City Commission - Revised Plan 2-25-22

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February 7th Meeting Recap:

- **Third publicly noticed redistricting meeting**
- **Overall deviation reduced from current 42+% to 3.8%**
- **Preliminary plan developed using commission directed criteria**

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Additional direction provided on February 7, 2022:

- **Consider south of US 1 to balance population**
- **Move MRC back into D5**
- **Restore some D1 and D4 areas**

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Revised Plan highlights:

- **Reduced Grove resident movement to other districts from 6,384 to 2,989.**
- **Reduced black Grove resident movement to other districts from 497. to 114**
- **Bay Heights is back in D2.**

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Revised Plan Highlights:

- **MRC back into D5**
- **Slight increase in D5 black population**
- **Slight increase in black voting age population**

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Revised plan deviations:

- **D2 deviation increased from approximately 0 % to 5.46%**
- **Other district's deviation range -.41 to -2.14%**
- **Overall deviation in preliminary plan increased from 3.8% to 7.6%**

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Traditional Redistricting Criteria Employed

Factor in voter cohesion

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Traditional Redistricting Criteria Employed

Achieve substantial equality of population as opposed to mathematical equality

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Population and Voting Age Population

District No.	Pop	SR W Pop	%	Black Pop	%	Hisp Pop	%	VAP	SR W VAP	%	Black VAP	%	Hisp VAP	%
D1	88,108	4,011	4.55%	9,762	11.08%	77,604	88.08%	72,844	2,523	3.46%	8,037	11.03%	65,206	89.51%
D2	93,300	34,530	37.01%	6,968	7.47%	45,415	48.68%	81,454	30,444	37.38%	5,902	7.25%	39,562	48.57%
D3	87,658	7,438	8.49%	4,700	5.36%	76,485	87.25%	72,466	5,611	7.74%	3,897	5.38%	63,965	88.27%
D4	86,694	7,553	8.71%	2,774	3.20%	76,478	88.22%	73,781	5,618	7.61%	2,267	3.07%	66,055	89.53%
D5	86,578	8,310	9.60%	45,182	52.19%	34,571	39.93%	68,734	7,243	10.54%	34,551	50.27%	27,929	40.63%

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Population and Voting Age Population

District No.	Pop	SR W Pop	%	Black Pop	%	Hisp Pop	%	VAP	SR W VAP	%	Black VAP	%	Hisp VAP	%
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Population and Voting Age Population

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Population and Voting Age Population

District No.	Pop	SR W Pop	%	Black Pop	%	Hisp Pop	%	VAP	SR W VAP	%	Black VAP	%	Hisp VAP	%
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Population and Voting Age Population

District No.	Pop	SR W Pop	%	Black Pop	%	Hisp Pop	%	VAP	SR W VAP	%	Black VAP	%	Hisp VAP	%
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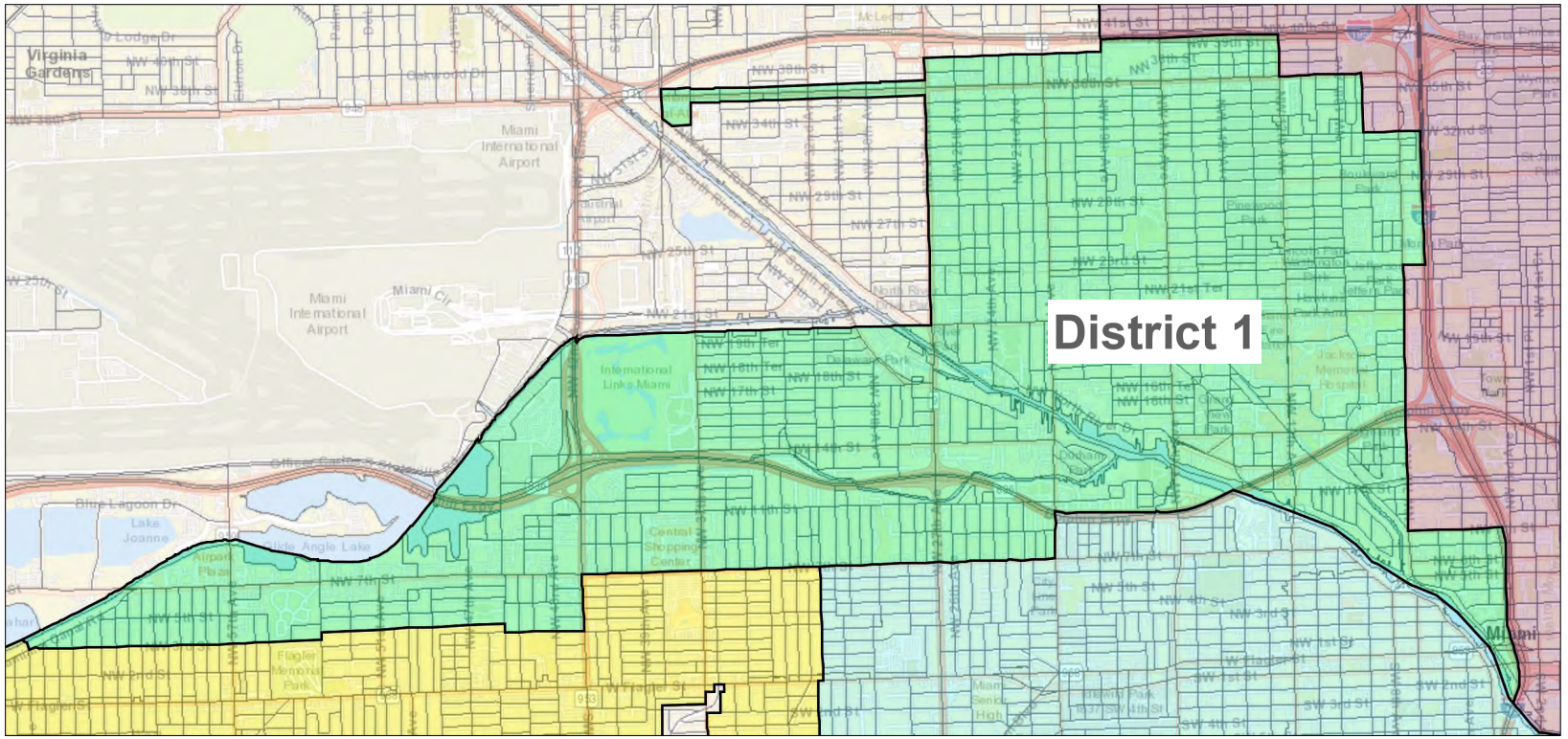
District 1


District 1
Virginia Gardens
Miami International Airport
Miami International Airport
Miami Cir
NW 41st St
NW 36th St
NW 34th St
NW 29th St
NW 27th St
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NW 21st Ter
NW 20th St
NW 18th Ter
NW 18th St
NW 17th St
NW 14th St
NW 11th St
NW 7th St
NW 5th St
NW 4th St
NW 2nd St
NW 1st Ave
NW 3rd Ave
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NW 23rd St
NW 25th St
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NW 32nd St
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NW 38th St
NW 39th St
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NW 37th Ave
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NW 17th Ct
NW 12th Ct
NW 7th Ct
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SW 3rd Ave
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SW 5th Ave
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SW 1st Ct
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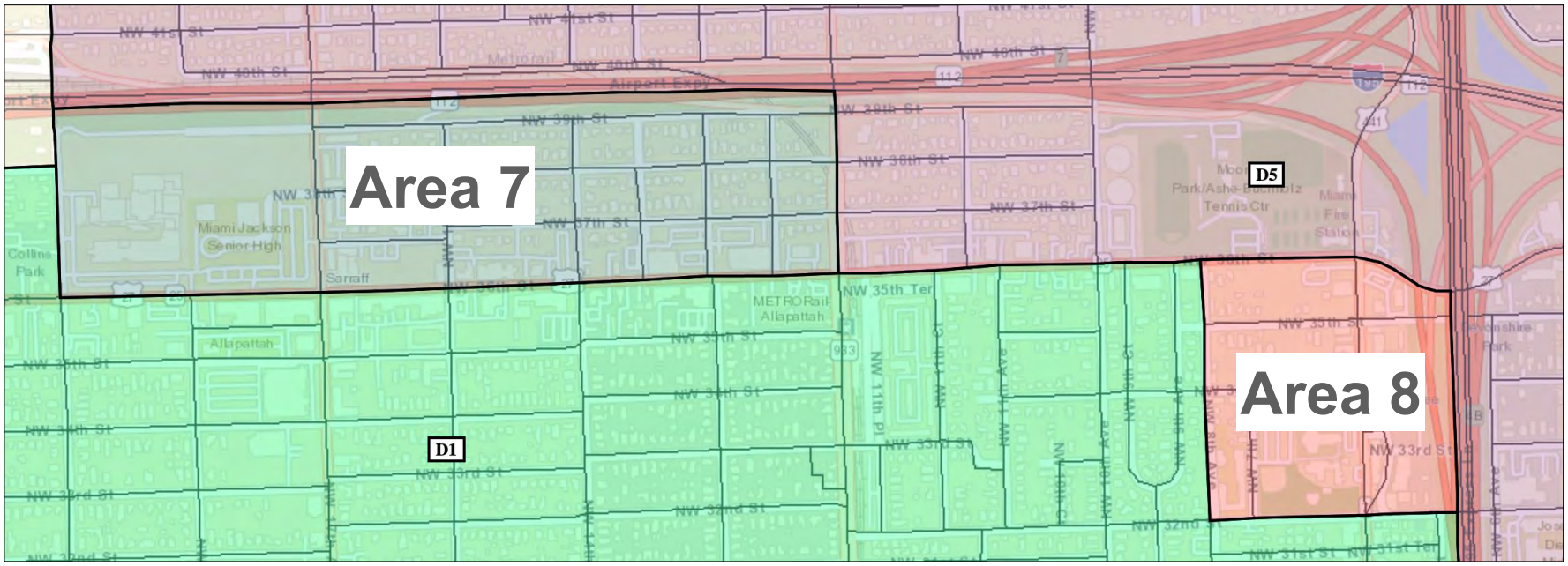
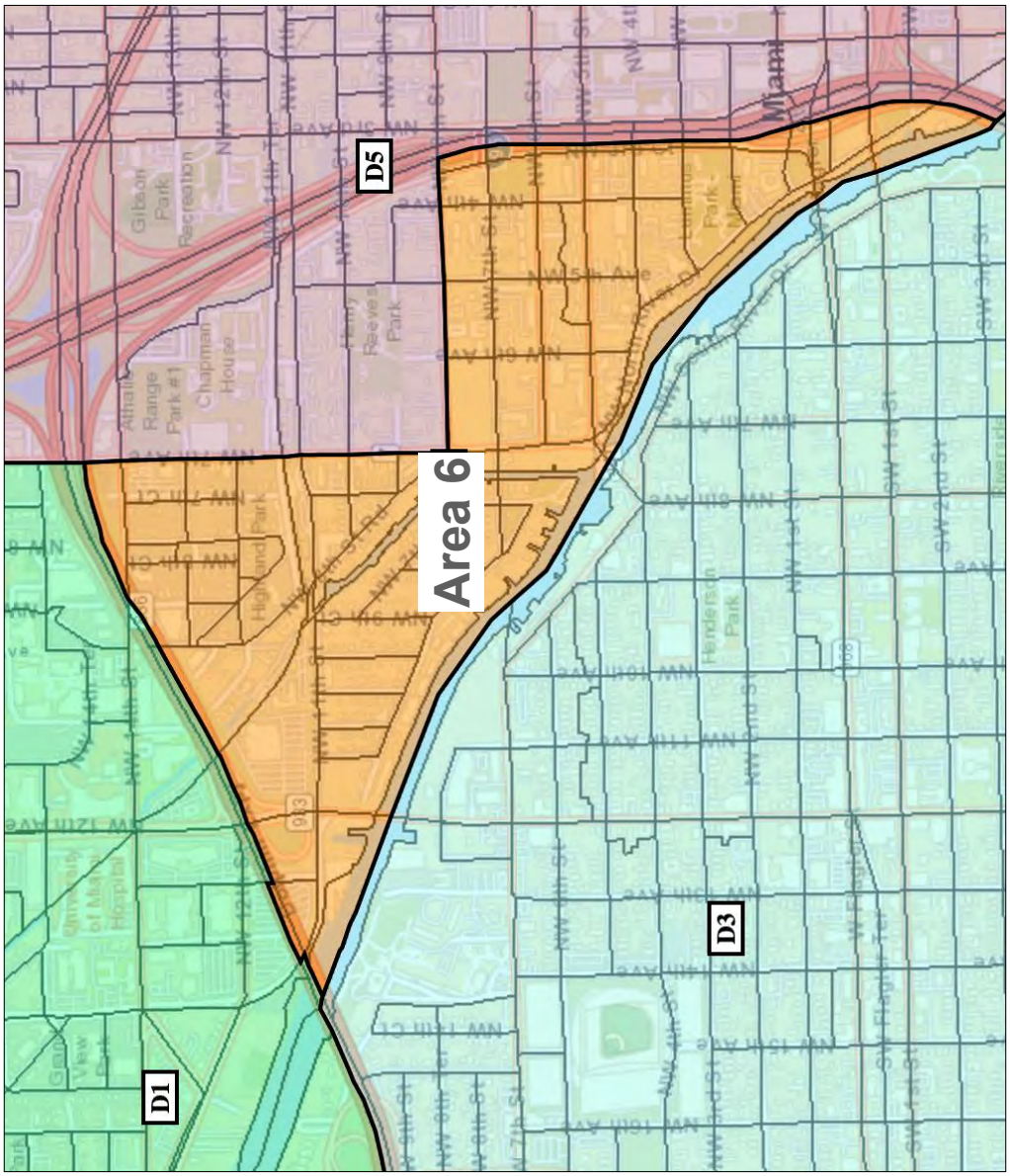
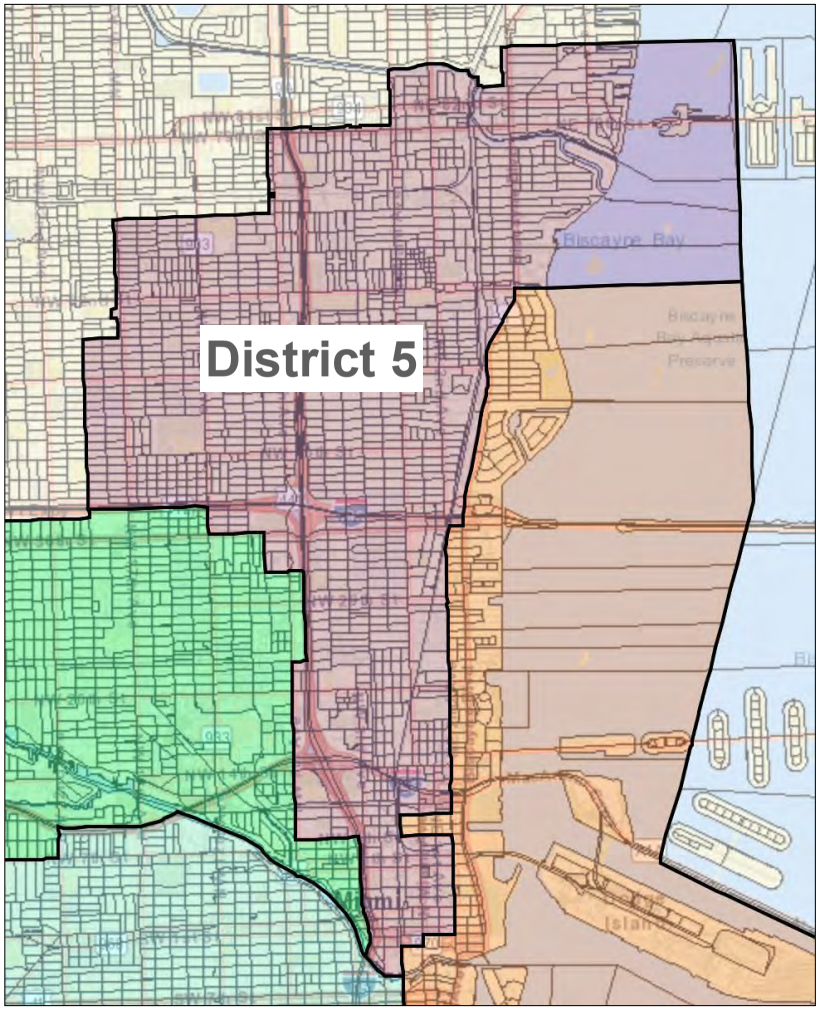
SW 4th Ct
SW 5th Ct
SW 6th Ct
SW 7th Ct
SW 8th Ct
Lake Joanne
Blue Lagoon Dr
Airport Plaza
Little Angle Lake
Flagler Memorial Park
Central Shopping Center
Delaware Park
Doolittle Park
Jackson Memorial Hospital
Miami Senior High
Miami
Miami Park
Miami Park
Miami Park

Areas 7 and 8


Area 7
Area 8
D1
D5
NW 41st St
NW 40th St
NW 39th St
NW 38th St
NW 37th St
NW 36th St
NW 35th St
NW 34th St
NW 33rd St
NW 32nd St
NW 31st St
NW 35th Ter
NW 11th Pl
Airport Expy
Miami Jackson Senior High
Collins Park
Sarraff
Allapattah
METRORail Allapattah
Tennis Ctr
Miami Fire Station
Devonshire Park

Area 6


D5
Area 6
D3
D1
Miami
Gibson Park Recreation
Athalie Range Park #1
Chapman House
Henry Reeves Park
Highland Park
Henderson Park
Grapeland Park
Gimenez of Medicine Hospital



District 5

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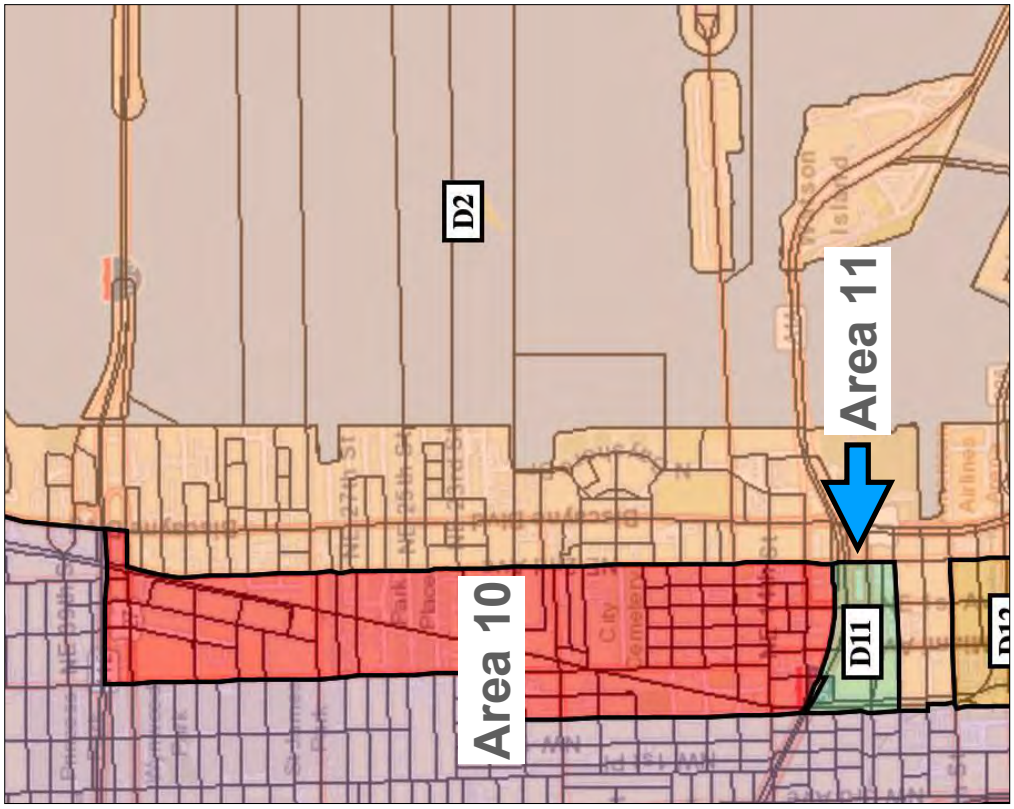
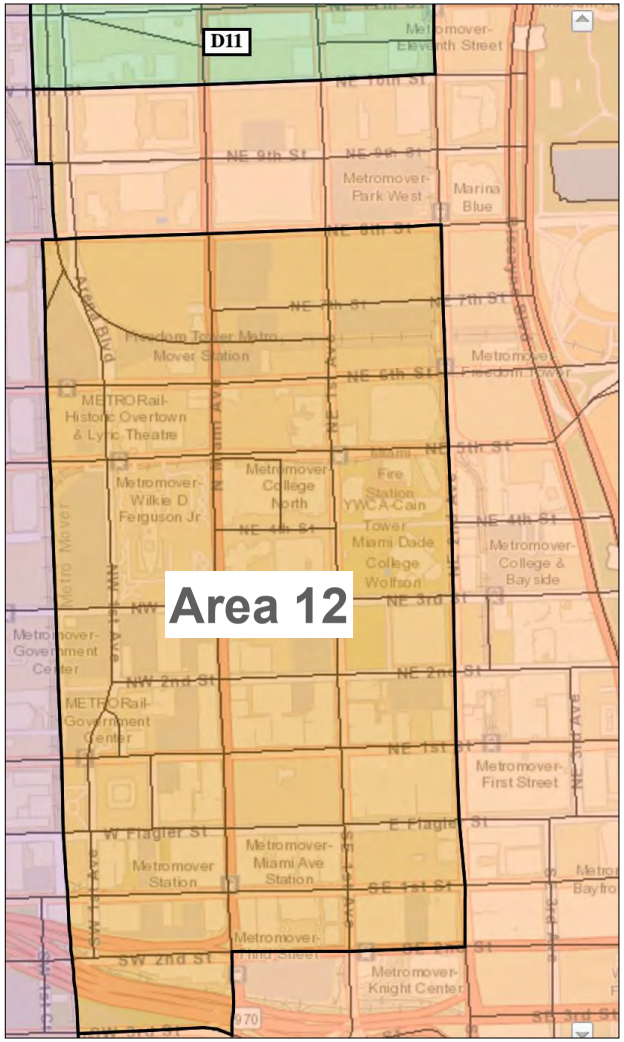
Areas 10 and 11





Area 12

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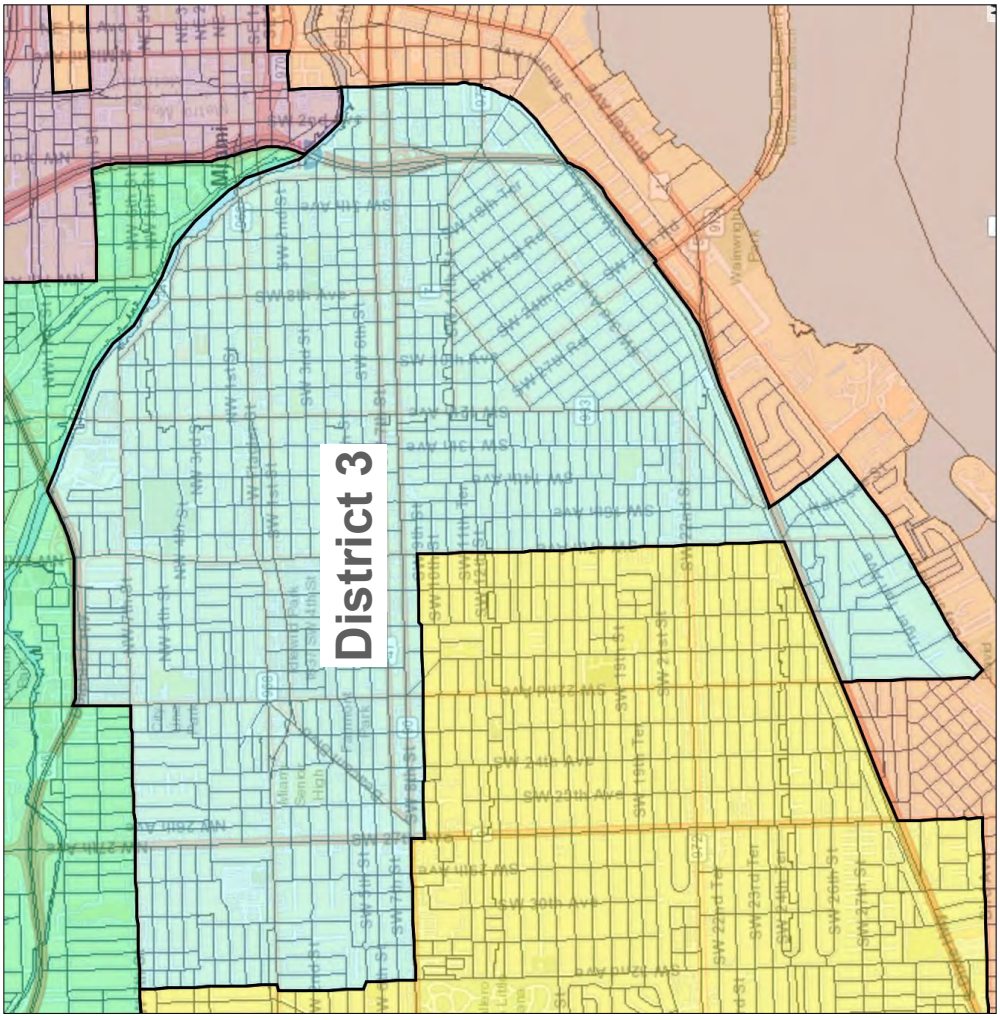
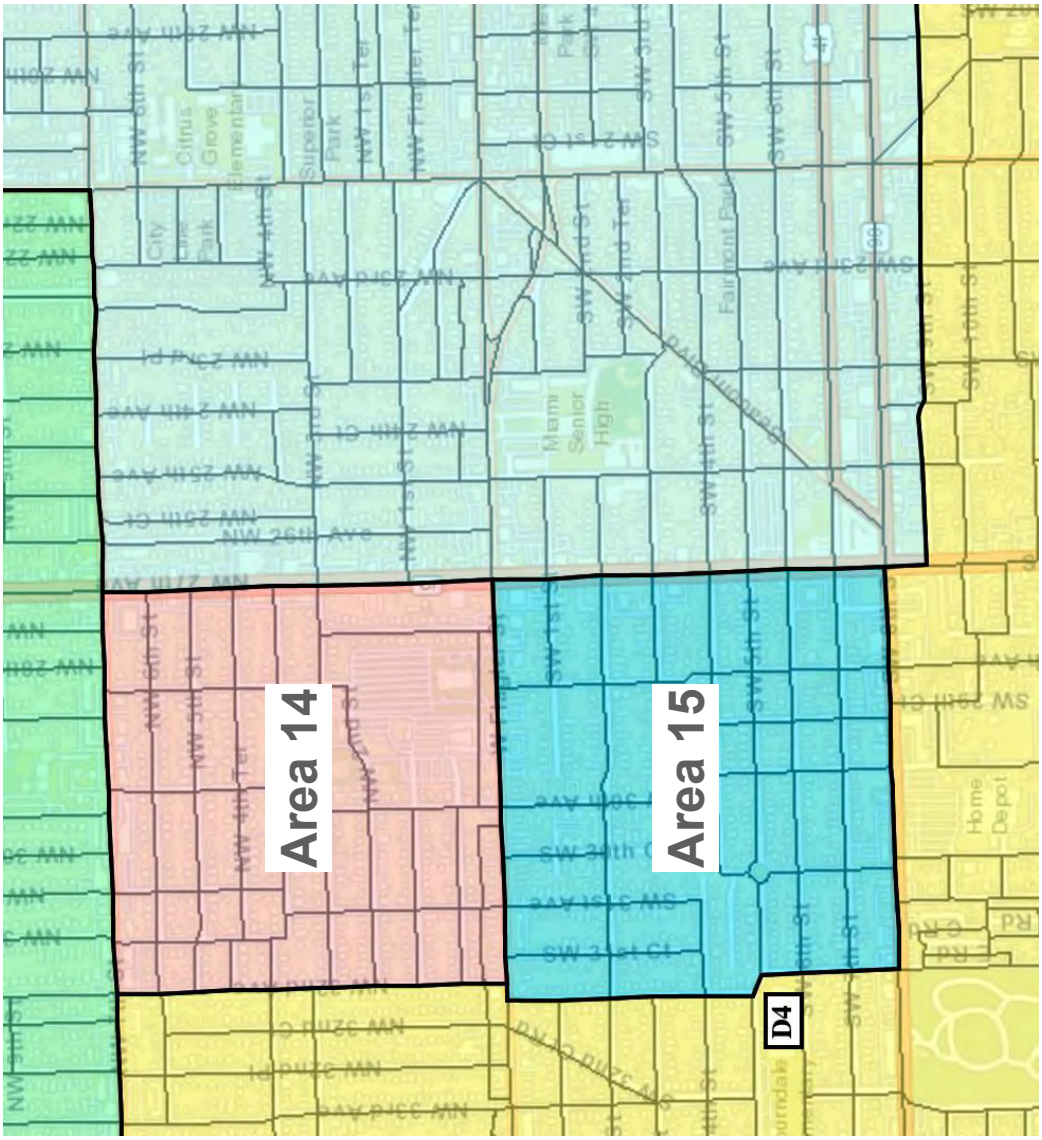
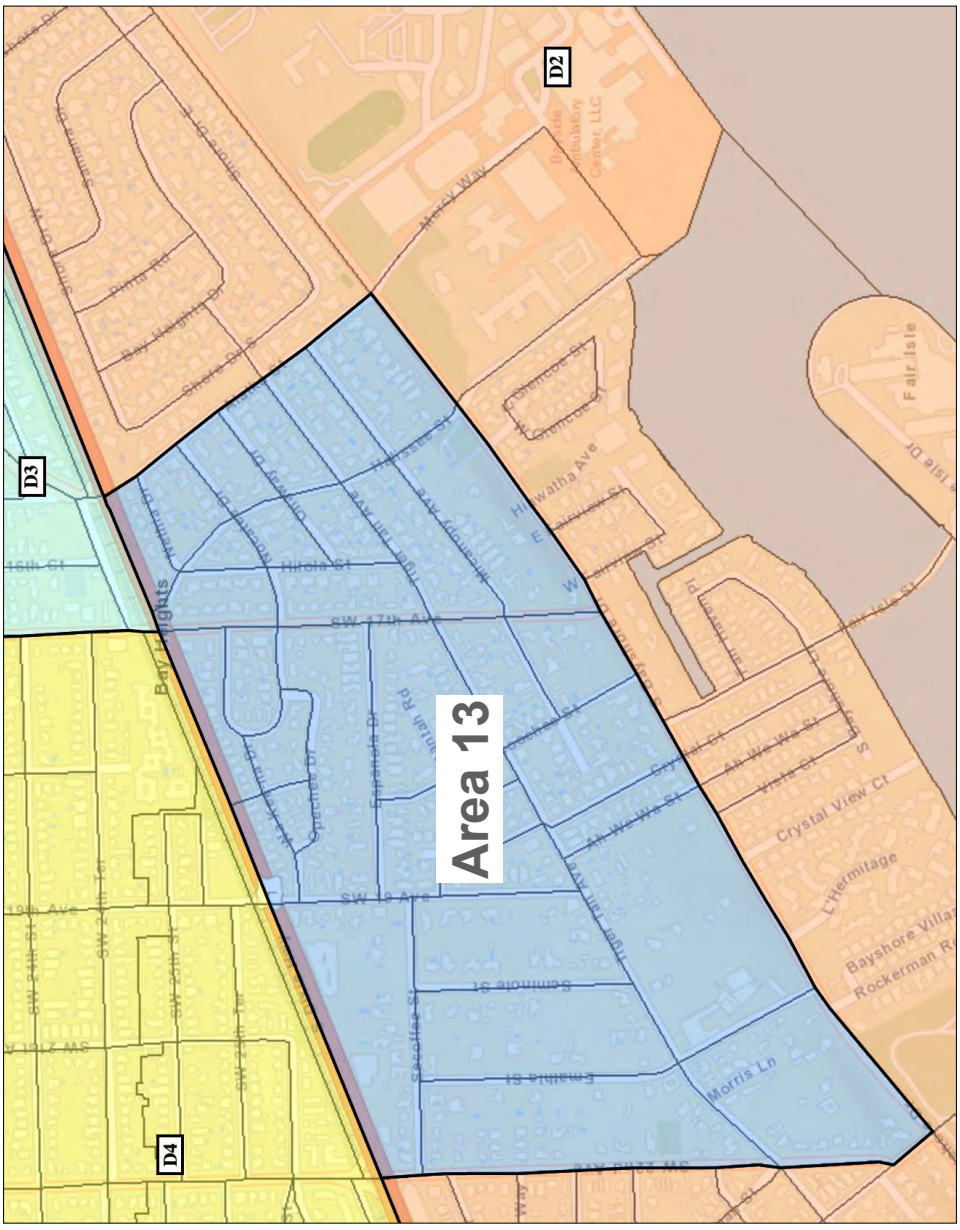
District 3



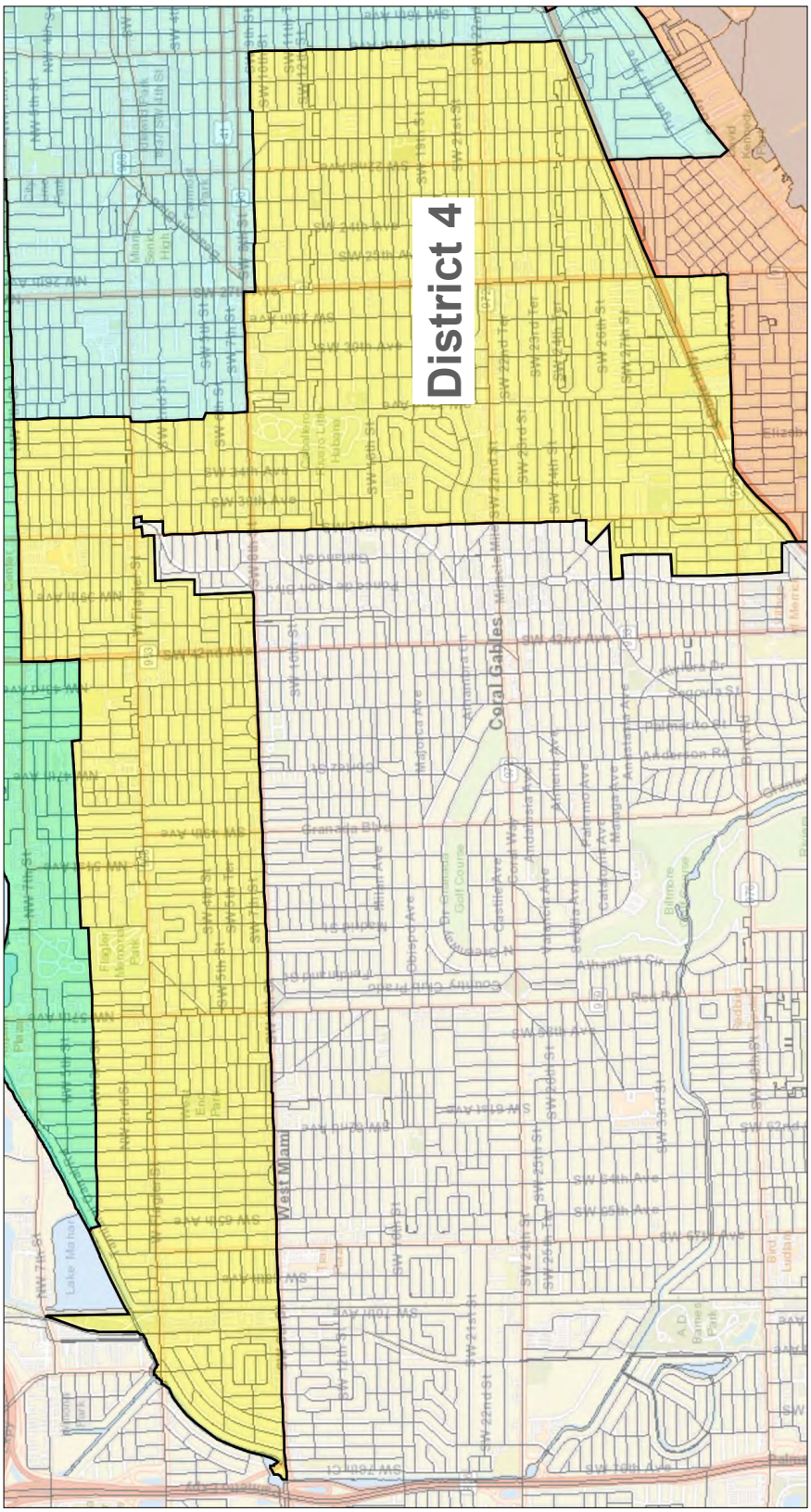


Areas 14 and 15

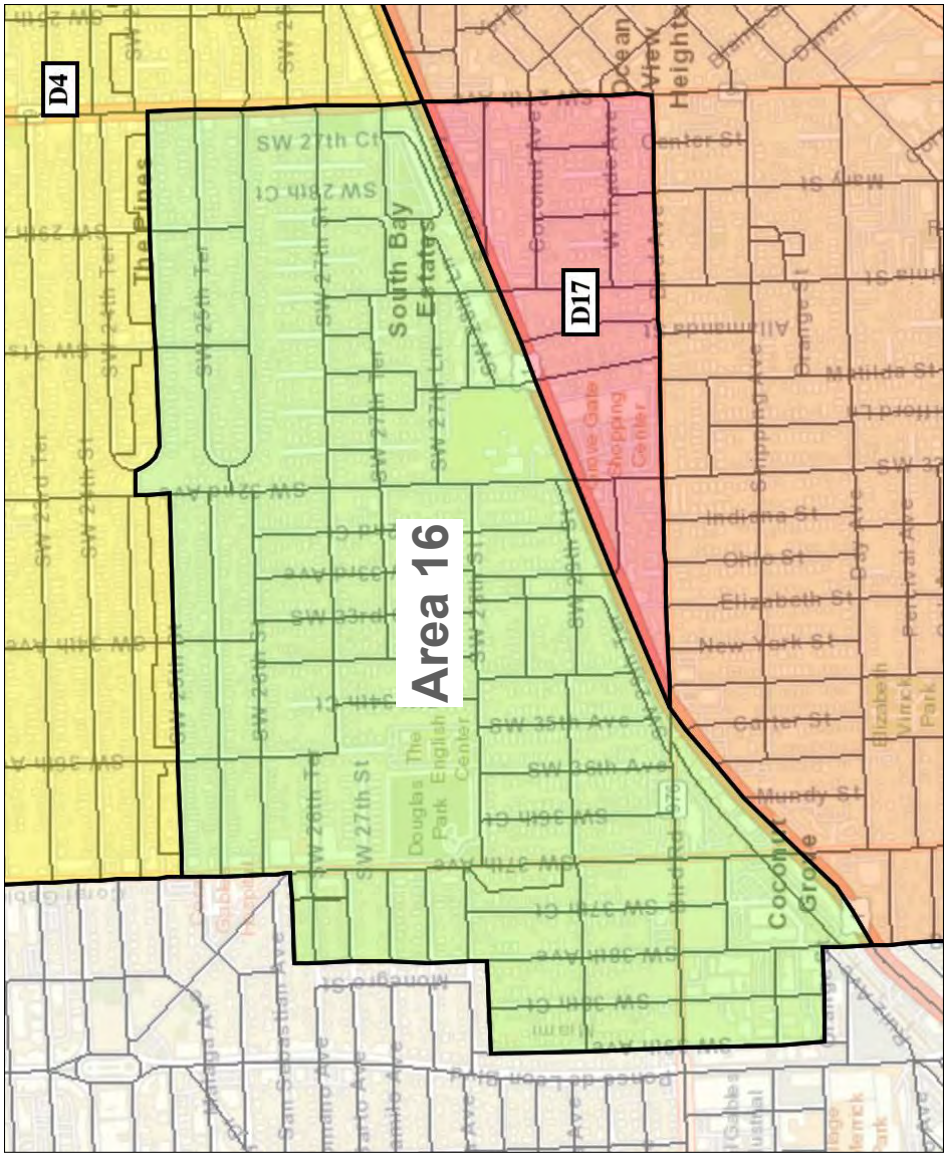
Area 13


D2
D3
D4
Area 13
Bay Heights
SW 17th Ave
SW 18 Ave
Hiawatha Ave
Crystal View Ct
Morris Ln
Fair Isle
Bayshore Villas
Rockerman Rd

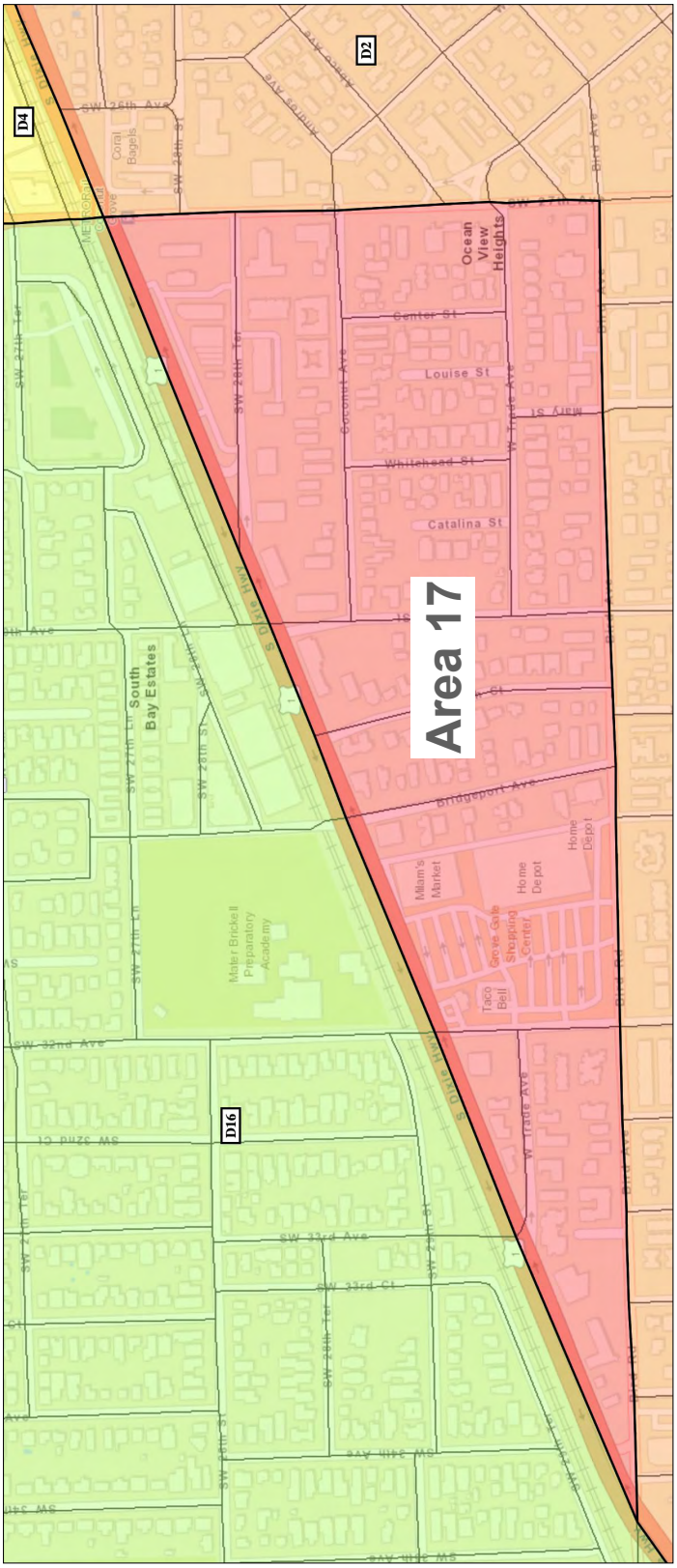
District 4



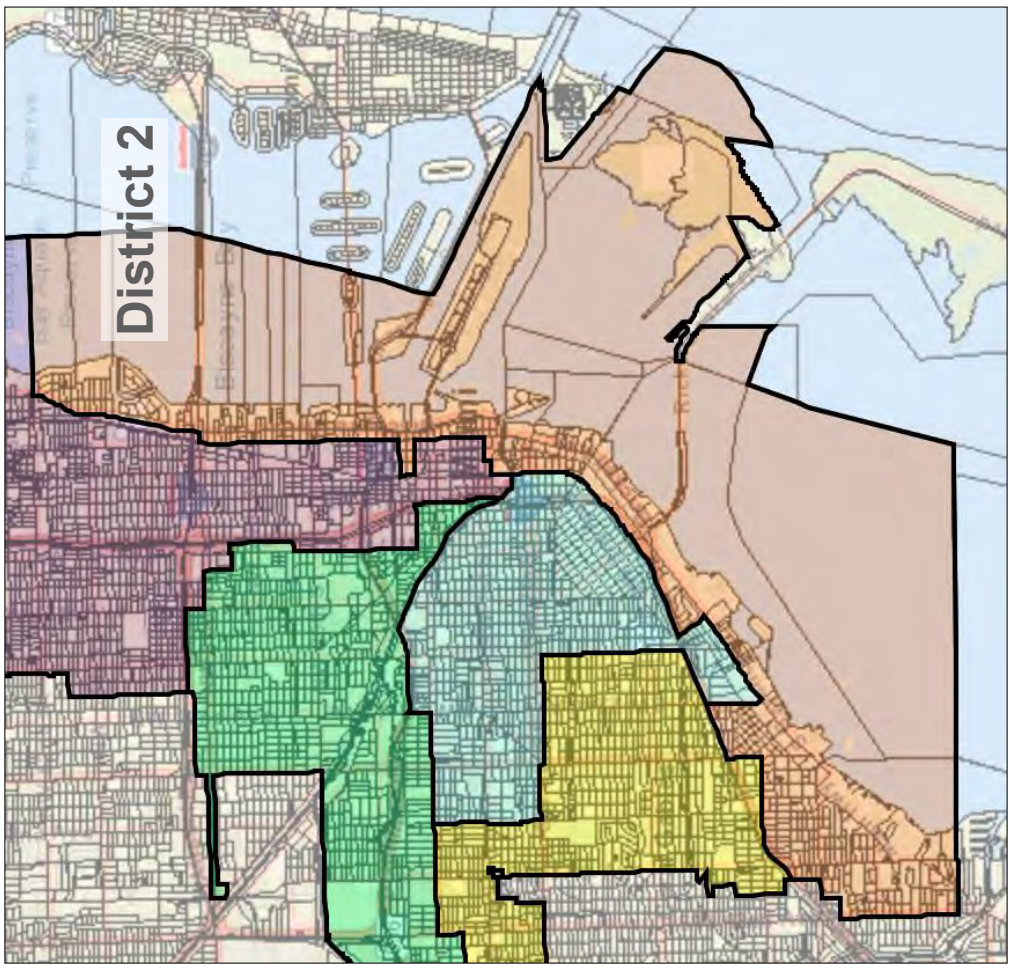
Area 16

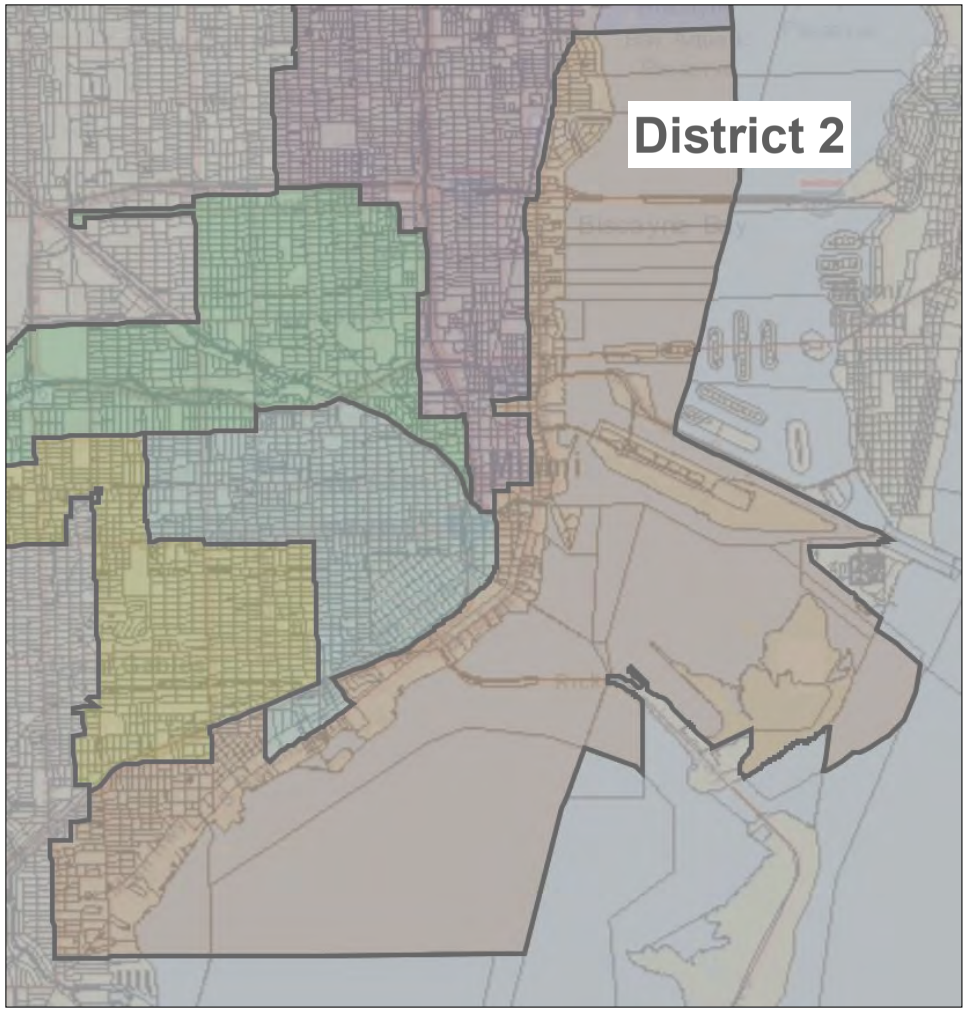

D4
D17
Area 16
South Bay Estates
Ocean View Heights
Coconut Grove
SW 27th Ct
SW 28th Ct
SW 27th St
SW 35th Ave
SW 36th Ave
Indiana St
Ohio St
Elizabeth St
New York St
Carter St
Mundy St
Center St
Douglas Park
The English Center

Area 17


D2
D4
D16
Area 17
Ocean View Heights
South Bay Estates
Center St
Louise St
Whitehead St
Catalina St
Bridgeport Ave
Milam's Market
Home Depot
Grove Gate Shopping Center
Taco Bell
Mater Brickell Preparatory Academy
SW 26th Ave
SW 27th Ave
SW 28th St
SW 27th Ln
SW 32nd Ave
SW 32nd Ct
SW 33rd Ave
SW 33rd Ct
SW 34th Ave
W Trade Ave
Bird Ave
Coconut Ave
Coral Bagels

District 2





District 2

Movements from D2 to other districts:

- **Approximately 10,500 people into D5**
- **Approximately 12,000 people into D4**
- **Approximately 1,400 people into D3**

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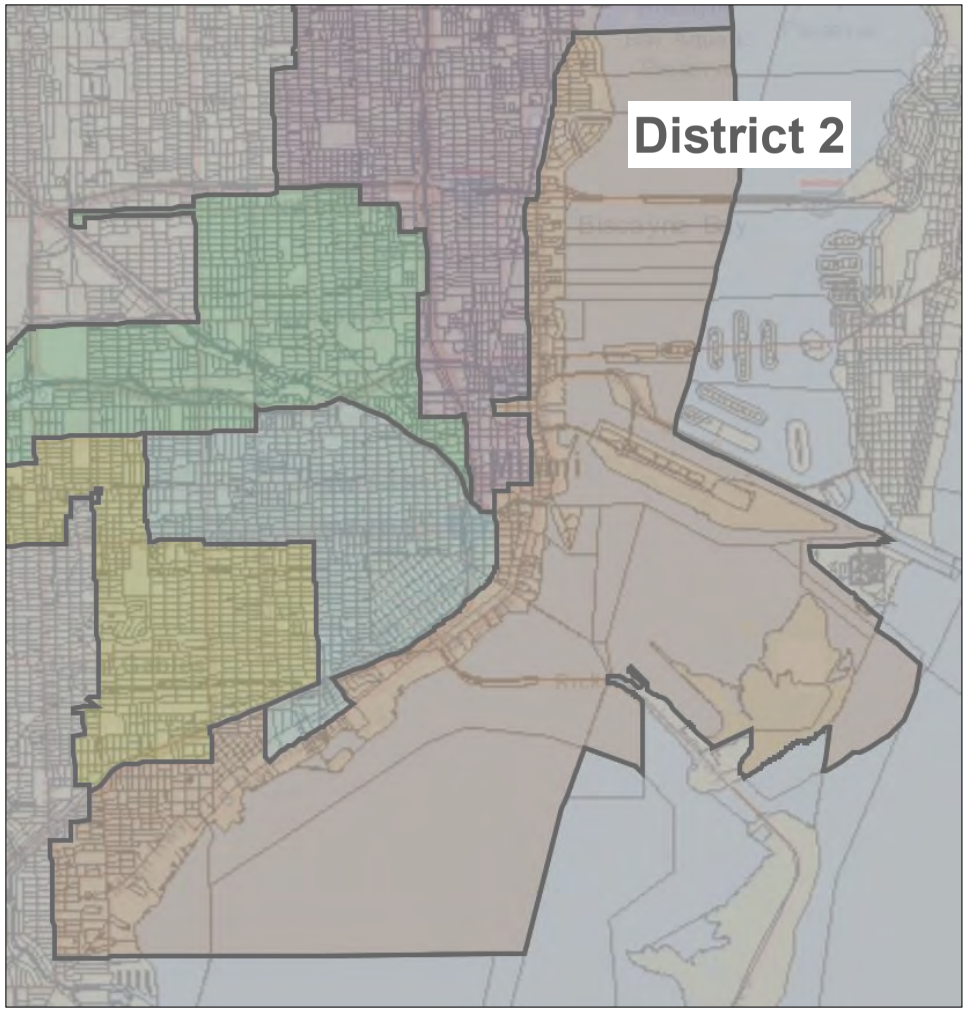

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- **Approximately 12,000 people into D4**
- **Approximately 1,400 people into D3**

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Deviations:

- **Highest: D2 at 5.46%**
- **Lowest: D5 at -2.14%**
- **Overall deviation of Revised Plan: 7.6%**

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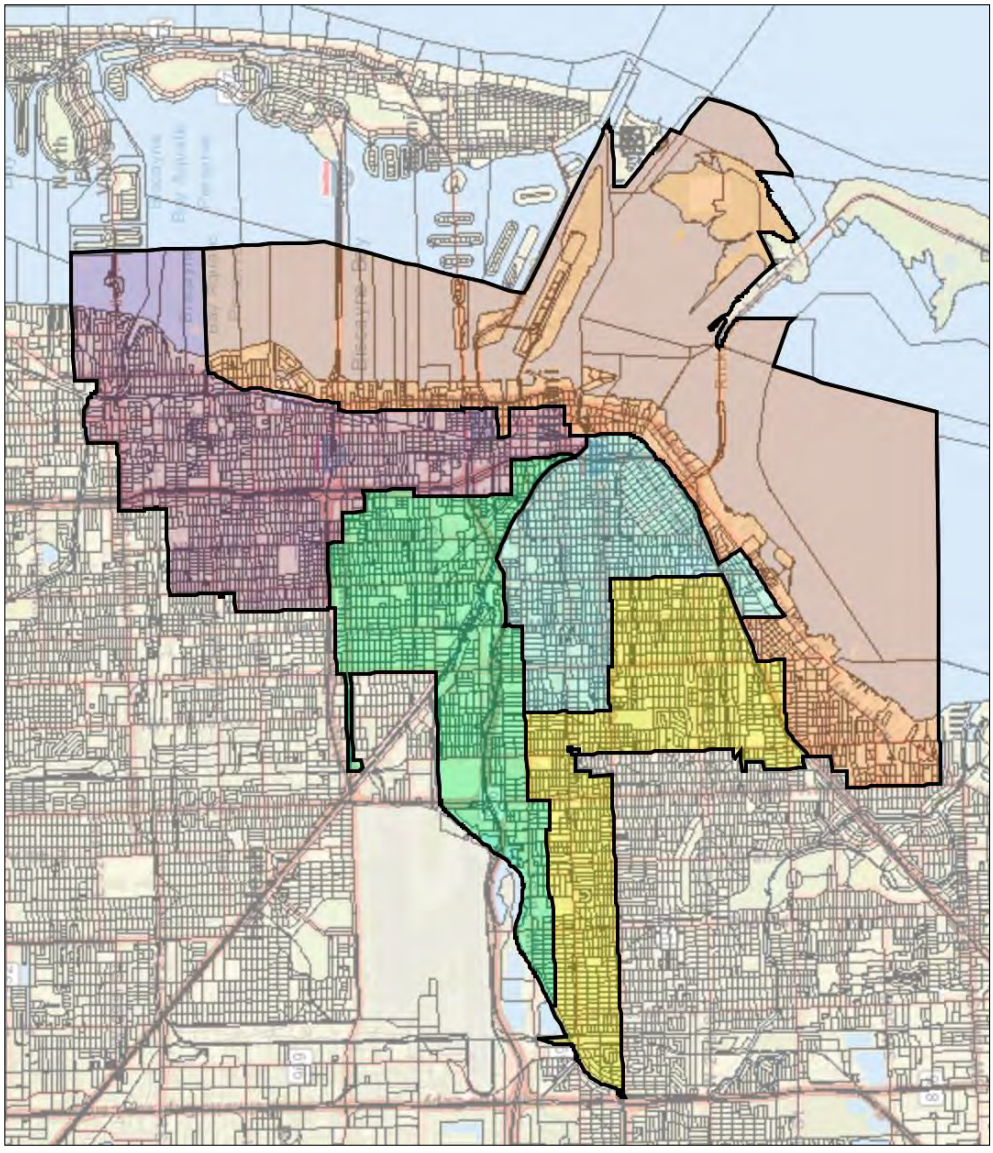
The Revised Plan



3/11/22 Slide Presentation

Miguel De Grandy & Stephen Cody,
***Redistricting Final Hearing*,**
Mar. 11, 2022

Redistricting Final Hearing

Presentation by Miguel A. De Grandy, Esq.,
Holland & Knight, and Stephen Cody, J.D.

March 11, 2022

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Public Hearings and Community Meetings:

- **Five Public Hearings Before the City Commission**
- **Five Community Meetings in Districts**

Case 1:22-cv-24066-KMM Document 24-8 Entered on FLSD Docket 02/10/2023 Page 3 of 15

Chairperson King's Request:

Restore Part of D5 Along the Riverfront

- **Deviation Slightly over 10%**
- **Black VAP in D5 Drops to 49%**
- **Deficiencies can be Remedied by Rebalancing of Districts**

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Commissioner Russell's Request:

Restore Areas from D2 Given to D3 and D4

Move Alternative Area to D3 from Beginning of I 95 North to the Miami River with South Miami Ave as East Boundary

- **Overall deviation increases from 7.6% to 9.3%**

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Evaluation of Allegations that the Revised Plan is Racist Resulting from Movement of 114 Black Residents to D4

Case 1:22-cv-24066-KMM Document 24-8 Entered on FLSD Docket 02/10/2023 Page 6 of 15

Evaluation of Allegations that Plan is Racist Resulting from Movement of 114 Black Residents to D4

- **Black Residents Comprise Approximately 7.5% of the Population of D2**
- **Black Residents Comprise only 7% of Residents South of US 1 Moved to D4**

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City of Miami Racial and Ethnic Composition

- 70% Hispanic
- 16.3% Black
- 11.9% Non-Hispanic White

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City of Miami Representation by Race and Ethnicity

- **D5: Majority Black District (20%)**
- **D1, D3, and D4: Majority Hispanic Districts (60%)**
- **D2: Non-Hispanic White 37%, Hispanic 48.7% (20%)**

Case 1:22-cv-24066-KMM Document 24-8 Entered on FLSD Docket 02/10/2023 Page 9 of 15

Evaluation of Allegations that Plan is Racist Resulting from Movement of 114 Black Residents to D4

- **Proportional representation is *Prima Facie* evidence that Base Plan Complies with the Voting Rights Act.**
- ***See*: Holding in U.S. Supreme Court case of *Johnson v De Grandy*, 512 U.S. 997 (1994)**

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Black Residents in Majority Hispanic Districts

- D1: 9,762 Black residents
- D2: 6,968 Black residents
- D3: 4,700 Black residents
- D4: 2,774 Black residents

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Hispanic Residents in Non-Hispanic Districts

- **D5: 34,571 Hispanic residents**
- **D2: 45,415 Hispanic residents**

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Allegations of Racism are False and Inflammatory

- **Base Plan Complies with the 14th Amendment**
- **Base Plan Complies with the Federal Voting Rights Act**

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Decisions Regarding District Boundaries are Policy Issues to be Decided by the Elected Representatives of the City of Miami

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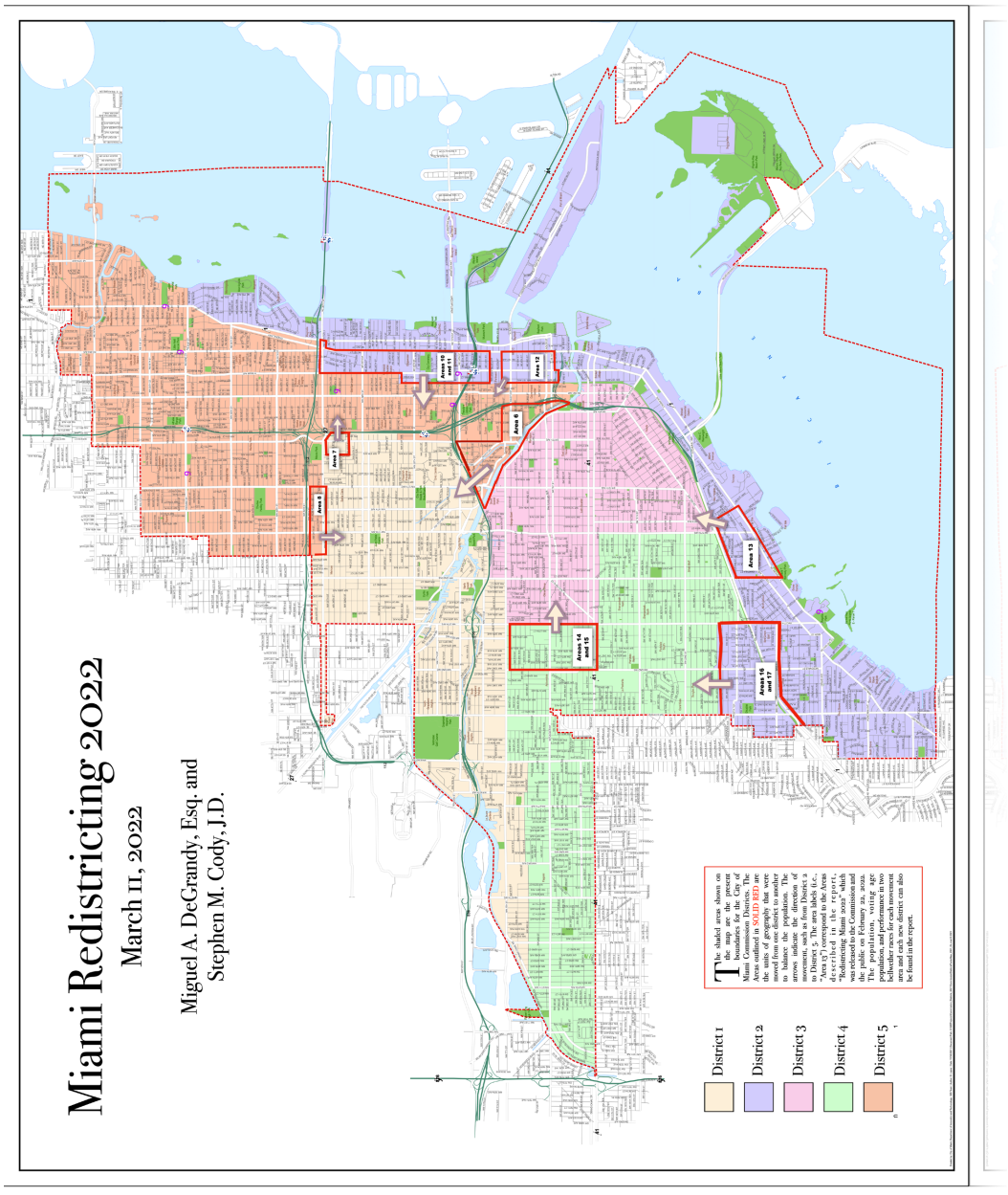
The Revised Plan Showing Areas of Movement



3/11/22 Initial Russell Plan Presentation

Miguel De Grandy & Stephen Cody,
***Alternative: Keep Areas South of US 1 in D2 and Adjust D3*,**
Mar. 11, 2022

Submitted into the public record for item(s) SP.1 on 3/11/2022 – City Clerk

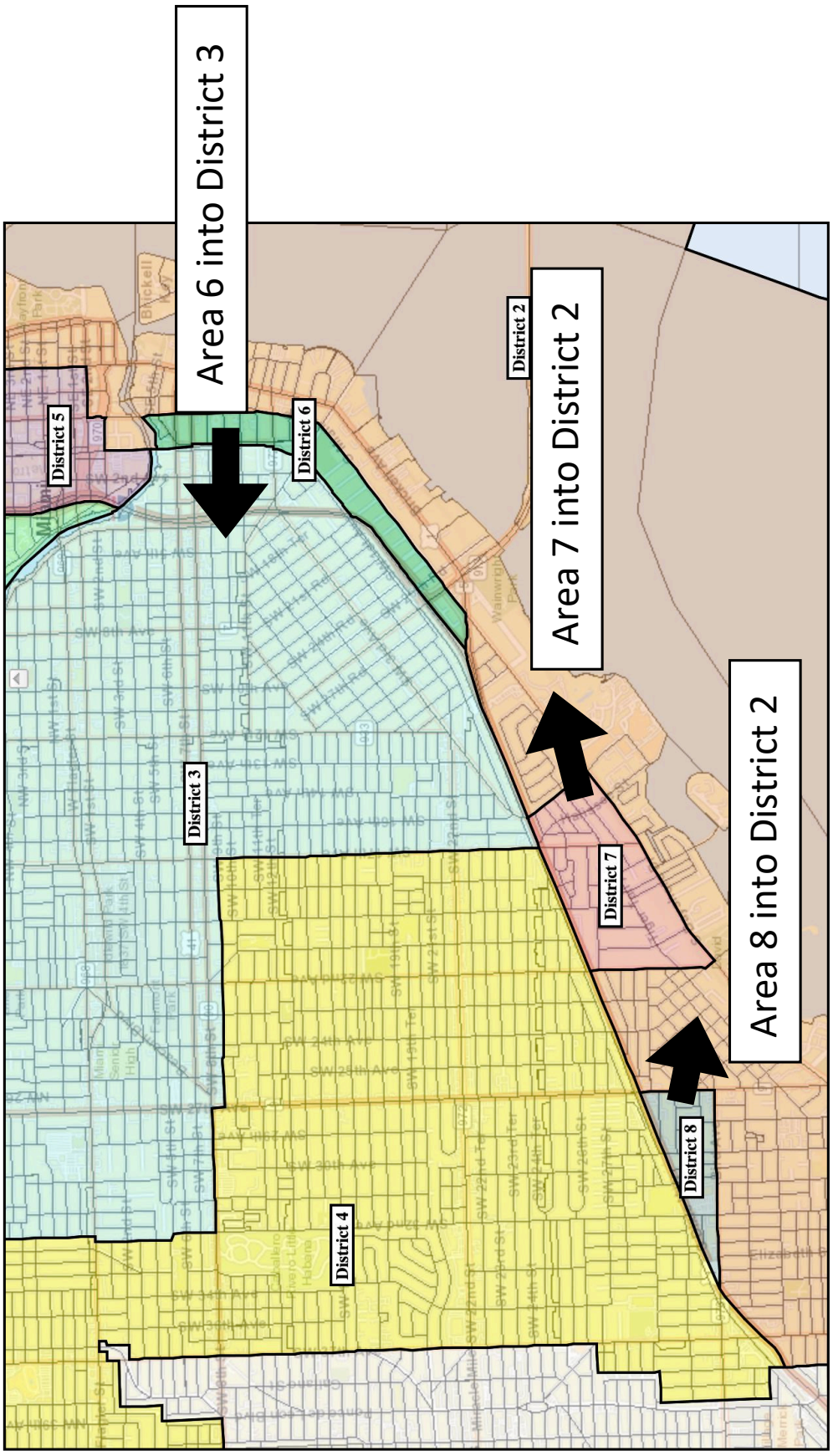
Alternative: Keep Areas South of US 1 in D2 and Adjust D3

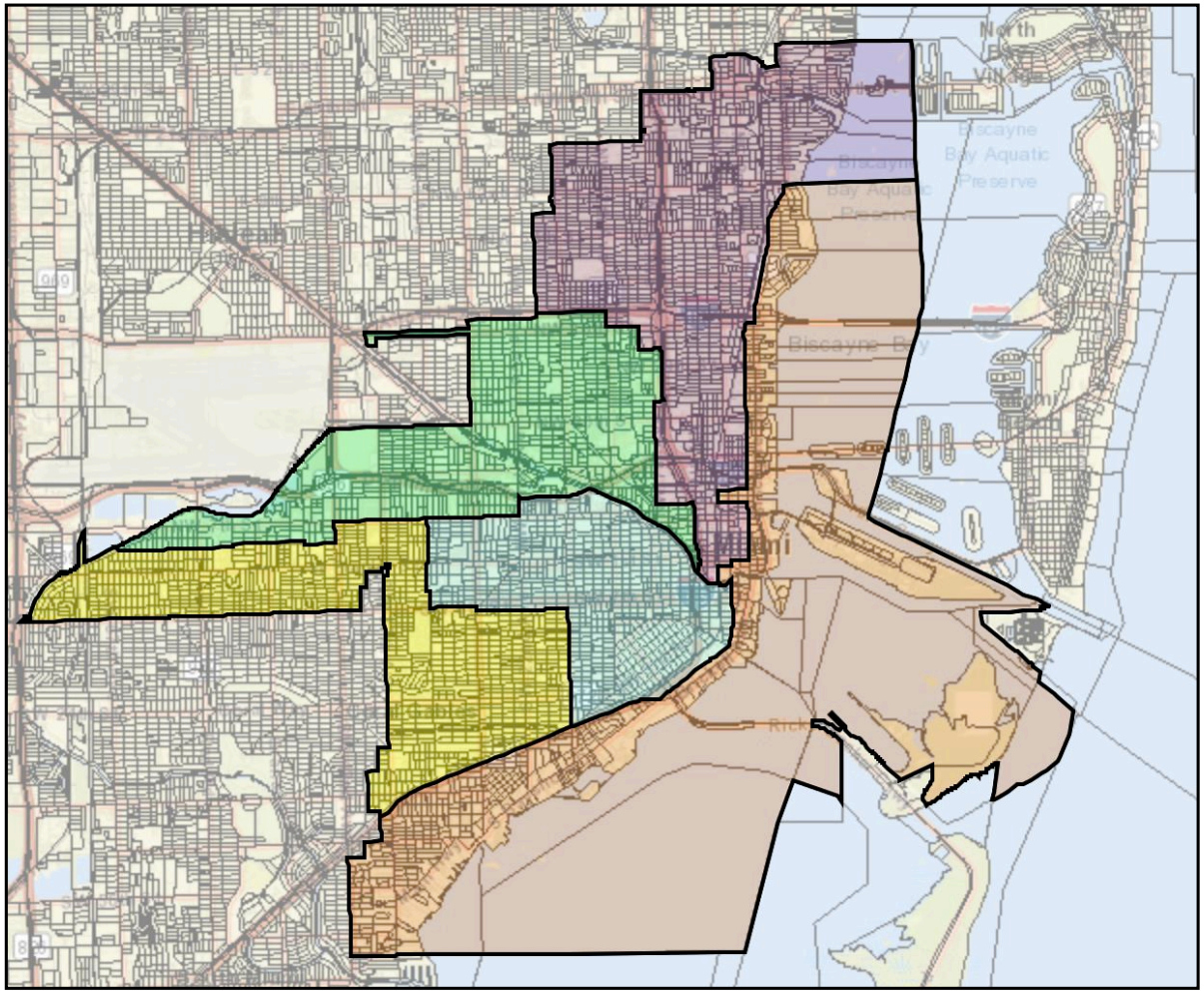
City of Miami

Miguel A. De Grandy, Esq. and Stephen Cody, J.D. - March 11, 2022

11582 Submittal - Miguel DeGrandy - Keep Area South of US1 in D2 with ADJUSTMENT Presentation – 03-11-2022

Case 1:22-cv-24066-KMM Document 24-9 Entered on FLSD Docket 02/10/2023 Page 2 of 6


Area 6 into District 3
Area 7 into District 2
Area 8 into District 2
District 2
District 3
District 4
District 5
District 6
District 7
District 8



Deviations

Dist No.	Total Pop	Deviation	% Dev
D1	88,108	-340	-0.38%
D2	89,309	861	0.97%
D3	93,246	4,798	5.42%
D4	85,000	-3,448	-3.90%
D5	86,578	-1,870	-2.11%
Total	442,241	Total Dev	**9.32%**
Ideal	88,448		

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Population by Race & Ethnicity

District No.	D1	%	D2	%	D3	%	D4	%	D5	%
Total Pop	88,108		89,309		93,246		85,000		86,578	
SR White	4,011	4.55%	32,913	36.85%	9,575	10.27%	7,020	8.26%	8,310	9.60%
Black	9,762	11.08%	6,727	7.53%	5,055	5.42%	2,660	3.13%	45,182	**52.19%**
Hisp	77,604	**88.08%**	43,876	49.13%	78,948	**84.67%**	75,473	**88.79%**	34,571	39.93%

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Voting Age Population by Race & Ethnicity

District No.	D1	%	D2	%	D3	%	D4	%	D5	%
Total VAP	72,844		77,482		77,752		72,388		68,734	
SR White	2,523	3.46%	28,777	37.14%	7,695	9.90%	5,190	7.17%	7,243	10.54%
Black	8,037	11.03%	5,673	7.32%	4,219	5.43%	2,174	3.00%	34,551	**50.27%**
Hisp	65,206	**89.51%**	38,058	49.12%	66,247	**85.20%**	65,212	**90.09%**	27,929	40.63%

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3/24/22 Slide Presentation

Miguel De Grandy & Stephen Cody,
***Redistricting the City of Miami Commission*,**
Mar. 24, 2022

Submitted into the public record for item(s) SP.1 on 3/24/2022 – City Clerk

Redistricting the City of Miami Commission

Presentation by Miguel A. DeGrandy, Esq., Holland & Knight, and Stephen Cody, J.D.

March 24, 2022

11673 Submittal - Miguel DeGrandy - Presentation to City Commission – 03-24-2022

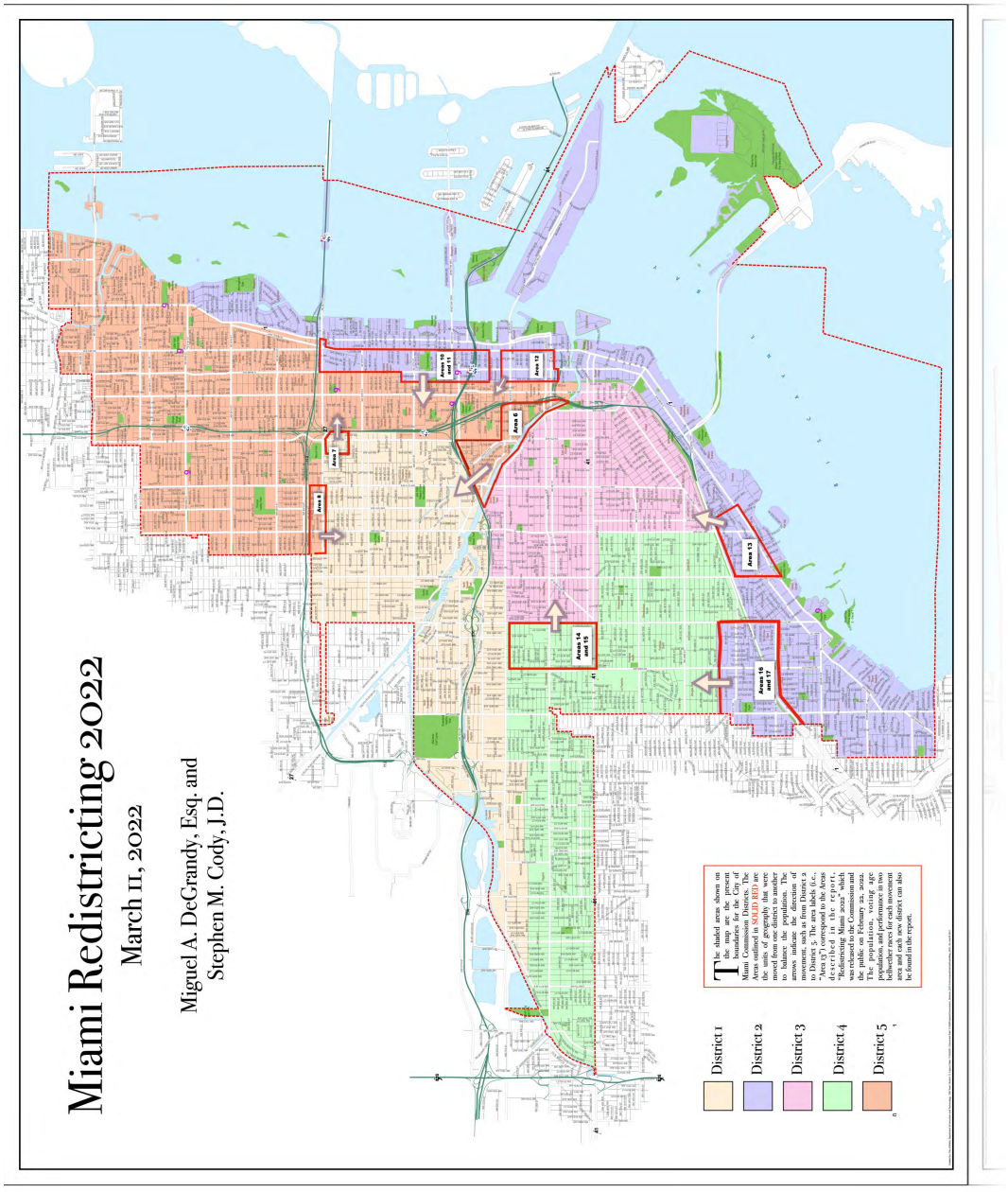
Case 1:22-cv-24066-KMM Document 24-10 Entered on FLSD Docket 02/10/2023 Page 2 of 15

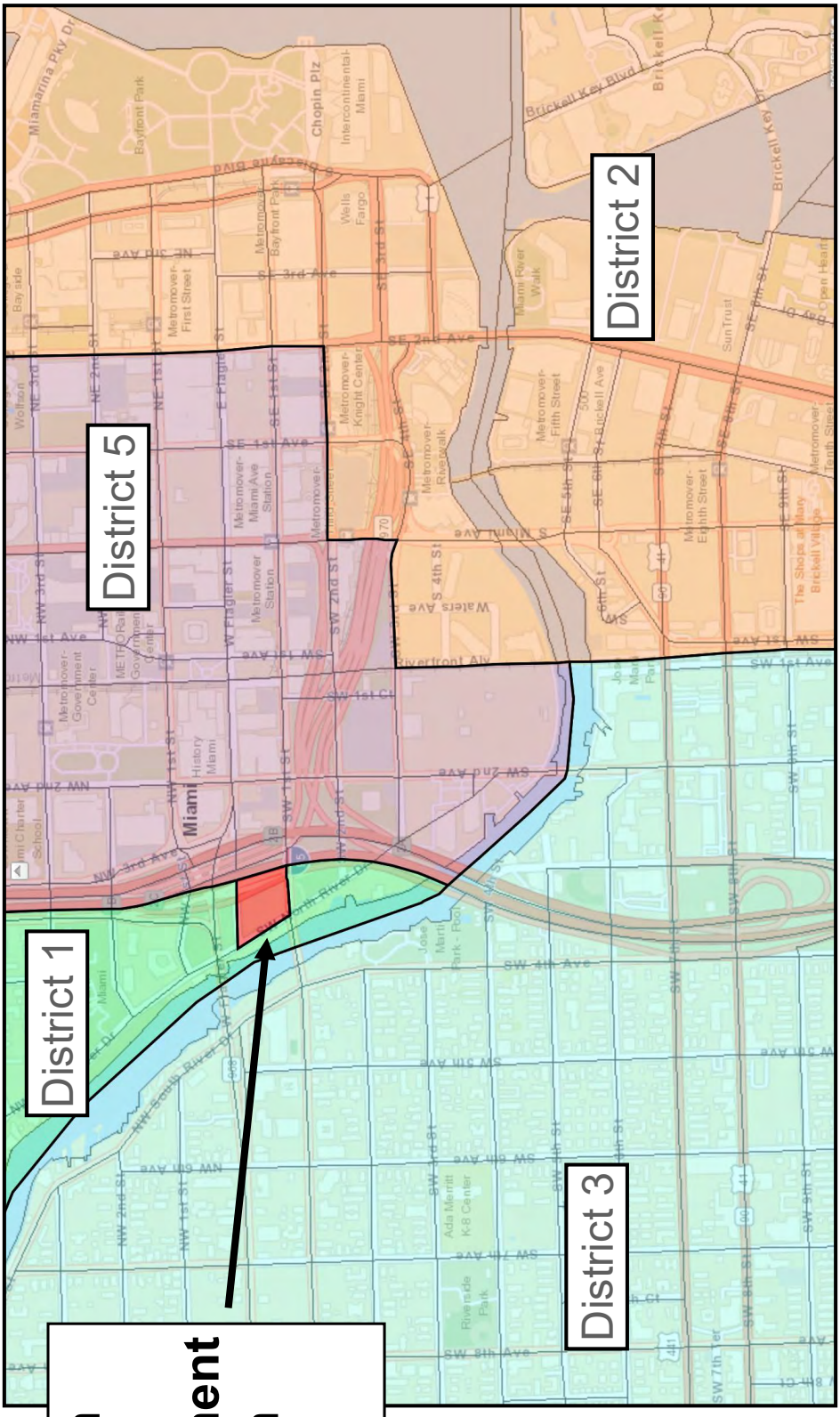
Public Hearings and Community Meetings:

- **Six Public Hearings Before the City Commission**
- **Five Community Meetings in Districts**

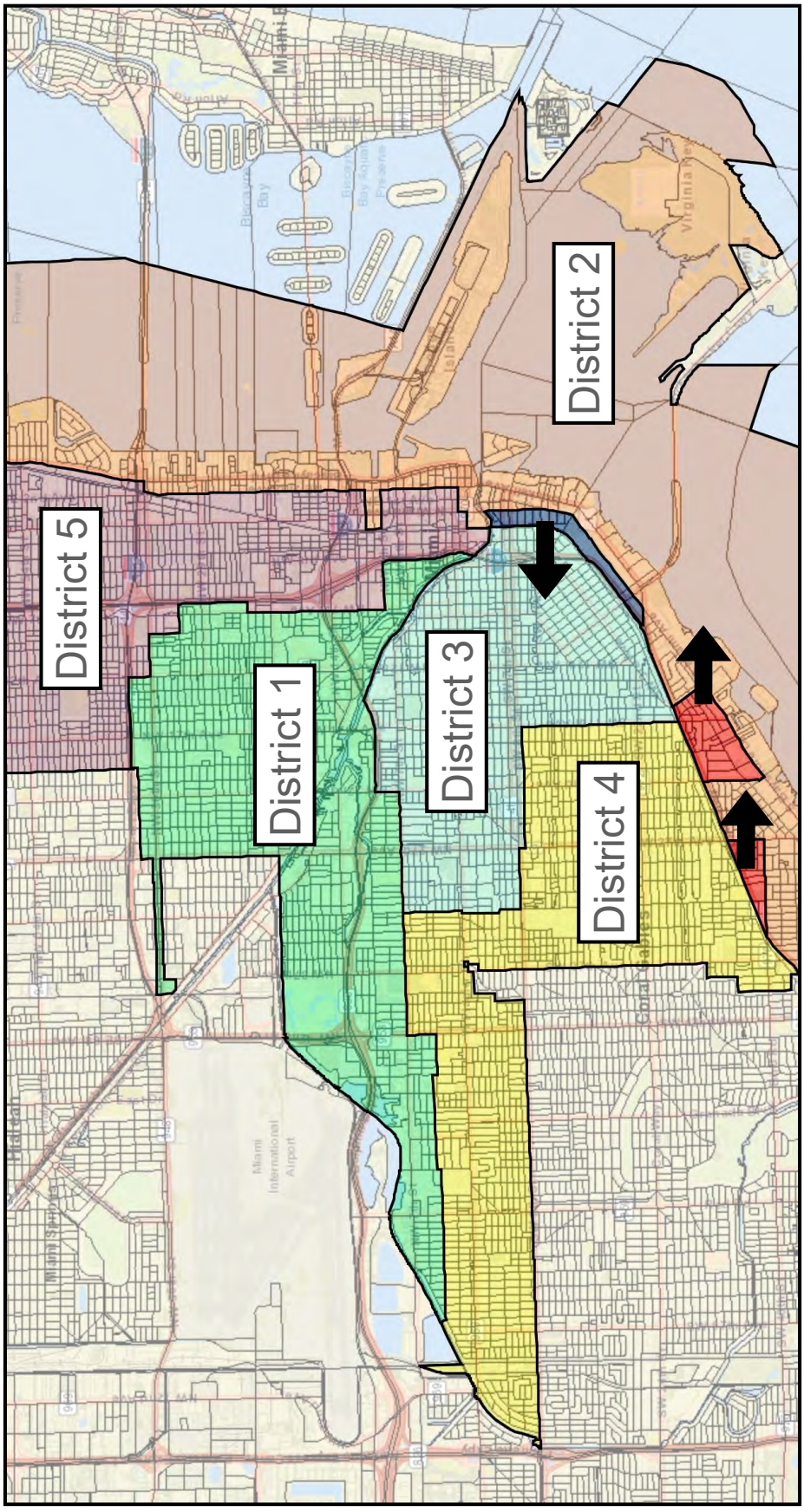
Case 1:22-cv-24066-KMM Document 24-10 Entered on FLSD Docket 02/10/2023 Page 3 of 15

The Base Plan Showing Areas of Movement

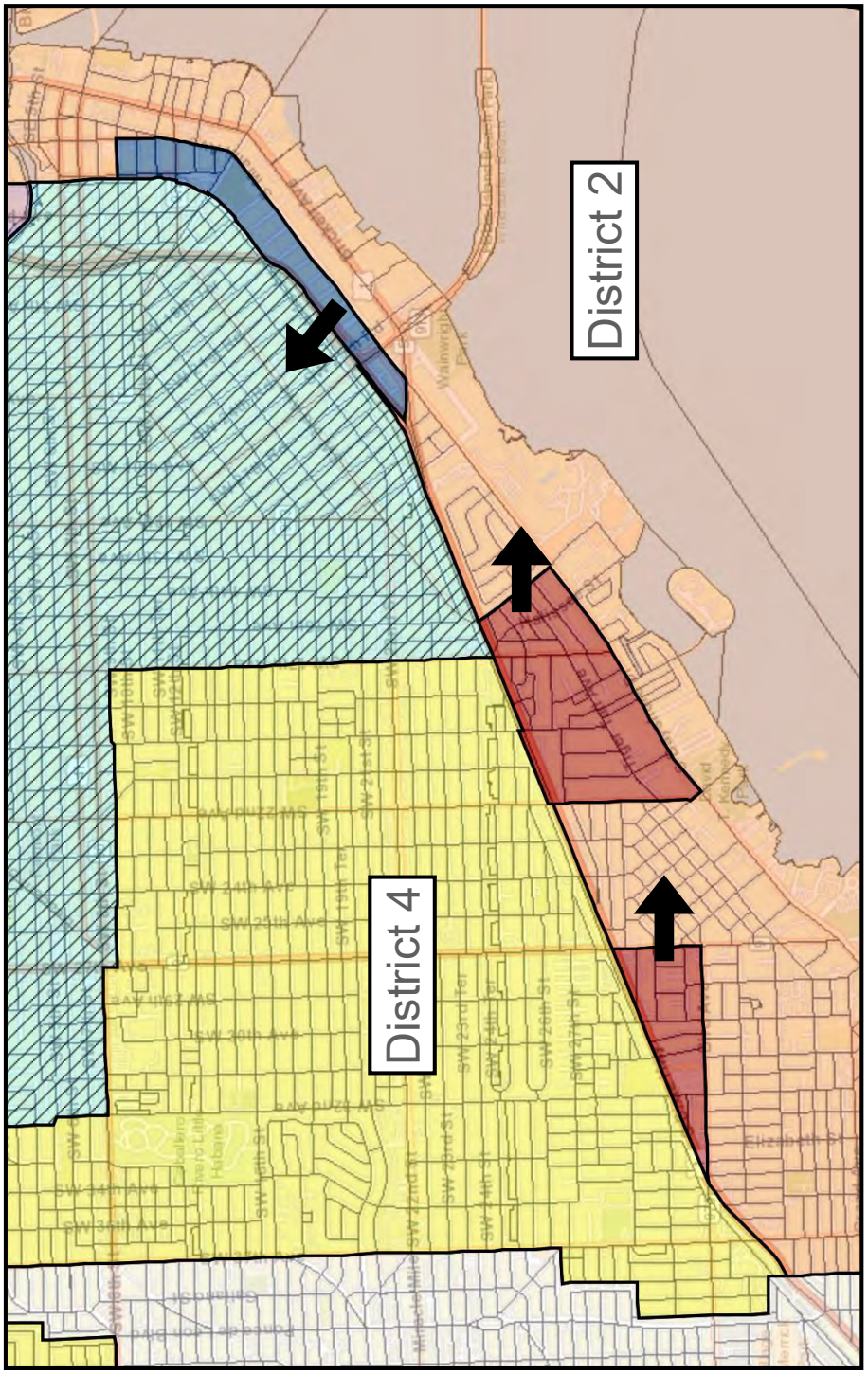



District 1
District 2
District 3
District 5
Flagler on the River Development (Shown in red)

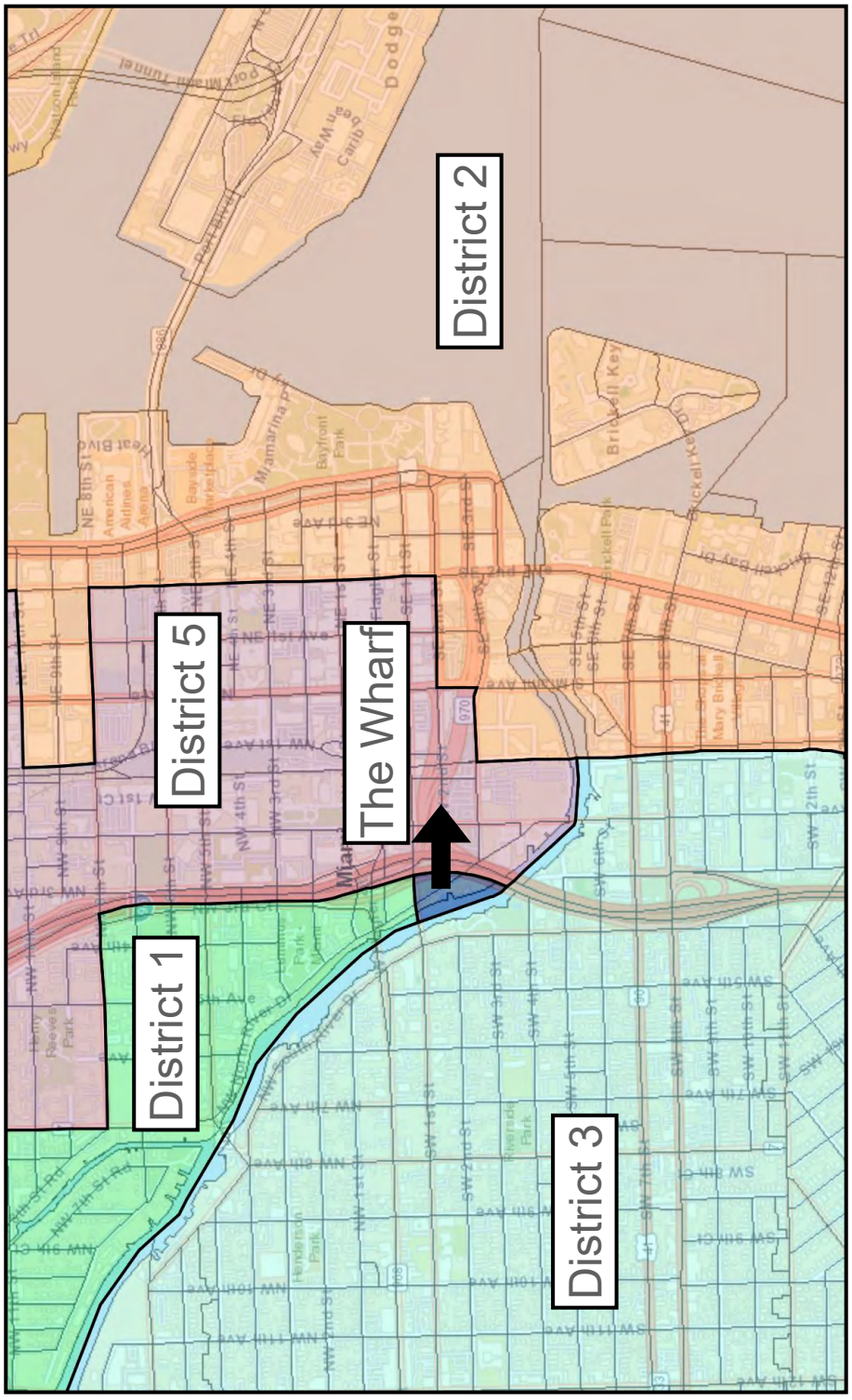
Initial Russell Plan



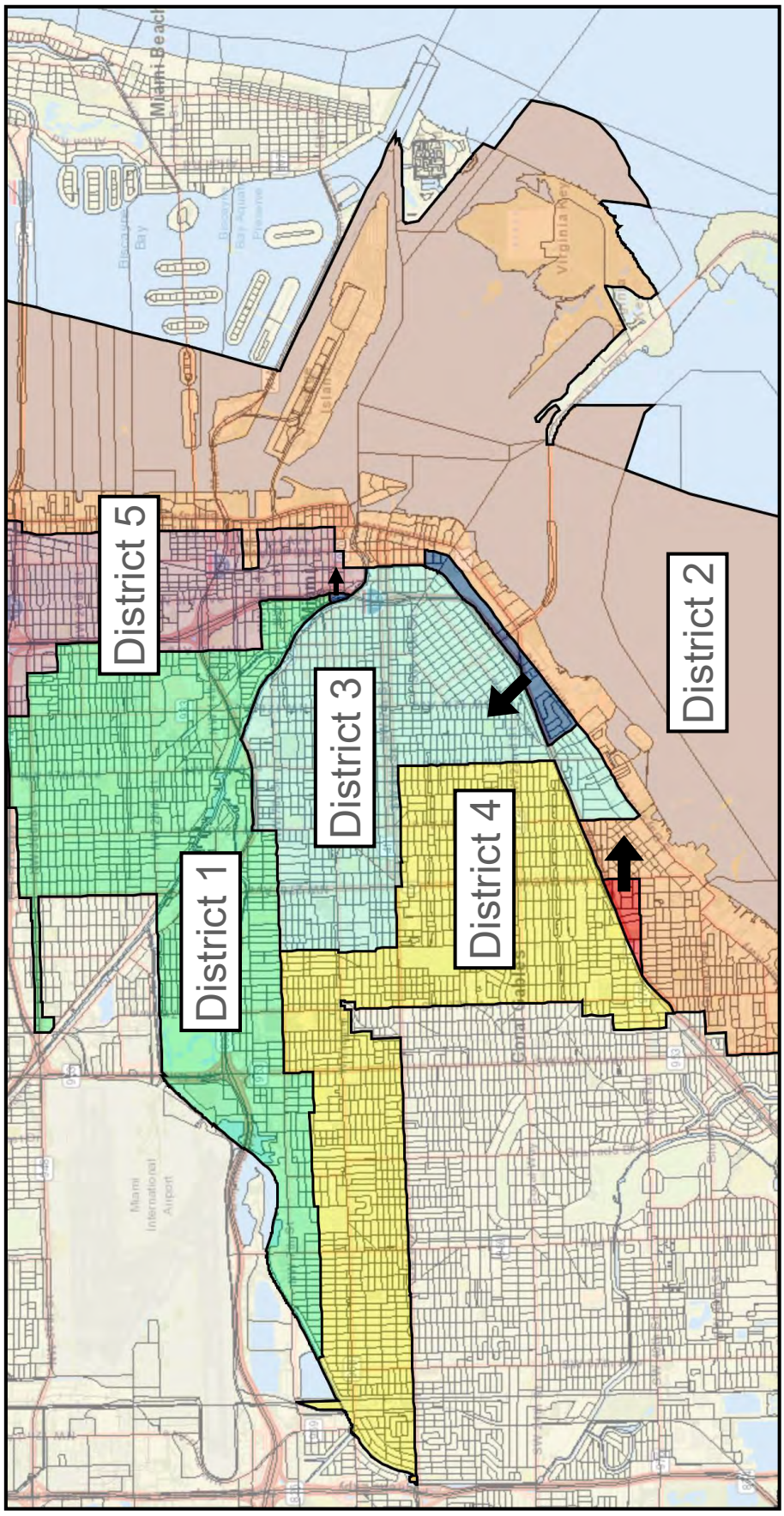
Revised Russell Plan



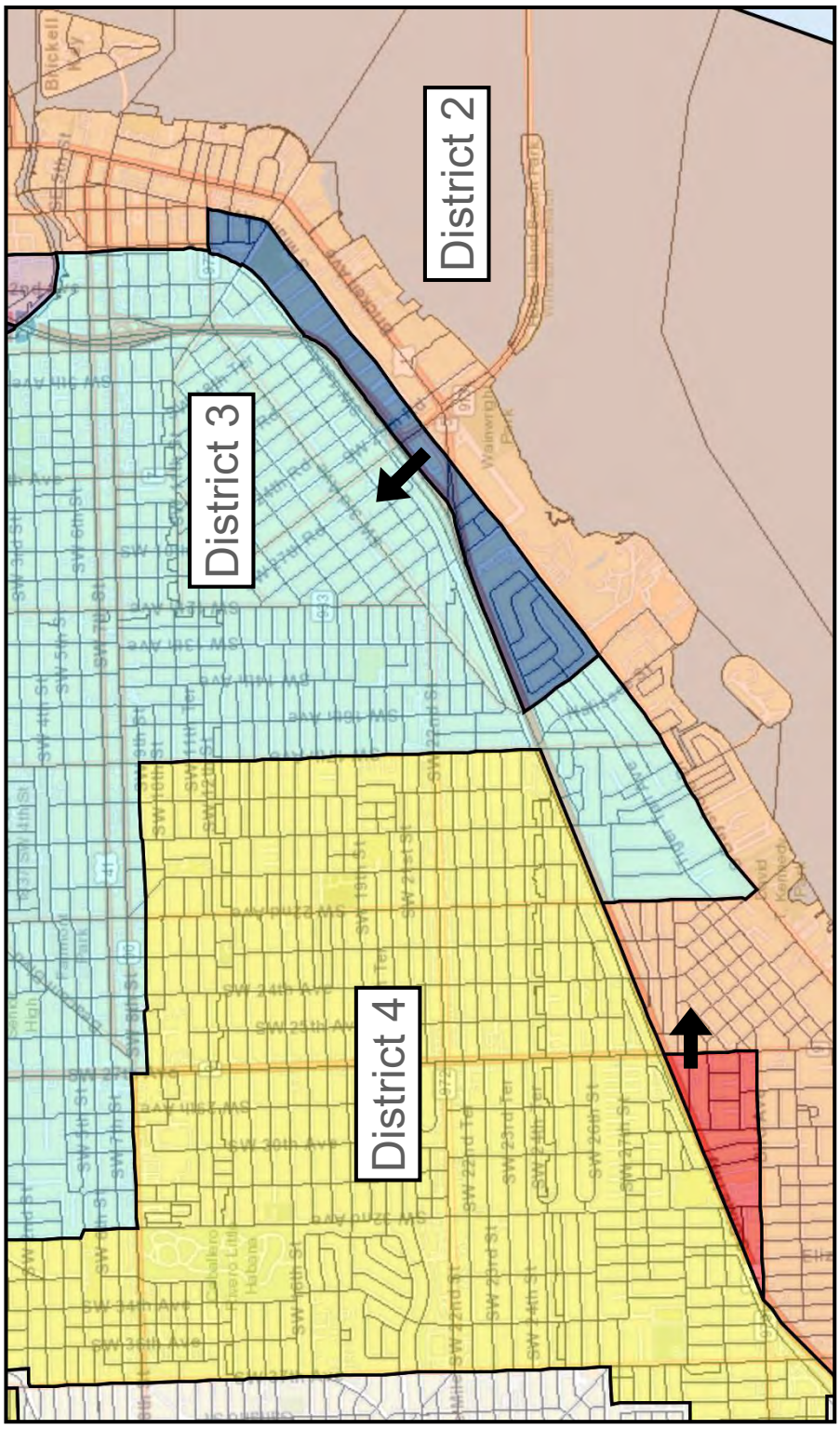
Revised Russell Plan - Movement of the Wharf into D5



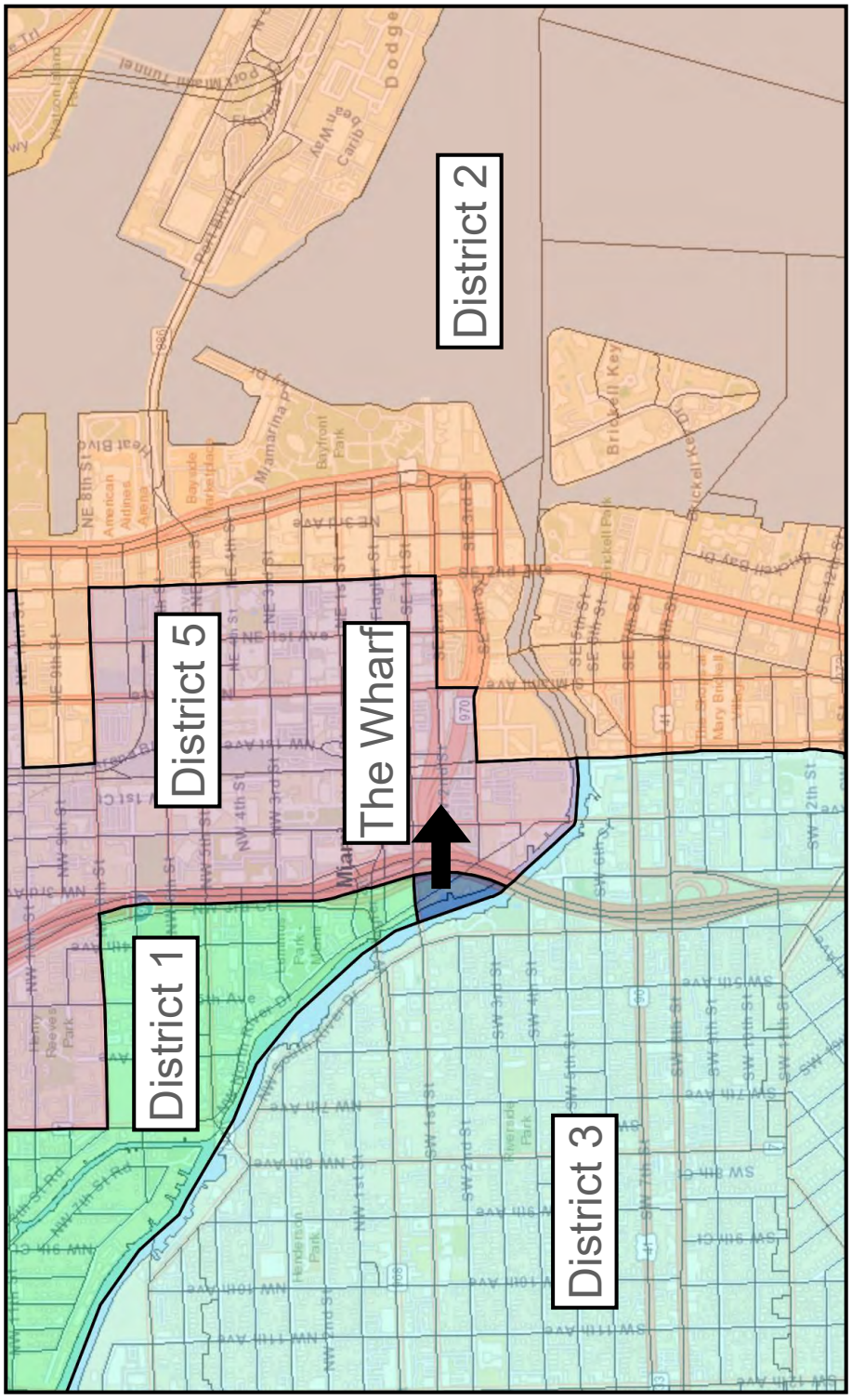
Reyes Plan


District 5
District 3
District 2
District 1
District 4
Miami Beach
Biscayne Bay
Virginia Key
Miami International Airport

Reyes Plan



King Plan



The Base Plan and Commissioner-Proposed Amendments All Comply With the VRA and the U.S. Constitution

Commission-directed criteria:

- **Maintain the core and configuration of the existing districts to the extent possible.**
- **Move areas based on voter cohesion.**

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Commission-directed criteria:

- **Maintain substantial equality of population.**
- **Maintain traditional neighborhoods whole when feasible.**

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Redistricting the City of Miami Commission

Presentation by Miguel A. DeGrandy, Esq.,
Holland & Knight, and Stephen Cody, J.D.

March 24, 2022

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Meeting Transcript 1

Miami City Commission
November 18, 2021
Afternoon Session

Transcript of excerpt of video recording available at:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=w1qOdmCteM8

Transcript 1 - Miami City Commission - Nov. 18, 2021 - Afternoon Session

Commissioner Russell: Alright, we are ready to redistrict this city, Mr. De Grandy. Let's draw the lines. This is a discussion item on redistricting of the city, based on the new census data. The city has hired Mr. De Grandy to help us though this process, and he's going to be reporting to us and looking for direction from this body. The floor is yours, Mr. De Grandy.

Mr. De Grandy: Thank you and for your IT folks, if they could put up the presentation. And while they're doing that, Commissioner Reyes, thank you for the memo on the dress code, I followed it as it —

Commissioner Reyes: That's and I should look the same way.

Mr. De Grandy: There we go.

Commissioner Reyes: We're playing tonight with the same band.

Mr. De Grandy: Mr. Chairman, Commissioners, good afternoon. For the record, my name is Miguel De Grandy, my address is 701 Brickell Avenue. And along with Mr. Steve Cody, we serve as you redistricting consultants. Now, together we've had the pleasure of developing the city's redistricting plan during the 2000 and 2010 cycle. This is our third rodeo, and as you know, last week I provided you with an initial report which contains much of the information that we will discuss today. In this presentation, I'm not going to bore you with case law, etcetera that we cited in the report. Instead, the purpose of the presentation is to recap some basic principles and seek policy guidance from you on several issues.

Now, to be clear, our job as consultants is not to make policy decisions. Our job is to try to reflect this commission's policies and directives as best we can in a constitutionally compliant district plan. Now as we explained in our initial report, there are often competing principles in crafting a redistricting plan, and so it is seldom possible to reflect all the policy guidance you may provide us, but we will do our best to prepare and present a plan that accomplishes the goals

that you have set out. First, let's start with the basics, next slide.

The first step in crafting a district plan is to determine the ideal population for each district. In the last decade, the city's population grew by 42,752 residents or 10.7% according to the census. Also according to the census, the city's population is now 442,241. Now, of course, this is just a snapshot in time, but it the constitutionally accepted number by which to develop a new district plan. However, the growth has not been uniform across the districts. In order to determine whether the district populations still meet acceptable constitutional parameters, we must start the analysis by calculating the ideal population for a district based on the new census data. Next slide.

Determining the ideal population is simple calculator, taking the total population dividing it by the number of districts, and that's 88,448. Next slide. If you break the city down by districts, you see that the current District 1 has a population north of 80,000. District 2 has the highest population at almost 117,000. District 3 has the lowest population at 79 and change. District 1's population is north of 81,000. And finally, District 5's population is 83,000 and change. As you can see, every district deviates from the ideal population. Next slide. The deviation may be lower or higher as the case may be in the current plan, where the most populated district has over 28,000 citizens and the lowest with under 9,000 residents. Now, with this information, we can determine if the plan is malapportioned by now calculating the overall deviation. Next slide.

Commissioner Russell: Could you go back one slide please? Just for a second.

Mr. De Grandy: Sure. If you want, I'll go back afterwards, as long as you want.

Commissioner Russell: I was just trying to do quick math in my head on the last slide, not this one, but the one just before with the actual deviation numbers. Got it, thank you.

Mr. De Grandy: Okay. Now, the overall deviation is a delta between the highest and the lowest population district, and is expressed in terms of percentages. Next slide. As you can see, District 2 has a population of slightly over 32% the ideal. District 3 has a population slightly under 10% of the ideal. The overall population is then calculated by adding the highest and lowest percentage, which in the city's plan is slightly over 42% overall deviation. Now, unlike for congressional plans, as I explained in the report that I gave you, which requires virtual mathematical certainty because it flows from one provision to the constitution.

Federal courts have provided more leeway in crafting a district plan. Federal case law informs that for state and local plans, one has to achieve substantial equality. Next slide. This basically has come to mean, based on the case law, the district plans for local governments may not exceed an overall deviation of 10%. Next slide. Therefore, it's easy to determine that at 42% overall deviation, the current plan is malapportioned and cannot be used in subsequent elections. Next slide.

The challenge is to equalize the population among the districts, which basically requires a depopulation of District 2 and a methodology to ripple that population into the other four districts. Sir?

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: I have a question. The total deviation is for the whole municipal government, for the whole city, not per district? The 10% that's allowed for local governments?

Mr. De Grandy: 10% meaning, for example, if we're crafting —

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: But the 10% deviation, is it within a district or within the entire city?

Mr. De Grandy: Within the entire city. So for example, if we're creating a new district

plan and you tell me, go ahead and go with substantial equality as opposed to mathematical equality, which I would recommend. Then I could, for example, under populate a district by 3.5, 4% and overpopulate a district by 5.5, 6%.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: You have that leeway, right —

Mr. De Grandy: But it's going to have to stay within 10.

Commissioner Reyes: That means that a district could be a, instead of being let's say the all 88,000 voters —

Mr. De Grandy: It would be 87 something.

Commissioner Reyes: It would be 87 something, 85 something, and it all depends what are the priorities, what they maintain, the integrity of the district, blah, blah, blah. Okay.

Mr. De Grandy: Right, right, and some of this I will cover in my presentation, if you'll allow me a few minutes just to finish.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: I'm sorry, how much, what's a maximum deviation you can have per district?

Mr. De Grandy: It's not calculated per district. It's calculated per plan. The overall deviation of the plan.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: But what's your thinking, and how are you going to go down the line? In other words, you'll be okay. You guys will be okay. We have one district has 84 and one that has 92 for example.

Mr. De Grandy: If that's over 10%, I'm not okay. If it's under 10, if one is 87 something, one is 89 something, and it's within 10%, that's acceptable.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Okay.

Mr. De Grandy: Okay, again, the challenge is to equalize the populations. And again, the

district populations can deviate by 10%, they do not have to be exactly equal. Apart from the constitutional requirement above, the requirement excuse me to achieve substantial equality of population among the districts, let's briefly address other legal principles governing a redistricting process. Next slide.

The Voting Rights Act of 1965 prohibits practices or procedures that discriminate on the basis of race, color, or a membership in one of the language minority groups. Now, the Act has been applied in the context of redistricting to prohibit practices that result in dissolution of the minorities group voting strength or their ability to elect candidates of choice. In order to determine whether the Voting Rights Act is implicated in a redistricting process, one must first determine whether the minority group meets certain thresholds under the case of Thornburg versus Gingles. Next slide.

First the majority group, minority group, excuse me, must be large enough and compact to comprise a majority in a single member district. Second, minority voters must be politically cohesive. And that means they generally coalesce around the same candidates or issues in elections. And third, the majority must usually vote as a bloc to thwart the election of the minority-preferred candidate. Now, since we engaged, we have been conducting an analysis to determine the applicability, and thus we performed a deep dive into the last decade of elections to determine voting patterns in the city. And for example, we analyzed the DeSantis versus Gillum election. We then looked at precincts that were majority Black to see how that community voted. And then we analyzed majority white districts. Next slide.

We have determined that as in the last cycle, there is still significant voter polarization in the city, and thus the Voting Rights Act must be factored into this process. What that means is that we can consider race as one of several factors that we will be conscious of in crafting a plan.

Now as you read in our initial report, there are also competing principles in this regard. For example, the case of Shaw versus Reno, the United States Supreme Court held that a plan whose prime directive is creating districts based on race, violates the constitution. And thus, reconciling these competing principles, it could be said that in crafting a district plan, one can be race-conscious, but not race-driven. In other words, racial consideration may be one of a menu of factors that one considers in developing a plan, but cannot be the overriding factor. Next slide.

So the prime directives are compliance with the Constitution, and the Voting Rights Act. Now, what other considerations are part of that menu I discussed in developing a plan that should also be used. And that leads us to a discussion of traditional redistricting principles. Next slide. Now, I've listed in the report and here on this slide, some of the most commonly utilized criteria, but the commission can also direct the use of any criteria that furthers a rational or important city interest, so long as it does not result in minority voter dilution or a race-driven plan. Now, keep in mind that these criteria can also be competing and irreconcilable. And that's why we will be asking the commission at the end of this presentation for direction as to A, what criteria to use, and B, what criteria to emphasize more than others.

Let me give me an example. Let's go to slide 16, I believe, the next slide. Emphasizing compactness, for example, may not allow us in the plan as it's drawn, to maintain the core of existing districts. If the core of existing districts is important to you, then compactness is not one that I'm going to emphasize. Also, we need to know whether you wish to achieve mathematical equality, we can do that, or substantial equality of population, and as we discussed briefly, substantial equality gives me more flexibility to draw a plan. And finally, we need policy direction on the timing of public hearings. Next slide.

We have two significant issues that affect our timeline. Now first, census data, as you

know, was supposed to be released in April of this year, it was not published until the end of September, so we're behind the curve. Additionally, we've been in conversations with the county's department of elections. The department is in the process of re-precincting the county in time for the upcoming 2022 elections. Supervisor Christina White has requested that we have the city's plan adopted by the end of February 2022 so she can incorporate that in her re-precincting process. Now, let stop there for a second, and tell you, that's not an etched in stone, but it does come at a cost to the city.

What Ms. White has told me basically is if I can incorporate your plan into our re-precincting process, it comes at no cost to the city. If the city redistricts after they re-precinct, then they may have to redo the precincts for the city, they may have to issue new voter cards, postage, etcetera, and that cost will be borne by the city. The county will not cover it. Now, in past cycles, talking again about public meetings, the city did hold public meetings prior to the development of the plan. That was of course when we got timely census data. But the delay in the release of the census data may impact our ability to meet the department of elections timeline, and will delay the process.

Several jurisdictions, including our state legislature, have opted not to hold public hearings prior to developing another plan as a result of the delay in the census data. Moreover, the public will, never the less, have an opportunity to comment when a plan is presented in a public hearing. And if those comments result in this commission direction to make modifications to the plan, we will do so, and we will present a final plan in subsequent public hearing. Again, I would recommend that we have the public hearings when the plan is presented.

And I could tell you, based on our experience last two decades, the last two cycles, that when we held these public meetings, number 1, almost no one showed up, because there was

nothing to see, and number 2, the first or second or third question that I got is why am I here, what do you have to show me. And what I would say is well we're here to get input from you and the answer would, input on what, you're not showing me anything. So I think the best time for the public to interact is when they have a draft plan to review and comment on. Now, with that commissioners, we look forward to your policy discussion and guidance, and Mr. Cody and I are here to answer any questions you may have.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Mr. De Grandy, you said there would be a cost to the city if we redistrict after they re-precinct? And did they express to you what that cost would be?

Mr. De Grandy: I actually asked Ms. White, and Ms. White, and she — I called her in the morning, she had a busy day, she answered my call at 5:00, she was already in her car. She said I can't give you a cost. I asked for a ballpark, I can't give you a ballpark, but basically, you can quantify the postage for sending new voter cards to all residents of the city, the printing costs for the cards, and their internal work in doing the re-precincting.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: What's the feasibility of you having a plan by February of '22, you said? That's four months away. What's the feasibility of us having or you presenting us with an actual plan before that date?

Mr. De Grandy: If you provide me policy direction today, and that policy direction includes, we're going to defer the public hearings until the plan is presented. We can get you a plan by February of 2022.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: You told us that these public hearings are worthless if you don't have an actual map or an actual plan, so until — we can't have the public hearings until you have an actual map. And then how many public hearings, you do one in every district, I would take it. So it's five?

Mr. De Grandy: I would suggest we have one here.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Right here. One total hearing?

Mr. De Grandy: Yes. And then have another one if there are any changes that are directed by the commission.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Is a plan more legally binding if we have more public hearings or is it okay if we just do one public hearing?

Mr. De Grandy: No, there is no constitutional requirement to have any public hearings.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: But in other cases that you've dealt with because you're an expert in this. Have you had problems when you don't have public hearings?

Mr. De Grandy: Not from a legal perspective, no.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Okay.

Mr. De Grandy: And as I said, the first time I did redistricting, I was a member of the legislature and we traveled and did 26 public hearings. And there, we had some draft plans to present to the community and the community did have comments based on that plan. But those were draft plans, those were public hearings based on draft plans.

Commissioner Carollo: And by the way, the public hearings don't have to be here, if they could be a more centrally located location.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Right, that's what I'm saying.

Commissioner Carollo: For the whole city, it could be in the MRC.

Commissioner Russell: It could be where you want.

Commissioner Carollo: Or in the middle of the city, or anywhere else.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Central park or everything else. But I just have a quick, I have one final question, that's all. An answer by the numbers you presented, all the

voters would come from Commissioner, well District 2, correct?

Commissioner Carollo: Not necessarily. There's two ways we could go into it.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Yeah. Still, you have to take about 28,000 from him, right?

Mr. De Grandy: Yes. The answer to your question is to equalize population—

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: The lines could change —

Mr. De Grandy: — you have to move 28,000 citizens —

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: — to the other districts.

Mr. De Grandy: — and ripple them up in four districts. That will mean that the boundaries of every district will be modified.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: But you also have to protect the core constituencies of each district, correct?

Mr. De Grandy: If that's what you direct me, that's what I do.

Commissioner Reyes: Absolutely.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Right, so you protect the core constituencies, however we define that term, of those districts, and then you add, and most of that will be added from Commissioner Russell's district, right, because he comes around every district.

Mr. De Grandy: Well, I want to be clear, Commissioner Russell's district will be depopulated, but the population that may end up in your district, may come from another commissioner's district because I have to ripple from one district to another.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: The proximity of course, but I'm sorry, it leads to another question. I also, a slide that we skipped through, but I saw it here, was that there is a need to protect an African American district. Is that correct?

Mr. De Grandy: There is —

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: As long as they're compact?

Mr. De Grandy: Let me be clear because the record is very important.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Yes sir.

Mr. De Grandy: For any future actions.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: That's why I'm asking, I'm trying to ask you the right way.

Mr. De Grandy: The goal is to make sure that we do not dilute the voting strength of a voting community.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Of a minority community, African American. But you can dilute, hypothetically, to be clear, hypothetically, a white population, is not a minority group, correct?

Mr. De Grandy: White, non-Hispanic, is not a protected class under the Voting Rights Act.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Correct, correct, so you in essence, could be eliminating what we call here in Miami, in practical terms, an Anglo, right, the term that we use here, seat, potentially.

Mr. De Grandy: Well, Commissioner, I will tell you, interesting fun fact, there is no Anglo district, District 2 is 52% Hispanic.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: I know, that's what I was getting to. I know the percentage, but it's also Coconut Grove center. As an example.

Commissioner Carollo: If I could interject something because by law we have to make the districts on population, but that's not the reality of it. The reality of it, let me give it to you,

so you can see the reality. The reality is on those that vote. And who are the ones that least vote, the less income because they are not US citizens. And the bulk of that falls on the Hispanic community.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Sure, I was getting at.

Commissioner Carollo: Some in the Haitian community.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: That's what I was getting at.

Commissioner Carollo: Let me give you the real numbers. In District 1, you have the second lowest amount of voters of all the districts, 34,416. District 2, 62,198, by far the most.

Commissioner Russell: Registered or active?

Commissioner Carollo: Registered. District 3, the lowest of all of them, 32,825. District 4, 41,908, District 5, 46,884. We have to work this out in a way that it meets the criteria of the law that you more or less have to have the same amount of population in this, in each district, with the deviations that he mentioned. But we also have to work it in a way that the balance is not really shifted. And let's go back to —

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Let me just finish thoughts because I'm going to lose my train of thought. It's very quick. We have to do it of voting age population, is what the law requires us to do. But there is a reality that Commissioner Carollo mentions which is that the registration numbers and the under reporting, because the census doesn't tell you, but a lot of people who are of age, but are not residents or not citizens, who don't report, don't fill out the census because they're afraid, so it's not really a real representation.

Putting that aside, I was trying to get to the point that in District 2, there's over voting, turnout matters too right, in Coconut Grove for example. There's a much higher turnout in Coconut Grove than the surrounding parts of the district. It still remains a white district, for a

lack of a better term, an Anglo district, right. Those things, you cannot take any of that into account, right?

Mr. De Grandy: We sometimes —

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Or can you? That's my question.

Mr. De Grandy: — we sometimes take those things into account. And I'll ask Steve also to chime in on it. For example, when we've crafted majority-minority districts in the past where historically there was a lower voter registration, we didn't just look when possible, of course, when the population was there to do it. We didn't just look at doing a 50% or 52%, we looked at doing a 60% because we wanted to factor in that.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: You over compensated for the lack of reporting.

Mr. De Grandy: Right, right now we don't have —

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: How about with turnout? Can you do that with turnout too? Historical turnout and historical voter participation or registration for that matter.

Mr. De Grandy: We could look at those things as long as we stay in deviation.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Yeah because Commissioner Carollo has a good point. There are districts that no wonder have more registered voters because for many reasons and others that turnout matters too. That combination of things may lead to an underrepresentation. You're right. There is no Anglo or white protected seat, right. But that we have one now because of the over population that exists there. But when you bring it back and you start distributing that, that can very easily change because you don't have to protect that particular class, is not a protected class, right? Whereas, you will have to protect District 5. Is that correct?

Mr. De Grandy: I will have to ensure that we do not dilute —

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: I want to use the word protect, I know you're getting

very nervous and so is, Libby, she's not here, but she'll be nervous.

Commissioner King: I think what he's trying to say is that you have to, you're going to attempt to try to maintain the core of the existing district.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: The core of the existing district.

Mr. De Grandy: And comply with the Voting Rights Act.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: And comply with the Voting Rights Act of '65. Okay.

Commissioner Russell: Commissioner Reyes has been very patient.

Commissioner Reyes: Yeah, I've been, I've been. Most of the questions that I had have been answered, but when you referred as Commissioner Carollo, he referred to the registered voters. You don't take into consideration race or voters. The law says you take into consideration residents, right? That's residents is the, it is what is taken into consideration. You came here asking for guidance.

Mr. De Grandy: Right.

Commissioner Reyes: I think that Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla, the way that he stated it, I do agree, we want to protect the integrity of the main core of the, I for one, of the district without, and to assure —

Mr. De Grandy: The core of existing districts.

Commissioner Reyes: On the core of the district to ensure continuity. You see? I think that is extremely important. Because if we start chopping, having district back and forth, and totally different, I don't think that even the residents are going to feel comfortable with it.

Mr. De Grandy: Yeah.

Commissioner Reyes: And I want you to take that into consideration and in my case I will strongly request that the districts, you see, would be, remain as they are as possible. You

see? Remain as the core of the district, remain as intact as possible. Take that into consideration. That's very important to me. And also at the same time, you see, as Commissioner King said, we have to protect the core of District 5, and as much as we can also, the core of District 2, although there is not a white district anymore, but we will, and I'm going to be very clear on it. This district, I remember the first time that it was, this was drawn, you were mayor, right? You were mayor —

Commissioner Carollo: Well —

Commissioner Reyes: And it was done, excuse me Commissioner, it was drawn in a way that every single ethnic group would be represented. And that's why this is the odd shape that we have now, you see, for every single district, and it was drawn, what was the name, this guy that drew them, [inaudible], was the one that presented this plan, and I was here, and I didn't agree with it.

Commissioner Carollo: No. No.

Commissioner Reyes: Yes. Yes. Yes.

Commissioner Carollo: That was the first one, there was then, I don't know.

Commissioner Reyes: Well when he presented this plan, I was very upset about it because it divide Flagami the way it was, but that's out of this question.

Commissioner Carollo: This plan came after. The one you have today was not the original one.

Commissioner Reyes: No, no, I'm saying that this plan, it was changed to this plan after 10 years, but the original was different. But it was drawn in a way that every single ethnic group was protected. You see?

Mr. De Grandy: Yes, but it was done on race neutral criteria. For example, District 2 was

justified on the basis of being a coastal district, being a high density district, being an environmentally sensitive district. Steve you had something that you wanted to add.

Mr. Cody: No, I wanted, on another subject, but finish your thought.

Mr. De Grandy: All right.

Commissioner Reyes: And also, one thing that is, I mean, it's also worrisome to District 1 and 3 because you have the highest population of non-voters, residents. It is, you have a task in front of you. And I personally will love to preserve the integrity of the core of my district, and I think that you have to start from that.

Mr. De Grandy: And Commissioner if I may, as you're giving me your individual guidance, I can, and I think your attorney will tell you, I can only follow guidance that is given to me as a body. And so, if there's three of you that want to maintain the core of existing districts, that's what I do. If there's three of you that want to keep traditional communities together, keep Allapattah, keep Little Havana, keep Wynwood, etcetera, within a district where possible, that's what I do. But as you develop your discussion, please understand I would suggest you make motions as to what criteria you will want to direct me to use, and that's what I'll do.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: I think we want both of those things.

Commissioner Reyes: That's right.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Yes, so I think, and I'll make a motion to that end. I guess for discussion purposes, we can then change it. That we want to maintain the core constituencies of the districts, and we want to maintain traditional communities, as we know them in Miami. Allapattah is Allapattah. Flagami is Flagami. Wynwood is Wynwood. Overtown is Overtown. Those communities need to be protected. What you don't want to do is you don't want to split them. You don't want to cut them in half. You don't want to dilute their voting

strength or their ability to elect one of their own.

Commissioner Carollo: You have many that have been cut in half, for instance Shenandoah.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Yeah of course, I'm —

Commissioner Carollo: Silver Bluff.

Commissione Russell: Wynwood.

Commissioner Carollo: Wynwood.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: But those are communities that are similar in nature.

Commissioner Reyes: Flagami is split in half, Flagami is split.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Flagami is split in half between you and me.

Commissioner Carollo: If we could go back to a couple of the pages that you have.

Mr. De Grandy: Which ones?

Commissioner Carollo: I think there were a couple before this last one that we have here.

Mr. De Grandy: Traditional redistricting principles?

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: I withdraw the part of traditional communities, and I'll leave the part of only core constituencies. How about that? This is a recommended motion, not to debate it now, just out there.

Commissioner Russell: You're making a motion at this point?

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: I'm making a motion.

Commissioner Russell: Is there a second for Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla's motion?

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: I'm making a motion just to preserve core constituencies.

Commissioner Carollo: That I think we're all in agreement on.

Commissioner Reyes: I second.

Commissioner Russell: Seconded my Commissioner Reyes. Keep on discussing.

Commissioner Carollo: Can we go back one more?

Mr. De Grandy: One more Steve.

Commissioner Carollo: One more back if we could. One more.

Mr. De Grandy: One more Steve. One more.

Commissioner Carollo: No, no, let's go forward.

Mr. De Grandy: One with the map or text.

Commissioner Carollo: The text.

Mr. De Grandy: Text, okay.

Commissioner Carollo: You can go forward.

Mr. De Grandy: Go forward?

Commissioner Carollo: Okay, hold on a minute Steve. Okay, let's go to the next one. Okay.

Commissioner Russell: We're drawing, we're drawing it now.

Commissioner Carollo: You can hold on for one second. If not I'm going to get you pampers for the next meeting. This is important. Hold it, you're a big boy. Breathe. Minority voters must be politically cohesive. Okay?

Mr. De Grandy: Yes sir.

Commissioner Carollo: Okay and this to me is one of the most important aspects of what we need to give him instructions on. And I think we all understand why that is important. Minority voters must be politically cohesive. I will make a motion that this will be part of what you use to put the districts together, also. The minority voters must be politically cohesive.

Mr. De Grandy: In other words, what you're saying is over and above the Voting Rights Act analysis, you want me to look at how different neighborhoods and communities vote, and if they vote in a cohesive manner, try to keep them together.

Commissioner Carollo: Correct.

Mr. De Grandy: Okay.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: That will be sort of an amendment, right? Do you mind? Preserve core traditional constituencies and minority voters must be politically cohesive.

Commissioner Carollo: Yes those two.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Just those two for now.

Commissioner Russell: Who second, and then we can accept the amendment.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Can we pass this one and then continue?

Commissioner Carollo: Then you can go and you know.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Yeah, let's pass this one. This is an important one.

Commissioner Carollo: We won't pass too many.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Believe me I'm fast, I'm fast.

Commissioner Reyes: This is the starting point and he's going to come back and the big argument is going to come when we see the map.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Of course. So I call the question so I can go to the restroom and then I'll be right back, I promise.

Commissioner Carollo: And I will suggest he come back with two maps.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Okay, I like that too.

Commissioner Carollo: Let me explain to you how.

Mr. De Grandy: Because what I will tell you commissioners, and I said it briefly in my

presentation, because the prime directives are driven by the numbers, we will not be able to fully satisfy every one of your directions. We just can't. Because for example, voter cohesion, that may tell me, okay, let me break up this traditional neighborhood because this side of the street votes that way, the other the other. Compactness, if you're trying to tell me to be compact. I can't do it on core of existing districts, so I just want to put that on your radar at the end of the day, if I present a plan that nobody's 100% happy, I probably did my job.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: And I'll tell you, nobody is going to like your maps. I've never seen in any redistricting situation where every commissioner, every senator, every representative, has come away liking a map completely, but they're happy that it's fair enough. And that's what we care.

Mr. De Grandy: Try to do it —

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Your job is to make sure that it's legally correct.

Mr. De Grandy: My job is first and foremost that it's constitutionally compliant with the Voting Rights Act and second that it reflects to the greatest extent possible, the direction given by this commission.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: okay.

Commissioner King: Also, I think you should take into consideration to try to avoid voter confusion. Because we don't want to disrupt, we don't want our voters not to know who they're voting for because we've changed it so drastically.

Commissioner Reyes: Absolutely.

Commissioner King: That there's an issue there and I think we should be shooting for substantial equality.

Mr. De Grandy: Yes ma'am. If that motion has passed, that will be my direction.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Instead of mathematical, but substantial.

Mr. De Grandy: Is that in the form of a motion, ma'am?

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: That's the third part of the motion.

Commissioner Russell: It's just an amendment to existing one.

Commissioner Carollo: The core of each district, certainly yours. Mine is gonna stay the same because you can't go any other way.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Right.

Commissioner Carollo: Yours will also, which is Allapattah, that whole area. That won't change. The change that's gonna come basically is from two areas. Russell's district is divided really into three areas: the Grove, Brickell/Downtown.

Commissioner Russell: Correct. Edgewater/Morningside.

Commissioner Carollo: Then you've got the rest of that.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Edgewater Morningside and all of that area.

Commissioner Carollo: Downtown is not going anywhere. Cuz it's right in the middle.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Right.

Commissioner Carollo: You could only make changes from the northern part of District 2 or from the southern part, down here.

Commissioner Russell: There's some western pieces as well.

Commissioner Carollo: Yeah but that's across there. Those are gone already. I'm not even throwing those in there.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Just don't give me Wynwood. That's all.

Commissioner Carollo: I figured you wanted that. Didn't I tell you that, Mr. De Grandy? When I met with him, I told him, "Commissioner, he has some critiques."

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Or give me a little bit of Wynwood.

Commissioner Carollo: Yeah.

Mr. De Grandy: Well, if I may, Commissioner, I may be even more constrained than that because the last cycle, I was able to do exactly what you said. I was able to take the north of District 2 and put it into District 5 because it was significantly underpopulated. That did dilute somewhat the Black voting percentage. If I were to try to take 28,000 or even 10 or 15,000 and just lop them into District 5, District 5 may not be a performing district anymore for the minority community. And so I have to look at that under the Voting Rights Act. And so quite frankly, if you look at the map, I have a wall that separates D2 and D5. I could certainly work around the edges of that wall. But really —

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: The southern part.

Mr. De Grandy: The southern part of District 2, is what's in play and that needs to ripple up.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Right.

Mr. De Grandy: Unless you tell me, "Start from scratch."

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Well, it's interesting because if that part, the white seats, for lack of a better term, it's not a protected class. You can in fact move some of those people north, into 4, into 3, and then west into 1, from east to west, right, and then 5. So you can move from south, north or the other way around, right, from north, south, and take some of those communities that are white communities and incorporate them into some of the Hispanic seats, for lack of a better term, again, right, without diluting Hispanic minority power in those districts, correct? And you can also go from east to west. For example, I end on 7th Avenue, I-95 more or less, and you could add some of those areas, right? Again, we're not drawing maps now. I'm just

saying that in essence you're gonna have to add. I'll give you an example: Douglas Park. Douglas Park is a politically cohesive community that's in Commissioner Russell's district. It probably doesn't belong there. If you look at political cohesion, it probably belongs in Commissioner Reyes' district. That's an example. I think 577 is the number of the precinct, right?

Commissioner Carollo: A very big area.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: 577 where Victor's Cafe used to be and all those areas, right? It's 577. I think it is.

Commissioner Carollo: Well, he's got Victor's Cafe already.

Commissioner Reyes: I got it from 25th.

Commissioner Carollo: He's got that already.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Yeah, from 25th to US 1.

Commissioner Reyes: [Inaudible].

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: The point is that that area is more politically cohesive. It has more core constituents than they do — More commonalities I guess than they do with Coconut Grove, as an example, or Edgewater. Things like that can happen, right, as an example, without drawing a map, just using that particular precinct as an example so just for conversation purposes that you can in fact take that and put it into Commissioner Reyes' district, District 4, right?

Mr. De Grandy: Yes, sir.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: You can do something like that and US-1 will be your marker, something like that.

Mr. De Grandy: Yes, sir.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Right? Okay.

Mr. De Grandy: Steve? You had a comment?

Mr. Cody: Yeah, just so you know that while we didn't include voter turnout or how the vote result was in the present district because it's not really relevant as to whether there is a violation if we try to use these districts again. We do have the data from the last 10 years for voter registration and voter turnout, voter turnout by ethnicity and also we have the data for all of the statewide races. We don't have countywide races because our software vendor didn't have that but at least we can give you an idea of it again with the Gillum v. DeSantis.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: You don't have countywide numbers because your software vendor didn't give it to you? Get another vendor.

Mr. Cody: Well, for instance, to them, the Daniella Levine Cava race v. Steve Bovo, that race isn't available because for them it is not economically feasible to put that into the system. The cost of that to add all of those countywide races for Dade County would probably add about $100,000 to our cost.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: I don't know where the heck you buy your data from. It's nowhere near that cost.

Mr. Cody: It's a company called ESRI.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Find another company because I buy data all the time and it doesn't cost that. Whether your program can correlate all the different data into including those elections I think those elections, I think those elections are important. Let me tell you why they're important.

Commissioner Carollo: Extremely important.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Let me tell you why they're extremely important

because the people who voted in local elections are not the same people who voted in governor's elections or in presidential elections, different kinds of people, different turnouts.

Commissioner Carollo: I'm gonna tell you.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: That's why it's important.

Commissioner Carollo: In my district, there are some precincts that not a single Hispanic or Republican has been able to have won in about a decade except for me. It's a fact so, I'm not the not the norm. I'm the not-normal that I won those precincts.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: We agree with that.

Commissioner Carollo: I saw.

Commissioner Russell: You're so bipartisan.

Commissioner Carollo: Well, I try to not get like you or some others.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Yeah, non-partisan words.

Commissioner Carollo: I understand that this is a nonpartisan position.

Commissioner King: I'd like to chime in as well because this is the second time I heard something about money and the cost, what it would cost, and I wouldn't want you to prepare this based on trying to save money. I think this is important enough and it affects so many lives that the financing of this should not be a consideration. We should spend what we need to spend and we should analyze however we need to analyze, no matter the cost, because this will affect the lives of residents in Miami-Dade County.

Commissioner Carollo: Absolutely right. Well said.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: That's why it shocked me.

Commissioner Carollo: Commissioner, well-said.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Absolutely, too, that's why it shocked me that you said

that. First of all, it doesn't cost that much but let's say your vendor wants to charge you that much. That data, as Commissioner Carollo also said, local election data is critical. It should not have a price tag attached to it to make this kind of important decision. Who's gonna represent people?

Mr. De Grandy: If I can interject, we've been using the same software that's used by the state of Florida. That being the case, you want us to use other software, you want us to add additional data, it's all a matter of cost.

Commissioner King: I'm not only speaking about the software because there's a time-sensitive issue. Can you get it done by February 2022? I don't wanna rush it. I don't want to do anything because it's cost-prohibitive. I want us to take our time and I want it to be done correctly so that we achieve the goals that this body has identified to you so that our constituency is well-served into the future. This isn't something that should be rushed. This isn't something that we should use coupons for. We should take our time and we should do it correctly.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Call Miami-Dade Elections and they'll charge you $40 bucks for everybody who voted in that election, [inaudible] last election.

Commissioner Reyes: In other words, what Commissioner King is saying is don't constrain yourself because it's gonna cost or don't rush yourself to have this before the deadline because of the additional cost. We wanna do it right. Isn't that right?

Mr. De Grandy: Commissioners, I've heard you loud and clear and, again, it's a matter of costs. We will get different software. We will have additional elections. That's not a problem. It's just a matter of I'm gonna have to bill you for it but other than that it's not a problem.

Commissioner Carollo: Let me go and I'm glad that you took my advice and you breathed hard. You stay with us. You're okay then.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Yeah, I'm good. I have control.

Commissioner Carollo: Let me go a little bit real quick into the history of this and Commissioner King was a lot younger than some of us so she won't remember as well as a bunch over here or Mr. Díaz de la Portilla. When we went to districts, we went to districts when I was mayor. We had no African American representation in the commission. So, instead of waiting for more years to go on like that so there could be a solid case made in the court, I decided that I was gonna put in my political capital and make districts to assure that there would be an African American sitting in this commission and there would be an Anglo. We've got half of one now but we're still good. And I wanted to make sure that there were three Hispanic districts because that's the way that our population was and basically it still is. It passed. I knew that there were a lot of negative points from going to districts but there were even greater negativities if we didn't do that. That's why I pushed it and it passed.

Now going into where we're at today and what we originally started with is night and day difference with what we have. For instance, Flagami was part of one district and not cut down the middle and I could go on. But what I want to be clear is that while the core of our districts are gonna be kept and the only one that might be affected by that is District 2 because where is the core? But in the other districts, the core will be kept because of the way it's comprised, the districts there. This is one that every district is gonna have to lose some precincts that it has so that what we want to see happen, what was the original idea, back, many years back, would be the reason that we're having districts. To keep an even population. And that minority voters will be politically cohesive within these districts. To be even more clear, I want all my colleagues to understand that there's not a single one of us here that's gonna be able to keep all the sirloin and the gravy will then go to some of the other districts. All of us are gonna have to give and take

while keeping the core of our district intact. The hardest one is, because of the way it was made or the reasons it was made, is District 2. That's the one that's got the biggest population and we're gonna have to cut from somewhere. If it's not north, the bulk of it is gonna be south.

Commissioner Russell: Well, I'd like to ask some questions that may take us in a different direction and it'll all depend on the will of this body, of course, and potentially even the voters if this has to go as a charter change, depending on how far we go. I think that the first question actually is how far do we want to go?

Commissioner Carollo: Well, this is not a charter issue.

Commissioner Russell: In your current iteration it is not but let's just throw this out here. Mr. De Grandy, do you know of any city our size that has as few commissioners as we do?

Mr. De Grandy: Commissioner, I could tell you off-hand Atlanta has close to 500,000. They have over a dozen council members. Tampa is close in your population. They have 7 members. Steve, do you know any, off-hand?

Commissioner Russell: I did a little research and this list of cities are all over 400,000: Arlington, Tulsa, Tampa, Minneapolis, Oakland, Virginia Beach, Long Beach, Omaha, Raleigh, Colorado Springs. None of them have less than 7.

Commissioner Carollo: For whatever it's worth, I'll say right now I would not be in favor of adding more elected officials.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Me either.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Sure and that dilutes minority voting power. You're probably just trying to discuss or getting to discuss at-large districts and I will not be in favor of that either.

Commissioner Russell: Not necessarily.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: It dilutes minority power.

Commissioner Carollo: I don't think you've got the votes for that, sir.

Commissioner Russell: It may not be and we've never talked about it so I'm just wondering.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: We all know where you're going.

Commissioner Russell: Well, you know because I'm not talking about at-large seats.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Well, you're talking about additional seats.

Commissioner Reyes: I don't see why we have to add more. Listen, let's be honest. We are five here and sometimes it takes us a little point we discuss about an hour, about 1 assignment and 1 seat and imagine that we have 7 or 8 people here. Come on.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Who the heck wants more politicians? Think about that.

Commissioner Reyes: Besides that, it's gonna be an additional cost.

Commissioner Carollo: Not only that, having more elected officials doesn't make for better government.

Commissioner Reyes: Absolutely not.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Of course not.

Commissioner Russell: Okay, we tested that theory.

Commissioner Carollo: Look what happened to the county.

Commissioner Reyes: That is settled. I think that we have a motion. I think we should vote on it and they have their marching orders and then come back because everything that we've been talking about here and all of that, not until we see. Just like people have expressed whenever you call for a meeting without a map production, we need to see how.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: I also think that maybe you should come back on December 9th also.

Commissioner Reyes: Absolutely.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: We could have more debate about it and then you have a beautiful Christmas doing maps. Then you come back and you have something forward to February but at least I think we need to think about it a little bit more. At least I do and think if I have any other thoughts on how we should move forward and I don't know about it, something like that.

Commissioner Carollo: I think you're right. You should think about December 9th.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: I'm not there yet in what I wanna recommend.

Commissioner Carollo: What I will say for myself is that I'd like to see two plans. One, frankly all of them you keep the core, as we voted upon, but in one, you're gonna try to see how you take more into the remaining districts from District 2. That's the one with the biggest population by far.

Mr. De Grandy: I have to do it in both.

Commissioner Carollo: On the other one, you're gonna have to do it also but that's where you will have more wiggle room to move existing precincts around without affecting the core of the district or affecting the least amount to make it a legally-sound plan.

Mr. De Grandy: Commissioner, I will try my best to follow that direction but I think moving 28,000 people, there is gonna be disruption in all the districts. I could do one that's maybe less disruption but there will be.

Commissioner Carollo: You know what, Miguel? What I'm not going to vote to see is that you're going to create in Hispanic districts, a non-minority, politically cohesive district,

where on the surface, it looks like one thing but because the minorities in those districts are not registered to vote because they're not citizens or what have you and because maybe there's a few that think that they are descendants of George Washington and Jefferson, might look at things differently. Then it affects the future of these districts. Now I'm term-limited after these four years so that's just got elected for four so it's not gonna affect me but I've given a lot of my life to this city and I wanna make sure that what I leave behind is gonna protect this city the most that I can. Just like when I made the decision that I was gonna put my neck in this line and that I was gonna push for districts so that we will have African American representation and Anglo representation.

Mr. De Grandy: What I will say there, Commissioner, is as we are developing the districts we will certainly. I hear your concern, especially because yours has a low registered-voter percentage. We will be looking at registered voters by ethnicity as a sub analysis as we're crafting the districts to make sure that we address your concern.

Commissioner Carollo: Election results.

Mr. De Grandy: Of course.

Commissioner Carollo: Election results including local elections.

Mr. De Grandy: Sure.

Commissioner Reyes: Then everything is clear.

Commissioner Russell: Got it. There's a motion. There's a second. There are several amendments. Have they been captured?

Mr. De Grandy: Let me make sure I understand the amendments: maintain the core of existing districts, address voter cohesion, ensure —

Commissioner Carollo: Political cohesiveness.

Mr. De Grandy: Excuse?

Commissioner Carollo: Politically cohesive.

Mr. De Grandy: Voter cohesion, political cohesion, those are the two I have. Any more?

Commissioner King: Substantial equality.

Mr. De Grandy: Substantial equality as opposed to mathematics.

Commissioner Carollo: Substantial equality, not mathematics.

Mr. De Grandy: Got that one. Is there an interest in maintaining traditional districts together and traditional neighborhoods together when feasible?

Commissioner King: Yes.

Commissioner Reyes: Yes, when feasible.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: When feasible

Commissioner Carollo: You already have numerous breaks in my district, with Commissioner Reyes's district. We've got two that have been broken up.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Flagami is also with Commissioner Reyes so those communities can belong in either district, I think, because the core constituency will elect the same kind of representative, right? What you don't wanna break up is you don't wanna break up an Overtown or a Liberty City and put half of Overtown into my district for example.

Commissioner Carollo: Exactly.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: That's what you want to avoid.

Mr. De Grandy: I think I'd violate the Voting Rights Act if I did. I'm not going there.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Yes, exactly, or increasing in Overtown or whatever.

Commissioner Carollo: What I'm saying is we have to also be careful, you see? There is a distinction between ethnicity within a neighborhood.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Well, look, people in the Roads don't vote the same way as people in Allapattah. Even though they may be Cuban American or Hispanic, they don't vote the same way, right? Some of them are, I think you used the term once so I'm not gonna use it, but uppity. Some of them are uppity something. Do you remember that term?

Commissioner Carollo: Yes.

Mr. De Grandy: I think I referenced that in a legislative debate, yes, many years ago.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Yes, uppity something, that one, and some are those kinda people and then they're different so even within racial groups or ethnic groups, there are differences, economic difference, they vote differently.

Mr. De Grandy: Of course.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: That's why election results matter, especially local election results.

Commissioner Carollo: That's what you thought of our former city manager that he was uppity?

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Yes, sorry.

Mr. De Grandy: If I may get it, I'm sorry to interrupt you.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Nah, I'm just trying to. You have the motion. The idea is just that you're Cuban American so you understand that within our own community, Hispanic American, within our own community, we have differences also.

Mr. De Grandy: Of course.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: There are economic differences.

Mr. De Grandy: As in the Black community, with Jamaicans, Haitians.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: As in the Black community, with all communities,

there are differences, right?

Mr. De Grandy: Yeah.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: You have Haitian Americans versus African Americans so you have those differences too so all those things are factors. They're not just all African American.

Commissioner Carollo: The other area that I would like to give them instructions on is that we get at least two potential maps, even a third wouldn't be bad, if you can, and that one of them would be all non-holds-bar in each district where the one you're gonna make the most changes in each district without affecting the core so that we could have, at the very minimum, two to look at, preferably three potential scenarios.

Mr. De Grandy: Okay.

Commissioner Russell: One with seven districts.

Commissioner Carollo: Excuse me?

Commissioner King: No.

Commissioner Carollo: Nope.

Commissioner Russell: No?

Commissioner Carollo: Nope.

Mr. De Grandy: No.

Commissioner Carollo: That's a no-go.

Mr. De Grandy: Before you pass on the motion, what I would ask you is now hierarchy. In other words, let me give you suggestions. Substantial equality, that's at the top. That's very important so I have flexibility. From that, do you want the core of the existing district next? Do you want voter cohesion next? Do you want traditional neighborhoods next? Give me.

Commissioner Reyes: Core.

Mr. De Grandy: Core is next?

Commissioner Carollo: Core is one. Secondly should be political cohesiveness.

Mr. De Grandy: Core and after core, political cohesion?

Commissioner Carollo: Yeah.

Mr. De Grandy: Got it and then traditional neighborhoods where feasible. Got it.

Commissioner Reyes: Where feasible.

Mr. De Grandy: Is there a consensus on that? I see it.

Commissioner Russell: There is.

Commissioner Carollo: There is.

Mr. De Grandy: There is, yeah? Okay.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: One more thing that I missed here, you all come back on December 9th and we may have additional direction of where we wanna go because I have more time at least from my perspective. I have more time to think about additional things that we need to do. I know we've been trying to get together. I haven't had the opportunity to meet with you. We've had to cancel a couple of times. I have to cancel and I apologize for that.

Commissioner Russell: No problem.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: We need to do it soon before December 9th so we can walk through it and you can give me some ideas.

Commissioner Russell: Whenever you want.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: I know that we can give you whatever direction we want but you also have the challenge, both of you, of making it legally constitutionally compliant.

Mr. De Grandy: That is the prime directive.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: That's Number 1 so I don't think we should push you too hard to go outside those parameters.

Mr. De Grandy: I can't.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: I know you can't. That's why when you come back to us you may come back to us with an argument unless we have more conversations, December 9th, for example, on how far you can go and still defend it in a courtroom. That's kinda the thinking so let me give that some thought from my perspective. That's the only thing I ask.

Mr. De Grandy: What we will do from now to then also based on this commission's direction is we will look at loading the local elections, if necessary, looking at different software but please understand that I will send you a bill for that.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Yes, sir. Make it a small bill.

Commissioner Russell: Of course. We're gonna be checking it for [inaudible]. All right, we have a motion. We have a second. Is there anyone here who would like to speak on this at public comment? Please address. Please come to the lectern. You have two minutes. Let us know your name and then right after public comment we're gonna break 'til 7. Please don't load up on tryptophan in Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla's office. We still have a night ahead of us. Not too much turkey. If they ate too much turkey, they're gonna sleep. You're recognized.

Hector Silva: Thank you. My name is Hector Silva. I am in District 2. A few things with respect to the cost: I understand that you guys are gonna present them a bill. As a city resident, not that I'm opposed to it because I do fully agree with Commissioner King's comments that the cost really shouldn't be the barrier here and that notwithstanding it seems to me that some idea of cost should be presented prior to the costs having been incurred but that's just me. Just that. The

other thing is with respect to the idea of a charter change, I understand, well, I see a very clear visceral resistance which I can understand and I will say this with respect so please don't take it in a certain way but as a constituent what I hear is the notion of politicians wanting to stick to power and not seeing their power somehow being diluted. I understand that there can be other arguments in favor of your positions and I could just say that there is a world where it is possible that the items to which you stated commitment most specifically that minority voting blocs not be diluted, a commitment which I also hold, there is a world where it's possible to have that and at the same time still have more seats in a commission. If you're looking at Hispanic groups for instance, there are more seats there. In the case of a group like District 2 that has such a high population that that be broken up. Trust me, as a member of District 2, I live in Edgewater. I sort of like the idea that we have power, right, because we have it with the high-earning committee or communities of the coast, et cetera. It's nice to know that we're that kind of powerful voting bloc. At the same time, I could see a world where it's justifiable that Edgewater and downtown or the CBD be one thing, that Brickell and perhaps the roads be another thing or that it be Brickell without the roads and it be Brickell and the CBD. Then Edgewater all the way up through Morningside or whatever it is. I happen to like my district the way that it is and I also believe that for the future of the city that we need to consider other possibilities besides what you also have at the moment with the 5 seats, particularly given the fact that we're literally the outlier in terms of the number of commission seats for a city of this his population. I do say that with all respect.

Commissioner Russell: Thank you for your comments. I couldn't have said it better.

Commissioner Carollo: If I could say this with all due respect, first of all, I think you're somewhat wrong in your personal assessment that politicians wanna stay and keep their power.

I'm term limited. I have four more years. He's term limited, I think a couple more years. Your first thesis is somewhat incorrect.

Hector Silva: May I respond to that?

Commissioner Carollo: Sure, absolutely, sir. You could, please.

Hector Silva: Thank you. I hear you and I can see in the case of you personally and perhaps the other commissioners that are term limited. Besides that to play devil's advocate that doesn't mean that people in power currently aren't going to have some sort of influence over people in power subsequently and that the idea that districts remain similar is important to them because the power can be transferred, even if informally, Number 1.

Commissioner Carollo: Believe me, that's very difficult.

Hector Silva: I don't think it's that difficult given the current political situation that we're in with our president but, besides that, I don't mean to be disrespectful.

Commissioner Carollo: Not at all, sir.

Hector Silva: I do see that it's not necessarily about you personally and I'm not talking about you personally or making it a personal attack.

Commissioner Carollo: I didn't take it that way.

Hector Silva: What I'm saying is that in terms of the future of a city it just seems to me that we can be more in line with systems that we know work in other cities. There's quite a bit of dysfunction in the city of Miami, as all of you know, and I know and we all know, and it's just one way that things could be looked at.

Commissioner Carollo: There is where I have a major disagreement with you. To begin with, I could with no disrespect, like you said before, turn the shoe the other way. The reason maybe you might want more districts is because maybe you want some of that power that you

claim some up here want to hold onto by being able to have more seats that you could run for office. When you say that we're dysfunctional and other cities, what other cities are you comparing us to? I'm curious.

Hector Silva: Mr. Russell ran through a list of many cities as well as the attorneys that you guys have hired to run through this program.

Commissioner Carollo: I know but you were saying the other cities. Which are those cities then?

Hector Silva: Atlanta was on that list. Tampa was on the list.

Commissioner Carollo: No, no, not as far as dysfunctional.

Hector Silva: I didn't comment on the dysfunction of other cities. I commented on the dysfunction of the city of Miami.

Commissioner Carollo: Right, but you're comparing it to other cities that are not apparently and that's why I wanted to know which cities do you think are working well comparing to us not working well?

Hector Silva: To be frank, I grew up in Orlando and I think Orlando, from a city perspective, functions in a much more efficient way than the city of Miami. The population is different here. There's more but yeah.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: That's why they're all moving to Orlando, right, not to Miami?

Hector Silva: No, I definitely love Miami. I wanna be here.

Commissioner Russell: Commissioners, we have a long wait ahead of us. Let's not debate our residents.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Is that why everybody's coming here?

Commissioner Russell: Let's move on.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Is that why everybody's coming here?

Commissioner Carollo: No, you answered my question and what I've been concerned about and that's a fairly large group of transplants, like yourself, that have moved here in the past years.

Hector Silva: 12 to be exact.

Commissioner Carollo: Well, 12 is a respectable amount of time. It is still by many considered to be fairly new in a city like Miami, even though it's a new city.

Hector Silva: Absolutely, I agree.

Commissioner Carollo: I thank you for your comments and no disrespect.

Hector Silva: I got that and I do actually love that you guys are here and have been here for a long time. As far as the city of Miami, I love this city and I wouldn't live anywhere else if it were in the United States and I think in that regard we just share the same goal to make Miami a better city for the future.

Commissioner Carollo: Good, well, I'm glad you like your cities. You see? For you to like it, it must mean that we're doing something right.

Hector Silva: I never said you didn't do anything right but all things that are good can be improved. Thank you very much.

Commissioner Carollo: That's true. That is true.

Commissioner Russell: Thank you for your comments. Is there anyone else who'd like to speak and public comment on the item? You're very welcome, 2 minutes, and let's not debate our residents. Let's get this out. Let's get this done.

Julie Marge Betty Gorge: My name Julie Marge Betty Gorge. I'm actually from District

12. I believe you used to be our manager in Doral or our city manager in Doral. It's been quite a few years, about 15.

Commissioner Carollo: I was city manager in Doral but what district is that?

Julie Marge Betty Gorge: It was District 12.

Commissioner Carollo: Okay this was a county commission.

Julie Marge Betty Gorge: Yeah, a county, yes.

Commissioner Carollo: A county commission, yes. We don't reach Doral.

Julie Marge Betty Gorge: Understood. I just happened to be in the area and I'm getting back to being active within the patriot politics of Miami.

Commissioner Carollo: You still live in Doral?

Julie Marge Betty Gorge: I do. At the time, I'm currently homeless but that's neither here nor there. My question is and maybe it's the autism in me, earlier he mentioned that we were talking about the minorities under the Voting Rights Act but that now it seems like the Anglos are the minority. Am I missing something in this? I know it can go layers and layers.

Commissioner Russell: They're not a protected minority.

Julie Marge Betty Gorge: Am I missing the detail in that, that the Anglos are now the de facto minority?

Mr. De Grandy: May I respond?

Commissioner Russell: Mr. De Grandy would be the perfect person to respond.

Mr. De Grandy: Yes, what I stated was from a factual perspective, the Voting Rights Act protects language and racial minorities and the terminology is protected class. White Anglo is not a protected class under the Voting Rights Act. That does not mean that under the 14th Amendment they may not have rights but under the specific statute, the Voting Rights Act, they

are not a protected class.

Julie Marge Betty Gorge: We are still in the division of white versus Black in that category where Anglos are no de facto minorities but if we want to change anything, we would have to go through the process of modifying it at a higher level.

Mr. De Grandy: That is correct. All I'm saying is what the law is, not what the law should be.

Julie Marge Betty Gorge: Correct, thank you very much. I appreciate it.

Commissioner Russell: Thank you for your comments. All right, is there anyone else here who'd like to speak in public comment? Seeing none, I'll close public comment. Any further discussion on the dais? All in favor say, "Aye."

All Commissioners: Aye.

Commissioner Russell: Any opposed? Motion passes. We'll break for 15 minutes and come back and handle the Magnolia issue next.

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Meeting Transcript 2

Miami City Commission
December 9, 2021
Afternoon Session

Transcript of excerpt of video recording available at:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Am3Ynqgl3us

Commissioner Carollo: We have FR2 that we are going to carry and then in the D1 Discussion items the only one we have that hasn't been deferred or withdrawn is the I-3 redistricting.

Mr. De Grandy: Madam Chair. Let me first recap where we are. Last meeting there was a consensus on the following: one, achieve substantial equality as opposed to mathematical equality. Maintain the core of districts, wherever feasible. Look at voter cohesion and preserve traditional neighborhoods and communities of interest together, also when feasible. There's other criteria that have not been discussed. I assume that you want to include contiguity; you don't want districts broken up by another district so that's a factor to consider and for you to direct me to enforce. There's the issue of compactness. Compactness, quite frankly, in this plan would be extremely difficult to achieve. Then there's also another traditional redistricting criteria, which is the use of man-made or natural boundaries.

Now in terms of timing, I think it was Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla that inquired if we go past March what are the consequences. I had the opportunity to have a discussion with the supervisor of elections. If the plan is approved by March, then they can do the reprecincting together with the county at no cost to the city. If the plan is not ready in time and the reprecincting has to occur after they have reprecinct the entire county. The approximate cost in staff time, and she said that's very ballpark could be more or less, is $20,000. The approximate cost of production of new voter cards, mailing costs, et cetera would be approximately $115,000, for a total of $135,000. That's basically the information that I have now. The purpose of this meeting, as I understand it, was for you all to consider additional criteria, and direct me accordingly. So, I am at your disposal.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Chairman, What's the total cost?

Commissioner Carollo: 135.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: 135.

Mr. De Grandy: 135.

Commissioner Carollo: If I may, Commissioners, while the cost is real money, it's at the same time, that's something that is going to break —

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Break the bank.

Commissioner Carollo: — if we need to go over. However, I want to be very clear, I would like to see if we can do and make every effort to finalize this by March. The reason is I think it's important, in districts that are going to gain additional areas that you get to know those areas better. That Commissioners can work with the new areas more, for instance, in your case Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla, you need to acquire seven, eight thousand more people. The only logical way that you get more is by going toward Wynwood, I believe. That's mainly a Hispanic area. That's because if you go some of the other ways, you start getting districts that get broken up. You got some other areas along the river.

On your side of the river, across from mine, that I think are also areas you could go and are attractive. Those are non-African American areas, mainly Hispanic or Anglo basically, that are in District 5. District 5 is going to have to acquire some additional areas also. What I suggest, strongly, is that you meet with Mr. De Grandy so you can go over it with him. What are some of your preferences? Commissioner King also, even though she got newly elected, she will be running again in the future, on re-election. She's gonna do a good job. He could come back to us, hopefully, in January some time. We can look at a plan that most of us have given serious input. Then we could find whatever else we have to, then. Have a public hearing on it. That's just 20% up here, giving an opinion. That's all that it is.

Commissioner Díaz De La Portilla: Well, Mr. De Grandy, I happen to be in a place that I happen to be in the middle of, right? I'm in the middle of the city, right. So I'm in the middle.

Mr. De Grandy: Kind of, yes.

Commissioner Díaz De La Portilla: Yeah, right. So, there's an artificial boundary that is I-95, right? And you count I-95, or US 1 for that matter, as artificial boundaries. Right?

Mr. De Grandy: Those are man-made.

Commissioner Díaz De La Portilla: Man-made.

Mr. De Grandy: Man-made and natural—

Commissioner Díaz De La Portilla: Natural boundaries and artificial boundaries, right?

Mr. De Grandy: —that includes highways, section line roads—

Commissioner Díaz De La Portilla: So I-95 and US 1—

Mr. De Grandy: The river—

Commissioner Díaz De La Portilla: The river, that's natural, the artificial would be I-95, US 1. Right?

Mr. De Grandy: US 1, section line roads—

Commissioner Díaz De La Portilla: —right, railways—

Mr. De Grandy: —major roads, as opposed to a street in a neighborhood.

Commissioner Díaz De La Portilla: Right. So, because I happen to be in the middle. I'm in District 1, and my district happens to be in the middle. I really can't go north, right? Because the northern district is a protected category, right? It's an African American area.

Mr. De Grandy: Yes.

Commissioner Díaz De La Portilla: Right?

Mr. De Grandy: I'd have to look at what the numbers are in terms of racial composition

in the boundary, but generally, yes you're correct.

Commissioner Carollo: The only area here—

Commissioner Díaz De La Portilla: Let me finish here.

Commissioner Carollo: —if I could just say this, so you keep it in mind.

Commissioner Díaz De La Portilla: Okay.

Commissioner Carollo: The only area that — I don't know if it's mainly Hispanic, or if it's more African American — that you might possibly go up, and this is just going to be like a hair — is up towards that part of 36th Street.

Commissioner Díaz De La Portilla: Correct, or, maybe up to 40th Street. 40th or something like that.

Commissioner Carollo: Yeah, so that you can even your district out, but that's minute.

Commissioner Díaz De La Portilla: Right.

Commissioner Carollo: That's the only area north that maybe can go up, maybe not.

Commissioner Díaz De La Portilla: Right and in some parts of the district I go up to 38th/112, right? In some parts, I only go up to 36th, maybe I go up to 38th. I'm getting to the minutia on the details.

Mr. De Grandy: Yes.

Commissioner Díaz De La Portilla: But in essence, if we go beyond 112, north of 112 we are entering into African American neighborhoods.

Commissioner Carollo: Yes.

Commissioner Díaz De La Portilla: And we can't touch that area.

Commissioner Carollo: Well you can't, 'cause then you will be taking away from the purpose of why we did the districts to begin with.

Commissioner Díaz De La Portilla: Correct.

Mr. De Grandy: We cannot dilute the voting strength —

Commissioner Díaz De La Portilla: Can't dilute the voting strength —

Mr. De Grandy: — of that community.

Commissioner Díaz De La Portilla: So the logical thing – and then follow me and tell me if I'm wrong, is that I will go south, right? I can't go west, because Miami ends where I end, right? So I will have to go south. I being District 1, not me, it could be anybody else. But, District 1 will have to go somewhat south.

Mr. De Grandy: Possibly, yes.

Commissioner Díaz De La Portilla: Right, and that means Districts 4 and 3 will have to go, will have to kind of figure it out, between 3 and 4 on how they split that up. They still need to add people. But they have places like Douglas Park, 577 those places that will be added. Right? I don't know if it's enough people to make it up. But, to maintain the integrity of each district, we sort of could figure out how these three districts, right, 1, 3, and 4 could be kept whole, for a lack of a better term, without going into District 2 and other areas like that. We're gonna have to go into District 2 but we really want to go peripherally, a little bit into District 2, take away 28,000 plus that he has [gesturing to Commissioner Russell] that he's overrepresenting.

Commissioner Carollo: District 2 is going to change considerably anyway you want to look at it.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: You gotta take some of those out.

Commissioner Carollo: It's gonna be totally different.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: So to avoid any of the petty fights about which

avenue and which street, at the end of the day, in the District 1 case, we're kind of in the middle. We have to protect District 5. 3, and 4, we have to make sure that we keep the structural integrity and the ethnic integrity, for lack of a better term again, in those two districts. We can add people from District 2 to kind of get there. Is there a problem with splitting Coconut Grove up?

Commissioner Russell: Oh, yes. Let me get the microphone. Yes.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: No, no, no. Well maybe to you, but you're 20% like Commissioner Carollo is 20%.

Commissioner Reyes: And like I am. I'm 20%.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: We're all 20%.

Commissioner Reyes: We're 20 percenters.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: We're the 20 percenters, here right.

Commissioner Carollo: And this one is not 50 + 1 its 60.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: The question, the legal question to you, is there a problem with this. Coconut Grove is also — like Coral Gables is a different city but there's ethnic diversity in Coconut Grove too. Is there a problem with splitting Coconut Grove as an entity? Based on where the Hispanic voters live? Let's say Bay Heights, areas like that, verses other areas. Is there an issue with that?

Mr. De Grandy: Let me rephrase your question. Instead of problem if the question is, is there a legal impediment

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: That's what I meant.

Mr. De Grandy: There is no legal impediment to breaking up any community of interest. It's up to you to provide that policy.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Right, the communities of interest are something that no longer applies, so there is no problem if we decide, if this Commission as a body, let's say three of the 20 percenters get to 60%. They are able to decide that hey, it's okay to take some of those precincts and move them into some other districts and take away some of the 28K plus that you have [looking at Commissione Russell] in additional voters or residents that you shouldn't have. Is that okay? Then is that okay to also split up other communities to the east of all these districts because Commissioner Russell in District 2 circles all these right and it goes like this?

Mr. De Grandy: Yeah.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Is it okay to go —

Mr. De Grandy: Yeah, there is no legal impediment breaking up any community of interest.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Okay.

Mr. De Grandy: I could break up Little Havana if you direct me too. Not that you will. But there is no legal limit.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: But the problem that we have and that's really my question, it's really legal impediments. The problem that we have is there's no reason for that because we're all kind of in the middle. I'm here, or District 1 is here, District 4 is here, District 3 is here. And District 5 is here, and then District 2 runs all the way around. So the only one that has an abundance of voting-age population is this one. Not you 'this one,' but District 2. So what happens is we have to take away from him no matter what.

Mr. De Grandy: Yup.

Commissioner Carollo: Yup.

Commissioner Díaz De La Portilla: No matter what. So our debate could be about whether it's 3rd Street, or 2nd Street, or 4th Street, or 1st Street, who cares? Those are all common communities.

Mr. De Grandy: Functionally commissioner, I have a wall between District 5 and District 2. Now, I can play around the edges there without diluting that minority community, but I can't get 28,000. So, functionally I have to get a big chunk of the overpopulation in District 2 from the southern part of that district.

Commissioner Díaz De La Portilla: Right, that's my question. But I'm almost done—

Commissioner Russell: That's not necessarily true

Commissioner Díaz De La Portilla: Well, let me finish and then, Mr. Chair, if I may.

Commissioner Carollo: Sure.

Commissioner Díaz De La Portilla: And you're going to get as much as you can from the east, right? Functionally, that wall, you're going to move it as far east as you can.

Mr. De Grandy: Yes.

Commissioner Díaz De La Portilla: Without impacting the minority district, District 5.

Mr. De Grandy: Correct.

Commissioner Díaz De La Portilla: That is the African American district, right.

Mr. De Grandy: Without diluting.

Commissioner Díaz De La Portilla: We need as much as you can get without impacting — without diluting District 5. And then let's say you have 8,000, 10,000, 12,000 people, whatever you get out of that, if you can get that much out.

Mr. De Grandy: I doubt it.

Commissioner Díaz De La Portilla: I doubt it too. But, let's say it's 7,000 or 5,000, whatever. Then you gotta go to the south, right? So you gotta go across US 1 going south.

Mr. De Grandy: Yes.

Commissioner Díaz De La Portilla: How do you not dilute, then, District 3 and District 4? Can you survive, can you keep the — again I'll call it the ethnic integrity, let's call it that for the lack of a better legal term. I'm not talking about legalities, 'cause you're the lawyer, that's why you do what you do — the ethnic integrity of Districts 3 and 4, how far south can you go? And are there enough precincts around or contiguous to District 3 and 4 that allows you to add to them, 'cause they don't need that many people. Add to them without compromising the ethnic integrity of those Districts, 3 and 4.

Mr. De Grandy: District 3, commissioner, is approximately 88% Hispanic, and District 4 is approximately 90% Hispanic. And so taking population that may not be that high percentage of Hispanic that may be on the other side of US 1 would not compromise the integrity of those districts, at the numbers that I have to make. Now if I had to put all 28,000 into one district that may create an issue. I don't think with these high numbers, it would. But I don't think that District 3 or District 4 will be compromised in terms of that minority community's ability to elect candidates for choice.

Commissioner Díaz De La Portilla: Mr. Chair if I may?

Commissioner Carollo: You do have the floor.

Commissioner Díaz De La Portilla: In terms of voting age population, how about what we discussed at our last commissioner meeting. In terms of electoral performance, have you looked at that?

Mr. De Grandy: That is what we look at as we're crafting a plan. Let me take a step

back. Right now, we haven't crafted any plan, because we don't have your direction. If you give me all my marching orders today, that's when I start drafting the plan.

Commissioner Díaz De La Portilla: We asked for you to get data, electoral data. You were going to buy something, you said it was going to be expensive. We're not going to pay that much, and you were going to figure it out. Well that's a different conversation—

Mr. De Grandy: If I understand what you all wanted, there's two things. If you're going to load all this data into a plan, it is time intensive and costly. If you are going to do the analysis, as you're crafting a district, you don't need to load the data.

Commissioner Díaz De La Portilla: Correct.

Mr. De Grandy: Because you can look at what you were talking about, saying, hey I can get election information by precinct very cheaply. Of course you can, and we can look at that and say, here's how we would be drawing the district, now let's look at the precincts in there, how they performed in terms of voter cohesion, in terms of turnout, et cetera. We would not have to load the data.

Commissioner Díaz De La Portilla: In simple terms then, Mr. Chair.

Commissioner Carollo: You have the floor, when you're done, let me know. We will go to Commissioner Russell.

Commissioner Díaz De La Portilla: Thank you sir.

Commissioner Carollo: And then we can go on to each other member of the commission.

Commissioner Díaz De La Portilla: Thank you. In simple terms, if we've identified three precincts and we look at how many people voted that's electoral performance in the last three elections - whether municipal or county elections. We know how many people vote, and

we also know how many people are registered. But we also know how many 18 plus voting age population people, we have, right?

Mr. De Grandy: Correct.

Commissioner Díaz De La Portilla: So we can do all that, and let's say Commissioner Reyes or Commissioner Carollo or if I use names District 3 and District 4, needs 7,800 or 9,500 we know we could add that immediately, right? We know that's not difficult to get to, right?

Mr. De Grandy: Right.

Commissioner Díaz De La Portilla: So if we can do it that way, we have a better idea of how much of Coconut Grove we need to go into. By the way, Commissioner Russell, I don't know about the rest of my colleagues, but I don't have no interest in representing Coconut Grove, to be honest with you. But — I'm not sure if you do either.

Commissioner Carollo: I don't think you'll be able to make it from your district, all the way down.

Commissioner Díaz De La Portilla: Exactly. So I know I'm never gonna get there. But I know that there's a potential for two of them to get there. And I'm not sure that they are really hot about doing that anyway, right?

Commissioner Carollo: Unless you wanna give up all of Flagami, and I don't think you want to do that either.

Commissioner Díaz De La Portilla: Yeah, that's not gonna happen either. That's not gonna happen so—

Commissioner Reyes: He's part of Flagami, he wants my part of Flagami 'cause then I would have to move.

Mr. De Grandy: There is one way you can get to the Grove is if you vote not to have

contiguity. If you vote to not have contiguity, I can give you a piece of the Grove. I wouldn't recommend it, but you could do it.

Commissioner Díaz De La Portilla: I have no interest. To be honest with you, I love the Grove, great restaurants, but I don't have any interest in getting any part of the Grove. Good restaurants, a good pizza place there too, by the way.

Commissioner Carollo: But did you change your interest, that we heard from the last meeting on Wynwood, Wynwood—

Commissioner Díaz De La Portilla: That's okay. Mr. Chairman, I'm only looking out for your interest. You don't have another reelection, so I say hey look, the reality is we're not really doing anything to benefit any particular one of us. It's kind of how we — how the elected officials here represent — how we have categorical representation. How we have people that represent the people that are like them and think like them. Right? And that's important, I think that's important. So that's what we have, we have a representative form of government, we have to have people that think like us, and we represent those people.

So if we go into the Grove, what's wrong with just getting a little bit of that to make sure that we don't jeopardize the ethnic integrity of our districts, of these districts in particular, these two the southern districts. And of course, without touching the racial integrity of District 5. And the only place to go to is District 2. No matter where we go, whether we go east or whether we go south. So that's kind of what my thinking and I'll leave it at this. My thinking is you sort of work with that way of thinking of how we're gonna get there. We have to take away from District 2, no matter what. Figure out a way to just give everybody a little bit, and we can because [looking at Commissioner Russell] you're not a protected category, by the way. District 2 is not — white, Anglos are not protected. So if the district happens to go Hispanic, it

goes Hispanic. Right?

Commissioner Carollo: Let me say this.

Commissioner Díaz De La Portilla: And that's it. So that's kind of my thinking, and I'll leave it at that.

Commissioner Carollo: The purest of the Hispanic districts is District 4, much more than [looking at Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla] yours or mine. And I say that because while we have to go by law in making districts, based on how many people live in them, once we break down on how many of those people are voters, that make a big difference. So they are not as pure in the percentage of the Hispanics that vote in these three districts. Particularly in my district and secondary in Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla's district. And we have to also look at that. Because otherwise, the concept that I championed and brought up for the change with districts, so that we could keep a balance and harmony of this city, it's gonna be changed. And where the biggest danger lies in it being changed — and it's not in keeping an Anglo seat or a Black seat — will be in changing one or two of the Hispanic seats.

Look, what you stated, that we would have to go into District 2, that's a given. I don't see how we're not going to have to be able to go into the Grove and that the Grove is going to have to be split in either two or three parts. If you really think about it, the Grove, it's got different points of views if you want to call it that. The southern part is very different from the center Grove, to the north part of Coconut Grove. I'm not even including the Bahamian Grove.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Right.

Commissioner Carollo: That's really a fourth area if we really get into it. The Grove — I have to look at it, that it will be broken up into at least two areas. It could be in three depending how the numbers that you have break down. Then you're gonna have to go

somewhere east also, instead of west.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: I can't go west.

Commissioner Carollo: Well —

Commissioner Russell: Annexation.

Commissioner Carollo: Not unless the County gives us, some of that land like they should.

Commissioner Russell: Blue Lagoon, Brownsville.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: We would have to annex — for me to go west we would have to annex the Pink Pussycat and we're not gonna annex the Pink Pussycat so we're good to go.

Commissioner Reyes: Mr. Chair.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: That's the reality.

Commissioner Reyes: Mr. Chair, I think that —

Mr. De Grandy: I don't think there's population there, Commissioner.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: I've never been there so I don't know.

Commissioner Reyes: Listening to everything that you have said. You see, all of this is kind of speculating. Unless you sit down and start moving lines and then bringing those suggestions to us, I don't think we're going anyway. You know very well that we want to maintain as much as possible the integrity of the districts.

Mr. De Grandy: Correct.

Commissioner Reyes: And also, Commissioner Carollo and Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla, they have a good point on it because the amount of voters that they have now, they are not necessarily representative of the population that they have. Because those two districts are

the two districts that I could bet that they have the biggest amount of non-voter residents because they are not American citizens. I don't know if you agree with me Commissioner Carollo and Díaz de la Portilla. That is another thing when you are adding to those districts; you see you might be adding a voting block that could dwarf the population and the voting capability of the existing population. That is something, and I don't envy your job. I don't want it because anyway you do it you're gonna get the wrath of all of us, you see, because everyone of us, we want to protect our district. Unless you bring something, my dear colleagues, we don't know what's going on.

And Commissioner Russell, you are the one that's gonna lose the most voters or the most people simply because you are overpopulated and that overpopulation has to be distributed in order to have some sort of equity in the numbers. I mean that's it. Where are they gonna come from? I don't know. You might have, it is logical because if you want to add to my district, I cannot go — talking the same way we were talking north, south, and east. I won't be able to go north because I would be taking from Díaz de la Portilla that needs more voters. I cannot go west because I'm going to be hitting on Carollo and the only way that I can go is south. See? I mean this guy has to become a magician and at least we should allow him the opportunity to come and try to draw the lines based on what you have heard here. Come to every single one of our offices, like you did a few days back. You were in my office and you went by every single commissioner's office and this is the way that it could be but you were showing a probability, this is probably what we're going to do. Now we want you to be more specific and say your district might look like this if we do it like this. Then I will give you my opinion and Commissioner Carollo will give you an opinion and Commissioner King and so on, Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla. Then we will have our objections or our approvals and

then you will have to redraw.

Mr. De Grandy: That's correct. In terms of process, again, today I would like to leave with finalizing what your criteria is. There are still two or three things that we need to talk about. Once I have that I could proceed to start looking at lines, looking at voter turnout, looking at all those issues.

Commissioner Reyes: Mr. Chair.

Mr. De Grandy: And crafting a draft plan. When I do that I present the plan to you and it's presented in a public hearing. You all can tell me I don't like this. Move this line, move that line wherever there's three votes, that's what I do. Then I come back in a subsequent public hearing and present to you a final plan, but right now, what I need most is to finalize what are my marching orders? What's my criteria? And then we'll go from there.

Commissioner Reyes: You have it.

Mr. De Grandy: You still have three things —

Commissioner Carollo: No, no, no.

Mr. De Grandy: — left, one, I assume you do want contiguity.

Commissioner Russell: Yes.

Commissioner Reyes: Yes.

Mr. De Grandy: And if that — I see a consensus there.

Commissioner Carollo: As much as we can.

Mr. De Grandy: Compactness, again, I don't think compactness is a feasible alternative. In light of your wanting to maintain the core of existing districts et cetera. Is there a consensus on that one way or another?

Commissioner Carollo: I wouldn't have any problems taking it out because it's going to

have some minor changes.

Commissioner Russell: Compactness is not crucial.

Mr. De Grandy: No, no. I have two no's on compactness.

Commissioner Russell: I mean, look at my district. That's the least compact as a district.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: That's 40%. The problem is that — Mr. Chair —

Mr. De Grandy: For compactness, I have to draw a new plan. I mean look at the districts the way they are drawn, they are not compact.

Commissioner Reyes: Well, well, well, only yours is compact.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: No, not really so is yours and so is Commissioner —

Commissioner Reyes: No, because I go like this.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Yeah, but the one that is least compact is Commissioner Russell's district, District 2, right?

Mr. De Grandy: That's right.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: That's the one that goes all the way like that.

Mr. De Grandy: Right.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: I have no problem getting rid of compactness at the end of the day. You said two or three things that you have to have direction on.

Mr. De Grandy: Right.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: What are those two or three things?

Mr. De Grandy: Contiguity.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Contiguity.

Mr. De Grandy: Compactness, I see three votes. Then the last one is use of man-made

or natural boundaries, yay or nay?

Commissioner Carollo: That will be —

Commissioner Russell: As much as possible, yes.

Commissioner Carollo: Yeah.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Well, no and let me tell you why. You have to cross US 1.

Commissioner Reyes: That's right.

Commissioner Carollo: Yeah, you have to.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: That's a man-made issue, right? So you have to cross US 1. Unless —

Commissioner King: Mr. Chair.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: — the real question, hold on, Mr. Chair, if I may? The real question is, we haven't done the math yet on whether we can get it on the eastside or enough on the southside without crossing US 1 or without crossing 95 at certain parts. Can we get there? And without impacting District 5.

Mr. De Grandy: I don't think —

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Do we have to cross US 1? Let me ask —

Mr. De Grandy: I think that's very probable.

Commissioner Carollo: You absolutely must.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Okay.

Mr. De Grandy: I think that's very probable.

Commissioner Carollo: Let me give you one simple one. District 2 has a big chunk with a very large park, Douglas, that's across US 1. Very Hispanic area.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Right.

Commissioner Carollo: That should have always been part of District 4, but it wasn't.

Commissioner Russell: On the north side of US 1.

Commissioner Carollo: Yeah, on the Northside.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Right, right. I'm saying they have to cross the US-1.

Commissioner Carollo: Yeah, but you're gonna cross from both ways.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Oh, yeah you're crossing, coming from south to north. My question is with that part in District 4 that we're talking about with Douglas Park and all that area, are there 7 — how many votes is it in the district that he's short?

Mr. De Grandy: Let me see.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: If you take his district, if you take district 4, all the way without crossing US 1 going south.

Commissioner Reyes: 7,500.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Okay, can you get — ?

Mr. De Grandy: Yeah, 7,500.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: 7500.

Commissioner Carollo: Yeah, but you can't go by the votes. You gotta go by population.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Well, that's why I'm asking, that's why I'm asking.

Mr. De Grandy: Approximately 78,000.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: It's voting age population, right. It's VAP right?

Mr. De Grandy: No, no. You do the plan based on total population.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: The whole population, not voting age population?

Mr. De Grandy: Correct.

Commissioner Carollo: Total population.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: That's even better, so is it possible for District 4, hypothetically, without crossing US 1 going south to make up whatever he needs, whatever District 4 needs with just those precincts without crossing that artificial boundary, US 1?

Mr. De Grandy: Yeah, it may be possible, and again —

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Well, those are the numbers that we need. Those are the numbers that we need.

Mr. De Grandy: — based on the criteria, for example, you've already told me substantial equality is okay. So I can start looking at, okay, do I maybe under-populate all four districts by 5% and overpopulate District 2 by 5%. That means I have to move less than 28,000 from it.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: So how many? You're talking about 24, 25.

Mr. De Grandy: It depends.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Right.

Mr. De Grandy: It depends on ultimately, what your criteria is and then how I can maneuver that.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: What I would like is to know what those numbers are before any public hearing, right, by our January meeting.

Mr. De Grandy: I'll meet with you.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: No, no, I — I don't mean I. I mean the Commission.

Mr. De Grandy: Okay.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: I want you to tell all of us, not me personally, all of

us, how you can get there with the numbers. If it's all population how can we keep, the structural integrity of these districts without crossing US 1 and we have to cross it. If you're sure that we have to cross US 1, how far south do we go when we cross?

Mr. De Grandy: I think the best way to go is to actually draft a plan and show it to you.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Yes, but weren't you going to do that?

Mr. De Grandy: Yes.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Didn't we talk about that? That you were going to give us 3 maps —

Mr. De Grandy: A draft plan.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: — 3 maps and we talked about that entire last Commission meeting.

Mr. De Grandy: Well it depends on how many maps you want.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Well, I think Commissioner Carollo talked about two or three maps.

Commissioner Carollo: Well, well, no, no. That meeting I mentioned two maps.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Right.

Commissioner Carollo: But what I'm saying is if we're gonna be on target and less complicated. I think we need to establish a process to go forward. How quickly he can meet with every one of us.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Okay.

Commissioner Carollo: Then he's going to have to come back and meet with us so that he could be ready in January to publicly present a plan. That obviously, that's the plan that we could then give them our input until three of us come to a conclusion about what we wanted.

There's two of us here that are not affected anymore, that can't run again, that's Commissioner Russell and myself. We're term-limited out. He's got two more years unless he resigns to run. I got four, but we both have an interest in our districts. I think his is similar in some ways to mine. But different in other ways. My main interest in my district and your district Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla and Mr. Reyes' district is that I'm sure that we're going to keep the balance of the Hispanic population where we're going to be getting Hispanics elected there.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Of course.

Commissioner Carollo: In my district, for instance, and secondary is yours and a little bit in Little Haiti, in Commissioner King's. We have tremendous undercounts in population. Why? Because it's a working class neighborhood. They're hard to count because they're constantly moving. Two, you have a certain percentage of the population that is not here legally. They don't want to be counted by the census, no matter what. So we have a tremendous — and I have the most under-counted district of them all. Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla is second. By a lot, a lot more than the others. This is where we also get hurt because then we're having to go into other areas because we're not counting the real population of the district.

Then on top of that we have the handicap that that population, voting-wise, is smaller than other areas that you might go into where, if you go too much one way or another it could affect substantially a district in our three. In Commissioner Russell's district, no matter how you cut it, you're gonna have an Anglo elected to a district.

Commissioner Russell: Or even a Japanese American.

Commissioner Carollo: Well, even a Japanese Anglo American. You might not get another one that can do the yo-yo so good, but —

Commissioner Russell: Never.

Commissioner Carollo: I agree with that. In Commissioner Kings district, there's no way that I can see that any time soon you're not going to have an African American elected there. The problem lies in the others. In my district in particular, with all the new buildings that I see that are going up the demographics are going to change tremendously. Where are those people going to come from? Tremendous amount from other parts of the county, South Florida, the state, a lot from up north, New York, Chicago, out west. So it's changing the demographics tremendously. This is what I feel that I have an obligation to protect. Not just this district. District 4, and District 1. The other districts, like I said, no matter how we carve them, they're going to have the representation that we intended those districts to have for some time to come.

Commissioner Reyes: Mr. Chair?

Commissioner Carollo: Yes, go ahead.

Commissioner Reyes: I'm going to make a suggestion. I'm gonna ask Mr. De Grandy?

Mr. De Grandy: Yes, sir.

Commissioner Reyes: I heard you say that you can increase by 5% each district's population and decrease by 2% District 2?

Mr. De Grandy: I could potentially find a way to under-populate the four districts by roughly 4 to 5%. Keep District 2 over-populated by 4 to 5% as long as I don't have an overall more than ten I'm in pretty much a safe harbor.

Commissioner Reyes: That's it, you don't have to equalize all of them.

Mr. De Grandy: No, based on the criteria you passed. You asked for substantial equality.

Commissioner Reyes: Yeah, that could be some difference, I mean a variation of 3 or

4% within each district.

Mr. De Grandy: Yes, sir.

Commissioner Reyes: Okay, I would like — out of curiosity, when you're going to bring us your proposal for how the lines are going to be drawn take that into consideration and see how it looks.

Mr. De Grandy: Okay.

Commissioner Reyes: Because if that is legal, that could also be an option that we could also try to research.

Mr. De Grandy: That would create less disruption.

Commissioner Reyes: Yes.

Mr. De Grandy: Because what I'm hearing from you is, when you talk about maintaining the integrity of districts, the core of districts, is to minimize disruption.

Commissioner Reyes: That's right.

Mr. De Grandy: I'm still going to have to ripple up.

Commissioner Reyes: Yes, yes, yes.

Mr. De Grandy: Because I have to get to Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla's district as I ripple up so there will be changes in every district, but what I'm hearing is minimize disruption as much as you can.

Commissioner Reyes: Yes.

Mr. De Grandy: And I'll try to do that.

Commissioner Reyes: I would like to see that proposal. Included in any other proposal that you're going to do changing, trying to equalize. But a proposal in which you are not totally equalizing there is a difference between the districts and population within the districts that

difference is within the law.

Mr. De Grandy: Yes, sir.

Commissioner Reyes: Okay.

Commissioner Carollo: Thank you.

Commissioner Russell: Mr. Chairman.

Commissioner Carollo: Go ahead.

Commissioner Russell: Thank you, yeah, Mr. De Grandy. I think you and I probably need to have the longest meeting because if it's District 2 that's getting broken up the most I've walked every corner of this district twice now or more than twice but two elections and so I know the demographic breakup of my district. I know their interests, I know the geographic breakup as well, and what would be cohesive, and what would be disruptive. Breaking up the Grove would be very disruptive in any sense. Even West Coconut Grove is a part of the Grove and there's enough of a stark contrast when you hit McDonald right now that we're not trying to add to that. So we're trying to bring inclusion there, not exclusion.

US 1 is a pretty hard boundary. Especially in Bay Heights, you've got a large concrete wall even. But there's plenty of opportunity in District 2 to equalize the districts without crossing US 1 into Coconut Grove. The biggest population boom is Downtown, not Coconut Grove. So between Downtown and Brickell, Brickell's already broken up. You'd call West Brickell as it veers into District 3. Downtown, even Midtown, Midtown is a very clean barrier. That would — you've already got Biscayne Boulevard north of Midtown as the barrier and then it breaks west there. Coconut Grove ends with US 1. North of there, the Douglas Road area, even the industrial area in between Bird Road and US 1, you know what I'm talking about?

Mr. De Grandy: Yes.

Commissioner Russell: Right next to Coral Gables, is now becoming highly populated. It's got more and more residential towers and more to come. The industrial's shifting, but that's not part of Coconut Grove and it is north of US 1. So there are plenty of places where District 2 can equalize without breaking up Coconut Grove. And Coconut Grove also has its own elected body, being the Coconut Grove Village Council. Which is the only neighborhood in the city that has that distinction and at one point you all remember Coconut Grove was looking to secede. So I'm saying you've got a pretty cohesive unit of a part of a district that I wouldn't mess with. But north of that, we do have some options. I'm still a believer in the seven-district concept as a model to look at. Even just to study for the exercise, but I understand the will is not here on this Commission at this point, but I would like to have a long meeting with you so we can go through the modeling.

Mr. De Grandy: Sure.

Commissioner Russell: So we can come up with some various options that we can present in a concrete manner. Right now, we're thinking very, you know, hypothetically without the numbers. I would like to work with you on that between now and the next meeting.

Mr. De Grandy: Absolutely and I met, as you know, with your chief of staff, when I called to meet with you. But I'm happy to meet with you anytime you want.

Commissioner Russell: We'll do it.

Mr. De Grandy: And you too.

Commissioner Carollo: What I want to state again very firmly on the record that what I will not be in favor of is increasing the Commission to any further size.

Mr. De Grandy: Nor do I have the ability to do that.

Commissioner Reyes: Me neither.

Commissioner Carollo: Well, I just want to put it on the record. I want to be very clear on that. Commissioner King.

Commissioner King: Mr. De Grandy, the last time you were here I think we were clear about the direction that we wanted you to proceed in. Could you repeat what were my directives just to make sure that I'm clear with the directive that I gave you.

Mr. De Grandy: I didn't take it by commissioners, I took it based on consensus.

Commissioner King: Okay.

Mr. De Grandy: But the directives I have so far is: achieve substantial equality as opposed to mathematical. Maintain the core of existing districts wherever feasible, which I believe you were very strongly in favor of. Look at the issues relative to voter cohesion. Preserve traditional neighborhoods and communities of interests together when feasible. That was the motion.

Commissioner King: Okay so that didn't change did it?

Commissioner Carollo: No.

Mr. De Grandy: And that has not changed. The only additional things that we've looked at is contiguity you're in agreement with. Compactness, I think there's a consensus not to emphasize compactness. But you all need to vote on that. Then use of man-made and natural boundaries.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Whoa, whoa, whoa. Hold on Mr. Chair.

Commissioner Carollo: Go ahead.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Thank you, it is not possible to emphasize compactness and draw realistic districts, right. If you want to have an African American district

and you want to have an Anglo district it's almost impossible. To emphasize compactness.

Mr. De Grandy: Right.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: So it's kind of like a foregone conclusion.

Mr. De Grandy: Right now, the only compact district is District 3.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Right.

Mr. De Grandy: Okay, and so your plan is not really a plan of compact districts.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Correct.

Mr. De Grandy: If you said, I want compactness as my first priority. I kind of have to redraw your plan, okay. Now the other thing —

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: But I think you sort of got our consensus, I think you counted to three, right.

Mr. De Grandy: For no compactness.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: For no compactness.

Commissioner Carollo: Yeah.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Thre out of five, I think that was pretty clear.

Commissioner Carollo: Yeah, I'm in agreement with that.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Yeah, so I think those three commissioners I don't know what Madam Chair thinks, but we were, the three out of five did not agree with compactness, that's not a big deal for us.

Mr. De Grandy: Right.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: But in terms of breaking up, Commissioner Russell made a point, which I want to get your legal opinion on this. Does it matter if we break up Coconut Grove, and does it really matter if Coconut Grove has a Village Council that wants to

secede from the union? At the end of the day, does that really matter to us?

Mr. De Grandy: Again, matter is a —

Commissioner Carollo: They would still have a Village Council even if they're in separate districts.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Yeah, well what I mean is does it matter legally that Coconut Grove wants to secede from the union, in a sarcastic way. I mean secede from the city. Does it really matter that Coconut Grove doesn't want to be a part of the City of Miami, if we break them up then?

Mr. De Grandy: Matter is a political issue. Legally there is no —

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Yeah, that's what I said legal. I was very clear.

Mr. De Grandy: Right. Whether it matters to you or not.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: I'm using matter to say, give me your legal opinion. Is there a legal impediment to us dividing Coconut Grove in half?

Commissioner Carollo: None, none.

Mr. De Grandy: No, there is no legal impediment for you to break up any traditional community.

Commissioner Carollo: By the way we —

Commissioner Russell: I disagree and I'd like to ask a question to that point?

Mr. De Grandy: Sure.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Whoa, wait a minute.

Commissioner Russell: The Village of West Grove —

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: But West Grove is very different than the rest of the Grove.

Commissioner Russell: But it's part of the Grove.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: But it's very different. But I'm trying to avoid a debate.

Commissioner Russell: And it can easily be disenfranchised as well. If it is cut up or split up you are affecting an at-risk population, am I right?

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Do I have the floor Mr. Chair?

Mr. De Grandy: Let me — if I can —

Commissioner Carollo: You have the floor.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Thank you sir.

Mr. De Grandy: If I can Commissioner before you retake the floor give you an example —

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: I never thought I lost it but that's okay.

Mr. De Grandy: If I can interrupt you then.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Okay.

Mr. De Grandy: Just to give you an example of matters versus legal significance. When I was in the Legislature, and we drew a plan. My district only had one city, which was Sweetwater, and Sweetwater had two precincts. Sweetwater asked me to break up Sweetwater into two districts and actually gave me a proclamation and named Miguel De Grandy Day, because now they have two representatives.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: I remember that.

Mr. De Grandy: So it's a political question, whether you want to break up an area or not. There's one train of thought that says you have two representatives.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Mr. Chair and that train of thought is that a particular

area has two representatives or two commissioners. They may do better. Then if they only have one, right?

Mr. De Grandy: That was the consensus of Sweetwater.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Then one is more effective than the other one even better. So if you have two commissioners or two representatives in an area that may be even better for that particular area. The legal impediment is whether it really matters that we split up Coconut Grove.

Mr. De Grandy: There is no legal impediment.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: There is no legal impediment.

Mr. De Grandy: It's a policy issue.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: It's a policy issue. Okay.

Commissioner Carollo: Furthermore —

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Thank you.

Commissioner Carollo: — that question was crossed already back in 1996, I believe it was. When I think it was, Mr. Stearns, the attorney, somehow got signatures and in the middle of our financial crisis, the worst that the city ever had, we had to have a referendum on whether the City of Miami was going to still exist or was it going to be broken up into pieces that neighborhoods could go anywhere they wanted to or create their own city. And The City of Miami residence voted overwhelmingly.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Yeah.

Commissioner Carollo: That we were going to stay as the City of Miami.

Commissioner Reyes: Who brought that up? Was the group?

Commissioner Carollo: It was Gene Stearns, an attorney.

Commissioner Reyes: That's right, I remember.

Commissioner Carollo: I hope he's still not mad at me.

Commissioner Reyes: He's no longer with us.

Commissioner Carollo: Well, I think he's representing some guy from Texas, he says or a guy that came from Texas these days. He's in California.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Yeah.

Commissioner Carollo: Right now I think.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Los Angeles, right?

Commissioner Carollo: Yeah, that's what I hear.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Yeah, yeah, and yeah.

Commissioner Carollo: But I could be wrong.

Commissioner Reyes: Mr. Chair?

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: I think I read something about that.

Commissioner Reyes: Mr. Chair?

Commissioner Carollo: Yes, go ahead.

Commissioner Reyes: May I? Mr. De Grandy?

Mr. De Grandy: Sir?

Commissioner Reyes: You got your directions, this is what you wanted?

Mr. De Grandy: Yes sir.

Commissioner Reyes: Okay, so just place it in the GPS and now go for it.

Mr. De Grandy: All right.

Commissioner Carollo: And bring one but quick precise plan back so we can work from that.

Commissioner Reyes: That's right.

Mr. De Grandy: Will do.

Commissioner Carollo: Now what I like is a process that you make sure that you meet right away with each member of the Commission and it's up to us to give him a time so I would really plead with each of you to give him time. Then from that initial meeting meet with commissioners as often as they need to meet with you.

Mr. De Grandy: Sure.

Commissioner Carollo: And I think each of us would at least want to meet with him twice if not more.

Commissioner Reyes: Can I, can I?

Commissioner Carollo: Hold on. And then you're going to come back. Do you think you'll be ready for the first meeting in January?

Mr. De Grandy: Probably the second meeting in January.

Commissioner Carollo: Okay so you'll come back for the second meeting in January and give us a full presentation. There's where we're gonna iron out where at least three of us, if that's what it takes, are going to be at on the plan. Then the next step, if we approve a plan that day, the plan, is to then in February have a full blown out public hearing on the —

Mr. De Grandy: Final.

Commissioner Carollo: — new districts approved by this Commission.

Commissioner Reyes: If I may add sir?

Commissioner Carollo: Yes, go ahead.

Commissioner Reyes: You said bring a plan, but I would love to see what I requested before that you bring a plan without equalizing all the districts where you can have differences.

Mr. De Grandy: That's where I'm heading right now.

Commissioner Reyes: Percentage differences and you can bring a plan that you equalize it, but another one within the parameters of the law you can have difference within districts that way something that is going to be less disruptive.

Mr. De Grandy: Got it. Anything else?

Commissioner Carollo: I don't believe so. Anything else anybody would like to add to Mr. De Grandy. Madam King?

Commissioner King: No.

Commissioner Carollo: Okay that's it.

Mr. De Grandy: Tomorrow I'll be calling or emailing every one of your districts. If you can get back to me sooner than later I would appreciate it.

Commissioner Carollo: Certainly.

Mr. De Grandy: We'll meet with each one of you as we're starting to look at the data and proceed from there.

Commissioner Carollo: Very good.

Commissioner Reyes: Very good.

Commissioner Carollo: Thank you Mr. De Grandy.

Mr. De Grandy: Thank you.

Commissioner Carollo: Okay we are done with all the D items.

Meeting Transcript 3

Miami City Commission
February 7, 2022

Transcript of excerpt of video recording available at:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=foXmqENNpRY

Transcript 3 - Miami City Commission - Feb. 7, 2022

Commissioner King: Considering and taking any and all actions related to the redistricting of the City of Miami Commission districts, including but not limited to the drafting of any related maps and boundaries. The members of this commission appearing for this special meeting are Vice Chair Joe Carollo, Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla, Commissioner Ken Russell, Commissioner Manolo Reyes, and myself, Christine King, Chair. Also appearing today are the City Manager, Art Noriega, City Attorney, who's with us today, George Wysong, and City Clerk, Todd Hannon. The special meeting will be opened with a prayer by Commissioner Manolo Reyes.

Commissioner Reyes: First of all, I want to thank the Lord for giving us this opportunity, especially me, that I was a victim of COVID and a cold and had to be absent for one of the meetings. And personally, I thank the Lord for giving me this opportunity to serve this beautiful city and the wonderful residents with a great company, which is this commission. Let's pray that our Lord guides us, guides us so we make the right decision, a decision that is just and fair, and we keep representation in the city of Miami for all different groups. That's the most important thing. Lord please guide us so every single, every single resident of the City of Miami when we end our decision feels that is represented and feels that the government is representing them and is working for them. I also want to mention that don't forget to keep in our prayers Officer Biaz, who had an accident, and let's pray that he will be working real fast and be with us in good health. It is. I ask the Lord, in the name of the Father, the Holy Spirit, and the Son, Amen.

Commissioner King: Amen. The pledge of Allegiance will be led today by Commissioner Russell.

Commissioner Russell: I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America, and to the republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice

for all.

Commissioner King: The order of the day will be we will first have the presentation by Attorney Miguel De Grandy, and then following his presentation, we will take public comments. Thank you. Oh wait a minute, sorry. City Attorney, please?

George Wysong: Yes Madam Chair, thank you. Any person who is a lobbyist pursuant to Chapter 2, Article 6 of the City Code may register with the City Clerk, and comply with the related city requirements for lobbyists before appearing before the City Commission. A person may not lobby a City official, board member, or staff member, until registering. A copy of the code section about lobbyists is available in the City Clerk's office or online at WWW dot Miami Code dot com. Any person making a presentation, formal request, or petition to the City Commission concerning real property must make the disclosures required by the City Code in writing. A copy of this city code section is available at the office of the City Clerk or online at WWW dot Miami Code dot com. The City of Miami requires that any person requesting an action by the City Commission must disclose before the hearing any consideration provided or committed to anyone for agreement to support or withhold objection to the requested action pursuant to City Code section 2-8. Any documents offered to the City Commissioners that have not been provided 7-days before the meeting as part of the agenda materials will be entered into the record at the City Commission’s discretion.

In accordance with section 2-33 F and G of the City Code, the agenda and materials for the item on the agenda is available during business hours at the City Clerk's office and online 24 hours a day at WWW dot Miami Gov dot com. Any person may be heard by the City Commission through the Chair for not more than 2 minutes on any proposition before the City Commission unless modified by the Chair. The public comment will begin and remain open until

public comment is closed by the Chair. Members of the public wishing to address the body may do so by submitting written comments via the online comment form. Please visit WWW dot Miami Gov dot com slash meeting instructions for detailed instructions on how to provide public comment using the online public comment form. The comments submitted through the comment form have been and will be distributed to elected officials and city administration throughout the day so that the elected officials can consider the comments prior to taking any action. Additionally, the online comment form will remain open during the meeting to accept comments and distribute to the elected officials up until the Chairperson closes public comment. Public comment may also be provided live at City Hall, located here, 3500 Pan American Drive, Miami Florida, subject to any and all city rules as they may be amended. Speakers and attendees who appear in person will be subject to screening for symptoms of COVID-19. Any person exhibiting any symptoms will not be permitted to enter City Hall. Members of the public shall observe social distancing requirements to the extent possible to ensure social distancing. During this meeting, there will be limited seating inside the Commission chambers and reduced occupancy limit. In addition, members of the public are reminded to stay at least six feet away from individuals who do not live in the same household. The city has set up facilities for those who are unable to enter City Hall once the reduced occupancy limits has been reached to be able to attend the meeting and provide public comment.

If the proposition is being continued or rescheduled, the opportunity to be heard may be at such a later date before the City Commission takes action on such a proposition. When addressing the City Commission, the member of the public must first state his or her name, his or her address, and what item will be spoken about. Any person with a disability requiring assistance, auxiliary aids and services for this meeting may notify the City Clerk. The City has

provided different public comment methods to indicate, among other things, the public support, opposition, or neutrality on the items and topics to be discussed at this City Commission in compliance with section 286.0114(4)(c), Florida Statutes. The public has been given the opportunity to provide public comment during the meeting and within reasonable proximity and time before the meeting. Please note, Commissioners have generally been briefed by staff and City Attorney on items on this agenda today. Anyone wishing to appeal any decision made by the City Commission for any matter considered at this meeting may need a verbatim record of the item, a video of this meeting may be requested at the Office of Communications or viewed online at WWW dot Miami Gov dot com. The meeting can be viewed live on Miami TV, Miami Gov dot com slash TV, the City's Facebook page, the City's Twitter page, the City's YouTube channel, and Comcast channel 77. The broadcast will also have closed captioning. Thank you.

Commissioner King: That was certainly a mouth full. Mr Grandy, are you ready to present?

Miguel De Grandy: Yes ma'am.

Commissioner King: Please go ahead.

Mr. De Grandy: Thank you. Good morning Madam Chair and Commissioners. The purpose of today's meeting is to present a preliminary plan, and I emphasize preliminary, for your consideration. Mr. Cody and I will be making a brief, approximately 15 minute powerpoint presentation to present the preliminary plan and the rationale behind the movements we made. During the presentation, we will display both data and maps on screen. Now, it may move a little fast, but after we conclude, we can take as much time as you like to go back to the different slides. Now, certainly, this is your commission, you can proceed as you see fit, but I would respectfully suggest you allow me to go through the entire presentation first in order to provide

an overall explanation of the plan. And after my presentation, we can take as much time as you want for questions or to review slides. Now, ultimately, this Commission will discuss the plan and provide us with additional direction as to what additional changes, if any, you would like to see and that will be brought to the Commission at a subsequent date as a final plan. Now, as I said on previous discussions, there are literally thousands of ways to craft a constitutionally compliant plan and that's why we ask for your guidance as to the traditional redistricting principles you wanted us to utilize and their order of importance so that this commission's directives can guide how we approach the project. Let's go over those traditional redistricting principles again. Next slide.

The prime directive will always be compliance with the constitution and the Voting Rights Act. But additionally, this commission by consensus directed that the following principles be employed in the following order of importance. First, maintain the core of existing districts to avoid voter confusion. Second, factor in voter cohesion. Next, achieve substantial equality of population as opposed to mathematical equality. And finally, maintain traditional neighborhoods and communities of interest when feasible. Let's talk first about population numbers and compliance with legal principles. Your current plan has an over 42% overall deviation, which means that it is malapportioned and cannot be used in future elections. The preliminary plan we will present today has an overall deviation of 3.8 and meets all constitutional and Voting Rights Act parameters. As we discussed previously, the courts do allow for up to a 10% overall deviation, but the case law informs that such deviations must have a rational basis. Now the deviations we did can easily be explained from a legal perspective, but there are also political and other considerations that can provide a rational basis for larger deviations. And those decisions are the province of you, as elected officials, to make. One of the reasons our

preliminary plan has a small deviation is to provide sufficient latitude for you, as the city's elected officials, to make any additional changes based on the knowledge that you have as a result of the communities you represent. My role in that regard will be to let you know whether any additional changes you want to make comply with the law.

Now let's look at some numbers so I can better explain how we arrived at our deviations and then we can look at the plans. District 1 is at a 0.35% deviation which is 311 residents above the ideal. It has an 87.38% Hispanic population, with 88.7% Hispanic voting age population. It clearly complies with the Voting Rights Act. District 2 has -0.02% deviation, which is just 21 people short of the ideal population. As you know, we had to remove roughly 28,000 people from the district to comply with legal and constitutional requirements. District 2 remains a swing district, with 37.2% white, non-Hispanic population, 8% Black population, and roughly 48% Hispanic population. The voting age percentages are almost the same as the total population percentages.

Commissioner Russell: Madam Chair, I have a question, I'm just unclear. Is this the draft or is this the current?

Mr. De Grandy: This is the draft plan.

Commissioner Russell: Okay. We're not going through what the current statistics are, this is what you're presenting as the draft..

Mr. De Grandy: Right.

Commissioner Russell: Thank you, I just wanted clarification.

Commissioner King: Yes, and if we could hold all of our questions until after his presentation, just jot them down so he can finish the presentation, and then we'll get through with our questions. I'm going to allow the public to speak after his presentation, and then we'll

be able to discuss.

Commissioner Russell: Thank you Chairwoman.

Commissioner King: Okay.

Mr. De Grandy: As I was saying, we purposely tried to get the population of D2 at near zero deviation because this is where much of the new development activity is occurring and as in the last decade, it will probably grow faster than any other districts. District 3 is slightly under populated at 0.98% or 864 people under the ideal population. District 3 has an 87.4% Hispanic population, and 88.4% Hispanic voting age population. Consistent with the Voting Rights Act, the Hispanic community has an equal opportunity in this district also to elect a candidate of its choice. District 4 has the highest deviation at 2.23% or 1973 residents above the ideal, 86.7% of the population is Hispanic, with 88% Hispanic voting age population.

This district also clearly complies with the requirements of the Voting Rights Act. Now finally, we underpopulated District 5 by roughly 1.6% under the ideal, basically because bringing in additional population from most any side of the district might reduce the African American population percentage. Additionally, we also felt it was appropriate to underpopulate the district because it may experience significant development activity and growth in the next decade. The proposed D5 is 51.7% African American, with 49.8% Black voting age population. Our analysis of voting patterns indicates the African American community does have an equal opportunity to elect the candidate of its choice.

Now let me show you the maps to further illustrate what we discussed. The first slide shows the entire configuration of proposed District 1. As you can see, it maintains the vast majority of the core of the existing district. The next slide shows the area we move from D1 to D3. With this change, we move the area west of NW 22nd Avenue and north of NW 7th Street.

We felt this was a logical move where we could utilize major man-made boundaries such as the Dolphin Expressway to the north and 27th Avenue to the west in order to bring up D3's population. The next slide shows the area we move from D4 into D1, and it spans from 27th to 37th Avenue and south from NW 7th Street NW 4th Street. And we did this again, to now rebalance the population of D1. Finally, the last slide shows the area we moved from D5 into D1. And the next slide, which is a little bigger, shows the entire area and a better view of that change. We felt that this movement was needed because this area has a high percentage of Hispanics and greater voter cohesion with D1 residents. Also important is the fact that existing D1 already has the most area of the Miami River budding or within it than any other district, and thus it was logical to extend D1 further down the river as many business constituents in this area are a community of interest with concerns and issues as other businesses up river.

The next slide shows the proposed District 2. As you can see, it remains a coastal district spanning almost the entire north-south corridor of the city along the bay. The next slide shows part of the area we moved from D2 to D5 at the northern end. We moved that boundary east from North Miami Avenue to NE 2nd Avenue, and from the I-95 Expressway down to 22nd Street. The next slide continues that eastward movement to NE 2nd Avenue and south from 22nd Street ending at the 395 Expressway. The next slide shows the movement from D2 to D5 at the southern end, moving slightly east to North Miami Avenue from the I-95 south to SE 2nd Street. And as we said before, we could not move further east without affecting the African American population's ability to elect a candidate of its choice in D5, so we had to look south to further depopulate D2. The next slide shows the movements from D2 to D3. This moved the boundary over from US 1 to South Miami Avenue, and from Simpson Park, on the north, to 17th Avenue to the south. Finally, the next slide shows the movement from D2 to D4. It takes into D4 all the

area from SW 25th Street, on the north, to Day Avenue, on the south, spanning from 27th Avenue, from the east, to 37th Avenue and the city limits to the west. The next slide shows the proposed District 3. It also maintains the core of the existing district.

The next slide shows the area we moved from D1 to D3, which we already discussed. The next slide shows the area we moved from D4 to D3. It spans from south, from 17th Avenue, going west, to 27th Avenue, and from SW 9th to SW 12th Street. And again, this was done to rebalance the population. In that regard, we tried to find adjacent areas with similar demographics in order to maintain voter cohesion while rebalancing the population. Now finally, the next slide shows us a closer look at the area we brought into D3 from D2, which is south of US 1. And again, it goes from 17th Avenue, north to the end of Simpson Park, moving the boundary down slightly from US 1 to South Miami Avenue. And again, we needed to balance the population.

Now, we knew we had to take the population from D2 to equalize it, but we took as little as was needed on the other side of US 1 to reach a low deviation. Now, certainly, whether we cross US 1 into D2 and how much of the growth, if any, should go into other districts, is a policy decision for you all to make. Nevertheless, D3 is still 1% underpopulated, so it can expand to gain more population. The next slide is of the proposed District 4. It remains a highly Hispanic area. The next slide, which we've already seen, shows what we've added to the bottom end of the district.

Now, we overpopulated this district at 2.23% over the ideal because it's likely to have the least growth over the next decade. In the event you want to decrease the deviation, you could choose to move some of the excess population into D3 or back into D2. The next slide shows the movement we previously discussed from D4 to D1, and the next slide shows the area we

previously addressed from D4 to D3. Now finally, the next slide shows the proposed District 5. The proposed District 5 also maintains the vast majority of the core of the existing district and it was the most challenging district to develop. Now as you can see there's no way to move north or to most of the northwest because the city boundaries end with D5. Our only options were to move south and across the river into D3, west into D1, or east into D2. Now because of the need to depopulate D2, the eastern movement was the most feasible option. In this slide, you get an overall picture of the slight shift to the east we take from D2, but the next slides, which we previously showed you in the context of D2, provide a more close-up look at the slight movements east that we were able to make. It shifts the boundary, again, east from North Miami Avenue to NE 2nd, and from I-95 to the 395 Expressway.

The next slide shows the bottom part of that eastward movement I just explained beginning on NW 22nd Street to the north and down to the 395 Expressway. And this next slide shows the eastward movement south of the 395 Expressway moving slightly east from NW 1st Avenue to North Miami Avenue and southeast to 2nd Street.

Now simply stated, we could not move further east without diminishing the African American community's opportunity to elect a candidate of its choice. So we could not take the population of D2 into D5 anymore. And finally, the next slide shows the population we moved from D5 to D1 along the river. Now, that was essential because as you moved east into D2 there was less and less African American population likewise in that area which is existing D2, most of it, it was highly Hispanic. So it was more or less a tradeoff. Also moving this area into D1 was consistent with the Voting Rights Act and that it moved this Hispanic community into a district where they could also participate in electing a candidate of their choice. Finally, this last slide gives you an overview of the entire plan. In summary, we're confident that our preliminary

plan complies with constitutional and Voting Rights Act criteria. We were also cognizant of the additional directives you gave us. As you've seen, every district maintains its core configuration, and the vast majority of its existing population. We tried as much as possible to move areas into districts with similar voting patterns and voter cohesion. We presented a preliminary plan with a low, overall deviation in order to give you, as policy makers, the flexibility to make additional changes. And we tried wherever possible to maintain communities of interest and traditional neighborhoods, although quite frankly, that was not completely possible due to the overriding need of balancing population. It is however a work in progress that provides flexibility to make additional changes, so long as those changes have a rational basis and comply with the law. And with that, Madam Chair, I'm happy to address any questions you may have, either before or after public comment.

Commissioner King: I'd like to take public comments now if there are any. Is anyone here that would like to make a public comment, please line up at the podiums. Go right ahead sir.

Chuck Walter: Hi, thank you Madam Chair. My name is Chuck Walter, I live at 1901 Brickell Avenue. I think we're at a historic time for Miami. We've seen unprecedented economic development, and thanks to the great leadership of Miami, and the ability to promote Miami as a world class city. Thank you to you all. I live in an area that's in District 2, and this notion of a coastal district seems very strange to me. The idea that people from down south is Coconut Grove to my area in Brickell going up to midtown and beyond, does not feel like a community. And my girls go to public school at Coral Way Elementary. I would love to see an opportunity where other districts are able to take on some of that economic opportunity that we're seeing to the east. And look at an opportunity to create a district map that prepares us for the future where

more of our districts have that inclusion of economic opportunity. I think that as the other districts continue to encroach on District 2, we are seeing a way of destroying community, in a sense, and maybe this is an opportunity to actually take a look at it from fresh eyes, and potentially consider a district with Coconut Grove to the north and a district that has downtown and Brickell, and areas surrounding, and an area from Wynwood to the north. I just think I understand a lot of the reasons why the map has been presented the way it has been, but maybe there's a chance for fresh eyes.

Commissioner King: Thank you. Sir?

Tony Scornavacca: Good morning, my name is Tony Scornavacca. Commissioner Reyes, Commissioner Carollo, Commissioner King, Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla, and Commissioner Russell. I am opposed to this redistricting plan. It breaks up Coconut Grove, there's a lot of folks here from Coconut Grove and from all the other districts, but Coconut Grove is one community right now, and has been for —

Commissioner King: Please hold your comments, thank you. Please hold your comments.

Tony Scornavacca: Coconut Grove has been this way for probably older than any other neighborhood in the city of Miami. We love it the way it is and I noticed this redistricting map would have a person, for instance, who lives on Day Avenue, which is a quiet residential street, their neighbor across the street would be in a different district, which to me makes no sense, and I think to anybody it makes no sense. Another part of this plan, which I think is improper, especially in today's climate. It removes a portion of our Black community, which appears, and I'm not saying that this is, and I'm sure this is not the intent to make Coconut Grove more white, we don't like that, we like Coconut Grove the way it is, we like all of our neighbors the way they are. And the redistricting, yes, I heard the part about every community needing the opportunity

to elect the commissioner of their choice, and I don't see how changing the boundaries in this proposal would affect that result in Coconut Grove. In my opinion and many of our neighbors' opinions, since we've had five commissioners here, since the city of Miami had probably 70,000 residents, we feel that it's time to have —

Commissioner King: Thank you.

Tony Scornavacca: — seven commissioners with seven districts, thank you.

Commissioner King: Please hold your applause, please hold your applause. Sir.

Andre Sartarve: Andre Sartarve [SP], 1900 North Bayshore. Commissioners, the redistricting is your decision, and it's going to be your decision, but it's going to be your decision for the next 10 years.

We, everybody I talk to, think that they absolutely didn't have enough information, definitely, we didn't have any information. We're totally confused and I don't want to pass judgment on if this is good or bad because we haven't had any time to analyze and even to discuss. The state did the same 10 years ago, the redistricting committee traveled to different cities and received input from the communities, and even then, they couldn't avoid lawsuits. This time the state is doing the same as the city commission, kind of not receiving input from the communities that they are affecting. The input from the community also means that probably there's some good ideas out there and they have to have the opportunity to express those ideas. I don't know if it is in the plans to have town halls or any form of allowing community input, but we believe that you should before you make your final decision. Thank you.

Commissioner King: Thank you, and let me clear up for everyone that has his same impression. This is a draft that is being presented to the commission, and after we discuss and give Attorney De Grandy some more direction, we will all take this plan to our communities for

input. Everyone will have an opportunity to have input on what is going on with the redistricting in the city of Miami. Right now, this is a preliminary plan that we wanted to include the community in, but by all means, all of us will be taking this plan to our districts so that we can have input from our communities. Rest assured that will happen. Sir?

Albert Gomez: Thank you very much. Albert Gomez, 3566 Vista Court, District 2. I'm a 20-year Grove resident. I think the Grove, in its north, south, east, west difference, makes it one. It unifies the Grove. We have a little bit of everything here. One thing I don't see is that, and I see it from the county, and before I say that, I would have to say that, I would have to parrot our friend from Brickell's voice, regardless of the future plans to make a plan to do outreach, you lead with that. Put your schedules in place, everyone knows what's happening, that we're going to have 7 town halls that we're going to have 1 in each district.

All that comes out in a master plan of this redistricting, not necessarily on the fly or after the fact. And I would appreciate it if we could do that, we concoct and bake the full plan before we go ahead and start doing these carve outs. More specifically, also, when we use large thoroughfares as breaks, if that's going to be the premise of breaking, then let's use that across the board, let's not split communities in some areas, and then use large highways in other areas. And then finally, the county itself is moving to a watershed governance model. They hired 1 water person, they're looking at Federal, State, and Regional, and local money on how it's going to go through the watershed. I don't see any of those threats and vulnerabilities addressed here, we're just trying to mix and match. Whereas some people are going to get strapped more than others based on the impending threats and vulnerabilities of hurricanes and floods, and things that are coming. We should look at that as well, because we have general obligation bond money that's going to be put forth in a time frame where some of you might be actually representing

people that do not actually, did not actually vote for you. That is something that needs to be addressed, and I think that we don't want taxation without representation here.

Commissioner King: Thank you, thank you.

Katrina Morris: Hi, I'm Katrina Morris, 4130 Lybyer Avenue. I do appreciate you letting us know that there will be public comment or public discourse would be really nice. Questions, answers, back and forth, with the public, who you guys represent. I don't know where we're getting, I hate to say, I hate to have to say, aren't we a government of the people, by the people, for the people? It would be really nice if, I understand that this map was drawn up, that we had it, and it was a choice that this body made, or the attorney that this body hired to represent them, not to release it to the public before this meeting.

Then to put up these maps in a five-minute presentation and go we're taking this from here and putting this from here, and then this over here, and then this over here. With statistics and deviations, I'm sorry, we are the public, we are not the experts, but we do know where our neighborhoods lie. And our neighborhoods in District 2, it looks huge because in the map, the peach part encompasses a whole bunch of water, it's really just this little silver, okay, but it is 3 distinct neighborhoods. There's Edgewater and Little River, down to 395, then there's 395 down to Rickenbacker, those are, and then Rickenbacker south. Those are three distinct neighborhoods with cohesive concerns. If we can add 2 commissioners, we want to break it up at all, I recognize it's a very large swath. If we're going to do that, let's break it up by neighborhood.

Commissioner King: Thank you.

Katrina Morris: Thank you.

Maria Freed: Hi, Maria Freed, 3055 Washington Street. I just wanted the Commissioners to know that I don't want Coconut Grove separated. And that includes Bay Heights, West Grove,

we are one. We are one Grove. We're very comfortable with whatever cultural or demographic differences we may have. I urge you to please think of us as a whole, traditionally, culturally, we belong together. Thank you.

Commissioner King: Thank you. Please, I've asked you like three times not to clap. The next time someone claps, you're going to be removed from the commission chambers. Thank you. Ma'am.

Willie Allen-Faiella: Good afternoon, Pastor Willie Allen-Faiella, Rector of Saint Stephen's Episcopal Church, 2170 McFarlane Road. And I'm here to speak on behalf of, I'm also on the pastors board of the Coconut Grove Ministerial Alliance, and I am here to speak against jettisoning the West Grove into what would be a predominantly Hispanic district. In your opening prayer Commissioner Reyes, you prayed for God's guidance that equal representation rule your decision-making. Effectively jettisoning the West Grove, the historic Grove, the oldest part of Miami, into a predominantly Latin, Hispanic neighborhood would disenfranchise the Bahamian American community that helped build Miami.

The Grove is one, as you've been hearing from all of us, and I speak in favor of keeping the Coconut Grove area intact. The growth has taken place in parts, other parts of District 2, not in Coconut Grove, and I suggest that when you sharpen your pencils, you take a look at moving parts where, moving where the population growth has occurred rather than the stable and unified community of Coconut Grove. Thank you.

Commissioner King: Thank you.

Commissioner Carollo: Excuse me, Chair?

Commissioner King: Commissioner Carollo, let's just let them go.

Commissioner Carollo: I just heard something here —

Commissioner King: We're going to hear a lot —

Commissioner Carollo: — up to, I'm amazed that it's coming from someone from the cloth, so if you're sending what they're claiming is a sliver, and I don't know if it's it true or not, of the Black part of Coconut Grove to a district that's Hispanic, this disenfranchises them.

Commissioner King: I understand.

Commissioner Carollo: But then — My — if you leave it in an Anglo area, that's not. But I have to ask a question, how many African Americans have ever been elected in the district, in the district of D2?

Commissioner King: Wait, I don't want to have a back and forth.

Willie Allen-Faiella: Not zero.

Commissioner Carollo: Zero.

Willie Allen-Faiella: No.

Commissioner Carollo: The only time there was an African American that represented—

Willie Allen-Faiella: Theodore Gibson and his wife.

Commissioner Carollo: Was when I appointed Thelma Gibson, when I appointed, with the Commission, I went, brought her by the hand, as she said herself here, and I asked my colleagues to name her —

Willie Allen-Faiella: After her husband's death, he was elected.

Commissioner King: Commissioner, excuse me.

Commissioner Carollo: He was never elected.

Commissioner King: Commissioner, we are going to allow the public comments to go without us opining on what is being said, and we'll have our comments afterward because not everyone is going to say whatever we think or whatever we agree, but I just want the public to

get their comments out.

Commissioner Carollo: And you're right, I'm sorry. I just had to put that into the record.

Commissioner King: Thank you.

Commissioner Carollo: Because we're a city of over 450,000 and we have less than 50 people here to talk. Less than 50.

Commissioner King: Thank you.

Willie Allen-Faiella: You don't have anything further for me?

Commissioner King: No, I don't have anything further.

Willie Allen Faiella: Thank you so much.

Commissioner King: Please, go ahead.

Lisa Remeny: Good afternoon Commission and ladies and gentlemen of the audience. I am Lisa Remeny, I am a native Miamian, I am a 30 plus year resident of Coconut Grove, almost 40 years, back and forth. I strongly oppose this proposition to redistrict Coconut Grove and other sections of Miami. This is a community, it does not need to be divided, we need unification, not division. And I echo the words of Pastor Willie, Mr. Scornavacca, and everyone who's preceded me, this is preposterous, really. Thank you.

Commissioner King: Thank you. Sir?

Bernard Fenord: Good morning commission, Minister Bernard Fenord [SP], Believers of Authority Ministries, 3655 Grand Avenue. I'm here on behalf of Apostle Dr. Chambers, senior pastor, Believers of Authority, and president of the Ministerial Alliance. We are here to express any opposition to a plan that would separate Coconut Grove into individual parts or any segmented parts. Coconut Grove, as it has been stated, has been a pillar of the city of Miami for a long period of time. Any plan that would cause a separation of this community, warts and all,

is an indictment to this commission and would be really a controversy and a travesty to the work that has been done and especially the work that has been done by Commissioner Russell. Thank you.

Commissioner King: Thank you. Ma'am.

Delores Gutierrez: Good morning, Commissioners and everyone, can you hear me? My name is Delores Gutierrez. I'm here on behalf of the Brickell Homeowners Association to read the Director Abby Apé's statement. Here it goes. My name is Abby, obviously it's Delores, the director of Brickell Homeowners. I'm unable to attend physically, but I'm tuning in online and eager to hear what you are proposing in today's meeting. Commissioner Russell, as you know, we're constantly working with your office and we have a long list of issues in our community. Given the issues that we are facing, it would benefit us to have our own commissioner. Brickell is a vertical city, which brings great benefit to the city of Miami, but we often feel that the issues that come with living in a vertical city are left to the building and its management. For example, the streets by the access 11th and 1st, have a lot of potholes due to construction. We need more crosswalks, police enforcement, and pedestrian safety. We need more trashcans, enforcement of dog poop, traffic lights with pedestrian signs, and better management of traffic lights synchronized with the Brickell Bridge. Better care of the streets when a building is being built such as Una Construction on SE 25th and so on. This is not to say the city isn't of help, this is to point out that the issues are numerous and we need additional resources into a high density and populated area. Again, please consider giving Brickell its own commissioner. Thank you all for your service.

Commissioner King: Thank you. Sir.

Willie Ford Jr.: Good afternoon Commissioners, my name is the Reverend Willie Ford

Jr., Saint Matthew Community Missionary Baptist Church, 3616 Day Avenue, in the wonderful Coconut Grove Village West community. I stand with, behind, and I hold up my sister of the cloth, Willie Faiella for the comments that she made. The Coconut Grove community has been diminishing physically for years now is about to be diminished in this voting power.

I stand with her to oppose any and all plans, or just the thought of a plan that would take the African American community away from a community that was always intended from day one to be one whole community. We've already separated from Coconut Grove to Village West, which is a separation. Our community residents have been displaced and have not come back. There's vacant land, we've always been treated badly, and now we want to oppose anything that would take away our voting rights and power to do so. And that was my comment, I oppose it in Jesus name, thank you.

Commissioner King: Thank you.

Marcela Fernandez: Good morning Commissioners, Marcela Fernandez, lifer in the Grove, raised here, went to school here, has business here. Also, I'm the acting chair of the Coconut Grove Village Council for the last 4 years and just re-elected again this past November for another term. And redistricting is very important. I think it's something that has to be done to keep check and balances on a city growing. I get it, and it's needed. And thanks for hiring an attorney firm to bring the facts because without, this is a very important decision, without the facts, it's very difficult to make a proper one. One thing I would like to add is I didn't see anything in the current proposal about existing conditions. If you wait to see what the existing conditions and how they come to be proposed, I'd like to see that, it could be shown to the people.

Also, they mentioned that there can be a variation of up to 10% per district with reason.

D2 right now is less than 1%, so I think there's lots of room to adjust that based on our communities we have here. Also, I think we should look at school board, county, and state boundaries, to kind of match those and see if that makes sense to keep things community. About the Grove, all the people have spoken eloquently about not splitting it up, and I agree with them. The City of Miami has three neighborhood conservation districts, two are in the Grove, and in that proposed plan both are being split up. That's not part of a neighborhood conservation district.

They need to be kept together. Just in the last few days, we received 300 letters opposing the splitting of the Grove and that count is growing, we are a unified source. Also, the Village Council is the only place in the city that has an elected board by the people for keeping the neighborhood preserved. You will be splitting the Village Council also, and by the way, the Village Council has been around for over 20 years, and there have been many council members who were Black residents and represented, and currently we have at least 30% or more every single year. Thank you very much.

Commissioner King: Thank you.

Marisol Zenteno: Good afternoon Madam Chairwoman King, I appreciate your leadership and controlling your city hall and for giving us a chance to express ourselves before you all get a chance to speak. My name is Marisol Zenteno. I am here with the League of Women Voters of Miami-Dade, I am also a member and partner with the Coconut Grove Ministerial Alliance, of which you've seen such a great presence over here. And we want to echo the same thing. The transparency in this process, I am so glad that you made us aware that this is just a preliminary map and more things will be coming out. It will be great to see maybe a portal on your website where people can go and look at the maps. Right now, people had to get up in order

to see where the areas would be affected and there wasn't really enough time to see what's happening. Ahead of time, and then you go out into the communities, the way it was suggested. In addition, I would like to say that to see the report, how the units, the areas will be affected. I am here also because of the West Grove area and the largely African American area in District 2. By moving it up or switching it to a Commissioner Reyes area, no problem, but the problem is that it's a part of the Voting Rights Act and for it to maintain the correct, within tiers 1 and tiers 2, that community needs to be well represented. By shifting it at 86% according to what Mr. De Grandy said to a 80% voting population in District 4. The African American vote of District 2 and the West Grove area is going to dilute. Right now, where they're at, they're able to pick and be part, any Commissioner that is looking forward to being elected in Commission 2 would have to go and has to go to the Coconut Grove and West Grove area.

Commissioner King: Thank you.

Marisol Zenteno: Thank you. Thank you for your time.

Commissioner King: Thank you. Good afternoon.

Rose Fountain: Hi, my name is Rose Fountain, and I'm from Coconut Grove, Coconut Grove Village West. Coconut Grove is a unique community, and what we must not lose sight of and when we voice ourselves is to know that it is Miami's history. It is part of the Bahamians, the settlement, the southern Blacks. And to say that redistricting would better this for us, we have rezoning, and to me, rezoning is the redistricting of Coconut Grove. If you look at the Bird Road/Carter, you will realize what actually took place in the community and why we chose as a community to update and upgrade ourselves. I believe in what they are doing, the transitioning, but you have to realize that this transition has already happened. I looked at the mapping, and what the plans are, and it's not about the economic disparities, it is about human beings. The

right to vote, the economical values, the social values, of the people that are progressing in our community. Having said that, we have already been redistricted, we're rezoned, and we are still incomplete. We have preservation on our agenda, and we haven't completed Grand Avenue, and I know it takes time, it's not an oversight, and it won't be over night. I understand.

Commissioner King: Thank you.

Linda Williams: Good afternoon Commissioners, Madam King. I'm Linda Williams, temporarily at 3517 Hibiscus Street, here in Coconut Grove. I come before you as a resident, born and here 68 years, proudly. I'm also a community activist and I listen. Redistricting, any part thereof, especially Village West, is not in favor. Our community has concerns as it relates to voting, where do we go? Taxation, schools, boundaries, as the NCD-2 remain effective? Does the CRA become affected? Questions that have been asked of me, what are the benefits to the people that are impacted by this divide. Is it political? We'd all like to know. Lack of information spurs distrust. Are you for the people, the voices are being heard. Lastly, I request that this thought be deferred until additional information and to see the table to discuss this matter more clearly. Thank you for your time in your fight today.

Commissioner King: Thank you. Sir.

Reynold Martin: Good morning Commissioners. I'm Reynold Martin from the Coconut Grove area, representing several organizations, including the one that Ms. Williams spoke about. I'm sorry, I'm from the Coconut Grove area, a Bahamian family that's been here since the early 2000's, late 2000's, 1800's excuse me. And I'd like to read to you a letter from the NAACP, who represents the Coconut Grove area, South Dade Branch of the NAACP. It states that the NAACP holds the rights of the Black communities to vote in conditions that results in its voice being heard as the greatest right that this democracy offers.

Therefore, the South Dade Branch of the NAACP is concerned about redistricting West Grove, which has been part of Coconut Grove since before there was a city of Miami. We will be closely following the redistricting of the city of Miami Commission activities. Signed by President Senator Dwight Bullard, Secretary Dr. Brad Brown, the iconic General Counsel Anthony Alfieri from the University of Miami Law School. We oppose anything that removes the area of the Grove as a unit. We work together as a family and we'd like to stay that way. Thank you.

Commissioner King: Thank you. Ma'am?

Clarice Cooper: Good morning Commissioners. My name is Clarice Cooper, I live at 3735 Oak Avenue in beautiful Coconut Grove, and I would like to read parts of a letter that you should all have copies of from our organization. The executive board of the Coconut Grove Village West Homeowners and Tenants Association, also known as HOTA, hereby declare its disapproval of the truncation of Coconut Grove to satisfy the district boundary adjustments that the Miami City Commission is charged to resolve regarding District 2 and all of your districts.

HOTA was established in 1954 to serve and protect the concerns and interests of the overwhelmingly African American residents who descended from the original Bahamian settlers, one of which I am, and migrants from north and central Florida, Georgia, Alabama, and South Carolina. These hard working, law abiding people did continue to thrive and make a life for their families in the grove, and some of those qualities were passed down to people who still live in the Grove, like myself and several others who are present today. Removal of any part of the Coconut Grove Village West from District 2 to be in and next to an adjoining district will place in jeopardy the painstaking strides for improvements and revitalization that has been made towards regarding the West Grove community redevelopment agency. Also known as the CRA

and also for the NCD-2, which was put in place to protect and preserve our architectural integrity. An agenda item such as this should be given more importance considering that Coconut Grove is the city's oldest neighborhood. This shouldn't be treated the way it's been presented here today, where we didn't really have an opportunity to first hear what was going to happen, and you should have more meetings so that we could enlighten other members of the community. Finally, we are requesting that the commission withhold any deliberations on this topic until Coconut Grove residents have been fully apprised of the details and how the end will affect us.

Commissioner King: Thank you.

Clarice Cooper: Thank you.

Renee Schafer: Hello, Renee Schafer, 2571 Lincoln, Coconut Grove.

I've been a resident for 50 years and the word community is what I think Coconut Grove is all about. It is a common unity and we wish to keep it that way. It's important to us. As you have large families with aunts, uncles and cousins, that's how we view each other.

We do not wish any of our area to be taken away. We are opposed to the current possibility of redistricting. We look forward to seeing the maps as they exist at this time and to being involved in further conversation on this. We would like any voting on this to be postponed to a future time.

Commissioner King: Thank you.

Marci Weber: My name is Marci Weber, 2525 Swanson Avenue, North Grove. I only just heard about this and I appreciate having the opportunity to speak.

I love the Grove. I'm from New York. I moved here almost 20 years ago and one of the beautiful things about this place is it's very much like New York. It's got everything. It's got Cubans, it's got people of Colombia, it's got people from New York, it's got Black people, it's

got white people. It's got everything and it's got the restaurants, too.

Most importantly, it has a sense of incredible community and love and I know that that might sound silly these days of division, but I love this place. I never wanna go back to New York and I am a New Yorker, born-and-bred, and this place has so much possibility. As we grow, let's grow with unity. Let's not look to divide. Let's find out what the problems are for redistricting.

I don't understand and I'd love to know more. I wanna know what is the need for redistricting: because we need another commissioner or it's too big? New York City's gigantic but still it finds a way, Brooklyn finds a way, everybody. This is a neighborhood. Coconut Grove's like Bensonhurst or Bed-Stuy. It doesn't matter or Park Slope. This is a unified community that has such beautiful history and amazing people, artists, and it's so incredible. It's a diamond. Why look to break it up? The people make it.

I'm against it but I'm looking forward to workgroups because I don't understand a damn thing those maps said. Thank you.

Commissioner King: Thank you.

M Speaker: Good afternoon, Madam Chair, commission. I thank you for this opportunity.

We have single-member districts because at one time we weren't gonna have a person of color to serve for the city of Miami, right? About 15 years ago, give or take a year or two, we didn't have representation sitting there for District 5. If you go back, you'll check that in a short period of time we didn't have representation.

I'm afraid when I listen to him say African-American community only has 51% in the Black community in District 5. That means if you go east or west, our 51% is going to be threatened. Think about it. We only make up 51% in our own community, so if you go east or

west in District 5, where's that going to leave us? Probably with no representation.

I would think that we look at going north in the Liberty City area of District, which will probably save the representation. I know for some people, they don't care, but I care that we have someone that looks like me representing us in District 5. Thank you.

Commissioner King: Thank you.

Mickey Mercel: Hi, good afternoon. My name is Mickey Mercel and I live at 2542 Swanson and I'd like to say I'm originally from Miami Beach and I've lived there all my life except for the four years I've lived in Coconut Grove. I gotta tell you I never thought I would leave Miami Beach but Coconut Grove is outstanding. It is just such a diverse community. We go out and we go to all sections of the Grove and we just love it and really don't wanna change it.

Another note, I think the residents of Coconut Grove in this room and at home watching on television would appreciate it in the future and I don't know what's happened in the past meetings that we start the meetings on time. Some people have left work to be here an hour late so I just wanna go on record to say that. Thank you very much.

Commissioner King: Thank you.

Joshua Abril: Hi, all. I'm Joshua Abril. I live here in the Grove and I'm learning about everything for the first time. I'm kinda learning as I watch but three things I wanted to mention per what I saw from the map. One concerns North and Center Grove where if the line's drawn at Day, if the 836 is a significant boundary, which I agree with, US 1 seems to me more significant because to break it up at Day is almost like breaking up districts at 8th Street. We're talking about things that, from one side to the other, these are matters that will concern the neighbors immediately across the street. There's a much bigger divide by US 1 concerning the

interests of the neighbors and the architecture within the community.

The second one is for example my dad's Cuban, my mom's American, I'm born in Miami. Obviously, I'm American but, ethnically, I'm not really sure where I fall. When it comes to neighborhoods like West Grove, we all feel very much community and I don't know how appropriate it is to say this but we're talking about a neighborhood that has the demographic that it has because it was mandated at one. There's a certain sensitivity I feel should be taken into account there.

Even aside from that, breaking up the neighborhood of Coconut Grove, growing up in Miami, we've always had a lack of history because the city gets rebuilt every 10 years and Coconut Grove being the most historic neighborhood, it holds the keeping together of the neighborhood in a certain zone for a lotta people I would say.

Just those three things, I just wanted to bring it up just because I saw it. This is my first time seeing the map. Cheers.

Commissioner King: Thank you.

Neil Shiger: Good morning. It's still morning. Neil Shiger, 3095 Plaza, lifetime resident of Coconut Grove.

Clearly, when it comes to the Black community of Coconut Grove, clearly, Commissioner Reyes and Commission Russell, you've got your work cut out for you on this matter. I would support whatever the district commissioner supports. I would support whatever the Ministerial Alliance supports. I would support whatever the Homeowners and Tenants Association supports, but we have to be real about it and deal with the facts.

I'll just end on a little, simple story because I don't have some of the same fears they have but I have to support them because we are one community. When I graduated from Coral

Gables Senior High, they told me I was from Coconut Grove. When I graduated from Florida State, they told me I was from the South Grove. When I graduated from the University of Miami, they told me I lived in the Village. Now they're telling me I live in the West Grove. My address never changed.

This one grove, while laudable and aspirational, has never really been the true intent and has harmed this community. Prior to your arrival, Commissioner Russell, we were in trouble. You have done more than any once we start doing district elections to eradicate some of these barriers, so whatever you guys end up with, I don't have fears of the Hispanic community because I have been dealing with my white residents for years and while we are socially kind to each other, my community is still dying. Thank you.

Commissioner King: Thank you.

Reverend Nathaniel Robinson III: Good morning, my name is Reverend Nathaniel Robinson III. I'm the senior pastor of Greater Saint Paul African Methodist Episcopal Church in Coconut Grove. I'm also the chair of Grove Rights and Community Equity and a board member of the Ministerial Alliance.

I, too, stand in agreement with Pastor Willie and her comments. We are facing nationwide voter suppression and dilution, well, suppression and the diluting of the African-American vote all throughout this country in different states. It appears that in the plan that was presented we would experience something similar.

I do wanna thank you, chairwoman, for the assurance that this draft will be discussed in the community and that there won't be action taken on it today. We do appreciate that but as it relates to substance, it appears that what was presented today intentionally discriminates and desperately impacts the voting rights of Village West Black residents by diluting their political

impact. Although it might be small, we do have a political impact. It also seems to sever the cultural, social and historical ties to Coconut Grove and District 2 governance.

I will say that at the beginning of the presentation as you go back and our consultants rework the draft, you did say that one of your objectives was to maintain communities of interest in neighborhoods where feasible. It doesn't appear that this draft does that for Coconut Grove. You did consider naturally occurring boundaries for other districts. Day Avenue is not necessarily a naturally occurring boundary in West Grove, so please consider US 1 as one of those naturally occurring boundaries as you rework the plan.

Also, your plan takes into consideration a number of things but does not take into consideration the Village Council, which is an elected body from the West Grove, nor does it take into consideration the NCD-2, which is a part of Miami 21, which I think needs to remain intact. The CRA has been newly formed and if you split the Grove and Day Avenue, you would have two different commission districts that will have some type of jurisdiction over the CRA. I'd ask that you would carefully reconsider.

Commissioner King: Thank you.

Reverend Nathaniel Robinson III: Thank you.

Cynthia Shelley: Hi, everyone. My name is Cynthia Shelley. I have lived in Coconut Grove since 1980. I came here from Winter Park, Florida and made this my home, the Grove, made the Grove my home. I founded the Coconut Grove Park Homeowners Association. I'm here representing the Coconut Grove Park Homeowners Association. I am a former vice president of the Civic Club. I'm a former vice president of Coconut Grove Park Elementary. I'm one of the founders of the Village Council.

I'm here to represent the people who care about continuing to keep the Grove. We have

the North Grove. We have Center Grove. We have South Grove. We have West Grove. Each of those communities are one. They each have the word "grove" in it.

I believe in representing what the people want. I know you do also, that you care. Ken, I know you care what the people want and need for their area, for their people. I am the child, not a child anymore, but born the daughter of a colonel of the United States Air Force. I have learned to look at those who live around me and with me and represent them for what their needs are.

Please keep the Grove as the Grove and please continue to represent the needs of each of those people who live in the Grove and need to be represented. Thank you.

Commissioner King: Thank you.

Nancy Tedford: Hello, my name is Nancy Tedford and I have already been displaced from Coconut Grove due to development and yet I still stand with the residents of Coconut Grove in keeping the Grove unified and not parceling it off. Thank you.

James Torres: Good afternoon, James Torres, president of the DNA. I don't live in the Grove but we experienced growth in District 2. We're fully aware of what's happening. One of the things that the attorney made reference to a few months ago that I kinda wanna bring up that everyone is fully onboard with this is he made a comment that something has to happen before March, if I'm not mistaken. It's now February 7th and if we're gonna put this out in town hall meetings, we may be a little bit underneath the gun. With that being said, I hope that the commission looks at the way it needs to be done.

The other caveat to this is that the core of Downtown Brickell, Omni, Edgewater, Wynwood, and Midtown, east of I-95 within District 2 should be kept as its integrity because if we start shifting away, as we all know, downtown is what's driving these changes, and we're gonna be having that same conversation 10 years down the line.

We kindly ask whatever plan is selected that we have several options for the community of the Grove and everyone else that's affected by it because it's important to build the community the way it should. Thank you.

Commissioner King: Thank you.

Mel Meinhardt: Madam Chairman, commissioners, my name is Mel Meinhardt, 3075 Virginia Street. I represent the village of Center Grove. The village of Center Grove is the community organization that runs right through the middle of your districting plan and it includes the changes that are made here. I also have the privilege of being probably the first Anglo to live in the West Grove many years ago in the last millennia.

I'm here to say that we think of the Coconut Grove as an artsy kind of community but that is true but it's a very independent and fiercely loyal place that demands the highest levels of public service out of its representatives. I would point out that two of the last city commissioners have been pushed out of office or helped out of office by coordinated efforts of the village of Center Grove and by the Grove itself.

I'd also point out that that creates tremendous power to protect each other and look after each other's interests. Since the village of Center Grove looks out for the West Grove, for the South Grove and the actions here in the North Grove as well. We have many examples of coordinated efforts where we've worked together to help each other there. We hope that you can continue to have that kind of cohesion so that we can see communities working together here in the North, South and Center and West Groves. Thank you.

Commissioner King: Thank you.

Commissioner Carollo: Chair, can I ask him a question for a point of information for all of us, since he says he represents Center Grove? Sir, where do you consider that the boundaries

of Center Grove are?

Mel Meinhardt: I'm sorry. I can't hear the commissioner.

Commissioner King: Where do you consider the boundaries for Center Grove?

Mel Meinhardt: The Center Grove in our definition is between 27th Avenue on the east and 32nd Avenue on the west.

Commissioner Carollo: You don't consider from 27th through 22nd Center Grove?

Mel Meinhardt: By the definition of our organization, that's where we're talking about, 27th to 32nd from US-1 to the water.

Commissioner King: Thank you.

Commissioner Carollo: I've heard different [inadubile 02:17:05].

Mel Meinhardt: No ambiguity. I'm just trying to clear it up.

Commissioner Carollo: Yeah, that's why I was asking.

Mel Meinhardt: Thank you.

Commissioner King: Sir, please?

Lucian Firster: Good afternoon, commissioners. My name is Lucian Firster. I live on Crawford Avenue in South Grove. I've lived there since 1983.

First of all, I don't wanna be redundant. I clearly support a unitary Coconut Grove in one district. It's been well said by others. I can't repeat that. I do wanna say that Coconut Grove is a community. It was a settlement, the first one, other than Native Americans, in this area. It was a village. It was almost a city. It is a community. We have our needs. We have our problems but it is a unitary community and it should stay that way.

I'd also like to talk about the process and then I'm done. This redistricting is needed. It's important. It's difficult and it can be misunderstood by the public. I call upon the city of Miami,

its commissioner and all those that work with you, to make this clear, fair and open. I would imagine that the majority of us that came here today thought that the decision would be presented by Mr. De Grandy and voted on today. That was the information that seemed to be out there. It was wrong.

We need correct information immediately shared to make good decisions but most of all we need a fair and friendly, non-combative council that will listen to us and work with us. Thank you.

Commissioner King: Thank you.

Andy Parrish: Good afternoon, commissioners. My name is Andy Parrish, offices at 3778 Grand Avenue.

Some of you, including Commissioner Carollo, used to be my neighbor in the North Grove a long time ago. I've been building affordable homes in the West Grove since 1994 with my partners. We developed the Grand Island Building and the federal, where the Arts for Learning School is, where the Royal Poinciana is. I've been in the West Grove a long time, but that's not what I wanna talk about.

Actually, Mr. Firster, a good friend also, who just stole a lot of what I was gonna say which is the process. I am concerned about the process, Chairwoman King, in that and I have sympathy for Mr. De Grandy. You have to have a starting point somewhere but starting points matter so when you have the town hall meetings after this meeting, the starting point will be what Mr. De Grandy presented and that builds a momentum that I hope you all will be skeptical of because there's lots of different alternatives that you all could consider.

I don't want the momentum to be started from the starting point that Mr. De Grandy has pointed out and then everything else is tweaked on top of that because some of that, you, as our

commissioner, may want to rethink entirely, maybe the number of districts that we have. Maybe but certainly you've heard today that neighborhoods are important, community, and Commissioner Reyes has always been a champion of neighborhoods.

I would like to see much more emphasis put on the existing neighborhoods as you do this redistricting. Whether it means more commissioners, I don't know. That's for you to decide but don't let the momentum take away the voice of the people. Thank you very much.

Commissioner King: Thank you.

David Winker: David Winker, 2222 SW 17th Street.

Coconut Grove is one of the oldest settlements in Miami-Dade and it was incorporated as a city in 1919. It was incorporated into the city of Miami in 1925. I think it's important. I often say democracy is a bird and here we're seeing democracy and I would point out that we're not hearing residents clamoring to be removed from District 2. Everyone here is in support of staying and I think that says something.

You guys have a hard decision to make. I wish the map had come out earlier. I really appreciate Chairman King saying we're gonna have meetings, we're gonna have outreach. I think it's really important to talk with the communities and make sure that the communities of interest.

I think Commissioner Carollo made a very good point, right? He asked a question: Has there ever been Black, African American elected in District 2? Of course the answer is there has not and I would say that there is an affinity. Just taking a rough count, it's 50/50. There is an affinity. This is a community and so I think that the partial answer to Commissioner Carollo's very fair question is this is one community, a community of interest and it should be preserved. Thank you so much, madam.

Councilmember King: Thank you.

Bob Dorez: Well, good afternoon. My name is Bob Dorez. I moved here to Coconut Grove in 1970 from Ann Arbor, Detroit. That just shows you how smart I am back in 1970 and I owned a home in the Grove for about 10 years. I now reside at 200 SE 15th Road in District 10, right on the water there. I've just been offered a huge amount of money for my condo. They wanna tear it down and build something taller.

Anyway, they say start with a joke when you talk. This is all gonna be nuked in about 40 years. District 10's gonna be covered in water so why are we even talking about this now? That's my joke. Nobody's laughing.

I think it's also a joke that when we saw the map and it was a colored map as to the size of the district, they had District 2 represented to be almost eight times as large, the area, than it actually is by bringing the line all the way out into the water. That just shows you how honest I think the people that are running this are.

What a facade that is. How stupid do they think I am? I know they think some people out there don't have the intelligence to understand that or be able to read a map because most people can't read a map but I can and I hope you can, too.

I'd like to also see how many letters or emails that you've all received from residents, residents of District 10. Any complaints about what's going on? Have you gotten a complaint from District 4 from any of the residents, District 5, District 7? Has anybody complained?

I met an old man, a lawyer, from Holland & Knight. He never mentioned who's paying him. Did I miss something? Did we miss who's paying him? Who's spending the millions and millions of dollars?

Commissioner King: Thank you.

Bob Dorez: The millions of dollars to do this, you know?

Commissioner King: Thank you. Is there anyone else? Sir, your time is up. Thank you.

Alejandra Rondon: Hi, hello, good afternoon. My name is Alexandra Rondon. I'm a councilmember on the Coconut Grove Village Council.

I'd like to start by thanking Madam Chair and the commissioners for holding public comments today. It's really appreciated. I think as you can see a lot of my Coconut Grove neighbors are eager to share their views in particular around keeping a neighborhood together. I also want to thank Mr. De Grandy for his presentation.

I personally appreciate the trust given to the commissioner and the latitude that you all will have around this map. I think there was a lot of fear that today was it, so thank you all for creating a public process and for sort of trusting the process by which you all can make decisions to keep all of our neighborhoods together, so thank you.

Lastly, I look forward hopefully very soon to your discussion and knowing a bit more about what the public process will be like and, in particular, I think letting that be an opportunity to hear input such as why couldn't US 1 be? Just looking forward to that process. Thank you very much.

Commissioner King: Thank you.

Brian Gibson: Hi, my name is Brian Gibson. I live at 4145 El Prado Boulevard in Coconut Grove and I was not a native but I've been there since I was six months old.

I just learned about this last night at 10:00 o'clock so I'm not super-prepared but what I did was look online and find the report that may be the same person here. It was Miguel De Grandy's report that you commissioned to advise on best practices as well as what might be considered unlawful when redistricting.

In 2000, you identified the following criteria for redistricting to quote "that the draft plan whenever possible preserve the integrity of historical and traditional neighborhoods." Then in 2010, the last time there was redistricting, your own report said the traditional redistricting criteria considered by a body as it reapportions itself includes maintaining communities of interest together, such as traditional neighborhoods. It also went on to say that the city shall not engage in racial gerrymandering.

Coconut Grove, as a historic neighborhood, is probably the oldest neighborhood in Miami and the Black community that built Coconut Grove doesn't deserve to be removed from the neighborhood that they built. I just think that when your own past practices and the last two redistricting recognized that you don't wanna divide up neighborhoods, this would not be the right thing to do.

Commissioner King: Thank you.

Chris Baraloto: Good afternoon, Chris Baraloto, 3752 Kumquat Avenue.

I also serve on the Coconut Grove Village Council and I don't want to reiterate much of what's already been said. I would like to call for your process to share with us more information than has been shared today. I wanna call attention. This was a discussion item last week. Then this special meeting was held. None of this information was shared with our constituents. We have several hundred people, some of whom are represented here, who want to have their voices heard and want to understand this process.

I would call for you, if you could, please share with us a schedule. If there is a March deadline, share this with us. If you're going to have meetings, share these with us. You obviously have data. Share this with us. Allow us to come up with alternative scenarios for you to review. Trust us as we trust you. Thank you.

Commissioner King: Thank you. This concludes the public-comment portion of our meeting and, again, let me state that Mr. De Grandy's plan is just a draft. This is an opportunity for all of the commissioners to see his draft and beat him up a bit. There's not one commissioner here that I think is in agreement with his plan but this is the only opportunity for us to speak collectively and then he will take our recommendations that we feel is appropriate for our district and then we may take it to the community for further input. That is what we're doing here.

There is not one person on this commission that wants to circumvent the public's interest and input in this process. For the record, Mr. City Attorney, can you advise, for the record, why we are faced with redistricting?

Mr. Wysong: Redistricting traditionally occurs when the census comes out, the decennial census. The census came out and one of the reasons why, to a certain degree, we're behind the eight ball on this is that the census took a lot longer to come out. It was supposed to come out in March. Then the federal government indicated that they won't have the numbers out 'til September and that took six months of this process away. Now we're sort of catching up to that. Traditionally, throughout the country, you look at redistricting or analyzing your districts to make sure that you meet the 10% threshold every 10 years and that's how we got here.

Commissioner King: We are legally obligated to redistrict the city of Miami. Do we have an option not to do it?

Mr. Wysong: We have an option not to do it and as your expert counsel will say that the peril of not doing it is somebody can make you do it. They can file a lawsuit saying that the numbers aren't appropriate. We are proactively doing this to ensure that we comply with the Voting Acts Right.

Commissioner King: I'd also like to address the deadline issue. While there is a deadline

for elections, it is not a hard and fast deadline. It's a deadline that we would try to meet to prevent having a financial ramification for not getting it done within a certain time. Again, no one here, none of my colleagues, will be held to that deadline to save $2.00. Everyone in our communities will have an opportunity to have input in what is going to happen in our communities. Having said that, I'm going to allow Mr. De Grandy two minutes.

Mr. De Grandy: Two minutes, ma'am, to clarify some things, if I may. First of all, I've had a couple members from the public ask me for the existing plan, the current districts. They are on the website for the city of Miami. You could look at those there.

I wanna also clarify the issue of lack of information. This is actually the third public hearing we've had on redistricting as you know. The first public hearing I went through an entire dissertation of all the legal issues, the reason why redistricting is mandatory. You're at 42 point something percent overall deviation. If you do not redistrict, you will be sued and the plaintiffs will prevail. That's just basic law.

The first hearing we had was to discuss all the legal issues. The second public hearing we had was to obtain input from you as to what criteria you wanted to use. This is the third public hearing on that matter. I cannot speak to that. I assume that the city publicly noticed every one of those meetings so I cannot speak to why these folks were not notified but there were publicly-noticed meetings.

A couple of things. There was a concern about the coastal district and why is it a coastal district? That coastal district has existed now for two redistricting cycles. There was a direction by you in the second public hearing to maintain the core and configuration of the existing districts and that's why that district still looks like a coastal district.

There was talk particularly in the triangle that goes into District 4, south of US 1, that

you shouldn't give the West Grove to a Hispanic district. Well, two things that you should know. Prior to my doing the adjustments that I did in redistricting, District 2 was a majority Hispanic district. It's now barely not.

The other thing that you should know is that triangle has 5,071 people, 2,460 are Hispanic. 497 are African African.

Commissioner Carollo: Can you go over that again slowly?

Mr. De Grandy: That area has 5,071 residents, 2,460 are Hispanic.

Commissioner Carollo: Two-thousand?

Mr. De Grandy: Four-hundred and sixty. Four-hundred and ninety-seven are African American and 1,915 consider themselves or identify themselves in the census as single-race white. I wanted to put into content what we're moving into, a majority Hispanic district.

Let me go through a couple of other things. All this data will be available to the public after this hearing. We will provide a USB of that entire presentation to your clerk and anyone can make a public-records request.

Commissioner Russell: Chair, we really need to do these comments on the record.

Commissioner King: Go ahead. I think you've exceeded your two minutes and I believe my colleagues are anxious to get going on the discussion.

Mr. De Grandy: Yes, let me just finish clarifying some issues. The other issue was US 1 being a hard boundary. Mr. Cody and I drew that plan 10 years ago and it was a hard boundary. It was a hard boundary because we didn't need to rebalance the population in the way we did.

I wanna bring one last point, Madam Chair, which is what we did in the boundary between 2 and 5. We moved approximately 9,500 individuals from District 2 into District 5 of the 28,000 that we had to move to balance the district. There were only roughly 1,000 African

Americans. The only reason we were able to rebalance the ethnic and racial population is by taking out that southern part of District 5 and moving it into District 1, which was overwhelmingly Hispanic and had roughly the same African American population.

I say this to tell you I cannot take any more population out of D2 into D5, so the only choices that are left is either taking downtown into District 3 or breaking south of US 1 to take parts of the Grove. Those are your policy choices. I am agnostic as to whatever you want to do. Those are your policy choices, but those are the facts and those are the figures.

Commissioner King: Thank you.

Commissioner Russell: Madam Chair?

Commissioner King: Yes?

Commissioner Russell: Commissioner Russell.

Commissioner King: Oh, hold on one second.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Madam Chair?

Commissioner King: Hold on one second. There is going to be a —

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: An order.

Commissioner King: — order, so my order and I think I'm gonna keep this order moving forward for my commission meetings. I'm going to look to my vice chair first and then I will go in order of districts.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Thank you. I agree but Madam Chair, can I request it of you?

Commissioner King: Questions?

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: I only have two questions today. One of Mr. De Grandy and then one of you and I'm done for today.

Commissioner King: We're gonna take your questions —

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: I'll be very quick.

Commissioner King: — in order. We're gonna go to the vice chair first.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Unless the vice chair deferred to me for two minutes.

Commissioner Carollo: Well, I have one of him but a statement to make and then before I proceed I will gladly give the floor to you for those questions.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Thank you, sir.

Commissioner Carollo: Mine, I think, will be quick.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Thank you.

Commissioner Carollo: Mr. De Grandy, when you were before this body the last time and we went over with you the process we were gonna follow because while by law we're not bound to go along with the timing as the chair said of the county, it is gonna cost us a pretty penny if we don't.

What I remember at that last meeting was that this body had agreed that you would come before us. The last meeting was canceled so it was placed with this one and then we will give you final instructions if we decided that we were not going to vote for this exactly the way you had it. If we did, well, that was fine, but if we didn't, we gave you some final instructions on how we wanted to end up with the districts that you would then do that. You would come to us and we would have that final hearing on that time so that we could meet the requirement of the county and save a buncha dollars.

Am I correct in that or did I forget something?

Mr. De Grandy: That is my understanding of the direction that you gave us, commissioner.

Commissioner Carollo: I'll cede the floor to you then, for your questions, and then I'll take it back.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Thank you Commissioner Carollo.

Commissioner King: Go ahead.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Thank you, Madam Chair.

Mr. De Grandy, is there any legal requirement or legal principle that we have in coastal district?

Mr. De Grandy: No, there is no requirement but once you told me to maintain the core and configuration of the existing districts, I kept that coastal district as a coastal district, but there is no legal requirement. I mean I could start from scratch and create a new plan if you want, which is we discussed and this commission said no, maintain the core of existing districts to minimize voter confusion and disruption.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: This commission could change that vote, right, and reverse that and say we don't need a coastal district? There's no legal protection having a white, for lack of a better term, district, correct?

Mr. De Grandy: No, there is no legal protection to having a coastal district.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: For you, Madam Chair, what is your thinking in terms of how you wanna undergo this process? Commissioner Carollo brought up a very good point. He sort of asked a question I was gonna ask but I missed a couple of things that I wanna know. There's a deadline. What's that exact deadline?

Commissioner King: The deadline is February.

Mr. De Grandy: What we have been told by the supervisor of elections is to have a plan by the end of February and, if not, again, the consequence, as she explained to me, it's

approximately $115,000 in cost of production of new voter cards and mailing cards. If you don't do it at the same time that the county's doing and anywhere from 20 to $40,000 in staff time. It could be 135 to 150,000.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Outside that artificially imposed deadline by the elections department, what is the real deadline? Let's say hypothetically we wanna pay the 135k. What would be the real deadline?

Mr. De Grandy: You don't have to redistrict until sometime before qualifying.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Which will be?

Mr. De Grandy: You could leave a reasonable time before qualifying, but you're talking about your next elections are 2023. Short of that, you have until some reasonable period prior to qualifying.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Madam Chair?

Mr. De Grandy: From a legal perspective.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Thank you. What's your thinking in terms of the processing, public hearings?

Commissioner King: Well, my thinking is and I thought we discussed that in our commission meeting that we would take this plan to our communities. I want to ensure that democracy prevails, that we give our communities an opportunity to weigh in to give us input on how we would like our maps to be redrawn.

For me, I am not held steadfast. I don't want to rush this process. I understand that because of the pandemic and the census being late, we are here and if we could make that deadline, great, but I don't wanna disenfranchise anyone and not be able to hear from our communities. Appropriately, give them enough to say what they believe because that's why

we're here, to listen to what our communities have to say, get their input.

I would like to be fiscally sound if at all possible but today is February 7th and the deadline is the end of February. We have to create our timetables, our schedules, and, frankly, we all have to get this information out to our communities. For me, I will not object if we do not meet the Miami-Dade County deadline. It will be an objection.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Thank you.

Commissioner King: That's not gonna drive my decision.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Thank you, Madam Chair.

Commissioner Carollo: I guess I would need to hear from the chair on this. If we do that, we need to establish at least our own deadline so that this doesn't go on forever and ever.

Commissioner King: Absolutely.

Commissioner Carollo: Any time a small group of people want to stop something in the city of Miami, they'll study it to death. They'll have community meetings to death and this is what happens. I would go along with that even though I think that we could accomplish this. Maybe you've gotten a little extension from the county in the way that we have stated in the last meeting that we discussed this. We certainly have to give a time and date by when we'll finish this.

Is it the end of March? That gives us another month where we could have in all our communities town hall meetings. In fact, today I've counted 43 people that I counted here that came. I don't know how many of those spoke. Out of those 43, there was one from District 4. There was one from Downtown Miami District 2 and there was from Brickell District 2. The rest were mainly from the same area of Coconut Grove.

Commissioner King: What are you gonna do about it?

Commissioner Carollo: I didn't see any of my old neighbors from the North Grove here today. Thought I didn't see anyone from your district.

Commissioner King: One.

Commissioner Carollo: Okay, one.

Commissioner King: One.

Commissioner Carollo: Commissioner, zero. There was zero from mine and there was one lobbyist —

David Winker: Yes, sir.

Commissioner Carollo: — from yours and Mr. Winker has had people in different cases he's represented. I wish at some time we could revisit those two duplexes because I still think that we should look at that further, Mr. Winker. That left a bad taste in my stomach and is part of what's been going on in many parts of our city and our district, but the bulk of our districts haven't had the beef.

Commissioner King: I agree. I agree that we should set a deadline. I don't anticipate this going on and on and on. We do need to address it. We need to resolve this as quickly as we can but again with input. I am not purporting that, proposing that we take this up to our qualifying deadline. No, I would like to resolve this as quickly as we can but I do want to be able for the community to say, "We had adequate input."

Commissioner Carollo: Yeah, no more than 45, 60 days.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Do you wanna set a deadline today?

Commissioner Carollo: I think we should.

Commissioner King: We could.

Commissioner Carollo: Yeah.

Commissioner King: We could set a deadline today. We could set a deadline today. I'm not opposed to that.

Commissioner Carollo: Yeah, I think we should do that.

Commissioner King: I'm not opposed to that.

Commissioner Carollo: Now, if I could go to some of my statements and some of the questions we wanna make.

Commissioner King: Then again —

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Before they go there —

Commissioner Carollo: Yes?

Commissioner King: Hold on, commissioner. Again, for my process, so that it's fair for everybody, I will go to my vice chair and then I will go in order of the districts.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Didn't you do that before? You started with your vice chair and then you started over. Are you gonna repeat it? No, no. I mean I just wanna be consistent.

Commissioner King: Yes, we're gonna be consistent.

Commissioner Carollo: He had two brief questions and they were brief.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: You're talking about you? You have two brief questions?

Commissioner Carollo: No, no, no. I'm saying, Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla, they weren't brief but I've let them come in.

Commissioner King: Let's start with Commissioner Carollo.

Commissioner Carollo: Okay.

Commissioner King: Let's start with you.

Commissioner Carollo: Yeah, thank you, chair.

Commissioner King: We give him and we'll go in order of what I said.

Commissioner Carollo: I'm taking this off so I can be heard better but I'm one of those old guys and I do believe in wearing the mask. I think besides myself, the chair, the last of the Mohicans that from the elected officials, including the mayor, have not gotten COVID, so knock on wood that we stay that way.

I think it's important to go into history so that we could understand how this whole process came about, the districts and so on. I heard from some people here, legitimately, they're new, they were asking questions and while to some they might have seemed ignorant questions. I didn't take it that way. I thought they were good questions because they don't know.

For instance, why do we have a coastal district? It's a good question and I'm gonna answer that today but before I proceed since some of the people that spoke here, I think one said they were from New York, another form Michigan or up north somewhere and then different people from other areas that have moved here in the years before we made districts.

Does anybody here know how districts came about, from the public, anybody? I commissioned the public, but I don't even see one hand. Let me explain to you how districts came about. We had an election in the city of Miami. At that time, the mayor was part of the commission. The mayor was elected citywide and he was one out of five. He had a vote, unlike now, on the commission. All of the commissioners ran citywide.

What happened was we had an election and the sole African American commissioner lost and there was no African American representation in the commission. Now, there were some that wanted to challenge it but, at that stage, it was gonna be years before they would have succeeded in court and I will tell you why because they could not prove that it was because of

discrimination, the demographics other than maybe he was a bad candidate, someone that people didn't like.

It would've taken more elections to have been able to prove otherwise. At the same time, I would've been seeing the trend with the sole — lack of a better term — Anglo commissioner that we have left and that in the next election or when he decided to retire or die, he might've been the last of the Mohicans.

As mayor at that time, and I was the mayor, I put my neck in the line. I put all my political capital to immediately have a referendum to approve district elections and to have an executive mayor like at the time the county had that was not part of the commission.

While the districts have good but they also have a lot of bad that come along with them. There's a lot of baggage to districts. Also, I thought that it far outweighed it having districts but having equal representation within the commission and to assure that we would always have a balance of what our population in the district and that there would always be an African American commissioner and an Anglo commissioner because if we would've citywide elections, the trend was very different.

I believe that trend will show even today if we have citywide elections and the way that the original districts were made, this why we've had a whole coastal one. It was made that way. It was gerrymandered but it was a legal gerrymander so that you would have an Anglo elected commissioner.

Even today, the only way that that could happen is if you have that whole coastal area. There's no way that you can separate the Grove or that you can separate downtown or what's left of the Upper East Side and create just a district for a District 2 so that someone Anglo could be elected. The numbers aren't there.

Now this was how it was done in 2000. In 2010, obviously, the maps changed because of the population shift so there was a big chunk in the upper northeast all the way to the boundaries of the city of Miami that we're putting to District 5. There were other changes that were made in the different districts where you could have that balance. Now we come to today. I'm gonna tell you some of the changes that have happened. Silver Bluff that's a distinct community if you wanna call it as Coconut Grove was. Silver Bluff was divided. Two thirds of it is in District 4. One third approximately is in District 3.

Shenandoah, another historical community in the city of Miami was divided. Two thirds is in District 4. Approximately one third is in District 3. Little Havana, Little Havana was divided. You have people now trying to tell you that Little Havana begins at 27th Avenue by 8th street to NW 7th. No. Little Havana begins at 37th Avenue all the way down. This is why you have Versailles at 8th Street and 35th Avenue, La Carreta at 8th Street and 36th Avenue cause that's how far Little Havana went. Little Havana was divided from 27th Avenue to the river to the 8th Street area all the way to 37th. It went into District 4. The rest stayed in District 3. Flagami originally was one area back in 2000 for the District of 1 if I remember.

Well Flagami has been divided also. One community. Part in District 1. Part in District 4. There are more communities like within District 4. I'm sure that in District 1 you'll find some others. So, I'm bringing this so you could have a historical impact that this body is just not trying to cut up communities for the heck of it. We've had to do this in the past so that we could meet first of all the types of people that this was an impediment to elect. We needed to make sure and we need to make sure that there's gonna be an African American elected end up in this Commission. We need to make sure there's an Anglo American elected and up in this Commission that in the rest of the districts that are majority Hispanic, that they stayed that way

so that the 67% of the population, 68, of the City of Miami, the Hispanic, will have three representatives in the Commission.

So, I wanted to go over that so you could understand historically why we have done things and why we have to now make additional changes. District 2 has been the district that has grown by leaps and bounds. The reason is because that's where the developers make all their money by the water. That's where the over build has come and that's why this district has grown so much more in population than the other districts. You cannot go into downtown Miami or any higher than that and start trying to cut up and balance the populations without affecting District 5 and some of the other districts in the way that I described of why we went into districts.

So, it doesn't leave you much room to do it in. It doesn't have to be exactly as Mr. De Grandy described it, but there are gonna have to be some changes and I think this is gonna be one of the first votes that this Commission needs to take today. The area of Coconut Grove, I've lived in Coconut Grove. I still own property in Coconut Grove. I know Coconut Grove. I wish that the peacocks would be left alone. Having said that, Coconut Grove is really four communities in one. That's what you usually find when you have communities that have a wide range of land and have waterfront, have areas with high incomes, areas that don't have as high income. You have North Coconut Grove. That could go from 27th Avenue up to the Rickenbacker or some might say from 2nd to Rickenbacker. That's why I asked the gentleman from the homeowners group where he considered it. He said 27th Avenue.

You have the Center Grove, which he gave a description of what he felt it was. You have the South Grove, which are your big, big blocks and where you have your huge waterfront mansion that don't have as much in common with the Center Grove, with the North Grove and you have what is now called the West Grove. The traditional African American community, the

Bahamian community that has been shrinking more and more throughout the years. You might even wanna look at the old school Coconut Grove that basically is North Coconut Grove that all the high-rises that are either in South Bayshore Drive or by the water that are even more different of the people that have moved there than the other four areas that I mentioned.

As I see it, in order to give balance, first of all protect the integrity of what was done in 2000 and making sure that we keep African American district, that we keep an Anglo American district, but that we also keep that same balance and having a balance in the Hispanic districts. I don't see any other way that we're gonna have to come in. At least a small portion into Coconut Grove. Now where do we come in? I think there's probably the areas to be up for discussion. But the — I don't necessarily think that where the line has to be drawn is Day Avenue, but that's as we move along in this discussion that we could get into that. One of the decisions that we have to make here today is precisely that is Coconut Grove is gonna be open so that we can bring the balance that we need into all the districts or we're gonna say no. It's gonna be the only neighborhood in the city that would not have different parts of it as I described many of the main others in other districts. Then the outcome of that would be that guys like— that look like us, with last names like us, in the near future might not be elected necessarily from the districts that we represent. What I tried to stand up for back in 2000 to make sure that we had a balance of our population is gonna go the opposite way by those decisions. So, for now that's what I have to say, but if Mr. De Grandy, if I could get you back here for a minute.

Mr. De Grandy: Yes, sir.

Commissioner Carollo: This doesn't require any major further analysis outside of what this Commission would like to see. The only analysis that it would require from that if we give you, well at least the majority of us in a vote, give you marching orders is then for you to write

down the numbers that would make sense and see how deep we have to go into an area or not. We work out those numbers. Outside of that, that might take you a couple of weeks or so to do. Is coming back to us with your final proposal for us to accept it or not, if we accept it, then we could go and bring in to the community. We could have a town hall meeting in each one of our districts. Then bring it to a final vote.

So, I don't see this having to need months and months and months because precisely this is the feeling that I'm getting. That I wanna see something different, figure the only way to achieve their goal is to keep this going and going and going and going. So, if you have marching orders from the Commission today, how long will it take you to come back and then give us the final numbers based upon what we've asked you to do. I think we're gonna need to be very specific in areas or I surely will be.

Mr. De Grandy: Okay, Commissioner, if — it depends on the number of changes, but reasonably, if you give me specific directions and say general this area do this, generally this area, do that, we can bring something back to you in two weeks. It will not be the final plan, because again, the reason that I had needed more time for the final plan is because we also provide a report on the final plan that explains the rationale basis for each of the changes. To answer your question, is depending on the number of changes, yes, I could come back in a couple of weeks with a revised plan.

Commissioner Carollo: In a couple of weeks, okay. Chairman, if we could get there to where we have a consensus among us today and we tell Mr. De Grandy, these areas that we specify clear areas, is what we want. We vote on it so that the majority of us are instructing him. He comes back in approximately two weeks or so. We have to make sure that we have a date set and I would recommend that we do these meetings, stand-alone and I see you could see why.

How many more weeks do you think we need for each of us, and we could do it in the same week, each of us, cause there's different districts to have the community meetings in each of our districts and then be able to come back to vote upon it?

Commissioner King: That would be the will of the body. I think once we know what the two-week deadline is, that would give us nearly a month because we can ask for two weeks to take it to our districts, but we would have a month lead-time to advise the districts and schedule it. So, I don't think that we need more than two weeks subsequent to receiving the plan to take it to our district.

Commissioner Carollo: Okay, so and I agree with you. So, I think that if we vote upon the what would bring this to a final vote on or before the end of March, then we're in a good position then?

Commissioner King: Yes, I agree.

Commissioner Carollo: Okay, all right.

Commissioner King: So now, I'm sorry I didn't mean to cut you off.

Commissioner Carollo: No, no, no I'm —

Commissioner King: Okay, so what I did which none of my colleagues knew I was doing. I set my timer for 15 minutes and you closed almost at 15 minutes and I'd like to give my colleagues 15 minutes to bring your concerns or your questions, your comments —

Commissioner Carollo: That's fair, very fair.

Commissioner King: — so that — and we do have another meeting subsequent to this, but it will be short.

Commissioner Carollo: What meeting is that?

Commissioner King: The Overtown CRA meeting. I had to cancel it at the last

Commission meeting and I'd like to take that up.

Commissioner Carollo: Yes. Yeah, I will be there.

Commissioner King: Going along with my order, Commissioner.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: I like your discipline. I'm gonna give you — I need a little favor today from you. I've asked my questions. I have two questions. I have some follow-ups for those. I'm done for today.

Commissioner King: Okay.

Commissioner Carollo: So, you're gonna give me your fourteen and-a-half minutes.

Commissioner Russell: It's coming this way. I got 30 minutes.

Commissioner Reyes: But if somebody's gonna be given time, it's me here. I've been left out.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: But I would like though to say a few things quickly. Are we going to take a vote today on a deadline —

Commissioner King: Yes, we are.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: — for the final plan?

Commissioner King: Yes, we are.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: That's your intention?

Commissioner King: Yes, it is.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Okay. Well two different dates, I know.

Commissioner Carollo: Yeah, they're gonna have to be, I think, three votes. One which is a key vote is do we keep Coconut Grove intact or is it open? To try to balance districts? That should be one.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: I agree.

Commissioner Carollo: The second vote should be on the timing.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: A special Commission meeting.

Commissioner Carollo: A special Commission meeting that ends by no later than the —

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: March 30th.

Commissioner Carollo: Yeah and the other one would be, we have to agree on the final marching orders that we will give Mr. De Grandy unless we're in full agreement with his plan.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: So, madam chair. I need to follow up on that. There's going to be a Commission meeting probably in two weeks when Mr. De Grandy comes back to us with a somewhat revised plan after we take our votes today. There will be meetings. Mr. De Grandy will hand each one of us individually in that two-week period. Correct? So we can kind of express our concerns again to you so you take all that into account if we move forward. I would request that at least with me.

Commissioner Carollo: I would, if I may, suggest that Mr. De Grandy is gonna give us a date that is acceptable to all of us that he's coming back. He'll give us that date today. Then beginning today, tomorrow, we let our district, each district know —

Commissioner King: Yes.

Commissioner Carollo: — when we're gonna have that meeting to present his plan.

Commissioner King: Right.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Correct.

Commissioner Carollo: This way they have all this time —

Commissioner King: To prepare.

Commissioner Carollo: — to prepare.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: After that meeting, we'll then have public hearings in

each one of our districts.

Commissioner King: Yes.

Commissioner Carollo: Yeah.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Then we'll set a deadline for March 30th to say hypothetically —

Commissioner Carollo: Yeah.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: — will we vote the plan out?

Commissioner Carollo: Exactly.

Commissioner King: Yeah.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: People have testified today, they'll have an opportunity obviously to testify in the next Commission meeting.

Commissioner Carollo: Sure.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: When they see the final plan.

Commissioner Carollo: Yeah, absolutely.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Okay. That's fair. That's it, I'm done.

Mr. De Grandy: Madam Chair if I may, the only thing that I would say is if you want a pretty much finalized product in two weeks, please give me as succinct direction as you can today of what additional movements you want so that I can do what you're asking me to do.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: What I wanna try to avoid, I don't know how my colleagues feel. What I wanna try to avoid is drawing a map from the dais. We had that problem in Tallahassee often. You remember. You were there. Before I got there , I had to do the same thing. In Committee meetings, people — everybody has their own ideas of how a district should look like. Cause they know their districts or how the City map should look like or that case of a

state map. Everybody tries to say well, how about if you move this street from here to here and that avenue — that's gonna be something that's gonna drag out all day.

Mr. De Grandy: No, no. I'm looking at areas. If you give me concepts to say —

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Well I —

Mr. De Grandy: Like for example the Grove, do I cross? Do I not?

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Well we'll take up all of that. One more thing madam chair. I think the Commissioner Carollo was very eloquent in highlighting that there are neighborhoods in Miami, Flagami, Shenandoah, Silver Bluff, Allapattah, Little Havana that are probably more cohesive than Coconut Grove cause we did define how Coconut Grove had four different parts. I think it's five, but let's say it's four. Very distinct, very different parts. I was born and raised in Miami. I spent a lot of time in Coconut Grove. I know Coconut Grove very well. Commissioner Carollo has lived in Coconut Grove. So we understand Coconut Grove. You don't have to be — you can be Hispanic and still get a sense of what Coconut Grove looks like, right? But there are communities that are really, really cohesive communities in our city that have been divided for decades by redistricting I mentioned, he mentioned them. There's a lot more, even Allapattah has been divided. Wentworth was divided in the third map. It goes on and on and on. Coconut Grove doesn't have a monopoly on being a community. There are other communities that have been divided. That's the way it is. That's my only thought for today.

Commissioner King: Thank you. Commissioner Russell.

Commissioner Russell: Thank you Chairwoman. I have three questions for Mr. De Grandy please. The first one has to do with the deadline. Could you explain for the public please, if we do not have an election this year in the City of Miami and the main purpose of our redistricting is for our future elections, representation, what is the purpose — what is the reason

for the financial penalty for not getting our ducks in a row for this upcoming cycle, County's experience? Why are we penalized for that?

Mr. De Grandy: What the supervisor has explained to me is that once they finish their redistricting process, they have an election in 2022. Your election is not until 2023. So, they are going to redo all the precincts for now kind of configure into the new districts and they're going to reissue all new voters' cards to all voters in the entire county. So, what she's saying is she has to commence doing that by March. If we extend past March, there certainly isn't a legal impediment. There's a financial impediment where the supervisor has informed me that if they then have to come back and redo all the precincts in the city of Miami and reissue all the voter cards, that's where the expense comes from. But there is no legal impediment to your exceeding the February deadline.

Commissioner Russell: Thank you. Mr. De Grandy, the second question I have is could you tell us the — in the current form of where the District lines are drawn, what is the demographic breakup in District 2 by race?

Mr. De Grandy: Demographic breakup of the proposed District 2?

Commissioner Russell: The current District 2. You gave us the proposed District 2 and I have it here, 37% white, 8% black, 48% Hispanic. Do you know what we are currently where the lines are now?

Mr. De Grandy: Currently it is District 2, 52% Hispanic population, 8% non-Hispanic Black and 30% non-Hispanic white, 34% non-Hispanic white.

Commissioner Russell: Got it. So the Black population stays pretty close to the same in your draft versus —

Mr. De Grandy: What goes down actually is the Hispanic population.

Commissioner Russell: I see that. My final question for you is where do you see the population growth having happened most? Is there a population growth in the Grove that needs to be shed? I know we look at it as a district as a whole, but if the population growth is happening downtown, happening in Brickell, happening in Edgewater. How are we seeing growth in the Grove?

Mr. De Grandy: How are we seeing growth?

Commissioner Russell: In the population census from 10 years ago, what we're looking at now. We haven't changed the density of the Grove. There's been a couple of new towers on Bayshore. But I would venture a guess that we have not seen a population increase in the Grove as there hasn't been a change in the number of homes and units for the most part. Is that a fair assessment?

Mr. De Grandy: I would have to look at the data, but I would rely — you would probably know better than I do without looking at the data.

Commissioner Russell: It seems that way to me and so my hope is that we can look at shedding the population of the district where we've seen the most growth to create that equilibrium. I do believe that our goal here today is number 1, to find equilibrium within the city for fairness. Number 2, to protect District 5, which is a majority-minority district, but only just. What I'm gonna ask my fellow commissioners is to look a little deeper into my Grove, into some of these finer lines, the cross tabs to see populations of need that may not have the same legal protections as a full minority-majority district, but I'd like to make the case for why they're seeking unity. Coconut Grove has a couple of very unique — I'm sorry District 2 has a couple of very unique characteristics when compared to the other districts.

One is there's a lot going on here. This is the financial generator of the city. I don't know

if I'm using the phrase correctly, Commissioner Reyes, but it's the vaca lachera of the city. That means all commissioners in some sense have involvement in the interest of what happens in District 2 because negative repercussions in District 2 could affect the finances of the entire city. It's well known as a donor district that as District 2 growth adds to our real estate values, it helps the whole city. It helps out parks. It helps our services and so everyone has an interest and you see that reflected in board chairmanships. You don't see this in other districts as much where all of us get involved in District 2. I welcome that because my hope is that it brings allies on this Commission that we are working together. I certainly wanna thank my residents for coming out today and not just with emotion and passion for what they care about, but with statistics and process and really seeking a good effort moving forward. I'm hearing that from my commissioners and I thank them.

As I've gotten to know my commissioners, fellow commissioners, over the last two years, I know that there is not an intention to break up the Grove. In fact, I would say that they've seen the advocacy and the activism of Grove 2, District 2, Coconut Grove residents and they're not consciously inviting that into their districts or their offices or their email inbox. I have a person who is solely dedicated to constituent services of coconut Grove because the activism, advocacy, and involvement is so high. We have a lot of issues and obviously, there's a monolithic like-minded interest in terms of tree preservation and historic preservation, and not only conservation but climate change issues and storm surge and sea level rise. We have the two neighborhood conservation districts, which is something that was brought up by a few residents, which is very key.

So what I'm gonna ask is for my fellow commissioners to work with me on charging Mr. De Grandy with some creativity here. That we stay within the letter of the law for the equilibrium

that we need to meet, but that we do try to keep the unity of neighborhoods together. I don't consider myself the white commissioner. My mother came from Japan in the 1960s and if there's one thing that is the other unique factor of my district, it's not that the common denominator is race. The common denominator of District 2 is diversity and I love being a representative of that. The folks here did not come saying keep the white Grove white and keep the Black Grove Black. They said keep the Grove the Grove and I thought that was beautiful.

When long before politics, most of you know the core of my origin story having fought the contaminated park in front of my house, but some might not know is once I learned that that contamination came from the incinerators. Like the one in the West Grove, Old Smokey, I actually went and joined the Old Smokey Steering Committee, a group of activists that were seeking a cancer cluster within the West Grove and I helped knock door-to-door with my fellow neighbors. There was not white. There was no black. This is really about advocating for a community. When I ran for office, I learned the issues of the neighborhood and in my first election; the precincts of the West Grove outnumbered the precincts in the rest of my district. They turned out greater than they had ever in the past and greater than the other precincts in my district. They voted for me.

It wasn't to seek a commissioner of color. It was to seek a commissioner of advocacy and so I have returned that responsibility with the last 6 years of trying to hold that community together. Now while District 5 is a protected district, because it has such issues that affect it, from race and poverty and so many things, I've constantly made the case that perhaps West Grove in District 2 could have greater pressures of gentrification and displacement because it is so surrounded by the market-rate wealth. That has led me to use the strength of my position, as a District 2 commissioner to advocate for a community within my district very specifically and

I couldn't have done it without all of you. You have all stood with me from the creation of the West Grove CRA to zoning issues to enforcement issues with code. I really appreciate that.

My ask of you is gonna be similar to that here today. The section of the West Grove, the triangle at Bird Road and north, even though it is a majority Hispanic and so absorbing into a Hispanic district would not be a violation of their rights for sure. If it truly does have 497 African American residents there, that is a significant portion of those who are currently in the West Grove. I venture almost 20% of the African American population of the West Grove. I know that they would be equally cared for by any commissioner in this district and represented well.

I would like to try to maintain cohesiveness. So, my ask of my fellow commissioners today is to maintain US 1 as that boundary within the Grove. The NCD also, the second NCD, also incorporates bringing together Bay Heights with the North Grove, and the Center Grove, and the South Grove as well. My goal, if we can reach the equilibrium within the legal limits of that disparity, I would like to see US 1 be the barrier up to Simpson Park. Simpson Park, which is at 15th and would cut into Miami Avenue and head north from there as a draft. The concern that has limited and I heard Mr. De Grandy says that I have no options because of the limitations on District 5, anything north I could not absorb in District 5 for diluting the African American population in District 5.

He's actually done something that's already potentially solved that problem. District 1 now has a dogleg going down the Miami River and touching downtown, which it did not have before. You could continue that dogleg up so that any residents that needed to be shed from District 2 that are the west side of downtown could be absorbed into District 1. The west side or Brickell from Miami Avenue over could be absorbed into District 3. Whatever you can do heading north from there is — it looks like you've already done, but it seems to me that Miami

Avenue could be that natural boundary going, not only through Brickell, but all the way up until it naturally already doglegs at, I believe, NW 22nd Street where it turns into Miami Avenue. You could just simply continue Miami Avenue down south or even further if appropriate. My goal is if that can be done and equilibrium can come as close as possible and even if there's slight disparity in District 2. My request would be that we try to maintain the Grove, which has its elected body of the Village Council, which has its two neighborhood conservation districts, which now has a West Grove CRA, that it does remain intact. That is my ask of my fellow commissioners to give Mr. De Grandy that charge today. Thank you.

Commissioner Reyes: You finished?

Commissioner King: Thank you.

Commissioner Russell: Yes, sir.

Commissioner King: And he was three minutes shy of 15 minutes.

Commissioner Russell: I got 3 more minutes? Hold on Commissioner.

Commissioner Reyes: No, I mean you haven't reached Washington yet. I mean you're gonna build a king filibuster in Washington.

Commissioner Russell: We're gonna break that filibuster cause no, I — my goal— I'm not gone yet and I've got — in my last full year but my goal is to leave my district and my city better than I found it in a way that holds legislative futures. Thank you.

Commissioner Reyes: It is our — that's the goal —

Commissioner Russell: I'm done.

Commissioner Reyes: — hold on a second. That's the goal of everybody that is sitting here.

Commissioner Russell: I agree.

Commissioner Reyes: That's the goal of everybody that is sitting here.

Mr. De Grandy: He says confirm. He will be running in the primary. You said his last year.

Commissioner Russell: I did not say. I said I am serving in my last full year in my district and that is the case no matter what happens.

Mr. De Grandy: Okay, thank you.

Commissioner Reyes: Okay, that means you will be running in —

Commissioner Russell: Of my term.

Commissioner King: Commissioner Reyes?

Commissioner Reyes: Thank you.

Commissioner King: You're welcome.

Commissioner Reyes: Thank you. First of all, I do understand that every single neighborhood within the City of Miami considers itself special and unique. We are all unique and special. I think the only one that remembers what Commissioner Carollo was relating to all of you, the reason that we had and it was his initiative, I remember that. That we have districts now. It was because Reverend Dunn, who was a commissioner at the time, lost the election. Then everybody was gonna be according to the trend, the ethnic trend of the City of Miami unless districts were formed. Everybody sitting here would have been Hispanic. Okay? Everybody sitting here. That's why they were formed. That's the odd shape that they have now. It was to make sure and let's call a spade a spade. To make sure that an African American was gonna be elected and that an Anglo as they were called before, was gonna be elected. That was brought to the people and the people voted.

Every year, I mean every ten years, in order to protect those two seats, which I think that

it is just to that everybody has representation. There have to be changes. I don't see this like I am going to take over, Coconut Grove. I don't want it. I don't wanna take over any area. As a matter of fact, I feel rejected by Coconut Grover's that they don't want me to be their commissioner. I'm hurt but I could assure if I were to be your commissioner, I would represent that area with as much integrity, as much love and dedication as I am representing my district. You can ask my residents. But I wanna ask Commissioner De Grandy. I want you to be very honest because we gave you your marching order. The most important question that we have is this the best you can do to protect the African American seat? I'm gonna be blunt and the Anglo seat, but more important, the African American seat?

Mr. De Grandy: Commissioner, if — as I said before, if I go any further east, I'm going to dilute the African American percentage. I can play around and trade back and forth between District 1 and District 5 and maybe be able to get a little more African American population, but again that starts disbalancing District 1.

Commissioner Reyes: That is my main concern. I have another question. When you were informing us of the number of voters or residents, not voters, residents, correct me if I'm wrong. You stated that District 4 had a surplus, it has more residents.

Mr. De Grandy: We have 2.23 over the ideal population.

Commissioner Reyes: 2.3 over the ideal population. Now my question is would it be possible and let me tell you this, it is not that I — I mean I'm doing this because I want everybody to feel represented. This is not, I'm gonna take over any neighborhood because all my neighborhoods have been split. You forgot to name Golden Pine. Half of Golden Pine is mine. Half of Golden Pine is his. They're always represented. It doesn't mean because they change commissioner that they're gonna lose the right to vote or they gonna lose their right as citizens

or residents. They're gonna be represented by a City of Miami commissioner. Just let me tell you this, let me ask you this. If the over population that I have, if we take from that overpopulation and we — as I know as you have stated that District 4 will go up to Day Street, right?

Mr. De Grandy: District 4 —

Commissioner Reyes: — will go —

Mr. De Grandy: — to Day Street, yes, that's correct.

Commissioner Reyes: — down to Day Street?

Mr. De Grandy: Day Avenue.

Commissioner Reyes: If we bring District 4 up to US 1 and overpopulate District 2 in that area and see how can we come if we can keep US 1 as — in that area, I'm not talking about past 27th Avenue. Okay? I'm talking about that area. Which is my — ma'am — it is my district. Okay? Could you look into it and see because —

Mr. De Grandy: If you're looking, commissioner, that area, 5,071 people is roughly 5 to 6% deviation. So, if I were to take —

Commissioner Reyes: I'm not talking about Golden Pine. Bring it down to Golden Pine. You see.

Mr. De Grandy: In other words, take part.

Commissioner Reyes: Take Golden Pine all the way to US 1. You know what I mean?

Mr. De Grandy: Stop at US 1.

Commissioner Reyes: Yes.

Mr. De Grandy: If I stop at US 1, that triangle that has the north as US 1, and the south as Day Avenue, that triangle is 5,071 folks. That's about 5 point something, 6% deviation.

Commissioner Reyes: No but I'm not talking about from 25th — wait a minute. I'm not talking — from 25th down to US 1. I mean you can add that District 4. What I'm talking about now is from US 1 to Day Street.

Mr. De Grandy: From US 1 to Day, in other words, this triangle.

Commissioner Reyes: From US 1 to Day. Okay?

Mr. De Grandy: That triangle —

Commissioner Reyes: See how can you work that out and see how we can do that. Okay?

Mr. De Grandy: That triangle just to give you rough numbers, is what? 5 something, almost 6%. Okay? Deviation. What that would do, you're now at 2.23. So if I take out 6, you're now under by 4. Okay, but now District 2 is over by 6. That's your 10% no more —

Commissioner Reyes: Well that's the only — the — what I was going to suggest and it is what it is. We should do what we have to do.

Mr. De Grandy: That's if it —

Commissioner Reyes: I personally think that I have a commitment that it was made because I was an advocate for districts at the time. You see and I was not an elected official, but Commissioner Carollo can vouch that I always have my nose in the City of Miami. Okay and I was an advocate for districts. So everybody should be represented. I just wonder if we can try to minimize as much as we can, I'd really appreciate it.

Mr. De Grandy: I hear you commissioner but again, if I may for the entire Commission, if you know the concept of the butterfly effect.

Commissioner Reyes: That's right.

Mr. De Grandy: Every change is affecting another change. So the example that I just gave you is if I did that change alone, I couldn't do any other change that would exceed overall

deviation because I'm right at the [inaudible 03:36:57].

Commissioner Reyes: What I was saying is — you see I am 2%, the 6%?

Mr. De Grandy: 2.3% over. So if I take 5,000 from you that leaves you at 4 under. Okay? But that now brings that 6% back into the 2 that had 0 deviation. So now, you have 6 and 4. That's your overall deviation as 10. That means I can't make any other changes to the plan. So I can do that. My answer to all of you is if you give me an example, I could tell you yeah, it could be done or not be done, but again, why I'm asking for as much specific direction as possible is because if the Chair has a change and Commissioner Carollo has a change, I need to understand all those in context.

Commissioner Reyes: What I want you to do is just analyze as much as you can.

Mr. De Grandy: Yes, sir.

Commissioner Reyes: How can you play with the numbers and try to keep as much Grove as possible. Always keep in mind that we have a goal here to assure the residents of the City of Miami that they're gonna have representation in all of them.

Mr. De Grandy: Understood.

Commissioner Reyes: The Anglos and the African Americans, they're gonna have somebody sitting here who's gonna look like them. I'm committed. I think that's it. I am gonna propose that if we're gonna vote on something, let's start making the motions and —

Commissioner King: Actually, I haven't had an opportunity today. I go last.

Commissioner Reyes: Oh, you're last. That is a trick because you talk whenever you want.

Commissioner King: I try not to do that. For me, Mr. De Grandy, I am concerned as you said that District 5 is 51% African American and that could shift so quickly within the next two

years with all of the development that is proposed for District 5. You have shortened a portion of my district in the downtown area and I would like that to remain.

Commissioner Reyes: Okay.

Commissioner King: I would like you to look at other opportunities to make sure that my community stays intact. So I think now would be appropriate to start looking at the schedules. We can start with the schedules. You said you need approximately two weeks to put together —

Mr. De Grandy: Two weeks depending on the number of changes to reconfigure.

Commissioner King: — to put together — so you're clear about my changes, right?

Mr. De Grandy: Yes and let me comment on that though if I may, Madam Chair because again as I said the butterfly effect. I can certainly bring you back down to your original configuration, down to the river. If I do that; however, a portion that I had connected to give Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla 25,014 folks in that last part which has three buildings, and it is overwhelmingly Hispanic. That I will have to put back into District 2.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Madam Chair? I'm thinking that the area he's talking about is not the area you're concerned about. I'm just reading your mind here. You're concerned for the southern part. The part that goes into downtown Miami.

Mr. De Grandy: Down to the MRC.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Right.

Commissioner King: Yes.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: To the MRC building, that area. What he's doing is doing — the part that I really care about is north of that, where you have four, I think, it's four buildings that are 85 at least percent Hispanic.

Mr. De Grandy: Yes.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: So that won't dilute any of your —

Commissioner King: Right.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Of your representation there. So I think there's a balance there that we can be fine. I will be amenable to finding that balance. I don't have a problem with that. Because it's not, you know, it's proper categorical representation you'll have in your district and I'll have in mine.

Commissioner King: It will maintain —

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Yeah, maintain.

Commissioner King: Maintain the core of my district that it has been.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: I have no quarrel with that.

Mr. De Grandy: Okay.

Commissioner Carollo: Can I make one statement as a point of information? What Mr. De Grandy refers to and he has to because by law, federal law, this is the only way you could break up districts at the local level, at the state house level, the congressional level by population. The reason that your district is still very safe, Black, just like District 2 is very safe, Anglo with a Japanese flavor now, is that that is the overall population. But that is not the voting population and whatever other voters are in those districts, a lot of them, as we know, we know whom a lot of the new buyers are in condominiums, the people that have last moved here. They're not U.S. citizens yet. They haven't become U.S. citizens yet. This is why District 3, my district, even though we've got a certain population, the voter count down is much lower than some of the other districts. Because it's got a lot of that population that are residents but non-voters because they're not U.S. citizens to vote. This is what we also need to keep in mind, the realities of it.

Commissioner King: Absolutely.

Commissioner Russell: Madam Chair?

Commissioner King: Go ahead.

Commissioner Russell: I just have a question to clarify what you had requested of Mr. De Grandy. If what you have asked him to do retains the southern part of your district, would that keep District 1 from touching District 2 anymore? Would that eliminate that connection?

Mr. De Grandy: Yes, that would.

Commissioner Russell: My ask of creativity was to take District 1 and allow it to wrap around a little bit and if that's not possible, I would recommend District 3 go further north along the border of District 5 since you've already got that touching. So just whatever honors the Chairwoman's request, but still allows us to find more population for the north of my district versus the south.

Commissioner King: So let's start. You said you needed 2 weeks and I'm looking at the Commission Meetings calendar. Today is the 7th. Giving the remainder of this week and all of next week, could you have the map to us by the 21st?

Mr. De Grandy: By the 24th?

Commissioner Russell: Madam Chair, I'm out of town on the 21st.

Commissioner King: No, that's just when he delivers a map.

Commissioner Russell: Oh, okay.

Commissioner King: It's just when he delivers the map. 21.

Commissioner Russell: 21, it's a Monday.

Commissioner King: Pardon. I know. I mean it would — if you're gonna deliver it on Monday, it won't be ready on Monday. So I'm just — yes. Yes, by the 21st. Okay. So if we can have the map by the 21st I'm thinking —

Commissioner Carollo: Well, then you — 22nd. So he's got a full 2 weeks.

Commissioner Russell: Are you ready for a marathon week?

Commissioner King: Well, we —

Commissioner Russell: 23rd, 24th, and 25th.

Commissioner Reyes: I wanna bring up that the 23rd, I won't be able to be here cause I have to be with my grandson who's gonna go under the knife, little kids.

Commissioner King: That is important.

Commissioner Russell: 24th, 25th, or the 1st?

Commissioner Carollo: That's right, 24, 25th and the 23rd. The 23rd I called Marianne and set up that special meeting. That please change it. I don't know if we have changes, because it's a personal matter and I will —

Commissioner Russell: Can you be here the 23rd?

Commissioner Reyes: The 23rd, no.

Commissioner Russell: What day can you be here?

Commissioner Reyes: After the 23rd, whenever you want me to.

Commissioner Russell: After which one?

Commissioner King: How about the 25th.

Commissioner Reyes: Huh?

Commissioner Russell: After the 23rd?

Commissioner Reyes: Yes, after the —

Commissioner King: How about the 25th?

Commissioner Carollo: The 1st, the 1st.

[Crosstalk]

Commissioner Russell: 25th and then March 1st is Monday.

Commissioner Reyes: But what I'm saying is what special meeting are we having on the 25th?

Commissioner Russell: We have a Miami Freedom Park Special Meeting on the 25th.

Commissioner King: On the 23rd. [Crosstalk] It's been changed cause it's not on my calendar. It's the 25th.

Commissioner Russell: Yeah, they changed cause he couldn't be here.

Commissioner Carollo: You know what? I would put this meeting on the 2th. This is more important right now.

Commissioner Russell: Oh, yes.

Commissioner Reyes: We can do both.

Commissioner Russell: Yeah.

Commissioner Carollo: No, it's gonna take a while.

Commissioner Russell: You don't wanna mix it.

Commissioner Carollo: You don't wanna mix it? I think we should do the Freedom Park thing the following week sometime.

Commissioner Reyes: Yes.

Commissioner Carollo: Yeah.

Commissioner Reyes: I agree with you.

Commissioner Carollo: Do this one the 25th.

Commissioner King: The will of the body. Commissioner?

Commissioner Carollo: The one thing though that I'd like though, for information for all of us, is the clerk — I had asked them when we were speaking if he could call the county and

tell them pretty please if they could give us an extension. He's got some information for us that I think is good cause it's buying us more time supposedly, we could end up saving the money. Mr. Clerk, can you explain what you were told?

Todd Hannon: Yes, sir. Commissioners, we could receive an extension till March 10th, to March 10th. Now the state legislature, they will be wrapping up their maps. They'll be completing their maps once the session ends on March 11th. Yes, sir.

Commissioner Russell: The state legislature will not have the map ready till March 11th at the end of session.

Mr. Hannon: Correct.

Commissioner Russell: So by the time they process that, we're easily talking about the following week, probably the end of the following week is March 18th. So why would they need it on March 10th? Can you push them a little harder?

Mr. Hannon: They just — you cannot guarantee a deadline after the legislature — legislative session ends. So you know we have a Committee Meeting on March 10th. The legislative session ends on March 11th. It could wrap up at any point in time after that. So the county can't deal with just hypotheticals. We know there is an ending at least for the legislative session. We have a Commission Meeting on March 10th. So we just run the risk after March 10th of potentially occurring those costs.

Commissioner Russell: But the odds are that there will probably be a loss on that particular district apply to. They have a license this year. This is the absurdity of the Miami Dade Election Department. Their elections are in August of this year. They're saying we wait for the legislature and it's probably gonna be a loss because there always is on what happens up there. There will be a delay in that too. They're probably gonna get the final maps from Tallahassee

probably at some point in June. Okay, so this artificial — so I'm confident that whatever you wanna post by will of the body, I'm confident that that March 10th deadline is gonna be easily extended as we move forward. For now, we'll deal. I'm pretty confident of that.

Commissioner King: Okay, so let's see. First deadline we have is February 22nd delivery of the map. We agree on that?

Commissioner Carollo: Yes.

Commissioner King: Okay, that's the first one; delivery of the map.

Commissioner Reyes: And by delivery, you mean get it to you.

Commissioner King: To us, to us. So then, we need to set another special meeting.

Commissioner Russell: February 25th.

Commissioner King: Is that the will of the body?

Commissioner Carollo: Yes.

Commissioner Russell: This is my question.

Commissioner Carollo: We'll do a motion, right?

Commissioner Russell: This was my question.

Commissioner King: Right. Just getting an idea.

Commissioner Russell: Since we had such an in-depth look at the process, the reasoning and everything in this meeting, do we believe that we must have a special meeting to get the second round or could we incorporate it into our Commission Meeting as a —

Commissioner King: I think we should have a special meeting because this — we've been at this for several hours and I wouldn't want to drag ours — it's more specialized. It's a direct subject and I wouldn't want to rush it because our commission meeting is dragging. I'm in agreement with a Special meeting if that is the will of the body.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Yes, I'll make that motion.

Commissioner King: Okay wait a minute don't make a motion, yet.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Okay.

Commissioner King: February 25th, Special Meeting.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Yes, ma'am.

Commissioner King: And then 2-weeks after our Special Meeting we have to take it to our communities, correct?

Commissioner Reyes: Correct.

Commissioner King: So 2-weeks after the 25th of February would be —

Commissioner Carollo: Actually we could take it before that. If we know now that on the 25th we're gonna give a final look at this.

Commissioner King: But that only gives us 3-days from the time —

Commissioner Carollo: No, we can start advertising it now. Is what I'm saying.

Commissioner King: No, we can start advertising it.

Commissioner Portilla: I can do my community meeting on February 23rd if we can have the maps by the 22nd, right? The next day I can have my community meeting. I can advertise it now.

Commissioner Reyes: Do we have —?

Commissioner King: No, and that's the point. So that we have time to advertise it between now and receipt of the map. If it's the will of the body that's fine with me.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: We may not be able to because we have to have the actual map.

Commissioner King: Right.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: And then advertise that actual map.

Commissioner King: Exactly.

Commissioner Reyes: That's right.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: So everyone can see that actual map.

Commissioner King: So that's why I'm saying 2-weeks after the delivery of the map.

Commissioner Reyes: Madame Chair?

Commissioner King: Mm-hm.

Commissioner Reyes: Question: When we advertise it, every commissioner is going to present it at a given date or is there going to be a date? Or is there gonna be a date that everybody is presenting?

Commissioner King: Well, for me, I'm thinking that each of you decide on how you want to present it to your communities.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Of course everybody has their own schedule.

Commissioner King: Each of you decides when and how.

Commissioner Reyes: Individually?

Commissioner King: Yes, individually.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: We have a 2-week window to do our community.

Commissioner King: Right, you're gonna have a 2-week window.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: We pick the date.

Commissioner Reyes: So the advertisement, the meeting advertisement should come out of the Commissioner's Office.

Commissioner King: Right, correct. Each of our offices will advertise our community meetings and you can start advertising the community meetings from today.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Yep.

Commissioner King: Because we're setting the deadlines for today. So we have delivery of the map on the 22nd. We're gonna have a special meeting on the 25th.

Mr. Hannon: Time commissioner, time.

Commissioner King: I'll get to the time in a minute. All right, so then we're gonna have the time. Do we need the special meeting before we take the maps to our communities or after? I think it would be prudent to have the special meeting after.

Commissioner Carollo: Well, yes, but I think we'd need one to be fully satisfied with what we have.

Commissioner King: Okay, agreed, everyone? All right, so special meeting on the 25th.

Commissioner Carollo: So that will be then what will finally go before the community.

Commissioner King: Okay, so 2-weeks after the 25th takes us into, let's say March 15th? It's either March 13th, or March 15th. Which one will it be?

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: What day is March 15th?

Commissioner King: March 15th is a Wednesday.

Commissioner Carollo: No it's a —

Commissioner King: And it's a non-commission meeting.

Commissioner Russell: Its a Tuesday.

Commissioner King: Its a Tuesday. I'm sorry and it's a non-commission meeting week.

Commissioner Carollo: That's for us to meet on the final —

Commissioner King: Mm-hm. mm-hm.

Commissioner Carollo: — is what you're saying. Why don't we do it on Monday the 14th?

Commissioner King: Monday the 14th?

Commissioner Carollo: Yeah.

Commissioner Portilla: Why don't we do it the same week we have the commission meeting the following week. We have time.

Commissioner Carollo: When do we have the Commission meeting then?

Commissioner King: On the 24th.

Commissioner Carollo: Mm, we could do it on the 14th or if not —

Commissioner King: I think we should do it the week of the 13th any day that week.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Okay, so that Monday.

Commissioner Carollo: the morning of the 14th. March 14th.

Commissioner King: Monday the 14th.

Stephan Cody: 14th, okay, March. You want to do it all in one motion?

Commissioner King: Yes. So we have to decide the time of the Special meeting.

Commissioner Carollo: Then between the 26th to the 11th or the 10th we go to our individual communities?

Commissioner King: Yes, yes.

Commissioner Carollo: You want to cut it up for the 10th, Thursday? You want to go until 11th Friday?

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: 11th Friday if that's the case.

Commissioner Carollo: Okay.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Same thing because I don't think no one is going to have it on Friday anyway.

Commissioner King: The City Clerk has given me some direction so we'll do three

resolutions so we can specify what each special meeting is for.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Right.

Commissioner King: May I have a motion —

Mr. Hannon: Just a moment.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: For the Special February 25th, Commission meeting.

Commissioner Carollo: Well, no its the delivery of the map.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: A motion to deliver the map on February 22nd to this Commission by 5pm close of business.

Commissioner King: Do I have a second?

Commissioner Carollo: Second.

Commissioner King: Is there any further discussion? All in favor?

All Commissioners: Aye.

Commissioner Carollo: The motion for a Special Commission meeting.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: At 10am.

Commissioner Carollo: At 10am.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: I'll second that.

Commissioner King: Any discussion?

Mr. Hannon: Chair the specific purpose for that meeting. What's going to occur?

Commissioner King: The purpose of that special meeting is to accept the redistricting map as provided from Miguel De Grandy.

Commissioner Carollo: Yes.

City Attorney: Madame Chair, can we make it similar, I'm sorry I apologize.

Commissioner King: I'm sorry.

City Attorney: I was just going to say, how about if we say for the purpose of considering and taking any and all actions related to the redistricting of City Commission Districts including, but not limited to the drafting of any related maps and boundaries.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Yes, because we can change our minds on that day, right?

Commissioner King: Well, we should have gone to you in the first place to give us the title, Todd what he said.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Yeah.

Commissioner King: For the Special meeting on —

Mr. Hannon: I'm sorry you had a motion and second can we just take a vote on that motion.

Commissioner Carollo: Motion and second.

Commissioner King: All in favor?

All Commissioners: Aye.

Commissioner King: Motion passes unanimously.

Commissioner Russell: Madam Chair, for the 14th I'm currently scheduled to be out of town.

Commissioner King: Okay, when will you return?

Commissioner Russell: Looks, I would be back that weekend. I'm available all the following week from the 21st on.

Commissioner Carollo: Will you be here on the 11th?

Commissioner Russell: That looks like that's when I may be —

Commissioner Carollo: Huh?

Commissioner Russell: Yes, I will be here on the 11th.

Commissioner Carollo: Well why don't we then cut off until the 9th of March with our community meetings and then hold the meeting on the 11th.

Commissioner Russell: I'm available then.

Commissioner Carollo: Okay so we have to rescind the motion that we would have —

Commissioner King: Well we didn't, we didn't make a motion for that so you could do that whenever you want. You can meet with your communities whenever you want.

Commissioner Carollo: Yeah, yeah, yeah, yeah.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: So we want to have the meeting then, March 11th.

Commissioner King: Yes.

Commissioner Carollo: Yeah, the meeting will be for March 11th.

Commissioner King: Mr. Attorney, could you give us the language for the Special meeting to take place on March 11th.

Mr. Wysong: The Special Meeting would also be for the special purpose of considering and taking any and all actions related to the redistricting of city commission districts including but not limited to the drafting of any related maps and boundaries.

Commissioner Carollo: Same thing, same [inaudible 03:57:35].

Commissioner King: May I have a motion?

Commissioner Carollo: So moved.

Commissioner King: Second? At 10am?

All Commissioners: 10am.

Commissioner King: 10am, all in favor?

All Commissioners: Aye

Commissioner King: Motion passes unanimously.

Mr. De Grandy: If I may. madam chair so I could be clear. On the 25th are we also at 10am?

Commissioner King: Yes.

Mr. De Grandy: The 25th are we also 10 am?

Commissioner King: Yes.

Mr. De Grandy: Okay, 10am the 25th and 10am on March 11th. Now Madam Chair if I understand correctly. On the 25th I will simply present to you the revised plan.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: On the 22nd.

Mr. De Grandy: No, on the 22nd I will deliver it.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Okay.

Mr. De Grandy: On the 25th I will present it.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Okay, okay.

Mr. De Grandy: Then from there you will all go to your districts. On March 11th we come back for final passage.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Yes.

Commissioner King: Correct.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Now for consideration. As he titled it.

Mr. De Grandy: Right, any and all actions which includes final passage.

Commissioner King: Correct.

Mr. De Grandy: Okay. Got it.

Commissioner Carollo: If we could be guided by the City Attorney and the City Clerk on the best ways so that we could start now in advertising that we're going to have a community

meeting within our districts. If they could give us some guidance on that.

Mr. Wysong: Typically the main consideration is adequate notice. So I believe that all you have to do is coordinate with the City Clerk and the City Clerk will publish the notice for it. We try to do 7-days in advance. We'll schedule it as a Sunshine Meeting and that's all we'll have to do.

Commissioner Carollo: Well, we're gonna do it separately in our districts when we said.

Mr. Wysong: Right so each meeting would noticed that District 3 meeting to discuss the redistricting plan. We'll publish that on the internet as well as post it.

Commissioner Carollo: Mr. Clerk, can we begin working that with the you so that all of us, by this week, will have you the information and you can go at the latest Friday or Monday. And start advertising them

After we decide the time, the location, and the date?

Mr. Hannon: Yes, sir.

Commissioner Carollo: Is that okay with everybody?

Commissioner King: That's perfect.

Commissioner Carollo: We don't need a vote on that, I think your —

Commissioner King: Okay so I believe this will conclude our —

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: No, I believe we have a motion on the Coconut Grove question. That we had discussed earlier.

Commissioner Russell: I'd like to make the motion.

Commissioner King: Please Commissioner Russell.

Commissioner Russell: My motion would be to direct Mr. De Grandy to make absolute best efforts to utilize US 1 as the boundary in Coconut Grove and Miami Avenue the boundary

further north of 15th where possible. If absolutely necessary Miami Avenue can come further south as you need to grab folks out of District 2, but we make all efforts to maintain the integrity of Coconut Grove part of District 2.

Commissioner King: Do I have a motion for that?

Commissioner Russell: That's my motion.

Commissioner King: Do I have a second?

Commissioner Russell: I'd like to hear discussion than for what the potential pushback is because —

Commissioner Reyes: Well there's no second the motion dies for lack of a second.

Commissioner Russell: I'd just like to discuss —

Commissioner King: Hold on, hold on. Todd if there's no second do we have a discussion?

Mr. Hannon: It's the will of the body. The motion fails for a lack of a second. It's the will of the body to decide what direction they want to go next.

Commissioner Russell: I'm just seeking guidance, Chairwoman, on if I had worded it in a way, if there's a part of my motion that is causing discomfort that we can address that. Then I can adjust the motion.

Commissioner King: I don't think your colleagues are — I think I gave Mr. De Grandy some direction as well. I think he can take your direction and try to, as best he can, incorporate it into drawing the map. I don't think we need to do a motion on it. Mr. De Grandy?

Mr. De Grandy: I would like to have direction, because quite frankly if I am to take out all the things I crossed over US 1 on, I do have to make some significant changes in other districts. So I need some clear direction.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: There's a reality here. You can't go north because we have a protected district, which is District 5, okay. I-95 is a clear boundary so we have a district that includes District 5, and District 2, east of I-95. The only place we can go, we can't go west cause the city ends. So we have to go south, there is no other place to go. The growth is south.

Commissioner King: Let me — okay commissioner —

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: — so my motion, my motion is, my motion — if you allow me, my motion will be to do whatever he is proposing, including splitting Coconut Grove to make sure that we have proportional representation, one man, one vote in the City of Miami.

Commissioner King: Hold on wait, wait. Hold on, hold on.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Well I know he knows that, but he wants the record to be — I know he knows that but he wants direction.

Commissioner King: Hold on —

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: I think there's some confusion if I may let me just give you my thoughts on that one.

Commissioner King: Hold on let me check with Todd. Todd are we still on the previous motion from Commissioner Russell?

Mr. Hannon: That motion died for lack of a second.

Commissioner King: That motion died.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Right.

Commissioner King: Now we have Díaz de la Portilla's motion, which is, which is?

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Well let me say the reason first. The reason is he already has a map. He made it very clear that he wants direction from this commission. All of a sudden he goes away today and he has direction or an opinion from one commissioner and not

the will of the body then he creates all kinds of problems moving forward. To make it clear with the will of the Commission. That's why you're requesting a motion and an approval of that motion. So that we are in essence endorsing parts of your initial map to be able to go south because that's the only place. The only reason he wants south my understanding is because that's the only place he can go.

Mr. De Grandy: Well, Commissioner Russell is right, but it's a policy decision. I can go —

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: East.

Mr. De Grandy: — east on District 3 into downtown. It's a policy decision whether you want that movement. I didn't do it because the demographics were dissimilar, but that's all policy decisions for you all to make.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: But you went east in District 5 —

Mr. De Grandy: As far as I could go.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: To add population as far as you can go without diluting minority voting power in that particular District 5.

Mr. De Grandy: I couldn't go further.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: What my motion and how you want to phrase it, maybe you can help me Mr. Wysong, in essence, allow you to move forward with this initial concept of moving south, including dividing Coconut Grove on the natural boundaries, if you want. It could be all the way to South Bayshore Drive if everyone is so concerned about natural boundaries or artificial boundaries as US 1. Well, South Bayshore Drive is also an artificial boundary.

You go as further south as the balance of population to be able to get adequate

representation for every particular district. The reality is that we have a district that has 27,000 plus more people in it and that is where it has to come from. There are other — as Commissioner Carollo expressed, Commissioner Reyes followed up and I did too. There are many communities in the City of Miami that are split. Many, there's probably — I went back to my office. I left out about three or four so there's probably about twelve cohesive communities in the City of Miami that have been split including: Parts of Liberty City, parts of Wynwood, parts of Allapattah, Silver Bluff, you mentioned Golden Pines, it goes on and Allapattah it goes on and on and on. So it's not a unique affront to Coconut Grove or anything like that. That's happened before for decades here.

The reality is that you want to consider yourself a particular community, you're really four communities in one. There is more cohesion in Flagami and Little Havana in terms of demographics, in terms of income, in terms of communities of interest than there is in Coconut Grove. The other fact of the matter is, I forget the exact numbers, but it's 493 African Americans, that triangle you talked about, almost 2,500 Hispanics, and 1.900 Whites. Those are the numbers and what Mr. De Grandy is working on is one thing only, not politics. He's working on numbers. He's got to find representation for 8,000 in one, 7,000 in another and you're 27 over populated, not you, District 2, it's not about you. It's about District 2 and we shouldn't refer to it as my district. I did it a couple of times so I'm at fault too. It's about representation whoever's here. That reflects the population of the City of Miami. The fact of the matter is that we have to go south. I want to make it clear, however you phrase that motion that this commission has no objection going south and to your initial plan in concept, maybe not in detail, but in concept, of moving south. That will be the motion.

Commissioner King: Mr. Attorney can you phrase that motion for us.

Mr. Wysong: Yeah and I would also double check with Mr. De Grandy because it seems to me like the direction he's getting is he went in the correct direction and to keep proceeding in that direction with the plan that he has already submitted. Save for the tweak for District 5 and the downtown area, but essentially to keep the plan consistent with how it was drafted. Is that —

Mr. De Grandy: Yes. As I understood you're motion it is to not hold the US 1 line to the extent that I need to take population to equalize.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Move south young man.

Mr. De Grandy: To the extent that I need to make the population.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Yes, yes sir. To balance it out. That's my motion.

Commissioner Reyes: Madam Chair.

Commissioner King: Hold on a second, there's a motion on the floor. Do I have a second.

Commissioner Reyes: I'm going to add something to it and see if I can second it. What I'm going to add instead of explicitly saying or naming neighborhoods to do as necessary to go as far as necessary as required in order to maintain the integrity of the districts in making sure that everybody is represented. All the districts are going to be able to elect representatives that are from their districts that be it and from there — okay and go as far.

Commissioner King: Having said that I don't believe we need a motion because that is what your charge is already is that not correct?

Mr. De Grandy: That is, but whether to cross US 1 is a policy decision. As Commissioner Russell rightly stated, I could go into downtown into District 3. The question is from a policy perspective do you want that or do you want me to go south on US 1.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: For my motion to be clear. The core of my motion is to go south. That's the core of my motion. Everything else you'll come up with a map and debate

it.

Commissioner King: Commissioner Russell.

Commissioner Russell: Thank you because I may stand corrected.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: But do I have a second? Did we have a second though?

Commissioner Russell: You do Manolo seconded.

Commissioner Reyes: I seconded.

Commissioner Russell: I may stand corrected then because what I earlier stated was that I don't believe there is an intention from this commission to break up the Grove that it's only if absolutely necessary and I think there is, I hope there is an effort to keep neighborhoods together where possible. That would be my friendly amendment because if absolutely necessary we have to do what we have to do. But I do believe Mr. De Grandy equalize and meet the legal standards and still keep the Grove together. There is another factor I would like to mention because I can tell you are also drawing these lines based on assumptions of growth.

The RTZ in both Douglas Station and Grove Station is going to add a tremendous population to District 4 and possibly District 3 depending on where the lines are, but mostly I believe District 4. Those have not come online yet. They haven't hit the TCOs yet but the Grove Link I think it's called in Douglas Station and then the Terra Project in Grove Station. This is going to add tremendous growth to District 4. I would like to see that if possible we do give direction to hold the community together if not possible. Then we can talk, but if there is an intention to break up the Grove, that feels like the message we're giving and we're sending him south to break up the Grove where there are options that I'm very comfortable with in the West Brickell and West Downtown areas that does not disturb District 5 well they could be absorbed into 3 or 1.

Commissioner King: Okay, hold on one second. I do not believe that there is any intention to break up any community.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Correct.

Commissioner King: There's no intention to break up any community. So the direction is — can you read the — Mr. City Attorney, can you read us the resolution title again.

Mr. Wysong: Yeah, as I got it it's the consultant will consider the moving south into District 2.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: That's correct.

Commissioner Russell: That's an intention.

Commissioner King: Let's consider, and can you add Commissioner Russell's friendly amendment?

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Well it's not friendly.

Commissioner King: It's not? Well, can you just read —

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: I say it's not friendly because it muddies the waters.

Commissioner King: Hold on —

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: I think we need to be clear.

Commissioner King: — okay but hold on. Let him just read it so I can just hear it.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Okay.

Commissioner King: What was his amendment?

Mr. Wysong: I think it was similar to D4's which is while attempting to maintain the integrity of the district.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: While attempting to maintain the integrity of the district.

Commissioner Carollo: I don't accept that amendment because by including that amendment it's going to bring us to another round of discussions.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Correct.

Commissioner Carollo: And possible challenges based on that amendment.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Yes.

Commissioner Carollo: So from the legal perspective and point of view I think that amendment would be harmful to this process and to the City. So I don't accept it.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Yeah, it's not a friendly amendment. I think we were very clear in what we want to do and I think Mr. De Grandy needs direction in what we want to do and that's why I think we need a motion.

Commissioner King: Okay so again.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: And a vote.

Commissioner King: I have a motion and I have a second. Can you read me the motion again? So we're all clear.

Mr. Wysong: Right it's directing the consultant to, as I said, consider going south into District 2 to obtain voter consistency.

Mr. De Grandy: Okay and balance of population.

Mr. Wysong: To obtain — yeah, and to balance it.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Balance of population.

Mr. De Grandy: Because, again, I want to be clear so that I understand, you understand and there's no surprises. If I make some of the changes that you all are talking about. For example in that part of the river, I've gotta give 2,500 folks back to District 2. I've gotta take them out of somewhere. So there is a possibility I might actually narrow what I'm gonna take from the Grove.

Commissioner Russell: So District 5, you give the River folks back to —

Mr. De Grandy: Excuse me?:

Commissioner Russell: You give the river folks back to District 5, correct? You said 2.

Mr. De Grandy: Yes, no, because District 5 ended at NW 1st Street in that area.

Commissioner Carollo: Yes.

Mr. De Grandy: I brought it down to North Miami.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: 1st Avenue, 1st Avenue.

Mr. De Grandy: Yeah, so I moved one, yeah, I moved it one avenue. The block immediately touching the river on that section that I brought down has 2,500 people so if I'm going to keep the MRC in District 2. I could keep the MRC, I could keep the FPL site. Across from it has no population, doesn't have an impact on my plan, but the effect is to now disconnect those 2,500 people that I was going to give to D1. So I've got to give them back to D2 or I've got to give them —

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: To District 5.

Commissioner King: District 5

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: District 5 is who you're gonna give it to.

Commissioner King: No, you're gonna just leave it.

Mr. De Grandy: I was going to give it to District 5. It was never District 5's.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: But it is now, but it is now.

Mr. De Grandy: It was District 2's, in my proposed plan it went to District 1.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: And now we're giving it to District 5.

Mr. De Grandy: No, District 5 wants to come down to get the MRC.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Right.

Commissioner King: Well could —

Mr. De Grandy: I could do that without those 2,500 people.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Oh, correct.

Mr. De Grandy: But then I need to move those 2,500 people into either D2 or cross the river down into D3, those are my 2 choices.

Commissioner Reyes: Question, question, question. I have a question. If you go down, you go down and you give those additional voters to District 5, how is that going to affect the composition of the rest of the position over there? That is what I am concerned about.

Mr. De Grandy: What that will do is right now District 1 has a .35% deviation. Less than 1%, so if I take out those 2,500 people that's about 3%, 2.8%.

Commissioner Russell: Excuse me Miguel?

Mr. De Grandy: Yes.

Commissioner Russell: Can the IT Department take the feed off my computer and put it up.

Commissioner King: Wait, we're going too far into the weeds. The motion as I understand it is to not tie your hands.

Mr. De Grandy: Right, but to make sure Reyes wanted an explanation.

Commissioner King: Right, so going a little.

Commissioner Reyes: So are we going please?

[Crosstalk]

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: But, madam chair, I think on that point it's clear. That little triangle takes it down to Miami, to the Miami River, those 2,900 people can go to District

1. The other side of North Miami goes to District 5, right? Where the MRC and all that is and all that, right?

Mr. De Grandy: Right, the MRC goes into 5.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: On your map, yes. That's part of what he drew.

Mr. De Grandy: Those 2,500 can either go back to District 2 or cross the river to District 3. Now, just if I may just finish this one thought, madam chair, because I think it's important for everybody to understand how one thing —

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Impacts another.

Mr. De Grandy: — affects another. If I take those 2,514 people and put them into District 2. That ups — it's a deviation from 0 to close to 3%. He's at 3.5 so taking it out from his will put him at 2.5. Now my deviation is no longer — because I'd have different highs and lows, no longer 3.8, my deviation now is 5 and change.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Can we call the question Madam Chair?

Commissioner King: Right, call to question.

Mr. Hannon: And Chair just again for clarification. The motion is directing consultants to consider moving south beyond US 1 to maintain balance of population.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Yes, that's the motion.

Mr. Hannon: Is there anything else?

Commissioner King: There was a motion and a second.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Second.

Mr. Hannon: Yes it's moved.

Commissioner King: All in favor?

Commissioner Reyes: Aye.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Aye.

Commissioner Carollo: Aye.

Commissioner Russell: I'm a no.

Commissioner King: Hold on let me do by person.

Commissioner Russell: Roll call.

Commissioner King: Roll call. All in favor. All in favor?

Mr. Hannon: Give me one second.

Commissioner Carollo: They're blocking you.

Mr. Hannon: Roll call on the motion. Directing the consultant to consider moving south beyond US 1 to maintain balance of population. Commissioner Russell?

Commissioner Russell: No.

Mr. Hannon: Commissioner Carollo?

Commissioner Carollo: Yes.

Mr. Hannon: Commissioner Reyes?

Commissioner Reyes: Yes.

Mr. Hannon: Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla?

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Yes.

Mr. Hannon: Commissioner/Chair King?

Commissioner King: Yes.

Mr. Hannon: The motion passes 4/1.

Commissioner King: And this will conclude —

Commissioner Carollo: No, no, no, no.

Commissioner King: No, we have more?

Commissioner Carollo: No, I think we need to give Mr. De Grandy a few more areas of clear directions. Let me go into them. Mr. De Grandy I wanted to leave here today where you have a pretty clear consensus of where you are heading.

Mr. De Grandy: I appreciate that.

Commissioner Carollo: At the same time Mr. Clerk when are the elections again for District 3?

Mr. Hannon: For District 3?

Commissioner Carollo: Yeah, my District.

Mr. Hannon: Would be 2025.

Commissioner Carollo: Can I run again?

Mr. Hannon: No, sir. You would be termed out.

Commissioner Carollo: Okay. Okay I'm term limited, so I'm not trying to cut districts in any way to benefit me or anything like that. What I am trying to do is, number one: As I stated, were my goals from day 1 in the year 2000. When I put all my political whereabouts to get a referendum passed for districts, so that we could have African American representation first and foremost. Then into the future be able to have guaranteed Anglo representation, and to have three districts that were Hispanic. These are my intentions here today. I have no doubt that the way that we'll break in District 5 is gonna be an African American representation. Anyway we cut District 2 the same would happen, because when you look at the voting population, they'll be very high, they'll be able to accomplish that.

My concern now is just the opposite of back in 2000. My concern is that if we dilute some of these districts, or one district or another. In particular District 3 and possibly District 1, because District 4 is the most Hispanic by far of any of these three districts. That we're risking

into the future, ending up with two districts of Hispanics. So we might have a population that is very plus-majority Hispanic, but because the voting power is not there, you end up differently. This is why I'm going this way. And let's begin in the Grove so that we can finish that and then I'll jump into the rest of the districts.

The North Grove, as the gentleman explained to me in his mind, is just past the beginning of 27th Avenue is the North Grove, all the way to where the road that divides — past 17th Avenue. The enclave that we have here next to the museums, these areas are the North Grove. You had suggested that you would come from US 1 all the way from Day Avenue across to 27th Avenue and go up to US 1, where you have pretty close to a triangle, to go to District 4. That would take, out of the 5,071 residents, that would take 497 Black residents out of the traditional West Grove area. I guess you've got a couple of streets in they're slivered. I would suggest that, to try to keep Grove neighborhoods that are more cohesive together. Is instead of giving that to District 4, you go down 27th, South Bayshore Drive, 22nd Avenue, US 1, and you take that area of the North Grove. This way you are dealing with only the North Grove.

Mr. De Grandy: Instead of —

Commissioner Carollo: Instead of that other triangle.

Mr. De Grandy: Okay.

Commissioner Carollo: If, for any reason, I don't know what the numbers are, you still need a little bit more population than what you have there. Then use Bird Road as your boundary line. Bird from 27th to US 1, I guess it goes to 32nd more or less, and you like Home Depots right? You get another one. [Laugher.] I would suggest that you try that and this way there's no question whatsoever that the West Grove, the Black Grove, would not be affected in any way in any of the changes.

Unidentified commissioner: [inaudible 4:24:45]

Commissioner Carollo: Well, what I'm saying commissioner, is that we begin with 27th Avenue to 22nd Avenue, US 1 to South Bayshore Drive so you could bring in the North Grove.

Unidentified commissioner: [inaudible 4:25:04]

Commissioner Carollo: Yeah, and if you need any additional numbers, which I don't know what they'll be, because the triangle that he's pointed out now seems to be bigger. Then you go down across, but Bird Avenue should be the dividing line. From 27th to US 1.

Unidentified commissioner: [inaudible 4:25:29]

Commissioner Carollo: Yeah, okay, well I'm glad you are happy with that because I'm not so sure you might be as happy with the next one, but remember my words. You have the most Hispanic — and I'll even go and use the word that's a no-no — besides the most Hispanic, you have the most Cuban district —

Commissioner Reyes: It is, it is, it is the —

Commissioner Carollo: Out of the three because you have a lot of people with roots. Your district is, for the most part, single family homes, people that have bought their homes that have lived there

Commissioner Reyes: And settled, for many years —

Commissioner Carollo: For years and years. Whereas, in Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla's district, in my district, we have a lot of old units. That you have people that move out. I wonder sometimes if it's every month. You know, by the sofas that I see out in the streets.

Commissioner Reyes: Also I want to add that in my district we have a lot of people that are voters that have been voters for many, many, many years.

Commissioner Carollo: That's correct.

Commissioner Reyes: And you don't have that.

Commissioner Carollo: What I was saying before.

Commissioner Reyes: You see, and also Mr. Díaz de la Portilla. One thing that Mr. De Grandy has to take into consideration is the number of voters. What is the percentage of people that vote there?

Commissioner Carollo: Yeah.

Commissioner Reyes: You see.

Commissioner King: So gentlemen, gentlemen if I may —

Commissioner Reyes: Oh, I'm sorry, I'm a part of the public now.

Commissioner King: Yes, that's right.

Commissioner Carollo: In the changes that Mr. De Grandy made. You've gotten a huge Hispanic area on the other side of US 1

Mr. De Grandy: Correct.

Commissioner Carollo: With a 10-acre park. Douglas Road Park. It's a 10-acre park. A very nice park.

Commissioner Reyes: I'll take it.

Commissioner Carollo: Well he's put that already but see where I'm going at is that where you're getting all the sirloin but none of the bone. There has to be a balance into the future. So that District 3 — which I can't run again so it's not me — and District 1, can keep the same type of last names, faces that they have, and that we don't end up with diluting artificially, Hispanic population in the City of Miami. So, what I'm proposing Mr. De Grandy is, I think we're okay and the commission has blessed what I mentioned in the Grove part, and I think most people will be happy on that change. If we had to go into the Grove. This area here is a natural

for the commissioner having — and by the way I never from 2000 until today, anybody from the Grove objecting that this area is being taken away from a natural area next door. And District 2, 1 and 2, across US 1 to balance it.

That's beside the point now. This whole area here which is a very rich area of voters that own their own homes, like the rest of Commissioner Reyes's district. Hispanic. 10-acre park. A lot of movies that you're going to have to do. But he's only going to get a slice, sliver, here in this part of the Grove, of areas that are not as Hispanic like the rest of his district. Now going up this way, I believe you had given me to square off on 27th Avenue, this piece here. For Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla's.

Commissioner Reyes: It is right here. [Inaudible 4:29:52.] It's a sliver.

Commissioner Carollo: Right, but. No, no, but on top here the sliver that you gave me from Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla's district is from 27th Avenue to 22nd to Miami River to NW 7th Street.

Mr. De Grandy: That's correct.

Commissioner Carollo: Yeah, You should leave that in Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla's district. I think you gave him these two slivers to go in a straight line.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: From 3rd to 7th.

Commissioner Carollo: Yeah.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: From 3rd to 7th.

Unidentified speaker: Why can't we stay on the north of US 1, I don't understand. The —

Commissioner Carollo: I would, you know — where it would make sense bring it straight to this other one here. Then the bottom part of this or the top part — both depending on how it pans out — together with this piece, you give to District 3.

Commisioner Reyes: No, no, no, no.

Commissioner Carollo: Well yeah, but see that's the whole thing, you're getting more than two squares here. In prime Hispanic area and you're diluting the Hispanic vote.

Commissioner Reyes: Now you're getting into my district. I knew it, I knew it, that sooner or later you're gonna jump in. I knew it, I knew it, I knew it.

Commissioner Carollo: Yeah, but Commissioner I'm looking into the future and —

Commissioner Reyes: And I'm looking into the future —

Commissioner King: Gentlemen, gentlemen, Gentlemen?

Commissioner Carollo: You're looking good. You're looking into your election.

Commissioner King: Hello?

Commissioner Carollo: Not the future of the others. I'm term limited. I don't run again.

Commissioner King: Gentlemen wait, if I may. Wait, wait. Gentlemen If I may.

Commissioner Reyes: Then we'll go — I know that you have a scalpel and you're trying to carve your way back to one.

Commissioner King: Listen, listen, if I may. We have addressed this

Commissioner Carollo: Well, that's just exactly what you're doing.

Commissioner Reyes: Well no, no, that's not what I've done.

Commissioner King: We have addressed this. We have addressed this and Mr. De Grandy has his clear instructions and he will coming back to us individually —

Commissioner Carollo: Now, Mr. De Grandy, but I want to be clear in the instructions Commissioner and we have to be clear because look, I don't care on what District 3 could have. What District 1, what District 4. What I care is that in the future, there is sufficient Hispanic votes there to elect a Hispanic. And a Hispanic that is not going to be a lap dog for anybody.

Commissioner King: Right.

Commissioner Carollo: From those districts and the only way that you could find that balance is within these three districts. Now, District 4 got a huge chunk of rich Hispanic voters. Not just in population, but voters, because these are people that own homes. To balance for the future these other two districts, there has to be a balance. What I saw that Mr. De Grandy did, he went into Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla's district and he got this small chunk here for District 3. Then he only went a couple of blocks from 9th Street and purposefully it was cut off even before you get to this park so that this park stays still in District 4. Now, I would have understood it more if he would have gone deeper, but then deeper you're getting more into the Shenandoah area, that I know that Commissioner Reyes has worked, he prefers it for the park. This is why I'm talking about going here. There are no parks to be messed with, even though they're are small here. So that this district, whoever the commissioner is, four years from now, into the future in D1, you have sufficient Hispanic voters in that district, because the one district that is in most danger into the future of losing a Hispanic representative is District 3 because while the numbers and population are extremely high Hispanic, the number of voters are not that high, because you have a lot of illegal immigrants, you have a lot of new residents that live there and don't vote.

So, all that I'm trying to do is balance this out for the future. I'm not running again, so it doesn't matter to me. The only way it could be done is within this district. Commissioner Reyes' District is still gonna be highly, highly Hispanic. That there is not gonna be any problem for him or any other Hispanic after him to get elected there. Even with those cuts, right now, the performance for Hispanic votes is way above what District 3 is or what District 1 is. This is why I'm making these observations.

Commissioner King: Okay.

Mr. De Grandy: May I make a suggestion?

Commissioner Reyes: Observation well taken.

Commissioner King: Who said that?

Commissioner Reyes: Observations well taken.

Mr. Hannon: We have him on the record.

Mr. De Grandy: May I make a suggestion before —

Commissioner Reyes: Observations well taken I also suspected that I knew it. But I think that we have to wait until the experts come in and I mean that I can give you another part of my district you see.

Commissioner King: I agree with Commissioner Reyes that —

Commissioner Reyes: What I think is, what I think is that we are just turning everything around, are going against what he has proposed, and I don't mind working out in a way that we can make it as Hispanic as you can, because it is Hispanic right now, it's quite Hispanic. Your part on that area, it is quite Hispanic.

Mr. De Grandy: Madam Chair?

Commissioner King: Commissioner

Commissioner Reyes: Yes, ma'am.

Commissioner King: Mr. De Grandy wants to.

Mr. De Grandy: May I make a suggestion because as I understood as you were discussing, If I were give Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla back his potion. Give the portion that I gave to Díaz de la Portilla from 4 into Carollo, we're talking now about another 7 or 8 blocks difference from what Commissioner Carollo is saying, because I'm already gonna give him what

I gave Díaz de la Portilla. So we're talking about —

Commissioner Reyes: Well, let's do one thing, the one thing that I hate. It is that always you see, he comes around and he wants to cut it his way. You see, that is not the way it works.

Commissioner Carollo: What do you mean my way?

Commissioner King: Okay.

Commissioner Carollo: I was very up front about it.

Commissioner Reyes: No, no, no, wait a minute, wait a minute.

Commissioner King: Okay, whoa, oh, oh, oh.

[Crosstalk]

Commissioner King: Wait, wait, wait. Wait, wait, wait, wait. We're not going to, we're not going to get into that. You have clear instructions on what needs to be done. I think Commissioner Russell would like to say something, then I will recognize.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: What happened to your order?

Commissioner King: Well because he had his hand up a while and this started with going across US 1 so let's have Commissioner Russell, then Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla. Then we have to come to a consensus and end this meeting because we could be here until tomorrow going on this.

Commissioner de la Portilla: But if you let me, I think we're done.

Commissioner King: Okay but let me let Commissioner Russell be heard. Commissioner Russell.

Commissioner Russell: Thank you, I just have a final question for Mr. De Grandy that can give my residents some potential preview of what we're looking. The motion that passed was to consider moving south. Do you believe that you could equalize the districts within the

legal amount of deviation without disturbing the boundaries of Coconut Grove.

Mr. De Grandy: Yes. Only if I go from Mr. Carollo's district into downtown. That's the only way I could do it.

Commissioner Russell: But it's possible then, thank you.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Madam Chair.

Mr. De Grandy: That's a policy issue for you all to make.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: But it's already been — Mr. De Grandy that policy decision has already been made by this Commission.

Mr. De Grandy: Okay.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: So you understand the policy decision that this commission made.

Commissioner Russell: It has so?

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: That has been made in a motion absolutely. It's been made on it. It passed 4 to 1. So it's already been made and it passed 4 to 1. So I think the best thing to do to avoid any further debate is that we end the meeting and he already knows what he needs to do. He knows he has the dates and yes —

Commissioner Carollo: I do need one question from him.

Commissioner King: Go ahead.

Commissioner Carollo: Okay, thank you. Mr. De Grandy in the small area from 9th Street down, that you brought me down, I think it was to 11th Street just below this park. So it would not fall into District 3. What is the population of this small area there, and then what was the population of Díaz de la Portilla's area on top that you gave to me?

Mr. De Grandy: The movement that we made from District 4 to District 1, had 2,500.

Commissioner Carollo: Then hold on from District 4 to District 3.

Mr. De Grandy: Right, I'm just telling you since you also asked for that one. That's from 4. Then from 1 to 3, is that what you're looking for?

Commissioner Carollo: Yeah, and the 1 from 3, those two.

Mr. De Grandy: Okay, the 1 to 3 was 2,897,

Commissioner Carollo: The 1 to 3 was what?

Mr. De Grandy: 2,897.

Commissioner Carollo: 2,897, which voters — okay it's less.

Mr. De Grady: The one from 4 to 1 and that's why I was saying —

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: He wants 4 to 3, he wants 4 to 3

Mr. De Grady: Yeah, but that's — if I could take a second. That's why I'm saying Commissioner Reyes, Commissioner Carollo, you're really off by about 7 or 8 streets once I give Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla back his area, and give the area I gave to Díaz de la Portilla into Carollo. You're almost there. Let me now answer your question.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Mr. De Grandy, I'm sorry Madam Chair. That's not what Commissioner Carollo is asking. He wants to see if the number comes close to the 2,897 from 4 to 3. Right Commissioner Carollo?

Commissioner Carollo: Yes.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Yes.

Mr. De Grandy: From 4 to 3 that is 4,232.

Commissioner Carollo: How much?

Mr. De Grandy: 4,232.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: How about if I may ask a follow up to that same

question. What happens of the area you give between 32nd and 37th going to US 1 to Commissioner Reyes that now belongs to Commissioner 2, the Commissioner from the second. The Douglas Park area that you give to District 4 that you take away from District 2.

Mr. De Grandy: Just to Douglas Park without crossing US 1?

Commissioner Carollo: That whole area that he got from the Grove over.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: That whole area —

Mr. De Grandy: That whole area without crossing US 1 is 10,496.

Commissioner Carollo: 10,496, okay. Now the two slivers that you gave District 1 from District 4, if you could address each of the slivers. The one you want to give me back now, how many people did it have, 4 blocks.

Mr. De Grandy: Commissioner the one that I gave from D4 to D3 —

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: No, D1.

Commissioner Carollo: No, D1 now you gave me the D3.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: NW 3rd Street north.

Mr. De Grandy: Then the one from D4 to D1 is what you want?

Commissioner Carollo: Yeah, there's two. Break them down into the two parts.

Mr. De Grandy: D4 to D1 is 2510 people.

Commissioner Carollo: 2510, and then the other piece. There were two small pieces.

Mr. De Grandy: It went from 4 to 1 there was only one piece.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: One census tract but two precincts. I think it was one census tract, right?

Mr. De Grandy: Yeah, it's basically one movement went from 4 to 1.

Commissioner Carollo: Well, you had two pieces, you had from here, to here, to here.

Mr. De Grandy: Right, I consider that one movement.

Commissioner Carollo: Okay, one movement.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: That total is 2,510 correct? Mr. De Grandy?

Mr. De Grandy: Yes.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: That whole sliver from 3rd Street to 7th Street, yeah that part. Is 2,510.

Mr. De Grandy: 2, 510.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Okay that's it.

Commissioner King: Okay, can we —

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: This is the danger of doing a map on the dais.

Commissioner King: Right because here we're doing it from here so can we wrap this. You will meet with each individual commissioner and answer all questions that they have remaining so we can —

Commissioner Carollo: My question is: What 4 gave to 1 you guys are you got those two slivers into one. So it's 2,510, correct?

Mr. De Grandy: That's correct. I don't have it divided in two. I have it as one and it's 2510.

Commissioner Carollo: Okay, all right. The other sliver that's next to it. The one that you left out and its gonna make it kind of odd to begin with, which is the last piece here from 37th Ave.

Mr. De Grandy: 27th.

Commissioner Carollo: No, no, no. Mine is here. This is 27, 32, so it would be from 37th to going back, you know this piece here. On the white 37th actually it would be the one on top.

This piece here: how many people does it have? Those seem to have too many.

Mr. De Grandy: That I would have to get you data, I don't have the data for that. But what I can tell you is I went down when I gave those —

Commissioner Reyes: I don't want you to add all that he's asking how much — How much is, isn't it correct.

Mr. Hannon: We need to hear you on the microphone sir.

Commissioner Reyes: How much are you giving to 3 from 2.

Commissioner King: Gentleman can these questions be asked and answered —

Commissioner Reyes: Absolutely, that's what I want to do. Let's wait because if you are adding only what I'm getting from everybody else well what are you getting from 2, what are you getting from 2 —

Commissioner King: The questions will continue, the questions will just continue.

Commissioner Reyes: Okay, so that's it.

Commissioner King: As he answers, you'll have more questions.

Commissioner Carollo: Yeah, but we haven't then checked out what you're getting in the Coconut Grove segment too. That's the problem.

Commissioner Russell: Madam Chair I'm ready to have lunch.

Commissioner King: Yes, yes, me too. Or dinner. If I may can we adjourn this meeting?

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Yes ma'am.

Commissioner Reyes: Yes. Move it.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Move to adjourn.

Commissioner Carollo: Mr. De Grandy, you understand the concerns.

Mr. De Grandy: I think you're very close up there. If I'm correct once I move his back,

his back and —

Commissioner King: Yes, or no, yes or no, yes or no.

Commissioner Carollo: And from what I saw of the numbers you gave me, correct me if I'm wrong District 4 has 2,000 plus people.

Mr. De Grandy: 1,973, 2.23

Commissioner Carollo: Yeah, 2,000 plus more so you can work that down if need be.

Mr. De Grandy: I can.

Commissioner Carollo: And adjust it. I'm down in population.

Mr. De Grandy: Sure.

Commissioner Carollo: While he's up. Okay.

Mr. De Grandy: I think I can work that out. To both of your satisfaction.

Commissioner Carollo: Okay, all right sir.

Commissioner King: Okay.

Commissioner Carollo: There's a motion to second.

Commissioner King: All in favor?

Commissioner Carollo: Aye.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Aye.

Commissioner King: Meeting Adjourned.

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Meeting Transcript 4A

Miami City Commission
February 25, 2022
Morning Session

Transcript of excerpt of video recording available at:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SMkXuubavdE

Transcript 4A - Miami City Commission - Feb. 25, 2022 - Morning Session

Commissioner King: Can you hear me? Today is February 25th, 2022 we are going to start this meeting with a prayer from Commissioner Manolo Reyes. Here.

Commissioner Reyes: Could you please stand up and bow our heads? Okay. Dear Lord, thank you for giving us the opportunity to serve all people. Please guide so we can serve them for their own benefit and try to improve their quality of life, particularly those that need it the most, those that are and the Lord and of our income. Please guide us so we make the right decision in which we assure that everybody is represented in the city of Miami I ask that in the name of the father, the Holy Son, the Holy Ghost, and the Holy Son Amen.

Commissioner King: Commissioner, would you please honor us with the Pledge of Allegiance.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Thank you. Thank you, Madam Chair. Please stand up. I pledge allegiance to the flag — [Pledge of allegiance] Thank you.

Commissioner King: Thank you at this time, we are going to allow the consultants to make the presentation and then we will have public comment afterwards, Mr. De Grandy, I see the City Attorney flagging at me he's with me, he's with me huh-hu. We need to read something into the record, please do so City Attorney.

Victoria Méndez: Thank you, Madam Chair, any person who is a lobbyist pursuant to Chapter 2, Article 6 of the Code of the City of Miami must register with the City Clerk and comply with the related city requirements. Any person making a presentation, formal request, or petition to City Commission concerning real property must make the appropriate disclosures required by the city code. The City of Miami requires that anyone requesting action by the City Commission must disclose before the hearing any consideration provided or committed to anyone for agreement to support or withhold objection to a requested action pursuant to Section 2-8. In accordance with

Section 233, F and G of the City Code, the agenda and material for each item on the agenda is available during business hours at the City Clerk's office and online 24 hours a day at www.miami.gov.com. Any person may be heard by the City Commission through the Chair for not more than 2 minutes on any proposition before the City Commission. Public comment will begin in approximately a few minutes. Members of the public wishing to address the body may do so by submitting written comments via the online comment form, please visit www.miami.gov.com/meetinginstructions for detailed instructions on how to provide public comment using the online public comment form. The comments submitted through the comment form have been and will be distributed to elected officials and city administrations throughout the day so the elected officials can consider the comments prior to taking any action. Additionally, the online comment form will remain open during the meeting to accept comments and distribute to the elected officials up until the Chair closes a public comment, public comment can also be provided here at City Hall at 3500 Pan American Drive, subject to any and all city rules that may be amended. Speakers and attendees who appear in person will be subject to screening for symptoms of COVID-19. In addition, all city employees and visitors should try to wear facial coverings while at City Hall. If the proposition is being rescheduled, the opportunity to be heard may be at such a later date. When addressing the City Commission, the member of the public must first state his or her name, his or her address, and what item will be spoken about. Any person with a disability requiring assistance, auxiliary aids and services for this meeting may notify the City Clerk. The city has provided different public comment methods to indicate, among other things, a public support and opposition or neutrality on items on the agenda today. The public has been given the opportunity to provide public comment during the meeting within reasonable proximity before the meeting. Anyone wishing – and that's it. Thank you so much.

Commissioner King: Thank you, Victoria. Mr. City Clerk, do you need to make any announcements?

Todd Hannon: No, ma'am.

Commissioner King: Okay, perfect. Mr. De Grandy, you may begin your presentation.

Mr. De Grandy: Thank you, Madam Chair and good morning, Commissioners. For the record, this is now the fourth advertised public hearing we have on redistricting and per your directives on February 22nd, we provided each one of your officers with a detailed report on the revised plan that we will be presenting today. In our presentation today, we will recap some of the information in that plan, and I'll try to move as quickly as possible, since I assume you've already reviewed the 33-page report. Now, of course, after my presentation concludes, I'm happy to answer any questions or concerns you may have.

Now, first, permit me to recap some of the discussion that occurred in the prior hearing and the direction we were provided. As you know, on February 7th, we had our third public meeting in which we presented a preliminary redistricting plan to this commission. The preliminary plan brought down your current overall deviation of 42+% to 3.8%. It included four districts where minority residents had an equal opportunity to elect the candidate of their choice, and it was developed based on the traditional redistricting criteria you asked us to utilize in developing the plan. Now, during that hearing, there was significant public comment, and the vast majority of speakers opposed having the Grove in more than one district. There was commission discussion on that issue, and a motion, which in essence was to maintain US 1 as a hard boundary to D2 in order to maintain all of the Grove in one district. That motion died for lack of a second. Later on there was a motion which was adopted, directing us to consider going south of US 1 into D2 to balance population. There was also direction on restoring the part of D5 where the MRC is located.

At your direction, I met with each one of you between the last meeting and this one to get additional input. Some we were able to consider, some we were not able to implement.

And so here are some highlights of the plan. First, although we had clear direction to allow us to use areas south of US 1 to equalize population in other districts, we reduced the number of residents moved from the Grove to other districts by more than half, from 6,384 to 2,930 and 89. All of that reduction came from the area south of US 1 that was initially moved into D4. By moving the boundary up from Day Avenue to Bird Avenue, we reduced the amount of residents moved into D4 from 5,071 to 1,597. As to that area, there were concerns expressed that we were moving 497 Black residents from D2 to D4. The revised plan reduces that number to 114. There was also discussion about keeping Bay Heights and D2, so we reconfigured the area south of US 1 that we brought into D3 to keep Bay Heights in D2. We followed your direction to keep the MRC in D5, but that resulted in having to move approximately 2,500 residents that we had been able to move into D1 back into D2. Now, by reconfiguring areas around the boundaries of D5, we were also able to slightly increase the total Black population, as well as the voting age population, above 50%. However, because we move less people out of D2 than in our preliminary plan, D2's deviation increased from a negative .02 to a positive point, uh, 5.46. All other districts are slightly below the ideal population number, next slide, Steve, with deviations anywhere from -.41 to -2.14. Now, the changes that we made as a result of your additional direction resulted in an increase in overall deviation from 3.81 in our preliminary plan to 7.6 in the plan we present today. The overall deviation is still within the caselaw's acceptable range, and there are rational bases for the deviations in the plan, and we will document that further when we provide our final report on March 11th.

Now let's review the data revised in the revised plan. Then we could look at the district

configurations. Okay, next slide, District 1 is at a -.41 deviation, which is 340 residents below the ideal. It has an 88% Hispanic population with 89.5% Hispanic voting age population, it clearly complies with the Voting Rights Act. District 2, next slide, now has a +5.46 deviation, which is 4,832 residents above the ideal. District 2 remains a swing district with 37% white non-Hispanic population, approximately 7.5% Black population, and roughly 48.7% Hispanic population. Voting age percentages are almost the same as the total population percentages. D3 is slightly underpopulated at a -0.92 or 810 people under the ideal population. District 3 has an 87.25% Hispanic population and approximately 88.3% Hispanic voting age population, and consistent with the Voting Rights Act, the Hispanic community has an equal opportunity to elect the candidate of its choice. District 4 is now slightly underpopulated with a -2% deviation or 1,774 residents below the ideal. 88.2% of the population is Hispanic, with 89.5% Hispanic voting age population. As I said before, the drop in population compared to our preliminary plan was a direct result of reducing the number of Grove residents that we had moved from D2 to D4. The district also complies with the requirements of the Voting Rights Act.

Now finally, we underpopulated D5 by roughly 2.14 under the ideal, this allowed us to slightly increase the Black voting percentage. The proposed district is now approximately 52.2% Black, with approximately 50.3% Black voting age population. Our analysis of voting patterns indicates that, consistent with the requirements of the VRA, the Black community does have an equal opportunity to elect the candidate of its choice.

So now let me show you some of the maps to further illustrate what we just discussed. The first slide shows the entire configuration of proposed District 1. As you can see, it maintains the vast majority of the core of the existing district. In fact, D1 still retains slightly over 92% of its current population. Now the next slide shows two of the changes we did on the northern border

between D1 and D5, and as I said before, we worked around the edges of the borders of D5 which allowed us to reconfigure and slightly increase D5's Black voting age population.

The next slide shows the movement we made in the south part of D1, taking population from D5. Now the preliminary plan had this movement going even further southeast. But however, in order to keep the MRC in D5, we had to reduce this movement with a new boundary at the I-95 expressway. Again, we felt this movement was needed because Hispanics in this area constitute roughly 70% of the population. Thus, they have greater voter cohesion, which is one of the factors you asked us to consider with D1 residents.

Now the next slide is of the proposed District 5. The proposed District 5 also maintains over 91% of its current population, and it was the most challenging district to develop. Our only options were to move south and across the river to D3, west into D1, or east into D2. We already showed the slight changes we did between D1 and D5, and D3 is currently the most underpopulated district, so it was not feasible to cross the river to take population from D3. And so we use a significant amount of the population of D2 in the east in order to balance population.

Now the next two slides show the population we move from D2 to D5. This first slide shows the movements on the northeast part of D5 shifting the eastern boundary to NE 2nd Avenue. The next slide shows that same movement further down on the southern end, also shifting the boundary to 2nd Avenue. Now, simply stated, we cannot move further east without diminishing the African-American community's opportunity to elect a candidate of choice.

The next slide is of the proposed District 3. As the most underpopulated district, D3 also needed to increase in population. It was not feasible to cross the river to the north, so our options were to move east, west or south. We did not feel it was appropriate to move east because of dissimilar demographics. And the next slide now shows the movements we made, taking

population from D4 into D3. It spans from NW 7th Street to the north to SW 8th Street to the south, and from 27th to 32nd Avenue. Again, this was done to balance population, and in that regard we tried to find adjacent areas with similar demographics in order to maintain voter cohesion, one of your standards, while rebalancing population.

Now the next slide finally shows the area we move from D2 to D3. Now, as I stated before at the February 7th meeting, there was discussion about keeping Bay Heights in D2 and so we reconfigured the area south of US 1 that initially moved to D3 in the preliminary plan. The new configuration now keeps all of Bay Heights, which is to the north of this movement, within D2, and this was done again to balance population. Nevertheless, D3 is still roughly 1% underpopulated.

The next slide is of the proposed District 4. It remains a highly Hispanic area and retains close to 93% of its existing population. The next two slides show the area we added to D4 from D2. This first slide shows the movements we made north of US 1, consisting of roughly 10,500 people. The second slide shows the reduced movement we made south of US 1, and we reduced the amount of people we moved in our preliminary plan from 5,071 to 1,597. Now in that preliminary plan, we had overpopulated this district at 2.23, but because of the changes we made to keep more of the Grove population in D2, it resulted in reversing that number, so that D4 now has a -2% deviation.

Now the next slide shows all of D2. As you can see, it remains a coastal district spanning almost the entire north-south corridor of the city along the bay. But because it was over 32% overpopulated and we had to move a significant percentage of population into other districts, D2 only retains approximately 80% of its existing population. Now we've already covered all the areas we move from D2 to other districts. But to recap, in the next slide, we moved 10,496 people into

D5, 12,093 people into D4, 1,392 people into D3. In total we moved almost 24,000 people of the more than 28,000 excess population of D2 into other districts. As you may recall, in our preliminary plan, we designed this district with almost zero deviation because we felt that based on historical trends, it would be the district with the largest increase in population in the next decade. But to comply with the directives to restore the MRC back into D5 and to minimize the movement of Grove residents, it resulted in a decrease, excuse me, increase in D2's population to 5.46 over the ideal.

So now, next slide, taking D2 as your high point and the -2.14 deviation of D5 as your low point, the revised plan now has an overall deviation of 7.6. Again, this deviation is within acceptable parameters and is based on implementation of rational criteria directed by this Commission, including minimizing the number of residents south of US 1 that were relocated. Thus, the caselaw would allow for these deviations to accomplish these directives. And finally, the last slide gives you an overview of the entire plan.

So in summary, we're confident that our revised plan complies with constitutional and Voting Rights Act criteria. We were also cognizant of the directives you gave us. Every district maintains the core configuration and the vast majority of its existing population. We restored the MRC to D5. We increased D5's Black voting age population above 50%. Wherever possible, we tried to move population based on similar demographics and voting patterns in order to maintain voter cohesion. We stayed well below the 10% threshold. Finally, there was a directive to maintain communities of interest and traditional neighborhoods when feasible. However, as you know, many of the city's traditional neighborhoods were already split in the current plan. Moreover, because the current configurations and the directives to maintain the core of existing districts as well as a need to balance population, the directive to maintain communities of interest and

traditional neighborhoods could not be substantially achieved. And with that, I'm happy to answer any questions you may have.

Commissioner King: I believe Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla would like to make a comment clarification?

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: A clarification Mr. De Grandy, your deviation ended up being 7.6%, correct?

Mr. De Grandy: Overall deviation 7.6%.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: 7.6%. Did you overpopulate District 2?

Mr. De Grandy: Yes at 5.46.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: And that shifted the deviation of 7.6, right? That raised it, increased it?

Mr. De Grandy: Yes, sir.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Did you plan out what's going to happen in the next six, eight years, ten years into you into that deviation? Or do you think that deviation is too high because what potentially can happen in next four, six, eight years?

Mr. De Grandy: I've expressed my opinion, and that's why in the preliminary plan, I had it at zero deviation.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Of course.

Mr. De Grandy: I've expressed my opinion based on historical trends. That is probably the district that is going to grow the most in the next decade and so I would I put it in the preliminary plan and zero deviation, but the directives that you all gave me resulted in increasing that deviation.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: So, the follow up, in your professional opinion, do you believe that that kind of deviation is too high and is District 2 overpopulated? Projecting over a

10-year period, too high in the sense that, it's okay for today; is it okay for 2022 to 2024 or 2026 moving down the line?

Mr. De Grandy: What I could tell you, Commissioner, is A, the deviation is within acceptable ranges, so it's legal,

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Today?

Mr. De Grandy: Now, from a policy or practical perspective, you may very well see the same thing you saw in the last decade with that district being, significantly within ten years, overpopulated, and that's again why I had initially put it at zero deviation.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Okay. Thank you.

Commissioner Joe Carollo: If I may, Commissioner, and I think that's a very good question that you asked. I uh, and it was one that I looked at it. My district, for instance. Just in one development uh that's right by José Martí Park uh, there's some 2000-unit apartments and condos that are coming 2000 so even if you multiply just by 2 that's 4000 more people, that's in one development which several towers. You take along the river in my district, you take along 8th Street. You take along NW 7th Street and a lot of big buildings that are coming up so I I feel safe to say that in District 3 it will more than keep up with the new population levels in the next ten years. Now going over in your district, I'm looking along the river, the types of development that you're having umm that are not fully full and some are not fully built and others that are coming into play in the next four or five years. You're going to have a significant amount of new people that are going to be living in these projects also in your district. Commissioner King in the coastal areas that she has will be getting increases, I'm not as familiar in that area. But she will be getting increases. Commissioner Reyes is the one that has basically the most homestead single family homes by far with the least amount of buildings and skyscrapers that could possibly be built. But

still, in his district along 8th street, Flagler, there's quite a bit of construction that's coming into play.

Commissioner Reyes: And excuse me, but right now we have ah and ah and ah you know that Commissioner Russell, there's in 27th Avenue into an and 27th US 1 there's a huge development there.

Commissioner Carollo: And 37th.

Commissioner Reyes: And 37th, there's a huge amount of residents, I mean, all of housing units that or apartments that are going to be built there.

Commissioner Carollo: I mentioned the one in my side and District 3 because I'm hoping that that could be changed somewhat. But you're right.

Commissioner Reyes: One more thing —

Commissioner Carollo: No, I'm saying that the development in District 3 that I'm having from Metrorail, I didn't mention it because I'm hoping that it's not going to be quite like the county ones.

Commissioner King: Commissioner Russell?

Commissioner Russell: Thank you, Madam Chair and I think you're right. This is a very healthy discussion because none of us have a crystal ball. But I think the paradigm on development in the city of Miami is going to shift from what we saw over the last boom, let's say after the last crash in '08. Everything that was built from then, you saw this massive District 2, downtown, and Edgewater surge after Miami 21 changed. But the capacity is getting reached and you've seen just by the SAP's that have been written, they're not happening in D2 as much. They're happening in Little Haiti, they're happening in Allapattah and the RTZ will be the biggest change of of density and intensity that the county will do with unfettered. You know, that's another issue we're dealing

with at commission, but that is all along the transit quarters that will affect, of course, District 4 on US 1 and District 3 when it gets to Vizcaya and District 5 when it gets to downtown, that is all looking to be RTZ massive growth outside of District 2. But I don't think any of us can actually predict what's going to happen.

Commissioner King: What I'd like to do now is open the meeting for public comment and I'm asking when you come up to speak, please, if you don't have to remain. Give some people who are outside the opportunity to come in because the chambers are crowded today so once you speak, if you can step outside to allow others to come in to speak as well, I would appreciate it.

Commissioner Carollo:: Madam Chairman, if I may request something of the chair, if we could ask of all speakers if they could at least let us know if they don't want to let us know where they live at, exactly what district are they from that they live in so that we can get an idea of where the people that are speaking, what district are they from.

Commissioner King: Yes, please. That would be helpful to us if you could just, you have to give your name. You don't have to say where you live. But if you would like, we would love for you to say what district you reside in, and you can give your address if you choose to, but you're not required to correct Mr. City Clerk?

Mr. Hannon: We can require if its requested.

Ms. Méndez: We actually we actually do and it's been umm allowed.

Commissioner King: You require it?

Ms. Méndez: It's been allowed through caselaw.

Commissioner King: I see okay. There you go so your name, your address, and if you can tell us what district you live in, what would be helpful for us. Thank you.

Carole Jackson: Thank you. Good morning, commissioners. Good morning, Chairman

King. Good morning. Through the chair, Commissioners, my name is Carole Jackson I uhh do not live in the city of Miami, but I represent both district, both branches of the NAACP, the South Dade Branch of the NAACP in the Miami-Dade Branch of the NAACP and through that, I represent our members and constituents who live in all five districts of the city of Miami. Uhm I am second vice president of the South Dade Branch of the NAACP and I have a statement for you and a letter for you that I'd like to give to the to the clerk. The NAACP holds that the right of Black communities to vote in conditions that result in its voice being heard as the greatest right this democracy office, offers. As such, the South Dade and Miami-Dade branches of the NAACP are greatly concerned by efforts to redistrict the West Grove. Since prior to the incorporation of the City of Miami back in 1896, West Grove has always been a part of the Coconut Grove, and we support keeping Coconut Grove together. Therefore, we oppose any effort that would dilute the Black vote within District 2, and we furthermore oppose any dismantling of the Black vote in District 5. Commissioners, thank you for your opportunity to speak.

Commissioner King: Thank you

Commissioner Carollo: Uh Chair If I may. Just, I think we need to clear something up right from the beginning. The West Grove in the new plan that's being given is being kept intact, intact. If anything, it's going to gain a little more political say-so in District 2. Uh, District 5 is not being deleted, it's been increased on the Black vote and the percentage. So both of your concerns are not there.

Carole Jackson: I look forward to seeing the numbers. Thank you.

Commissioner Carollo: Sure.

Commissioner King: Thank you, sir?

Tony Scornavacca : Good afternoon I'm Tony Scornavacca, I live at 2630 SW 28th Street

in Coconut Grove. District 2. Commissioner Reyes, Commissioner Carollo, Commissioner King, Commissioner Russell. Thank you for serving the city of Miami. In regard to redistricting Coconut Grove is our city's oldest community. It is one community. Redistricting can be accomplished a thousand different ways. We have maybe 20,000 people in Coconut Grove, maybe 90,000 or more in District 2 of the other 70,000 people in District 2, it's easy to accomplish the goals of the redistricting plan by moving other areas. US 1 is a logical boundary, it would be impractical to move around those pieces when they don't need to be moved. They could have drawn the line down 27th Avenue to the bay. We could have had the Coconut Grove Arts Festival in two different districts. By the way the commissioners, in my opinion we did hear that these meetings were advertised it was a surprise to this group. They may have been advertised, but we have pastors of churches and we have homeowner associations that the commissioners you might want to try this and reach out and talk to. You all would be very well received if you reached out to a homeowner's group and asked to share your ideas, asked to share your redistricting plans, because although they were advertised, it was a surprise to the residents. So please, let's take another look at the plan. Let's keep Coconut Grove intact as one community. Thank you. [clapping follows]

Commissioner King: uuum I don't know how many times I have to say that, but Sergeant at Arms, if anyone else in here claps escort them out, I have said it in several meetings it is not appropriate in here and we have too much work to do and too many people who want to speak to have you clapping every single time someone says something that you're in favour of. And secondly, I don't know about my colleagues, but I had a community meeting with my district on Tuesday, which was also videoed and you can watch it on YouTube. Please do not clap in here again or you will be escorted out. Ma'am, oh and also, don't waste any time saying hello to us because you have 2 minutes and I'm very strict with the 2 minutes so just get to the business of

what you would like us to know.

Carolyn Donaldson: Okay.

Commissioner King: Thank you.

Carolyn Donaldson: You can hear me now.

Commissioner King: I had turned off the mic I'm sorry.

Carolyn Donaldson: Okay.

Commissioner King: Welcome, welcome.

Carolyn Donaldson: I thought it was maybe just me.

Commissioner King: No, it was it was me.

Carolyn Donaldson: Okay, great. Thank you. My name is Carolyn Donaldson, I'm on the board of Macedonia Missionary Baptist Church, the oldest Black church in the community. I also represent GRACE, Grove Rights and Equity, Inc. as their vice chair, and I also grew up in Coconut Grove. And back during those days we were just the Grove, wasn't East or West or any of those, we were just the Grove, and as the oldest continuous community in Miami-Dade County, I found it a travesty of the initial proposals to split up this community. And even though I'm hearing today that the resulting redistricting won't affect West Grove, and I'm actually glad to hear that, I hope that that ends up as part of the final plan, because it would have been a tremendous setback given the strides that we have made most recently. So I'm for One Grove and I think we should stay as one unity and if a result of that is that we see West Grove become the vibrant community that it was once when I was growing up. That would be amazing. Thank you.

Commissioner King: Thank you, ma'am?

Marlene Erven : Thank you. My name is Marlene Erven, I've lived in Coconut Grove almost 40 years, I live at 3066 Washington Street. I am president of the Coconut Grove Park

Homeowner's Association and former president of the Women's Club of Coconut Grove. Thanks for the opportunity to provide comments today. I think we are all aware that Miami was seated right here in Coconut Grove, beginning with the first wave of immigration in 1825. Coconut Grove remains today, as has been mentioned, the oldest continuously inhabited neighborhood in Miami and Miami-Dade County. We wish you to keep the village of Coconut Grove united. We are also one of the few remaining historic landmark villages in Florida. I would like to go on record as being opposed to this redistricting proposal as it stands now, upon initial review, it splits neighborhoods, it splits our commercial district, and it splits our historic West Grove. There has not been sufficient notice for residents to consider the unintended consequences that this plan could have. Alternative district boundaries are possible. I support the One Grove plan that keeps the Grove united in one cohesive unit, unites neighborhoods previously divided. Protects shared backgrounds and interests, simplifies leadership burdens, and anticipates growth. On behalf of Coconut Grove Homeowners Association, we wish to have the opportunity to analyse this proposal and its potential effects and ask that you carefully review this plan with stakeholders in a citywide forum and be open to improvement and that you be open to improvements to the proposal. We urge you to keep one Grove at US 1, keep our historic, unified neighborhoods and organizations of the Grove, keep Coconut Grove's racial diversity. Keep the link between North and South Grove and alternative and better district boundaries are available. We ask that you be open to discussion. Thank you.

Commissioner King: Good afternoon.

Andy Parrish: Good afternoon, commissioners. My name is Andy Parrish I live at 3940 Main Highway, which is on the Commodore Trail in a house that once served as the Sunshine Fruit Company in dating back to 1909. Today, One Grove and the citizens of the village of Coconut

Grove, North, South, Central and Village West, will demonstrate democracy in action. True democracy, where ordinary citizens of various colors, ethnicities, income levels and political inclinations come together in support of one Grove, supporting each other and speaking with one voice. The citizens who will address you today will ask you to respect US 1 as the natural boundary for historic Coconut Grove. Just as it has been ever since it was a dirt road with a railroad beside it. We will demonstrate for you openly and with facts obtained by census experts hired by ordinary citizens with their own money, one, that there are other alternatives, better alternatives for redistricting than the one and only plan that your hired consultant has proposed as your starting point and that you are now preparing to tweak. And two, that, the African-American citizen, a resident of West Coconut Grove, the protection of whose voting rights are at the very heart of the Federal Voting Act, unanimously object to Mr. De Grandy's proposal. That three, that any redistricting proposal requires adequate time and clear documentation as required by our government in the sunshine laws for meaningful citizen participation in the process. And four, finally dividing long established neighborhoods into two districts and now three districts makes all citizen initiatives more difficult and is a bad idea. Not only for the Grove but for the whole city that you represent. We are one Grove seeking one voice to represent all of us with US 1 remaining as the boundary of historic Coconut Grove. Thank you very much, Commissioner.

Commissioner King: Thank you. Good afternoon?

Charles Monroe: May I ask the court for a presentation, Madam Chairman?

Commissioner King: I'm sorry Is it going to be 2 minutes?

Charles Monroe: Yes, I am going to speak for 2 minutes.

Commissioner King: Okay anybody can speak for 2 minutes If it's going to take longer than 2 minutes, someone can give you, their time.

Charles Monroe: No.

Commissioner King: No. Two oh, 2 minutes so you're right. Go ahead.

Charles Monroe: Yes hello, commissioners. My name is Charles Monroe, and I live in Coconut Grove at 3530 St. Gaudens Court. And, you know, my great grandfather came here in the 1870s and he built a house and settled in Coconut Grove and it's now state state park or The Barnacle. And back then, you know, the Grove community was a community, and it was formed long before the city of Miami and it was unique and there were several things that made it unique. But above all, it was this diversity in its spirit okay and that's what formed its character. It was formed by northerners who had a transcendental background, combined with the name Black Bahamian settlers, who helped build much of the community, along with a whole cast of international characters in this form. The spirit of a community and the community, if you look at the map here on this, is an historic map on the screen it goes from Biscayne Bay okay, all the way to US 1 and that's the historic community of Coconut Grove and we need to preserve that as one community. And something else I'll ask you here, a lot of people here talk today about how when you split into three districts, people are going to have a hard time having a voice okay, but it's going to make your jobs harder, too how can you devote the time needed to understand a little sliver of Coconut Grove? I would we postulate that whoever is the commissioner of District 2 is going to know those areas way better than the commissioners in the other districts. And our citizens and our residents deserve to have commissioners that represent their interests and know them well. And then to the extent that they do get involved, those commissioners are going to send those those enclaves in the different directions okay, you have one Grove, you can have one one voice. You're going to go in one direction. You have three commissioners involved, you know, they're going to influence development, they're going to influence the services that are provided and you're going

to send the Grove into three areas so

Commissioner King: Thank you

Charles Monroe: The last thing is, Please.

Commissioner King: No Thank you,

Charles Monroe: Please —

Commissioner King: Thank you.

Unidentified speaker: [from background]

Commissioner King: What? He's he's he's That's all, that's all, he's done, okay, good morning?

Andreas Atave: Good afternoon.

Commissioner King : Good afternoon.

Andreas Atave: Andreas Atave, 9000 North Bayshore. Uuuh I've been involved in advocating for different communities, including Coconut Grove, for a long time. Uh I live in Edgewater but I understand the other neighborhoods because I've been involved with them for a long time. And I understand that redistricting is always difficult and its controversial that was expected. But in the proposal technically if you look at population zoning everything else it could be technically appropriate. But historically is it doesn't look like it's appropriate because you have a lot of opposition. There is opposition in other neighborhoods, but especially in Coconut Grove, because the biggest point is that Coconut Grove has a history of community that will be destroyed and if there is something they should be preserved is their sense of community that Coconut Grove has and other districts don't. Edgewater is a fairly new neighborhood that doesn't have the history of Coconut Grove. Downtown they have a lot of people that don't live there permanently so it's the same situation. You can probably, we can probably accept that Brickell has a history of

community, but nothing so deep as Coconut Grove has. So what this has created is not so difficult, not – sorry, no, so easy to create and it's almost unanimous opposition to the division of Coconut Grove, thank you.

Commissioner King: Thank you. Good afternoon?

Linda Williams: Good afternoon, Madam Chair. Commissioners. I'm Linda Williams at 3523 Charles Avenue. Temporarily at 3517 Hibiscus Street. I've lived here born and raised for 68 years. To those who may be counting I'm here today not as a single resident, but representing my community by way a Vice President, Coconut Grove Homeowners and Tenants and Vice Chair, Community Advisory. I'm bringing their voices before you and there are many, not just me. The village voice community has long been left out, positive planning for revitalization, affordable housing, jobs, etc, etc. Yet he's still come before us asking for your vote. For our vote and in return, we're met with unmet promises and diminished hope. Now, with the thought of dividing a few of our neighbours, families and friends into another district prompts the concern of voter suppression. Because our small contribution to another district will certainly not change much for them but then taking out of the Village West so citizens will change or have a negative impact on us. Many politicians have relied on this small community to be taken over the threshold to victory. Finally the Village West community has much, much, much history and provide the city of Miami a gift of inspiration, motivated talent and vibrant character as we welcome diversity of cultures, we may not all get along —

Commissioner King: Thank you

Linda Williams: But we are united.

Commissioner King: Thank you.

Linda Williams: Thank you.

Commissioner King: Good afternoon?

Jehades Rashid: Good afternoon. My name is Jehades Rashid, live in District 2 at 2983 Washington Street, 35 year resident of Coconut Grove, 20 years in the Village West. I've contributed significantly to the development of this community. I want to go on record to say any diminution of Coconut Grove will create other inefficiencies that this measure seeks to rectify. So we don't change one problem from another. Because of our culture, our history, and not topography if we would change our representation, it would create great inefficiencies in government. And then I have to draw upon my civic lessons as the grade student, grade school student. Government of the people, by the people. I've heard your consultant talk about the directions that was given to him by this commission, and we respect you and we are deferential. But make no mistake about it, we are given the directions and we are directing our representatives to find ways and means to address this problem without any diminution of our community by representation. This is no different than if it was gerrymandering based on race, because culturally, Coconut Grove is one. And to harken from the late Ann Richardson, Texas, don't mess with Coconut Grove. Thank you.

Harvey Gonzalez: Good afternoon, commissioners. My name is Harvey Gonzales, 3622 Solana Road, Miami, Florida, and the map before you is something that is well done in a redistricting. It takes a portion of what was District 2 and gives it to the proper district, which is District 4. I personally own property in that district and kind of grew up there. My first job was at Douglas Park and I think I used to make $0.77 an hour, it was really great. But I know the area very well and that is something that is well done because when I ran for District 2, there was a lot of folks in there that didn't have the representation that they needed or required. And I remember going in there, they had changed the precincts so we had voters that were voting in the wrong

precinct. They were trying to go over there and if you ever saw disenfranchised folks, Hispanics like myself that were working hard and would get to the polling place and they were told, this isn't your poll, you had to go there. The frustration that we felt and that I felt as a candidate was painful, it was sad so by doing this, I commend you. This is the right thing to do. But now you're doing it to Coconut Grove and you're splitting Coconut Grove the same way you want to split something else. Just because the other districts are split. That doesn't mean anything. Coconut Grove is a historic neighborhood, it is the oldest neighborhood in the city of Miami, it is one of the most passionate neighborhoods in the city of Miami. You're obviously going to see this today so to be able to split it, to be able to move in, it just doesn't make sense. You're doing the same thing that was done 10 years ago to this district and I think that's something that we have to take into consideration. Respect our section, respect the Grove, please. That's all we're asking. Thank you.

Mel Meinhardt: Madam. Madam Chairman. Commissioners, my name is Mel Meinhardt, I live on Virginia Street in Coconut Grove. I want to thank Mr. De Grandy for illustrating here, as he did a few weeks ago, the criteria for redistricting. As you've heard already, there are many possible outcomes and many possible barriers that we can put between our districts that make sense and achieve these objectives. We asked the commissioners to look at other alternatives, one of which is presented here. Earlier this week, we hired a GIS census expert and she spent 10 hours using Mr. De Grandy's work, making adjustments, but then reaching back to figure out what were the ways in which we could, as a city of Miami, exploit a rare opportunity here. An opportunity to reunite communities that had been previously split by other actions. Uh, Mr. Gonzalez just explained one here, we have the opportunity to reunite neighborhoods, preserve communities of interest in the interests of those communities, simplify your burden of communicating and leadership, simplify the burdens of civic leaders as they try to communicate with multiple

commissioners and anticipate the growth. This is only one presented map that shows this, but it's interesting to note that by doing so, using our understanding Mr. De Grandy's guidance, the variation associated with this is far less than the one he presented today. Many other alternatives are available and I'll turn it over to my colleague here to present one.

Chris Baraloto: Good afternoon, everyone Chris Baraloto, 3752 Kumquat Avenue in Coconut Grove District 2. I'm here as a citizen, as a member of the Coconut Grove Village Council, and above all, as a scientist. And as a scientist, I empathize with the challenges faced by Mr. De Grandy and his colleagues in putting together these maps and two points I really want to make for us all to understand. First of all, these are challenges admitted as such and so why are we rushing to confront these challenges? There's no need for us to rush through this process, given all of the challenges in putting together this information. The second piece, as a scientist, involves peer review, peer review by the public peer review in terms of input, and we haven't had that opportunity. We were told in the last meeting that no decisions would be made, and yet decisions were made to give instructions to Mr. De Grandy and others. We have before us alternatives that the citizenry came up with on their own that come before us as examples and there exist dozens of these examples as alternatives that should be considered as alternatives before any decisions are made. So let's not have puppet meetings next week and the week beyond in which were informed of a plan. Let's rather have meetings in which we give peer review and it's taken into consideration such as this one, thank you.

Commissioner King: Good afternoon.

Joseph Brown: Good afternoon I am also a Coconut Grove Village Councilman, my name is Joseph Brown, I live in the West Grove. I just wanted to take a moment to reflect on Commissioner Reyes' prayer that we consider those less fortunate and then we say the Pledge of

Allegiance, in the Pledge of Allegiance said justice for all. Almost 100 years, the West Grove has been neglected, redlined, abused. We all know, all the commissioners, Mr. Russell, along with someone over and above the others before, know that this has been happening. There is a crisis that we're in the midst of right now with this redistricting and in the Chinese language, the word crisis means danger, but it also means opportunity. So I hope that this crisis will let the commissioners reflect and reconsider breaking up the Grove at all. There's a great culture that exhibits and lives here in the Grove. We need to keep that culture together, we're stronger together than we are apart. This crisis has also brought stakeholders out from many different communities, many different organizations and now we stand a one, one voice. I'm hoping that we can stop the disenfranchisement. I'm hoping that right now, there's always unintended consequences that exist with any decision that's made, we all know that. So today, due process is super important. Due process can't be done. The residents of Coconut Grove feel like this cake has been baked and that we're being informed. We hope that the commissioners do not bake the cake without due process of the residents and consider leaving the Grove's culture intact. We're one Grove, one people, and one great community. Thank you.

Commissioner King: Thank you.

Swaitha Genampoly: Good afternoon um my name is Swaitha Genampoly of 3003 Matilda Street, and I'm a resident of District 2. I'd like to enter into the public record this petition and specifically a copy of this petition and the comments to each member of the Commission. Signatories of this petition stand against the redistricting and Coconut Grove of Coconut Grove and in strong unity for one Grove. We are against the separation, division, reduction of history and diversity of the Grove. We stand against decision making in the dark and we will be staying strong 24/7 every day until March 11 and thereafter. 1,592 people have signed this petition and that's

only since yesterday. By the March 11th vote, there will be over 15,000 signatures. So I'd like to enter this petition and the comments that each member of the Commission into the public record.

Commissioner King : Thank you. Sir?

Steven Dloogoff: Steven Dloogoff, member living in Coconut Grove for 30 years now at 3418 Franklin Avenue, past member of the Coconut Grove Village Council and a homeowners association president. This morning, we had the oopportunity to speak with Christina White, who is the supervisor of elections for Miami-Dade. She said March 11th, redistricting is not a hard and fast deadline, March 11th is only a goal. We could easily wait until next year and any penalty would be well worth it. Thank you.

Commissioner King: Thank you. Thank you, Ma'am?

Lynn Fecteau: Yes okay. Good afternoon. My name is Lynn Fecteau, I live at 2542 Swanson Avenue at 33133. I have lived in historic Coconut Grove for 46 years and I have owned my home for 35 of those 46 years. I'm an artist and I've been here long enough that I painted the poster in a Coconut Grove Art Festival in 1996. Although it's hard to believe I also am a member of the oldest woman's club in the state of Florida, which is the Woman's Club of Coconut Grove. I care deeply about our diverse community and our historic village. Coconut Grove is the oldest permanent settlement in Miami-Dade. In 1919, it became its own city, but was annexed by the city of Miami in 1925. I oppose all changes to our boundaries, it divides our unified neighborhoods and civic organizations, in other words, changing the boundaries divides and makes us weaker. In my mind, it sounds like gerrymandering. The definition for gerrymandering is political manipulation of electoral district boundaries with the intent of creating undue advantage for a party, group or socio-economic class. Please do not break up historic Coconut Grove. The Grove is just fine the way it is, one Grove. I am going to vote for commissioners that support one Grove.

Thank you very much.

Commissioner King: Thank you, good afternoon?

David Collins: Good afternoon. I think I'm on. Yes, yes respectfully, commissioners, it's an honor to speak to you again. My name is David Collins, 3230 Clifford Lane, Miami, Florida. We're having a huge arts festival on March 6th, if you want to see what's the Grove about, please attend, 12 to 5. If you want more details, I'll provide them to you. In I believe it was 1925, after Miami changed the law to allow downtown to vote on the annexation of Coconut Grove. They sent a representative to a member of the town of Coconut Grove, official town of Coconut Grove, and said, we want to inform you that the city of Miami is considering annexing Coconut Grove and the member of the town council in Coconut Grove replied, that's really unusual because in our last meeting we discussed the possibility of annexing the city of Miami. I think it's important to remember this is a really valuable point for you as commissioners, and I know you do a lot of things, but please recognize the opportunity. The opportunity here is to work with the Grove, we've paid as citizens for different studies which have come up with alternative redistricting. We don't mind redistricting, what we ask you to observe is the primary mandate in the redistricting advice to cities, which is do not destroy or disrupt traditional communities. We are your friends. Please allow us, as the oldest community in Miami, to continue to exist. Thank you.

Commissioner King: Thank you. Good afternoon.

Yanelis Valdes: Good afternoon. My name is Yanelis Valdes and I'm a District 2 resident living at 58 NE 14th Street. I stand in solidarity with my fellow District 2 residents from Coconut Grove, uplifting the harm that splitting the neighborhood will have on our community as a whole. In addition to being a concerned resident, I work with Engage Miami, a non-profit dedicated to civic engagement and education. We believe that government transparency and community input

is imperative for these types of decisions. It is critical to have a conversation and allow room for questions and dialog with residents so we can fully understand the impact of changes on our communities. I appreciate the mention that some of these meetings are already taking place, however, we as an organization follow this process very carefully and we've actually not been aware of the community meetings that have happened, which is really unfortunate because we try to get our members, many young people across the city, many who are in District 5, for example, and unfortunately cannot have the space to share. I reached out to each of you via email to ask that you carefully plan these district-specific meetings to speak with each of your constituents. I believe that the following is imperative: please publicize date, time and location of meetings widely at least a week in advance. Connect to community organizations in the district to co-host a meeting and help spread the word. Make phone calls, knock on doors and send notices in the mail to all residents. Post fliers with meeting information in local businesses that people frequent like restaurants, grocery stores, coffee shops. Post on social media and send emails through listservs accessible to your office. I also want to mention that it's hard for people to come out here in the middle of the day, especially young people who are in school or who are working. So want to make sure that these events are made in a time that's helpful for folks in the evenings and in the weekend. Like others have mentioned, we have time, so please take your time and planning and please, please don't rush this process. Thank you.

Commissioner King: Thank you. Good afternoon?

Timothy Mclemore: Good afternoon. First, I would like to say thank you for serving the city of Miami. My name is Timothy Mclemore, I live 2900 SW 28th Lane, a new member to Coconut Grove but I've always admired this city. There's a saying that goes, if it's not broke, don't fix it and Coconut Grove is surely not broken. We're very healthy and happy and thriving, and it

would be a shame to see the city be split. Thank you.

Commissioner King: Thank you. Good afternoon.

Cynthia Shelley: Hey there. My name is Cynthia Shelley and I have been a homeowner in Coconut Grove, Florida, for 40 years, 2975 Washington Street. On a patriotic note, my father was a squadron leader and flew 50 missions over occupied Europe in World War Two, he risked his life to serve the people of the world. And not a lesser known but as important, I am a civic representative, I have been for 40 years I've stood here before the commission pregnant, holding baby in my arms, holding another baby in my arms. My children grew up here. They're very comfortable at City Hall. I am a past vice president of the PTA of Coconut Grove Elementary. I am a founder and past vice president of the Coconut Grove Park Homeowners Association and a founder of the Village Council. I'm a past vice president and largest of the largest representation representational club for Coconut Grove called the Civic Club. Currently, I'm on the executive board as a member of the Coconut Grove Park Homeowners Association. My own homeowner's association. My service to the village of Coconut Grove has a long history we and I'm representing many of those entities that I just announced do not want to see Coconut Grove chopped and divided. And people who have been represented misrepresented in one body left to a zone which does not understand the needs of their community. I'm speaking on behalf of the community of West Grove we were founded as a village, and we want to keep it that way not divided not divided into many zones who are represented by two, three or more commissioners. As a well-known representative —

Commissioner King: Thank you.

Cynthia Shelley: Thank you.

Commissioner King: Good afternoon.

Paula Rekalores: Good afternoon. My name is Paula Rekalores I live in Shenandoah. I am here as a resident. I am here to ask that when or if redistricting is necessary, that the premise and criteria for doing so protects neighborhoods from being divided or split into more than one commission or district. Shenandoah has characteristics that are special, like many other neighborhoods that define it, and being harmonious homogeneity community having one commissioner helps in keeping that. It is better for consistency and for process. I am not opposing redistricting if this is what is necessary. But I do ask that neighborhoods are not split, that outreach is done, and that the process of design and decision making is granted the time and the study that it needs and merits. It should not be rushed. These decisions will affect our lives and our livelihood. Thank you so much for your time.

Commissioner King: Thank you.

Commissioner Carollo: Shenandoah are you in 3 or 4?

Paula Rekalores: I'm in 4. My mother is in 4. My father is in 3, I'm in 4.

Commissioner Carollo: Are you well represented?

Paula Rekalores: I'm sorry.

Commissioner Carollo: Are you well represented?

Paula Rekalores: Very well represented, thank you.

Commissioner Carollo: Thank you very much.

Paula Rekalores: Thank you.

Commissioner King: Good afternoon?

Lisa Remeny: Good afternoon I'm Lisa Remeny, Miami native and spent my first years as a young adult in Coconut Grove, I will simply say.

Commissioner King: Your address please, ma'am?

Lisa Remeny: Poinciana Avenue 3950, I vehemently oppose this redistricting I wish you would all please reconsider. Keep our community as one, thank you.

Commissioner King: Thank you. Good afternoon?

Willie Allen-Faiella: Good afternoon I'm Willie Allen-Faiella, Director of St Stephen's Episcopal Church, 2750 McFarland Road in Coconut Grove. I am also on the pastor's board of the Coconut Grove Ministerial Alliance and I'm also a member of my church, is also a member of GRACE, Grove Rights and Community Equity. I was here two weeks ago at the first hearing. This room was packed and it was packed with people who were speaking on behalf of keeping the Grove unified. I'm here again today, this group, this room is packed once again with people speaking on behalf of keeping one Grove. With all due respect to the other areas, the other districts in our city, I don't see anybody here with the kind of dedication, passion, commitment, willing to give up work time, school time, money to make something happen, which is to keep our Grove unified. I see Black people, I see white people, I see Hispanic people who often are not coming together for a common cause, but this is so important that we have come together. And I would say that members, people, residents of the West Grove, who have historically, over the years, as people have already said, been redlined, been – been denied their equal rights, which is what GRACE fights for, are here today to support the unity of the Grove. Even though, yes, much of the West Grove will remain intact. My brothers and sister from Coconut – from the Village West are here in support of keeping it one Grove I love the whole city I respect all your districts, but only district troop 2 to has this kind of turnout to show this kind of unity for a historic part of our city that we love and we'll fight for, Thank you.

Commissioner King: Thank you. Good afternoon?

Abigail Apé: Hi. Good afternoon. My name is Abigail Apé, I am a resident of District 2

for 13 years now. I reside at 1700 Bayshore Drive. But I also work with the residents of Brickell through the Brickell Homeowners Association, which has 35 towers here in our community. I do not envy your role, I know that you have a hard job ahead of you, you have a lot of different voices, a lot of different residents here to express themselves and so I'm here to express myself on behalf of the residents of Brickell, as well as Downtown. I think that the deadline for March 11 is too soon, and I think that we need to find a creative way to keep neighborhoods united, such as Downtown, Brickell and the Grove. I do not have a solution for you, but I do have my voice, and so I'm here to advocate on behalf of my neighborhood and here to to be an advocate for those who cannot physically make it. And so I just want to say thank you for your service and I hope that we're able to come to a unified front and as I mentioned, I'm here to serve our community so please use me and our association as well as our community. Thank you.

Commissioner King: Thank you.

Elvis Cruz: Good afternoon, commissioners. Elvis Cruz, 631 NE 57th Street. I live in the Morningside neighborhood, which is about as far away from Coconut Grove as you can get in District 2. But today I'm here in support of my good friends and neighbours in Coconut Grove and their efforts to stay together in one district. I've looked at the alternative plan that was put forth by the neighbours, and I found it very plausible and credible. I'm not going to go into the reasons why the Grove should stay together. You've heard that many times already and so to avoid being redundant and saving a lot of time, I thought we might try asking the question in reverse. Is there anybody here in favor of splitting Coconut Grove? So for the record, I don't see a single hand raised. Thank you so much and I'd like to reserve the rest of my time for the next City Commission meeting.

Commissioner King: No.

Penny Tannenbaum: Hello. My name is Penny Tannenbaum, I'm here representing myself and my daughter, who I am the guardian for. I live at 1826 Fairhaven Place Miami so that is in District 2. My daughter lives in Silver Bluffs and she has a disability, I walk from my house to her house every day. I walk through the Ridge area and I'm like kind of shocked that that would not be part of the Grove. I can see the differences of what our communities need. I think we need to continue to have a voice. I moved to the Grove because it was socially diverse, we were presented with continuing use of we have to have cohesion in how we divide our neighborhood, how we redistrict well, cohesion to me and I think to a lot of people here in in the Grove means keeping all this community spirit that you see here today. The economic diversity, that the ethnic diversity, the racial diversity. That's cohesion to me, where the cohesion that we continue to be, you seem to be pointing at something else other than our our cohesion. I look at the Grove we need big issues for us are sea level rise, keeping our tree canopy, having affordable housing for both low income and workforce housing. I would say in my daughter's district, it's adding trees. It's like a desert there, so the needs are really different and I appreciate that you made a bunch of changes, but I support what most people here do.

Commissioner Carollo: You have 10 seconds left, ma'am.

Penny Tannenbaum: Okay, to keep the Grove together, keep us all cohesive and let us be continue to be activists in the city of Miami, Thank you.

Commissioner Carollo: Thank you, Sir?

Joey Francilus: Hi, my name is Joy Francilus, I'm here representing the ACLU of Florida. Earlier today —

Commissioner Carollo: Are you a uh city resident?

Joey Francilus: I am representing the ACLU of Florida, which is in the city of Miami.

Commissioner Carollo: But that's not the question that I made.

Joey Francilus: I am not a resident, I here am representing the ACLU of Florida.

Commissioner Carollo: Okay.

Joey Francilus:Earlier today, we emailed the Commission a letter raising several concerns about your redistricting process. We hope we can – that we can clarify the city's obligation and opportunities with respect to these issues. First, districts must respect the Constitution's prohibition on racial gerrymandering. The Commission is barred from adopting arbitrary numerical demographic targets when fashioning districts. Commissioners have previously discussed a target of 50% Black population for District 5. Such as – such a numerical target divorced from any actual analysis is – is necessary to afford Black voters an opportunity to elect preferred candidates raises – raises equal protection concerns – raised concerns. Furthermore, over concentrating Black voters in District 5 may constitute unlawful packing. Our letter highlights some key statistics that are relevant to District 5's legal compliance. We urge you to take the full breadth of available data into account rather than looking into merely at surface – at surface-level census population totals. Secondly, we have noticed some discrepancies in the population figures presented to you at – at previous meetings. Numbers in Mr. De Grandy's presentation do not all add up to the reported census totals, giving an incorrect picture of the population equality of the five districts. Moreover, proposed plans Mr. Grandy drafted have included precincts that are outside the city of Miami. You must take care that you use the accurate and official census figures and do not include populations outside the city. Finally, we stand in solidarity with the residents of the West Grove neighborhood who have expressed their concerns about being moved out of District 2. Fixing the first two issues we are – we – fixing the first two issues we raise gives the city an opportunity to accommodate the West Grove residents' goals.

Commissioner Carollo: You got 5 seconds.

Joey Francilus: If you have any other and have any questions, please contact the note, people noted on the letter, thank you.

Commissioner Carollo: Thank you, ma'am. 2 minutes.

Jessica Saint-fleur: Hello. My name is Jessica Saint-fleur, I live at 155 NW 64th Street, Miami, Florida in District 5. It makes no sense to further segregate the historically Black community of the West Grove, intentionally reducing the racial diversity that the community has fought so hard to dismantle and erase the very facets that make Miami the diversity that we are proud of. 497 to 114 Black people, does that sound historical or very much Black to you? You want to increase the voting power of Black communities in one district that is significantly already Black, that has been voting for Black officials for many years, to get that one Black chair in this commission. So what is the point of moving people around when they will only get more confused on who their commissioners are? So as an educator of local civics in the area, it's a huge problem when it comes Election Day and everyone is wondering why no one showed up. Therefore, you're trying to increase the voter population, but what about actual voter engagement? Just because they are not considered another district doesn't mean that they're going to have the knowledge that they need to go vote. The – you will be changing their voting habits. You will be changing the years in which they vote. The community in which they have gathered for political actions have now changed. So we want you to think about the implications more and consider the community input so that we can further make this a participatory process and not just when elected officials can make these decisions on their own. Thank you.

Commissioner Carollo: Thank you, ma'am.

Cecilia Kurland: Good afternoon, Commissioners, and thank you for your service and time

and to the staff. My name is Cecilia Kurland, and I live a 3231 Day Avenue, which is in Coconut Grove. I would like to read you the definition of Coconut Grove from Wikipedia. Coconut Grove, also known as the Grove, is the oldest continuously inhabited neighborhood of Miami in Miami-Dade County. Please respect history. This is one of the oldest neighborhoods in Miami, and this comes as this community was founded, like in 1970, 1873 we have seen the historical map already with the boundaries. So I would like to request to keep it simple and the boundaries out there and maybe incorporate what is now coming up that you mentioned so many projects that are being finished and occupied, very soon. Thank you for your time.

Commissioner Carollo: Thank you, Ma'am?

Rita Dever: Hi. My name is Rita Dever, I live at 1155 Brickell Bay Drive, and I'm in District 2 and I want to applaud one Grove, one of the favorite places to go, but also for Brickell I'm very much opposed to this redistricting plan as it sits. Obviously no one wants to be split up, but Brickell going into three different slivers, I'm hoping that you'll consider the alternatives obviously, the density of Brickell isn't a surprise, so why not have more commissioners? Why not take it to the ballot box, why not have a different plan and allow us to have a voice. I want to reedit reiterate what has already been so eloquently said. Please don't rush the process.

Commissioner Carollo: Rita do you have a twin that lives in Center Grove?

Rita Dever: Pardon me?

Commissioner Carollo: Do you have a twin that lives in Centre Grove?

Rita Dever: No.

Commissioner Carollo: Yes, that lady over there that looks just like you.

Rita Dever: My doppelganger?

Commissioner Carollo : Yeah.

Rita Dever: Thank you.

Commissioner Carollo: Thank you for coming.

Commissioner King: Good afternoon.

Chuck Walter: Hi. My name is Chuck Walter, I live at 1901 Brickell Avenue and I want to echo some of the sentiments spoken earlier about civic engagement. I stand here and I am amazed and I'm jealous of of the advocacy by Coconut Grove residents and I wish that we had that level of engagement for all of Miami. And I think that the the natural geographic region of the Grove has has helped them be able to form that community so the notion that we should we should be looking at how do we increase civic engagement throughout our city. And I think that comes by looking at defining natural boundaries, not splitting streets and avenues. Maybe there are things like the Metrorail and the Florida East Coast rail line that we could be looking at I think right now in the maps, Mr. De Grandy, we have streets and avenues as more so the definition. But the Florida East Coast rail line could be a very clear way for residents to be able to see whether they're in 2 or 5 and then looking at what street we need to go up to and then up to that point becomes District 2 and then District 5 can be adjusted, District 1 can be adjusted and you can we can look at some small adjustments to, 3 and 4. Ideally with the eyes of keeping neighborhoods together. But our goal here should be to find the same civic engagement that we see from Grove residents. Because that will mean a richer, better experience for for Miami going into our future. Thank you.

Commissioner King: Thank you. Good afternoon?

Jonathan Goldberg: Hi, good afternoon. My name is Jonathan Goldberg, 495 Brickell Avenue, I'm a resident of District 2. I support the preserving of all communities. I'm a resident of Brickell and would implore you to focus on the preservation of our community of Brickell and Downtown as well. The current proposed lines would diminish our voices and remove a part of

our community. Thank you for your time and service.

Commissioner King: Thank you. Good afternoon how are you?

Juan Marcos: Good afternoon. My name is Juan Marcos, I live at 117 SW 10th Street with these three residents but I live on the border right next to our district, to the Brickell area. I run Brickell's largest community platform, is called Brickell Living, we have 134,000 followers on Instagram and 11,000 vetted Facebook group members. Because of our reach, we consider ourselves the digital voice of the Brickell community. At one of these redistricting meetings, it was suggested to potentially split Brickell down South Miami Avenue in order to keep other neighborhoods intact. When we presented this to our community every single member voiced strong concerns, we deeply feel that Brickell is one community. The residents of this neighborhood have similar needs and face similar struggles we are one unified community and as such, we should stay together in one district we're asking to the City Commissioners that if they can't find a solution to keep unified neighborhoods together, including but not limited to Brickell, Downtown Miami and the Grove in the March 11th vote on this issue should be postponed until we come up with a solution that actually benefits city of Miami residents. Thank you.

Marci Weber: Hi. My name is Marci Weber, 2525 Swanson Avenue in the Grove and I've lived here for almost 20 years now. I love it here, I've spoken at many meetings on many different issues however, this one is very, very dear to me, and it's the reason that I stayed here from New York was because I loved the Grove. And as I've said before, and I know we have support of our commissioner of District 2, so I thank you for paying so much attention to this, I wish the other two commissioners were here and I hope they hear what we all have to say in their absence. We beseech you to please work with us on finding a different solution. Commissioner Corollo, Commissioner King and our two, two other commissioners, please understand our passion. I know

I'm not the only I listen to my neighbours here and we're so different we are the jewel of one of the jewels of Miami we have many jewels in Miami. But Coconut Grove has enabled other neighborhoods to thrive with all the beautiful development that's happened here and the growth of the Grove and the businesses that are coming and the tourists and it's bringing, it's bringing home prices up in Shenandoah, in Silver Bluff, in Little Havana. I drive through Little Havana now I cannot believe it's the same place that I moved here, it's so gorgeous, it's Silver Bluffs, gorgeous and everyone is profiting and benefiting and thriving from this from this little Grove. I beseech you to let us be the model of of bringing people together. Commissioner Carollo, I know you have such strong opinions and you're so influential I beseech you to please help us find another solution and also to you, Commissioner King, and to our missing other commissioners. But I know they'll hear what we have to say. Thank you so much.

Commissioner Carollo: Thank you. Thank you, ma'am. But I'm not as influential as you might think.

Female Speaker: I just wanted to let everybody know that we have surround sound here so all of the commissioners can hear through the back and in the bathrooms so just so that, you know.

Commissioner King: Thank you, good afternoon how are you?

Patrick Hourani: Hello. My name is Dr. Patrick Hourani I'm the chair of Internal Medicine at Mercy Hospital. I'm 40 years old and I've lived in Miami all my life. This is my first meeting hearing that I've come out to because it seems so compelling as an existential crisis facing the Grove and strongly opposed to splitting the Grove. I share her sentiments, really her emotion in terms of living in the Grove and I think that I've felt that way all my life I worked till I was about 38 to be able to live, to move to the Grove and now, now that I'm here, it's just a dream. And and I'm so reassured to see that people who have been here much longer than I have I feel the same

way and maybe I'll feel that way, too, when I get older and I hope that therefore the community can be preserved for that long. And it's also really reassuring to see that people from different backgrounds that in other parts of Miami or the country might feel that they have competing interests and can come together for this community so it must be worth something. Thank you.

Commissioner Carollo: Hold on for a minute sir, chair, can I indulge you in letting me ask just a brief show of hands, then a question that I want to ask.

Commissioner King: Sure, go ahead.

Commissioner Carollo: How many of the Grove residents that are here have lived in the Grove for 40 years or more? I could see a show of hands. Okay, one, two so approximately 20 that are here, how many have lived in the Grove for, you know, 30 years to 40 years. We got six, seven okay, how many have lived in the Grove between 20 to 30 years. Another 10 or so, okay. Thank you.

Commissioner King: Sir.

Marcela Fernandez: Good afternoon. Marcela Fernandez, 3936 Main Highway as my business, 3637 Charles Avenue is my residence, a former Coconut Grove Village Council member and chair. And we've got to cut to the chase right, all this fluff, we know redistricting is needed, we know redistricting is what needs to be done to comply with all voting and democracy. But what we've done, what we've seen here has not been the real purpose for it. Commissioner Carollo, I know Commissioner Reyes, de la Portilla to do the right thing. There are many alternatives here to do the right thing and to do the democratic thing to do here and there's alternatives. I'm sure the attorneys can sit down and show you other plans that will work perfectly well with all the compliance. You'll have all these people go away and we'll do what's right so please, we only need a few votes and obviously the Commissioner Russell is also one of the one keeps the Grove.

You guys talk and this can go away in a matter of hours and do the right thing and the democratic things right to do, you know what it is, thank you very much.

Commissioner King: Thank you.

Clarice Cooper: Good afternoon. My name is Clarice Cooper. My address is 3735 Oak Avenue in Coconut Grove, I'm here on behalf of the Coconut Grove Village West Homeowners and Tenants Association, on which I am the president. I'm here to restate our opposition to the redistricting plan that's been presented before and the newly revised one, especially as it affects the truncation of Coconut Grove. We as the oldest community, we need to stay intact. We've worked together, our different neighborhoods through the years and we have done this even though we cross the racial, economic and cultural differences, that we have we crossed those lines and we managed to work together. We did get to resolve have resolved some of our issues right here in this chamber by working together and it's very important that we do stay together as one Grove in one district. And I hope that's kept in mind when you decide that you're going to vote on this, for us to have to live with for another 10 years, and we do hope that you take that into consideration. Thank you.

Commissioner Carollo: It looks like eight, we two years behind, more or less. Thank you.

Clarice Cooper: Thank you.

Commissioner King: Good afternoon?

Josh Abril: Hi, Josh Abril, 3081 Oak Avenue, I've been living in the Grove 13 years, grew up down south and now west. The family's lived in District 3 since they got here in 1960, and they still do. My dad's still living in the house that they moved into when they got here. I've seen changes all over the city either I mean, we all have, especially over the last couple of years. But I think one of the biggest reasons why we see such a big Grove turnout is because I think there's a

bit of a sentiment that we're being punished for population explosions that are happening in other parts of the district. And so I understand I mean, I still counted my fingers I can only imagine what Mr. Legrand is going through, but with three commissioners, with all the complications that have been mentioned, my biggest concern right now is the newly formed CRA that has yet to really go into effect. With its main economic hub being it will be redistricted and how those complications will apply to that and and West Grove. You know, furthermore in relation to that. So with that in mind with different organizations in mind and the complications that 3 commissioners will impose on the Grove, I want to I want to reiterate the emphasis that we want that we would love to see a little more time being taken to really can take those sorts of things into consideration. Thank you very much.

Commissioner King: Good afternoon?

George Simpson: My name is George Simpson I live at 3801 Thomas Avenue. My great grandfather W.F. Stirrup when he died, 1957 he had 199 properties in Coconut Grove. The one property he had outside of the Grove was a building he built at the corner of 8th Street, Third Avenue Overtown, because when my mother was eight years old, she said she wanted to be a doctor and he said, I'll build a building where you'll have your office and that's where she practiced until 95 decimated the Overtown neighborhood. Now, I grew up and went to high school in Miami, I lived at the Stirrup house when I was a child, but I then I went to school in Atlanta, Nashville, Boston, and worked in Chicago, New York before going overseas. One thing that I found in common was whenever a particular ethnic neighborhood got too powerful, you start hearing redistricting and we start hearing about consultants and whatnot. So my experience has been when we hear this type of language, it's generally to dilute an ethnic group in a particular neighborhood regardless of what the ethnic group is. So one of the things my great grandfather

said as he was dying was beware when they start changing the zoning, which is in effect, redistricting. So leave the Grove as it has been since the 1880s. Thank you.

Commissioner King: Thank you. Good afternoon?

Albert Gomez: Good afternoon, Albert Gomez, 3566 Vista Court, a proud resident of Miami, Coconut Grove District 2. I would say that I've set on the sea level rise committee at one time, and we were bringing in some money, you know, CRA the whole thing, really trying to make us get real with our threats and vulnerabilities down here. And there was a direct fear that we needed to do it right, because we're going to move a lot of money and we were going to second the general obligation bond, so we really engaged the community. We did workshops, announced it, use multimedia, a broad array of tools to really get the word out so that we can get maximum community engagement. Those are examples of proper community engagement. There is no deadline here. This is all an opportunity a problem is nothing but an opportunity. The problem is District 2 is over populated. Let's work with the community to figure it out. I am a Grove resident I also am on the UN Advisory Board, the Chaplains Council I I founded the Bahamas Interfaith Alliance, I work with the Bahamian churches that are in West Grove and churches in the Bahamas. And I can tell you right now, they all talk about the Grove as truly being one and I my church is Christ Episcopal in the West Grove, right there on the border and we help West Village residents. That is my experience. That can't be taken away. That's what I'm fighting for I want you to honor that, the fact that we have cohesion across economic barriers. You know, there are certain people don't have opportunities ,West Grove and certain areas of the Grove were blighted, and they were blighted from past negative things that were done to it, whether it be prospecting or what have you we have an opportunity to take advantage of our citizens.

Commissioner King: Thank you, thank you.

Jerry Schuman: Afternoon. Jerry Schuman, 2926 SW 30th Court, Coconut Grove. I've been here almost 60 years. 50 years in the same street. The district is going to go into District 4, which is my district where I'm living, and we strongly oppose, and all the neighbors who live in the area strongly oppose, and as you can see, this is all about one Grove. We all oppose, so we just ask you to please look at this again. Doesn't need to be rushed, US 1 is the obvious border. Take a look at it again. Thank you for your time. Thank you, Mr. Carollo.

Commissioner Carollo: Thank you.

Commissioner King: Good afternoon.

Franck Dossa: Yes, hello. My name is Franck Dossa, I am from 950 Brickell Bay Drive and I am bringing another dissenting voice to redistricting, coming from Brickell. I am very jealous of Coconut Grove, which is a beautiful neighborhood, and they are having such a mobilization here to save a neighborhood and it need to be saved, we need to stay one. The same thing is also in Brickell. Brickell is one community, we are facing the same issues, we are a highly walkable community where we constantly do things, work, working. There is no sense in splitting Brickell between different districts. We are already quite neglected as a – as a district, as an area, and we should be actually better treated and we should – we should have only one, one commissioner, we should be in one district. Now. District 2 obviously is getting bigger and bigger and it is just like too spread, I mean; it's going from Coconut Grove all the way to Morningside. These people have differing needs. These people have different communities, different way of life, and it should be treated differently, uh, I'm going to finish with a suggestion to the commission: if you are going to enforce the two minutes rule, then it would be nice to invest in a timer so when somebody is talking, he knows that we don't have to give too much time. This redistricting thing is extremely important for Miami. Take your time, instead of playing with numbers, ask these people, this

consultant, to play with communities. They should see the different communities in Miami and find the district that will respect the border of these communities and make sense. The rest doesn't make sense to split people because you're going to move 100 people to from this place to another place. In my building, we have 2500 building person and I'm a vice president of a condo, we cannot move people from one side to another side, it has to be done better things.

Commissioner King: Thank you.

Franck Dossa: 1:57.

Commissioner King: I have a timer here so for those of you who weren't aware, I have a timer here. The first bell you hear, you have 30 seconds left to speak, the second bell you hear, your time is up so we are monitoring the time. Thank you. Good afternoon.

Katrina Morris: Good afternoon. Katrina Morris, 4130 Lybyer Avenue, District 2. I'm opposed to the current redistricting plan, it breaks up the traditional neighborhood of Coconut Grove unnecessarily. Furthermore, the public was not given the opportunity to see alternative plans, nor were they given any workshops or a chance to engage in the dialog with the public, staff or officials before the single draft plan was presented to them February 7th. This is a blatant disenfranchisement of the constituents of the city of Miami. After reviewing the commissioners' statements, it is clear that the intent of Commissioners Díaz de la Portilla, Reyes and Carollo appears to be to break up the Coconut Grove voting bloc. They gave the directive to preserve preserve existing neighborhoods when, uh time, but continue to say where feasible when given examples of neighborhoods that should be kept together. They gave Allapattah, Flagami, Wynwood and Overtown as examples as examples of what to break up hypothetically, they were turned over and over to the Grove why? Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla said he wanted to see, "How far De Grandy could go and still defend it in a courtroom." On November 18th,

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla suggested they have one meeting on December 5th and then have a beautiful Christmas and then come back maybe in February he said he wasn't there yet. On December 5th, De Grandy stated that the purpose of the meeting was to get addition on December 5th to get additional directions from the commissioners and had nothing to show them. Raleigh, North Carolina with a population of 464,000 and 5 districts started the process with the same census on November 2nd, offered three options to residents, had at least two public study groups and 4 community meetings regarding the plan, all by February 23rd, 2022. On December 9th, no new criteria were added, but the desire to break up Coconut Grove was reiterated why? Governments, the Declaration of Independence states, derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, thank you and I'm submitting,

Commissioner King: Thank you

Katrina Morris: Sure and I'm submitting Raleigh's –

Commissioner King: Good afternoon, how are you?

John Snyder (Resident): Yes. John Snyder, 3980 Hardie Avenue. I'm representing the South Grove Neighborhood Association, of which I'm the president. We are opposed to this redistricting plan, we think there are better alternatives. I think 2 of them have been presented today, 1 of them even reunites an additional neighborhood, it's very important to have neighborhoods. Ours is one which is diverse, both in terms of racial makeup, ethnic makeup, they even let a German in there like me. Uh and they're also economically, so demographically, ethnically we operate as one neighborhood, we've we've seen that there are better alternatives in addition, the constraints that Mr. De Grandy mentioned, some of these are are artificial some of them shouldn't really impact the redistricting, which we understand needs to be done. So I'd like to have it possible to reconsider some of these things. Like there's nothing sacrosanct about having

5 districts. Most cities of the size of Miami have more representatives than 5 on the governing board. Thank you.

Commissioner King: Thank you, one thing I believe I made it clear at our meetings that this process wouldn't be driven by time or money. Didn't I say that? But you. But. But. But you did not include that I said, okay?

Mr. Hannon: Chair, I'm sorry, I'm not getting these comments on the record.

Unidentified Speaker: [inaudible]

Commissioner King: It's okay. It's. It's. Thank you okay. Thank you okay. Gotcha, he's going to remove you, he's going to remove you. So I just want to reiterate for based on her comments that I did say that this body would not rush this process. We would not be driven because of trying to save money, that we would do our best efforts to make sure that this process was as fair and as baked as it possibly could be. No one, none of us wants this to happen. This is driven because we are required to do so and each commissioner was given the opportunity, we received this presentation just as it was said in the last meeting. Tuesday before close of business and each of each of your representatives – if you make another outburst, he will remove you. Each of your commissioners has the opportunity to share this information with their constituency, as I did with mine. So everybody is aware, we are not trying to hide any information from any of you, and we want your input, hence this meeting and others, and there more meetings to come, I am sure. Sir oh, ma'am. Is it your turn? I'm sorry. Go ahead.

Sue McConnell: My name is Sue McConnell, I'm the president of the Village Center Grove and what I'm going to say is not to disparage anyone or upset anyone. But for ten years, I came to every commission meeting until the pandemic. I know how it's run, to sit here and listen to all these people say how heartfelt they are about this situation and to have one commissioner not sit

in his chair is hurtful. This is why we vote for people, I know Commissioner Reyes is left for 5 minutes I understand that. But to not sit here the whole time bothers me a lot, I mean, this is important to us. Coconut Grove, we're a family, we're a village, we're a fishing village, sailing village. It means a lot to us and I just want to say that we vote for you because you represent us, and that's what we'd like, and you can be in your office, but you can be working, you can be on the phone. You can be driving to the beach we don't know, thank you.

Commissioner King: Thank you. Thank you. Good afternoon.

Adam Asbury: Hi. My name is Adam Asbury, I'm a Grove resident, District 2. I just want to say I'm very happy with where where everything is going, where everything it's been my whole life, I've lived here in Coconut Grove. My great grandfather, my grandfather's from the Grove, of my mom's from the Grove. To come after and changed is the voting in the districts it's it's like taking our identity. It's like changing who we are and that's not just, you know, we were together, why would the commission propose something like this? It would potentially put all these people in this room, too, just to make us come here and literally cry, you know, like this is this is a big deal. This is who we are. The Grove of Coconut Grove. The Grove Heights. When I see you walking in the Grove, I'm so proud to see you what you've done. To see what you do for the water, to see what you do for everything and I wish you weren't like timed out, like they say. But if redirecting or rezoning, I think of this is the same thing if you're going to rezone the Grove, the Grove knew what they would do if anyone tried to rezone anything in Coconut Grove. They would vote in anonymously anonymously to stop it. So I wonder why we have to question this why we have to break this up so that we are not conquered I mean, we don't want to be divided and conquered we want to be one Grove because this is what we have always been since the beginning of the settlement here in the first the first town in Miami. So I'm very sorry I'm worked up, but

thank you for this opportunity to speak and please do the right thing, thank you.

Commissioner King: Thank you, Sir?

Len Sinto: Hi. My name is Len Sinto, I'm at 3091 Bird Avenue, so I'm still in that little wedge. It's been going north, and I've been there for 19 years, so I'm just short of your 20 year designation there. So I have been I was on the board of directors of the Village of Center Grove Neighborhood Association it's who had mentioned for several years. I'm also been actively involved for many years in the King Mango Strut, as I hope many of you know is a really fun and kind of spirited event that we do in Coconut Grove. That some people actually come and yoyo during and then so what I wanted to say about that, in fact, one year I pulled the permits for the parade and I dealt with one commissioner and one commissioner's office. So I hope I wouldn't have to do two or three commissioners' office to put the strut on again after the pandemic. Uh but when we do this about what I want to talk about is that we have a community of really obviously actively involved folks here, and that active involvement creates a spirit, a spirit of unity in Coconut Grove and what do we do with that? We take a key role in in the Coconut Grove Arts Festival and the King Mango Strut right. These events that when you do a Web search, what to do in Miami, it says Coconut Grove Arts Fest, it says King Mango Strut right? And so the folks that are involved in this neighborhood, they do this not just for this neighborhood, but the whole city of Miami benefits from the activity of these folks and it's because of that spirit that we have. So I would just ask you, we also have smaller events, Coconut Hut, Gifford Lane coming up a week from Sunday so a little smaller local Art Fest. Lastly, I just want to say that, you know we have an integrated we're integrated in the neighborhood, we're active in the neighborhood, we identify with the neighborhood we do a lot of things that benefit the city of Miami. So I ask you not to degrade that spirit, especially when there are viable and maybe less intrusive alternatives available.

Commissioner King: Thank you.

Len Sinto: Thank you.

Commissioner King: Ma'am?

Renee Schafer: Yes, Renee Schafer, 2571 Lincoln, resident over 45 years. I wanted to say that you are here and actually we are here in front of us and in front of you because we voted for you and we trusted that you would care about us and for us. We're asking you to evoke that trust we've given you. We know that there is a question, a problem to be solved, and we know that you've got the burden as designated, but we're here to work together. If there is a problem for you, there is a problem for us. We have representatives ready to give other solutions that could preserve many communities, not just ours. But we beg you do not divide Coconut Grove. Do not invade us. Do not make us divisional, we wish to remain one historically and as we are at present, do the right thing for the people and for Coconut Grove. Thank you.

Commissioner King: Thank you. Good afternoon.

Cherie Cole: Hello hi there. My name is Cherie Cole, I live at 2915 Jackson Avenue in the Parisian Village. We have the, just joy of having a little park on our street with a gate so the little ones can't run out. I am so proud to live in Coconut Grove, and I vehemently oppose this redistricting. I think of the Grove sometimes as being called the Groovy Grove, and I can remember walking to Eskill's clogs to buy my clogs, we are proud of the uniqueness of our community. I would ask each of you to very thoughtfully and timefully consider the uniqueness of Coconut Grove and the rich history we have of being one of the oldest communities in Miami. That is a value I am begging you not to take away that rich history and split us up and along with many other people that are here. I would also say to you that we are a diverse community that cares deeply for each other, we do things crossing over neighborhoods, filling a community fridge,

baking birthday cakes, all kinds of things go on quietly in the Grove. That is a neighborhood. These are people that care deeply about each other. It's not just about redistricting. I would ask you, how are some of the people going to get to the polling places with the new plan? I, for one, will take them. They will have their vote. I would just end by saying the Grove is not broken. You don't need to fix us. There are plenty of other things for you to fix in the city of Miami so I would ask you to leave us One Grove. You've got so many other things to fix, we are not broken, thank you.

Commissioner King: Thank you. Good afternoon.

Mickey Mersel: Good afternoon. My name is Mickey Mersel, I live at 2542 Swanson Avenue. You might remember me from two weeks ago, I used to live in Miami Beach. Moved up from Miami Beach to living in the Grove. But I was watching the presentation this morning, I saw a lot of numbers and it reminded me of my job for 40 years and I played with numbers. It was strictly numbers, but behind those numbers were people, and then I look out in the audience and I listen to the people talk and there's Black people, white people, old people, young people, Democrats, Republicans and this is one of the few times in recent years that I've seen people unite. No matter what they are, who they are for a common cause and I know there's a job that has to be done and all I'm asking you to do is look at the people and look at look at the zeal that's coming from these people and me and these people and like the other person said, do the right thing for the people, Thank you.

John Dolson: Hi. John Dolson, I reside at 4205 Lennox Drive, Coconut Grove. Want to address all the commissioners on this. I'm sorry, we don't have all five here because I have heard all of you over and over talk about the importance of a participatory government, the local interference I even heard that on the prayer today from Manolo Royes, Reyes. But I also heard on February 7th some very disturbing things a quote, The people who oppose the split are only about

the minority. I also heard a quote, every neighborhood thinks it's special, but they are not a decision to split Coconut Grove into three districts diminishes our voting power burns us with three commissioners to address collective issues like neighborhood conservation districts, environmental and historic preservation, and even local celebrations like Goombay, which I know that Mr. Reyes would like to bring back. I applaud that. On February 7th, 40 people, over 40 people spoke in opposition in splitting the Grove, nobody supported a split we haven't seen anybody supporting today. They were only the tip of the iceberg. They were not a vocal minority we've been one Grove since 1885 well, we got annexed in 1925. For the last 97 years, we've been protecting our borders vigorously through multiple generations we are a special group. You see that when you drive into the Grove from any direction. You see that when you walk around, see all the quirky restaurants and talk to many of the quirky people that are here, including old quirky people like me we are, in fact, a vocal majority. You five commissioners in all due respect, you are the vocal minority we want you to listen to stand by your policy of leaving decisions to the people who live here we vote and we remember support one Grove, one voice, one district. There are better alternatives available and we appreciate the time for you guys to sit up here in a listen all this I know it takes a lot. Thank you very much.

Commissioner King: Thank you. Good afternoon.

Harry Nixon: Good afternoon. My name is Harry Nixon I uh, excuse me. Prone to motion, like one of the previous speakers and I'm not a public speaker I think I would consider this my first political act. But I've been living and working in the Grove since I came to graduate school here in Miami. My first job was in a big blue building on the corner of Main Highway and Charles Avenue and I've lived on and off and worked on and off in the Grove ever since then. I live I'm the, my address is coconut and center, which sounds like it would be pretty close to the middle of

Coconut Grove uh but I would be redistricted at this point from people two blocks away from me. I work downtown Coconut Grove, I go to church at Plymouth Congregational Church, where I'm very involved I also volunteer at the Christ Food Pantry in the West Grove, and my son goes to a really excellent middle school in the West Grove, and those would be in three different districts. This is my community it's my neighborhood I could walk to all those three places and I just came here to ask you guys to do what you can do to keep us a community. Thank you.

Commissioner King: Thank you. Good afternoon.

Debbie Dolson: My name is Debbie Dolson, 4205 Lennox Drive, Coconut Grove. My family has lived at this address for over 50 years. I support one Grove, one voice, one district, to US 1. I also represent Grove Watch, we have over 1300 members on our Facebook page, all dedicated to preserving our community of Coconut Grove. Over the years, we have heard all of you speak very positively about Coconut Grove, Commissioner Reyes, you have always Goombay Festival to Coconut Grove. Commissioner Carollo, you own property here and understand well what a cohesive community this is. Commissioner King, Coconut Grove shares many of the same issues that you have in your district. Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla has spoken many times of his enjoyment of visiting Coconut Grove, enjoying our restaurants in the special ambiance that we have. And of course, Commissioner Russell, you live here and you have been our steadfast supporter. Please understand that Coconut Grove is special, it is a special neighborhood. Please protect our heritage and diverse culture we have been one Grove since the 1880, 1880. And please help us support are One Grove efforts. There are better alternatives available in this redistricting plan. Thank you.

Commissioner King: Thank you. Good afternoon.

Alejandra Rondon: Good afternoon. My name is Alejandra Rondon and I live at 3309

William Avenue in Coconut Grove. I am a council member on the Coconut Grove Village Council. There are nine of us it is a very diverse Coconut Grove Village Council with people of all ages, professions and ethnicities. I have lived in Coconut Grove only two years and I'm sort of shocked that for being somewhere for two years, I'm willing to sit through 2 hours of public comments because of how much I care about this community and how it reminds me of no other place that I've had the privilege to live at. I was in Doral this morning for a work meeting and someone was telling me about like a legend in Miami, Holmes Braddock, who apparently would say, you know for really tough decisions. 50% of the people are going to hate you and 50% of the people are going to love you so why don't you just do the right thing? And so I really ask everybody here to please consider all options and do the right thing. Thank you.

Commissioner King: Thank you. Good afternoon.

Reynold Martin: Good afternoon Reynold Martin, Coconut Grove, 3325 Percival Avenue. My family has been here since the late 1800s we're from Grand Bahama. And Commissioner, I want to thank you for trying to bring the Goombay back. I've been on the phone day and night talking to people from Bimini, Exuma, Nassau, Grand Bahama, trying to bring the Goombay back in an authentic manner, I appreciate your effort to get that done. But I support one Grove, one district, one representative, and I'm a member of the Coconut Grove Village West Homeowners and Tenants Association and all of us think that one Grove ought to be the order of the day. Thank you.

Commissioner King: Thank you. Good afternoon.

David Winker: Good afternoon, David Winker, I live in the Manolo uh Manolo Reyes, Commissioner Manolo Reyes' District 4, I'm a happy constituent, thank you, my address is 2222 SW 17th Street.

Ms. Méndez: Say that again, please.

David Winker: My address is 2222 SW 17th Street. Um I want to read you a legal concept and the legal concept is cracking. You're going to be hearing more about cracking. It's kind of a weird term, we don't often hear it, doesn't sound like a serious legal term, like habeas corpus or writ of mandamus. But what you're hearing today is a textbook case of cracking. Cracking is defined as in redistricting, the practice of drawing electoral districts that divide the population of a community or constituency across several districts. In doing so, the influence of the community or constituency may be reduced, that's what we've heard today. I can't tell you how much I respect the attorneys that did this. Mr. De Grandy is very good at this, probably the best in the state. Steve Cody is a friend of mine, has been involved in this for years. They do a good job. Commissioners, don't direct them to crack this community, please listen to the community and hear their voice and respect the one Grove. Thank you.

Commissioner King: Thank you. Good afternoon.

Nathan Kurland: Good afternoon Nathan Kurland, 3132 Day Avenue, Coconut Grove, Chairman of Coconut Grove Art Festival Steering Committee and worker on the Gifford Lane Art Festival. Announcer and board member of the King Mango Strut Parade. I don't mention these things to self-aggrandize. It's just that I love my community. A husband came home one day to his wife and said, what would happen if I hit the lottery? The wife said, I'll take half your money and I'll be out of here as quick as I can be. Husband said, fantastic, I hit the lottery, $12, here is six, keep in touch. Commissioners, we've had a lot of very, very eloquent speakers today and what I'd like to remind you is that we are your constituents, whether we're District 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, whatever and the idea of telling you that story about keeping in touch is that hopefully you will keep in touch with us. This is a community that wants to stay a single community. Keep in touch, we are your

constituents, we do not wish to be split up, one Grove. Thank you very much.

Commissioner King: Thank you. Good afternoon.

Luisa: Good afternoon. My name is Luisa, I am a resident of the North Grove. I live in Bay Heights, Natoma Manors, as a Grove, I I'm here to express our opposition to the reassignment of the North Grove's neighborhoods into District 3. We are one community who has been, I'm sorry, we're one community who has been a part of the Grove through our historic right, our neighborhood, which includes the previous home of the Miami Science Museum, has been historically a part of Vizcaya. By cutting us out of District 2, you're essentially cutting us off from our history and sense of community. This proposed redistricting is absurd at best and no different than drawing a line down the center of Vizcaya itself or any particular home. I beg that you, please don't rush this decision and really take our time to investigate and understand the ramifications of these proposed changes. As a previous resident of District 3, I can attest to the huge contrast our neighborhood has to communities in District 3, 4 and 5, and we feel at home as one Grove in District 2. We kindly ask that you please respect the Grove's current boundaries. Take your time to explore other alternatives and explore and please respect the US 1 boundary and keep the North Grove, West Grove, or any other part of the Grove as one Grove. Thank you.

Commissioner King: Thank you. Good afternoon.

Lucian Ferster: Good afternoon.

Commissioner Carollo: By the way, Ma'am, in the last the plan that was presented here today as Commissioner Russell had requested before, Bay Heights is still and is being kept in District 2.

Luisa: What about Natomas —

Commissioner Carollo: So whatever information you were given now is erroneous because

Bay Heights is still in District 2.

Luisa: What about Natoma Manors?

Commissioner Carollo: Natoma Manor is the area basically between the 17th

Luisa: Between Bay Heights and 17 —

Commissioner Carollo: In the beginning of of Bay Heights, that is in District 3.

Luisa: Yeah, we would like to try to keep that within District 2, whether it's North Grove, West Grove or any part of the Grove, we want to keep it as one Grove, when you ask my daughter where she lives, Honey, where do you live? She says – say it.

Luisa's Daughter: The Grove.

Commissioner Carollo: That's real cute.

Luisa: Thank you, and I'd like to keep it that way.

Commissioner Carollo: But, but can you repeat again so I could remember it? The difference that you said you saw in there is between Bay Heights in District 2 and District 3, 4 or 5.

Luisa: So basically, what you're trying to do is cut.

Commissioner Carollo: And I don't know you had said that there is a huge difference.

Luisa: Oh, living in District 3, I lived – I lived all over Miami, I lived in Brickell, I lived everywhere and The Grove, whether it's in North Grove or West Grove, we're one community, it's very familiar. It's a place to raise kids, we want to keep that all of those values all at once.

Commissioner Carollo: Nevertheless, not what you said before. You used the phrase I'm saying and the big difference from Bay Heights to those other districts.

Luisa: There is a big difference. There are also other districts have a higher density, we don't have that density, we want to try to keep our community one, whether it's our best friend

lives in the Natoma Manors. It's one street over, it's four houses down, I don't want it to be a different neighborhood, I don't want it to be a different district, we ask that you try to keep the Grove entirely one long sliver, as opposed to chopping it up into whatever may be necessary.

Commissioner Carollo: Thank you. Good afternoon.

Lucian Ferster: Good afternoon, I want to thank you, Commissioners, for respectfully and patiently listening to all of this I don't want to be redundant. You've certainly gotten the message. Coconut Grove resists adamantly being split up and I don't have to repeat that. I live on Crawford Avenue in the South Grove, I've lived there since 1983. What I want to do is say this I certainly agree and I think everyone that has spoken agrees there have to be transitions for districts. However, what we don't understand, and I personally don't understand, is a watertight reason why Coconut Grove has to be split up. If this commission could say the Coconut Grove has to be split up for certain legal or social city business reasons that are watertight and understandable, I think that would make some sense. But I'm not hearing it. I'm not hearing it, what is said is diffuse, confusing, and frankly, I think this has to be rethought, I think there's a way around this. You folks can do it we're asking you to do it. Thank you very much.

Commissioner King: Thank you.

Mr. Hannon: Chair I'm sorry if I get the speaker's name?

Commissioner King: Sir?

Lucian Ferster: [inaudible]

Commissioner King: I'm sorry. Could you say your name in the mic for the clerk?

Lucian Ferster: L-U-C-I-A-N-F-E-R-S-T-E-R, okay?

Mr. Hannon: Thank you, sure.

Commissioner King: Thank you. Good afternoon?

Julian Roca: Thank you. My name is Julian Roca, 2921 SW 30th Court. I am in between Bird and US 1, so strongly that an area that will be redistricted uh you. I have two daughters, eight and five. They go to the public school system. They go to Coconut Grove Elementary. Most of our friends live on all of the streets that were mentioned here today, Bay, Indiana, Ohio, Jackson, Center, Fro, Swanson. We walk through each other's houses every Friday. We go to people's garages and we talk about the issues that our district has. And we also talk about the solutions that we propose. Moving ahead and looking at this proposal, I feel that some of our community is sort of breaking apart and we're only a couple blocks away from each other. I want my two daughters to grow up in this place that I consider to be magic. If you haven't lived here, you wouldn't know. It is magic. I want my daughters to live in one Grove. Thank you.

Commissioner King: Thank you. Good afternoon.

John Stovall: Good afternoon. My name is John Stovall of 2230 Lincoln Avenue, I've been here for 40 years. I certainly believe in one Grove. Please keep it. I concede the rest of my time for Mel.

Commissioner King: Didn't you already speak, sir?

Mel Meinhardt: He says, he's giving me his —

Commissioner King: Oh, he's giving you okay, go ahead.

Mel Meinhardt: Thank you. My name is Mel Meinhardt, I'm actually the organizer of One Grove and the reason that many of the folks who came here came. We have learned a lot. The thing I love about Miami and Coconut Grove is there's so much to learn, so many things that can be done and so much creativity that can be done. The thing I learned today that was most surprising is that Commissioner Carollo was involved in the creation of the representation of Coconut Grove as a district in District 2 so many, many years just before I got here, sir, I'm told that, is that

correct?

Commissioner Carollo: Let me be very clear to you, I was the author of creating districts in the city so that we would have a balanced representation.

Mel Meinhardt: And I would like to thank you publicly for being at the forefront of creating the representation system in the city of Miami. I appreciate very much greatly. It's clear that the baby you hatched or the baby you gave birth to more than 20 years ago has reached a point in which the people are passionate and care about the representation. And for that, sir, I admire you. I thank you for your foresight and I also, sir, ask you and – with the wisdom that I hope you'll show, the wisdom not to cut your baby.

Commissioner Carollo: No.

Mel Meinhardt: And let us go and let us keep going. Thank you very much, Commissioner Carollo.

Commissioner Carollo: I appreciate that, but if you think you're going to get up here and try to somehow in your mind paint me into a corner by being polite, you're not going to accomplish that uh and let me —

Mel Meinhardt: No sir, I'm learning every day.

Commissioner Carollo: But let me be as clear as I can. When I did that, I was mayor of the city. We had had an election that someone that looked like her [pointing to Commissioner King] was no longer here. You had four Hispanic commissioners and you had my dear friend J.L. Plummer, that Coconut Grove uh – after serving so many years decided that they don't want him when we went to districts. So Plummer was the only non-Hispanic in the commission and if we would've had another election, and Plummer would not have ran, you probably would have had five Hispanics on the commission. Just like now, if it would be a citywide vote, you would have

five Hispanics up here. So I put my neck on the line and I said, no, I'm not going to wait for a couple more elections and not have an African American in this commission, because that's what it would've required. Just because you don't have a representation from a certain minority group automatically you don't get to go to court and you get that. You have to show that it's a pattern, not necessarily that the guy that they voted out is someone that people didn't want, and you can't do that in one election. So I went out knowing the pluses and frankly, all the negatives the districts bring and ask for the residents of Miami to vote for districts and for the mayor to be an executive mayor like it is today, and I was the first executive mayor of the city of Miami. And that's how the district came. We, yes, gerrymandered District 2, so that someone that would be of an Anglo background, not Hispanic, would be elected. And that's why District 2 crossed into – across the highway, and a big chunk of a Hispanic district was put into District 2 because we had to balance the population within the five districts. In order to accommodate that and to make sure that there were enough African Americans in District 5 to elect an African American from District 5, we gerrymandered and broke up numerous neighborhoods into the other three – in the other three districts, and particularly District 3 and District 4. And that's how we came about today. And we've had since then a couple of more revisions, I think Mr. De Grandy has been the guy who's been doing it all these years so, I mean, we haven't gone and try to pick anybody else to put something different or hoodwink people. We kept the same guy that we've had, so throughout the different revisions since then, uh we've had to cut into other areas. Originally District 2 went all the way to the end of the city of Miami past Biscayne Boulevard to 86th Street. That had to be changed in the prior revision because of the growth that came, other areas had to be changed and this is why we have the dilemma that we are discussing today.

Mel Meinhardt: Thank you sir.

Commissioner Carollo: But thank you for your words and your input.

Commissioner King: Thank you Thank you. ma'am. Good afternoon.

Joyce Nelson: Hi I haven't got to see you in person yet. This first time. Joyce Nelson, 2535 Inagua Avenue, I moved to the Grove in 1974, so I have seen it all, everything so everybody is been up on the dais.

Joe Carollo: Hi Joyce, remember me?

Joyce Nelson: Yes — and I have traveled the world I've been everywhere and I'm very fortunate to have done that I'm glad I did it before I was in this condition because now I can't. But I've been everywhere except Australia and New Zealand and there's nowhere else I want to live. I could have moved to California. You know, New York, Louisiana is the only place I want to live now is in South Africa on safari. That's my favorite. But this is I don't I love coming home to the Grove and and I'm not troubled by anything. It's a great neighborhood It always has been and I met all these wonderful people as a community activist for 30 years, trying to preserve the Grove and we're still doing it. We're not we're not going to give up, so it's just ridiculous to think that you would divide it up we've been together for almost 200 years and we want to remain that way. Thank you.

Commissioner King: Thank you. Good afternoon.

James Torres: Good afternoon. James Torres, president of DNA, District 2, Downtown Miami. Kind of swallowing my words here because there's a lot of emotion in the room, and I understand that. But at the end of the day, the redistricting is a draft that we're talking about, and that's kind of been lost in translation today. And when the DNA got the information, they call me and they go, James, don't jump out of your 25th floor window because District 5 is going to be right at your doorstep on 2nd Street I said, that's great because I remember the time, the time that

I met you I said, I look forward to working with you. So that's going to kind of happen and that's the reality, so we can't change everything because we understand that the population is what's demanding this drive. I know that the Grovites, quote unquote, are passionate about their neighborhood, we understand that. Downtown is passionate about their neighborhood. So what we're asking is the key word today should be this is a draft. This this is an exercise. So we kindly ask all the commissioners, because District 2 has relationships with the Bayfront Trust Commission, with the DDA, Manolo Reyes and of course, our commissioner Ken Russell. Is it complicated at times? Yes, but we work through it. That's the calm it's kind of funny that we're meeting again and we're moving forward so please kindly look at all viable options that are available in this draft scenario that you have. Thank you.

Commissioner Carollo: Let me ask you something.

Commissioner King: Thank you.

Commissioner Carollo: James, I may ask the Chair first.

James Torres: Yes, sir.

Commissioner Carollo: Have you found that by having to work with more commissioners, in, in a sense, is given, uh Downtown uh, uh a plus versus a disadvantage?

James Torres: I would tell you it's a plus because it creates diversity It also allows us to know what other things are happening in certain districts. So it's not a negative, but sometimes it can be complicated because we can't reach certain things. That's the good and the bad. But at the end of the day, it's something that we can't control. But we can give you input and that's how come I'm using the keyword today as a draft that I hope you guys really look at every viable option that's available.

Commissioner Carollo: Do you like peacocks?

James Torres: Not on my car, but I think they are great.

Commissioner Carollo: And I'm just wondering so I'm going to talk about peacocks now I want to preserve a peacocks save the peacocks.

James Torres: Save the peacock.

Commissioner Carollo: I'm getting concerned that the more I drive through Coconut Grove, they're disappearing everywhere and it's not the Coconut Grove, the historical Coconut Grove that I remember.

James Torres: Well, downtown has the roosters, so well, you know, I'm just pointing that out.

Commissioner Carollo: Yeah, but you might get some peacocks, too.

James Torres: Thank you.

Commissioner Carollo: Yeah, but you might get some peacocks, you know.

James Torres: So, I appreciate it so, please, if we can use the word, this is a draft that everyone knows that we all have to work together.

Commissioner King: Thank you.

James Torres: Thank you for your time, thank you.

Commissioner King: Thank you. Thank you, ma'am. Good afternoon.

Melissa Meyer: Good afternoon. Melissa Meyer, Village West homeowner and 31-year Grove resident, AIA associate, architectural designer and LEED AP building design and construction and adjunct professor of architecture at Miami-Dade College. Your dividing, reconfiguring, shuffling and manipulation of Miami's first and most historically and culturally significant neighborhood is analogous to a group of narrow minded focused teenage boys attempting to divide a Casola's meat lover's pizza. Not since the annexation of Coconut Grove

into the city of Miami in 1925 has our village been under such an egregious threat of a dilution of our cohesive village identity that would burden our residents and civic organizations with triple meetings with multiple commissioners on critical village wide initiatives that our residents are historically unified on. Effectively crippling our undivided voice. Isn't that the real intention behind this disrespectful gerrymandering?

Commissioner King: Thank you.

Melissa Meyer: That's a question for you.

Commissioner King: Thank you,

Commissioner Carollo: Would you like me to answer you?

Commissioner King: No.

Commissioner Carollo: I'd be happy to answer you.

Commissioner King: No

Melissa Meyer: Commissioner King: No yes, please that's a question for you —

Commissioner King: No, no, no. We, is there anyone else here that would like to speak on public comments? Anyone else would like to speak on public comments? Seeing none. The public comment period is now closed and we are going to take a break.

Commissioner Carollo: Thank you

Commissioner King: We will return at 3:30.

Commissioner Carollo: Thank you.

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Meeting Transcript 4B

Miami City Commission
February 25, 2022
Afternoon Session

Transcript of excerpt of video recording available at:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DYGpJfW1UJs

Transcript 4B - Miami City Commission - Feb. 25, 2022 - Afternoon Session

Mr. De Grandy: I need to address and clarify a couple of issues that were made. First of all, the gentleman representing the ACLU talked about packing District 5.

Commissioner Christine King: Cracking, I wrote that down.

Mr. De Grandy: No, no, the first one was packing, and I'll get to cracking in a minute.

Commissioner King: Okay.

Mr. De Grandy: It was hard for me to understand that, and especially from a representative of the ACLU, for the following reason. What they're basically saying is I put too many Black folks into District 5. Now, if they cited, for example, the registration data and to say, well look, Black representation in the last election was 55%, and you're just looking at total population, which I got to 52%, and voting age, which I got to 50.3. Well, but the issue is, I'm not looking at creating a plan that will perform for the Black community just in the next election, I'm trying to create a plan that performs for the community for a decade. And I know that this community is subject to some degree of gentrification. And so, to me, the most important thing is to put, you know, the district in a position that complies with the Voting Rights Act.

Now, let me give you an example of real packing so that you understand what the real concept means which is not what was described today. And I'll give you an exa— a real world example when I was in the Legislature and I was suing my own Legislature for violations of the Voting Rights Act. It took Hialeah, the most Hispanic city in the state of Florida, placed it in one district okay? And that district was overwhelmingly Hispanic, and will elect a person of that community's choice. But if you took Hialeah, broke it into two, you could create two Hispanic-majority districts with that population. And so, when you put all of it into one, that's packing, and so for packing to be even a consideration, you have to show that you have enough excess population that you could've created a different district. And with 50.3% Black population, I can't

draw anything else but one African American district, so packing doesn't apply.

Now let me talk about cracking. Cracking is when you intentionally divide a cohesive and compact minority community so as to defeat the ability of that minority community to form a majority in a single member district. Now I'll use that same example of Hialeah, if I break Hialeah into four and put those populations into four separate districts, none of those districts has a majority Hispanic population, none of them have, in that community, an equal opportunity to elect a candidate of choice. That's cracking. Cracking in this case, with all due respect, in District 2 is simply inapplicable because District 2 —

Commissioner Joe Carollo: Not protected.

Mr. De Grandy: Is not the first district in terms of Black percentage, it's not even the second, the second is District 1. It is the third at 7.5% Black population and so there is no way humanly possible that you could put that population anywhere based on our geography to create an African American district. So, cracking also does not apply and and and in that I wanted to just give you same some data. Of the 1,597 residents we moved from D2, only 7% are African American. So, we actually moved more Black citizens in the movement we did north of US 1 into D4 than in the movement we did south of US 1 in the into D4.

And I'll finally say this, you know, I saw two alternate plans presented. The difference between those plans and our plans is that our plan is based on the directives that you gave us and so the alternate proposals, for example, they put up some criteria, had different criteria from what you gave me. Now, that does not mean that those plans aren't perfectly legally acceptable and as a matter of fact I have told you in previous hearings there are thousands of ways to draw a constitutionally compliant plan. The difference between those plans and the plan that we presented was what was the criteria employed. And with that Madam Chair, I'm happy to answer any

questions.

Commissioner King: Thank you, how I'm going to conduct the remainder of this meeting is that I'm going to go to my Vice Chair and then I'm going to go in order of the districts, from 1, 2, 3 and I'm gonna ask that we keep our comments, our first round of comments to no more than 15 minutes. As it's a Friday — great okay.

Commissioner Carollo: Look, what I'm most amazed at is that when we created districts from the get-go, and then the redistricting that has been done each decade, every 10 years, we have purposely divided neighborhoods in the other districts to try to keep District 2 into a district that a non-Hispanic would be elected. And that's why Coconut Grove was kept together. In fact, from the beginning, a big chunk across US 1 was given to Coconut Grove because there would not have been enough population to balance it out otherwise in District 2. Nobody objected to that at the time, nobody objected to numerous neighborhoods in the city of Miami in having been divided.

Like someone send me recently on Silver Bluff some some information and the history of it which was interesting, this is from an old newspaper article I believe is a short history of Silver Bluff platted in 1941 incorporated in 1920 — excuse me platted in 1911 and incorporated in 1921 the town of Silver Bluff. Was independent for a short period of time, it was one of several municipalities that was annexed by the city of Miami in 1925. Nestled between Miami's original southern boundary and the town of Coconut Grove. Silver Bluff is named for the bluff located along the eastern edge of the quarter that appears silver when touched by morning light. And Silver Bluff is one of those communities that was split in half to be able to create a District 2 that would elect someone like Mr. Russell —

Commissioner Ken Russell: Japanese American.

Commissioner Carollo: I didn't hear — well you didn't quite mention the Oriental part

when you were running, only the yo-yo at the time. But I'll leave it at that. It was the — after you got elected that I guess it was more convenient, the — but Silver Bluff, Shenandoah, Little Havana, I mean Little Havana has really been kept major, Little Havana goes to 37th Avenue, so from 27th to 37th Avenue, huge area of Little Havana was cut up. You got Flagami that not originally, but then when growth came in, Flagami was then cut in the second round I think after districts were originally created. Down the middle. You got other neighborhoods within District 4, others within District 1. Some in District 5. So the arguments that I've heard here today just don't hold any water. As this city grows in population, we have to make adjustments and the adjustments have to be made in — in the best way to try to keep all five of these districts in proportion to our population for the reasons that we went into districts. You know the Coconut Grove even has what no other community in Miami has, a village council. Do you have any councils in any of your neighborhoods, Commissioner Díaz?

Commissioner Alex Díaz de la Portilla: No, I don't.

Commissioner Carollo: Commissioner King, do you have any councils there, Commissioner Reyes? I have none in in District 3. But Coconut Grove even has that, that this commission here, commissions past, have have given them. So look, I — I only need from you, for you to answer one question to me. In — in your honest, best opinion, and you've been the guy that really has been the — the real godfather in creating districts, because you've been putting them together for us, very successfully each time that we've done it. Do you feel that this is a plan that would withstand any test in court?

Mr. De Grandy: Yes, sir, I am confident that it meets the requirements of 14th Amendment and I am confident it meets the requirements of the Voting Rights Act.

Commissioner Carollo: Well, then to me that's all that I need to hear. We have held, unless

my recollection faults me, three public hearings on this on this dais already —

Mr. De Grandy: This is the fourth.

Commissioner Carollo: We're each gonna have a fourth one in each of our individual districts and then we agreed that March 11, we would have the final one. And, I mean, five meetings. Is that sufficient for any federal test?

Mr. De Grandy: Commissioner, there is no constitutional or statutory requirement to have public meetings in redistricting, it is optional.

Commissioner Carollo: Well, five, I think in any one's mind, over a period of several months, is a pretty sufficient amount of time. Now, I understand what — what I'm hearing, I understand that people that came in here today, they want to have more hearings and more hearings. And what I've learned being up here a few years is that when you hear people trying to tell you that they wanna have more hearings and more hearings. It's because they don't feel that they had the votes to accomplish what they want and they wanna accomplish by delaying it because through delaying it they've accomplished in fact what they want, not to get a vote done. And you know, out of the people that were here today, there were only 10 people that spoke that were not from Coconut Grove. 6 out of those 10 were from other parts of District 2, one was from Edgewater, one was from Morningside, one from Downtown, three from Brickell. There was one from District 5 that was very confused because they thought that the West Grove was being divided somehow and that we were diluting the Black population from District 5. There was one, excuse me, two from Commissioner Reyes' district but I don't know I should count one of them, because that was Mr. Winker and he's, you know, an attorney looking for business. So, I won't be surprised if he'll be one of the ones that will be suing the city again. Then there was one from my district and this gentleman lived, according to what he said, right in the area that is called West Brickell

that is stripped, the two blocks, that parts of Brickell Avenue were put into District 3, but these were parts that had not been developed. Throughout the years, some of those blocks now are starting to be developed, and his complaint was that he wanted all of Brickell to be together and that that part should be with Brickell. And you know what, he probably had a really good point, the best that I've heard, and that's exactly the reason why you did not expand more, like Commissioner Russell wanted to, into Brickell, because it's got nothing to do — if there's a section that's got nothing to do with the rest of District 3, it's when you go into Brickell. Totally different in your demographics, any which way you wanna look at it. So, we come back to the original plan you gave us, the original plan I think you had 6,000+ people from the Grove that were gonna be moved into either District 4 or District 3. And you did, I think, a fabulous job in in bringing that down to even less —

Mr. De Grandy: Less than 3,000.

Commissioner Carollo: Yeah, now it's a less than half that.

Mr. De Grandy: Correct.

Commissioner Carollo: It's right around 3,000 correct?

Mr. De Grandy: 2,900 and change.

Commissioner Carollo: 2,900 and change, it's right under 3,000. And you kept, as we talked about here in doing, the West Grove intact, because that's really a very small community, we're not talking about a large community, so I can understand a very small community like that, you divide it, it has more of an impact on it than larger communities that had been divided. And you listened to Commissioner Russell and took Bay Heights out of it. As far as I'm concerned, you can put Bay Heights back on, in fact you could take it all the way down to Simpson Park if you like. I've got no problems with it, but that means you're gonna have to put some additional

people from the Grove into another district. I don't know if Bay Heights is really considered the Grove or not anymore. But I'm not gonna get into that here. So, I — I think that you tried to accommodate, as much as you could, everything you heard from us here, and what you heard from the public. That we have to go deeper into District 2, well, when before this, District 2 had a 116,742 people, and the other districts 1 had almost 81,000, mine has over 79,000. District 4 had almost 82,000 and District 5 had slightly over 83,000. The thumb that really stuck out there was District 2. And you brought that down by 23,442 votes and you're leaving them at 93,300. If you want to even it out more, I'll take another chunk, I'll take Bay Heights and I'll go all the way to Central Park, I got no problem Commissioner, and I'm sure Commissioner Reyes wouldn't have any problem in bringing it down more, maybe even going across and taking the whole North Grove out, and you know, it'd still be fairly balanced. But his plan was taking into account what he heard from the public as much as he could and what he heard from you. So, from over 6,000, it's down to 3,000 and we — we can't go anywhere else, even if we would want to go into District 3 in your plan. Going to West Brickell, which is really Brickell, it just doesn't have Brickell Avenue, the name and the road, then what happens to Reyes? Well Reyes is gonna have to come take more from me or more from Díaz de la Portilla and that's a domino effect that you have, that will then affect everyone, including District 5. And that's why we can't do that. But anyway, I'm ready to vote on this, but that's my opinion.

Commissioner King: Thank you. Commissioner?

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Thank you, Madam Chair. I'm also ready to vote. Number one I want to commend you, Mr. De Grandy, Mr. Cody for the work that you've have done. Your first plan had a few holes in it. Your revised plan looks really good — has one — for lack of better term, "hole" — I think that you're overpopulating District 2. And I believe that four

years from now, maybe six years from now, we're gonna have the same problem before we can get to redistricting again. So, we'll have a district that's represented by a commissioner with many more people, for example, right now in District 2 we have 93,000 and in District 5 we have 83,000. It's a 10,000-vote difference, 10,000 vote population difference and that concerns me.

Commissioner Carollo: It's less than 7,000.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Well it's 83 to 93 according to you.

Commissioner Carollo: No, no it's District 5 will be now 86,500.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: 86. Okay.

Commissioner Carollo: 86,578.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: It's still a concerning number, right? I think in an attempt, and I think a noble attempt, to make sure that you respected as much as you could of the integrity of the Grove, as they call it, as the Grove calls it, you restored 40% of what you had taken out of the first plan I think—

Mr. De Grandy: Over 50%.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Over 50, even worse. Over 50%. I agree with Commissioner Carollo, that we probably should have gone more into the Grove because that's the only place to go. Right? I mean I'm in the middle, District 1's in the middle, you have 3 and 4. You can only go south. But somehow, Grove residents feel they're not part of Miami. That no one — no other commissioner can represent them, for whatever reason, you guys got to explain to us in some appropriate time why you feel that a Commissioner Carollo or a Commissioner Reyes or a Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla cannot adequately represent you. If I were a Grove resident, I would love to have three commissioners representing me. I have three people fighting for me. My God, can you imagine that? Three out of five will be fighting for you instead of one out of five but

that's just math, maybe you guys are not understanding how the math works with a five body, a five-commissioner body. To me, I think the work that you've done is commendable, it's fantastic, I think it hits it. I'm a little bit concerned about the overpopulation of 2, but I, like Commissioner Carollo, I'm ready to vote, and I'm also ready Madam Chair, when you are ready, to make the motion to move this plan forward as a final plan, the City of Miami Commission redistricting and put this behind us [indistinct] work, whenever you're ready, Madam Chair.

Commissioner King: Thank you. Commissioner Russell?

Commissioner Ken Russell: Thank you very much. I'm not quite ready to vote, I have some questions for Mr. De Grandy. And you know in the last — in the last meeting, I made a motion that failed for a second where I asked for us not to break up the Grove. And I really thought about that later and I realized that that was the right — that was the right vote. And as people came to me and what you heard the passion today, my response to them is, as I've spoken to people individually is, we are not entitled to stay together. There is no right of the Grove to stay cohesive. It is the wish, you can see the passion, you can see the interest, and you can see a cohesive voter block here, you can see a group that is definitely governed by a different set of rules for tree preservation, historic preservation, development, setbacks, all the Grove does have these special set of rules that has come about because of their voter bloc cohesion. But there is no right to it. So, when I didn't get a second, and in the next vote said, if you have to go into the Grove, I understand that. And so what I've been telling people is, if we have to, we must accept that the Grove would be split up. If there is no way to legally equalize the districts without going into the Grove, we should accept that gracefully as residents of the City of Miami. I would like to ask you some questions, Mr. De Grandy, because I've tried to cobble together some of the ideas and to see if there is a way to meet —

Mr. De Grandy: Yes, sir.

Commissioner Russell: The interests of the Grove and still be legally compliant without upsetting the other equilibriums and without diminishing anything from District 5. And so, just a couple of questions if you could all bear with me? What is the total number goal to shed from District 2 to get to full equilibrium where District 2 is not in any overage, what would be 0%? How many would you need to get rid —

Mr. De Grandy: I figure each percentage is 884 roughly. Now 5 times 884 — about 40 — 4,800.

Commissioner Russell: Would you rather speak in percentage, is that the way —

Mr. De Grandy: Either way, you're looking at about 4,800 residents — I think it was 4,832, but you know I'm 63 years old so sometimes I forget some numbers but —

Commissioner Russell: No, I — you might be misunderstanding me. What is the total number that your goal was to reduce District 2 by?

Mr. De Grandy: To get to get you from where you are?

Commissioner Ken Russell: Yes.

Mr. De Grandy: At 5.46 back to 0 it would be about 4,800 and change that I would have to shed.

Commissioner Russell: I'm not understanding because even just in the Golden Pines area we're taking 10,000 out, right?

Mr. De Grandy: Oh you're talking about the existing District 2?

Commissioner Carollo: It's 27,000.

Mr. De Grandy: I'm sorry.

Commissioner Russell: Yes, that's the number I'm trying to get to.

Mr. De Grandy: The existing District 2 is a little north of 28,000.

Commissioner Carollo: Yeah.

Commissioner Russell: 28,000.

Mr. De Grandy: I thought you were talking — I'm sorry, you were talking about this plan.

Commissioner Russell: No no no I was I was from where we are current status quo.

Mr. De Grandy: Yes sir.

Commissioner Russell: 28,000 would — would come down. So, I've got a draft map here and I don't know if the camera can pick it up for our residents to see it at home, is that possible? Because I can move it if not.

Mr. De Grandy: Or you can move it here or forward if you want.

Commissioner Russell: Whatever works best. Can the camera pick that up, is that visible? Are the lines visible? I know you know it, Mr. De Grandy, because I showed it to you. So, basically there's three sections being given to three different districts. There's a section here in Golden Pines north of US 1 given to District 4, there's a section here on South Miami Avenue being given to District 3, and then there's a section of Downtown — above the river — Downtown, Morningside — not not Morningside — Downtown, Midtown, and Edgewater being given to District 5. Can you tell me how many — more or less — residents would be coming out of District 2 and going to District 4 in this section above US 1?

Mr. De Grandy: If memory serves, 10,498.

Commissioner Russell: Let me write down. 10,000, just 10,500 for round number's sake.

Mr. De Grandy: Yeah.

Commissioner Russell: Yeah roughly.

Mr. De Grandy: Roughly.

Commissioner Russell: And then for District 3, if we were to say from the river down to the Rickenbacker Causeway or down to 32nd, what is about that number?

Mr. De Grandy: If it's down to 32nd, which was the, the one that you asked me to calculate, you're looking at 7,068 individuals.

Commissioner Russell: 7,068, I'll just put 7,000 for a round number's sake, to District 3. And then north of the river, I matched your draft exactly.

Mr. De Grandy: Correct.

Commissioner Russell: And and so what would the number be that would come out of District 2 into District 5?

Mr. De Grandy: That was roughly also 10,500.

Commissioner Russell: 10,500. So, that gives 28,000 on the nose. If I were to add 10,500, 7,000 plus 10,500, I believe my math gets me to 28,000 exactly. Is that?

Mr. De Grandy: I, — again, as I told you this morning, you know because of when I got it, I didn't have the.

Commissioner Russell: I know it's not exact.

Mr. De Grandy: The, yeah, I didn't have the luxury of being able to go into the map and give you an exact, however, quick and dirty, your deviation will come down to less than 1%.

Commissioner Russell: 1% above or below.

Mr. De Grandy: Below.

Commissioner Russell: Below, so I would actually go.

Mr. De Grandy: No, excuse me, excuse me, you would be, let me see, hold on, .94 below.

Commissioner Russell: Right so just about 1% below. So, if that were the case, if I — if I, instead of cutting off at 32nd, let's say I cut off at Rickenbacker instead, so that, even that section

of the Grove would have stayed in. It would be right around 0%. Where, what is the current in your draft? You have an overage in District 2, still, of?

Mr. De Grandy: 5.46.

Commissioner Russell: 5.46. So, the ju- the — the concerns of future growth in District 2, brought up by Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla, perhaps could be allayed by going all the way to a 0 to where I'm — District 2 is not the most populous in — in the city. So, if we were to do that, obviously it wouldn't — it wouldn't damage any of the vulnerable voter population in District 5. What would it do to District 3 and District 4?

Mr. De Grandy: To District 3, hang on one second, well District 4 is at negative 2%, you'll be taking out an additional 1.8, so it would be roughly 3.8% under.

Commissioner Russell: District 4?

Mr. De Grandy: District 4.

Commissioner Russell: Right, and I anticipate a lot of growth, based on RTZ at 37th and 47th but that's nothing we can consider concretely. We would be a little bit under. And District 4. I'm sorry District, District 3.

Mr. De Grandy: District 3 is currently at .92 under. You would be taking out an additional 1.57 and so that would put it at roughly negative 2.5. If you were then to add that entire area that you wanted to add, that would bring that district up to a positive 5.4.

Commissioner Russell: Got it. And there is already a section of West Brickell in District 3. Everything east of I-95. I don't, I don't know if the neighborhood is named officially, but there's a section between District 2 and I-95 that already belongs in District 3, correct. In your current draft, the latest draft that you've proffered, how many African Americans are removed from the Grove or from District 2 in that triangle, do you have a number?

Mr. De Grandy: From, from the north of US 1, the Douglas Park area, I believe.

Commissioner Russell: No, in in —

Mr. De Grandy: Well, I'm trying to tell you all of them.

Commissioner Russell: In your current draft. In your current draft it already gives that away but go ahead, I don't mean to interrupt, go ahead.

Mr. De Grandy: In the current draft, you have, you have, okay and, if you're looking at south of US 1, in the current draft, you have, in the movement that goes into D4, you have 114. And in the movement that goes into D3, you have 38.

Commissioner Russell: Got it.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: And what's the total? African Americans in the city, in that area?

Mr. De Grandy: Two, 114 plus 38. How good at you at math? 114 plus 38.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: No, no, how many additional people go into District 2. 114 go into District 4, 38 go into District 3.

Mr. De Grandy: Right.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: How many remain in District 2, African Americans.

Mr. De Grandy: Oh, in District 2 it's still 7.5% African Americans.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: No, numbers. 338?

Mr. De Grandy: Its 5,000 and uh —

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: No, in that area. In the West Grove.

Mr. De Grandy: Oh, that I don't have the data.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: You gave the number the other day, didn't you?

Commissioner King: 492.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: 492. I'm sorry yes, that's the number. So 114.

Mr. De Grandy: [indistinct]

Commissioner Russell: Chair, chair, Mr. De Grandy I do need your comments on the mic.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: I'm sorry to interrupt but I just wanna.

Commissioner King: Mr. De Grandy.

Commissioner Russell: No, I want to know as well.

Mr. De Grandy: The number of the Black population of The Grove in the city of Miami is 2,647.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: No, that's total. How many of those are African American, how many are Hispanic, how many are Anglo. Of those 2,500 you said right now.

Mr. De Grandy: No, no, no let me make sure I understand. You asked me how many African Americans in The Grove.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: In District 2 in the West Grove.

Mr. De Grandy: I have the figure for the entire Grove, I don't have the figure for the West Grove.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: My understanding Madam Chair, was only, he gave us the breakdown of the West Grove that were 2,500 plus whites, 19,00 Hispanics and 492 —

Commissioner King: 492 —

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: African Americans —

Commissioner King: Is what I remember but let's Commissioner Russell finish.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: I'm sorry —

Commissioner Russell: No, this is fair, these are the exact questions I have as well.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: We're working together on the same thing and we're

doing it publicly, right. It happens every once in a while.

Commissioner King: I see.

Mr. De Grandy: I think, Commissioner, you may have been referring to the number, the demographics, of the original that we moved from D2 to D4.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Correct.

Mr. De Grandy: Which was 5,071 people. And of those, I had given you ethnic breakdowns, but I do not recall giving you ethnic breakdowns just for the West Grove, it was for the total Grove, correct? Yeah.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: So, you have no breakdown, the West Grove — if I may Madam Chair, if I may — the West Grove today as you define it, what are the boundaries of the West Grove as you define it in your analysis?

Mr. De Grandy: We actually did not define it, we looked at the entire Grove. Perhaps Commissioner Russell can give you a definition of where West Grove is.

Commissioner Russell: The definition of the West Grove really is well, the, the NCD plus, if you take McDonald, I don't have the number. So, I could give you the boundary. But really, from McDonald, from US 1 down McDonald and Grand, I'm sorry, and even below Grand to Franklin, west. So, Franklin at the southern border, US 1 at the northern border, McDonald on the eastern border and —

Commissioner King: Commissioner Russell.

Commissioner Russell. Brooker on the western border. That's the traditional definition of the West Grove. My question is in the triangle from Bird Avenue to 27th and US 1. That triangle. US 1, 27th, Bird Avenue. How many African Americans are in that triangle?

Mr. De Grandy: 114.

Commissioner Russell: That's what I thought you said, okay. And potentially that's a quarter of the 492 that we all recall hearing from —

Mr. De Grandy: Right. In the first iteration it was 497 when we went down to Day Avenue.

Commissioner Russell: So, it's, it's — it doesn't seem like a lot of people but when you put it into percentage of the final remaining group of African Americans that are there, and boy are they fighting to stay there. They want a cohesive voice. In my draft, how many African Americans would be removed from the Grove?

Mr. De Grandy: From — if you define the Grove as south of —

Commissioner Russell: Yes.

Mr. De Grandy: Of 32nd Road, where you made your cut, zero.

Commissioner Russell: Zero. And so I think that's the case I'm trying to make. I, I — I really would like to try to preserve the African American community together as a whole as much as possible south of US 1 and the entire Grove came out to advocate not just for them, for the Grove as a whole. So, my hope in your further analysis, because I'm not ready to vote and I do have community meetings coming up where they are saying, is there a way. I would like to have made the case today that there is a way that not only is legally, you know, it's safe from challenge as you feel yours is now, it won't get challenged where yours currently will get challenged and will drag us out. But not only that. I believe it achieves even better numbers. Because zero African Americans would be removed from the Grove. You would actually bring District 2 down from a 5% above deviation to a flat zero, potentially. And a neighborhood conservation district which is currently NCD3, is currently all within one representative commissioner, would not turn into three commissioners within one. And the definition of NCD, it tends to conserve neighborhoods with a sense of uniqueness of Coconut Grove that is manifest to its historic legacy, architectural variety,

cultural diversity, natural aesthetic, walkable character, access to the water, with a concentration on the canopy and affordable housing. That's from the City of Miami website, NCD3 currently has one commissioner representing it with one overlay for the code, versus three. And it's not about having more representation championing you, it's actually about perhaps having one voice that fights for one version of that code where three commissioners may or may not ever agree. But we we get along and we do it. So, I'm not saying neighborhoods can't or shouldn't be broken up. If we can be cohesive, I feel we should make that effort. If we can normalize more to equilibrium, I think we should do that. And if we can keep more of an African American community together, I think we should do that as well. So, I — I would just hope you're able to take that into consideration as you move forward into the community meetings and the final, final draft that we vote on, on March 11. Thank you very much, that's all my comments.

Commissioner King: Thank you. Commissioner Reyes.

Commissioner Manolo Reyes: Okay, I heard what every commissioner had to say, I'm gonna ask you a question and I want you to answer, which is my main concern. My main concern and I hadn't made this perfectly clear, since the time that the districts were created, and I remember very well, because I was part of a group that was headed by Athalie Range, Bill Perry Senior, and Anne Marie Aker from Coconut Grove, I mean from Overtown, that we knew that it was it was necessary and imminent that districts were created. Even J.L. Plummer's seat was in danger, yeah for the next election, and that's why they were created. It was created, and I said in my prayer this morning, that everyone would be represented, and that is my commitment. My commitment is that everyone be represented. According to your — all the movement that you have done of population and the way that will the, the, Afro American district and the so-called Anglo district will stand time. I mean the next ten years, for the next ten years, given the movement of population that we

are going to experience, we — there stand the test of time and we will be able, or the probability of electing an Afro American and an Anglo are that you will — are confident that it is very probable that we, because nothing is sure but death and taxes, but it is very probable that we will — we will continue to have a mixed commission, which is my — my main concern.

Mr. De Grandy: To answer your question commissioner, we have done our level best to ensure that District 5 performs for the African American community and that they will continue throughout the decade to have the ability to elect the candidate of their choice. As to District 2, as I said in my report, District 2 is a competitive district, it actually has a greater percentage of Hispanics than of single-race white individuals, as was self-identified by, in the census. It is my belief that that 48+% will continue to grow. So, it's gonna be very competitive —

Commissioner Reyes: It's competitive but is there still the probability is high?

Mr. De Grandy: Yes.

Commissioner Reyes: Okay that's, that's, I mean as I said beforehand, nothing is. Nothing is sure, you see. And that is my main concern. And I wanna send this message to everybody that is saying, well you are taken this piece of Coconut Grove and it's not Coconut Grove anymore. It is Coconut Grove. You see, I lived, I've been living in Flagami since the end of '69. And when I moved to Flagami, Flagami was, I mean, just a whole neighborhood. With their own kind characteristics, own neighbors and all of that. When it was divided in two different districts, still is Flagami. Still Flagami, my neighbors is still my neighbors that live in Flagami and Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla, as well as myself, we all care for Flagami. And we have projects and we work projects together that is gonna benefit Flagami. Same thing with Shenandoah. My colleague, Commissioner Carollo, he represents part of Shenandoah, so do I. You see, when we were, and I mean deciding to redo the park and the pool which is now under construction and there

is major development there. Every single community meeting, we have Carollo's constituents as well as my constituents come to the community meetings and deciding what we're gonna do in that pool in that park. And they were active participant of what we were gonna do and how we gonna do it and their opinion and their input was taken into consideration, you see. By being, I mean that sliver that are — that are from Coconut Grove, that are, I mean, it is going to assign to me, it's not because I'm asking for it, and I don't want to get a part of Coconut Grove or anything, you see. But I would represent it just as I represent my district, and that sliver is not gonna be geographically transported to the end of Flagami as some people are saying, we are not in Coconut Grove, you are in Coconut Grove. Nobody's moving from Coconut Grove, I heard a gentleman, he said, my daughter goes to Coconut Grove School. Nothing's gonna change. You're gonna still be going there. The only thing that when you have constituent services that you want, do you have any problem, you can come to your commissioner, and that's it. You see, maybe you could get even faster service, that's what you are doing now. I don't know nothing, no pun intended Mr. Russell, but what I'm saying is this, geographically you're gonna be in the same place. Every one of us is very concerned about serving and about doing the best for the district that we represent. So, it's not a transplantation of geographic transportation of where your house is, it's gonna be now in a different area. You're still gonna be in Coconut Grove. There still — we — gonna be Goombay, which I proposed, and I think it's gonna be, and you're gonna be part of it. We're still gonna have the, the, the — just happened — we have the art festival, you see and it's gonna be in Coconut Grove. You gonna still be at a walking probably to Flanigan's, if you live next to it, it's still Coconut Grove. You see, what I'm trying to say it is that just ask all the communities who are divided, because we all agree that we have to preserve a seat that will represent every single community of the city of Miami, so every single neighborhood was divided and we all accepted

it, we all accepted it. And if you want — I mean you have to further divide — further divide Flagami, which is my neighborhood, in order for us — I mean and, give it to somebody else — in order for us to have the composition of the district — I mean of the government of the City of Miami, what every single community is represented, I will accept it. So, this is the only way, according to you, that we can — with all the data and statistics that you have done — that we can preserve those seats now?

Mr. De Grandy: No, sir, as I said there are thousands of ways to do a plan but this plan is based on your criteria.

Commissioner Reyes: And the criteria is to preserve those seats?

Mr. De Grandy: To preserve the core of existing districts and the configuration of population —

Commissioner Reyes: Okay.

Mr. De Grandy: Wherever possible.

Commissioner Reyes: Okay, and I heard people, no gerrymandering! Yes, we are gerrymandering to preserve those seats. And that's it. And if you want to take us to court for it, —

Mr. De Grandy: That that actually wouldn't be called gerrymandering —

Commissioner Reyes: But that's what —

Mr. De Grandy: That's a tradition —

Commissioner Reyes: Just what — just what some of the —

Mr. De Grandy: Yeah.

Commissioner Reyes: Some —

Mr. De Grandy: But that is a traditional redistricting principle.

Commissioner Reyes: Okay.

Mr. De Grandy: That is accepted.

Commissioner Reyes: Okay.

Mr. De Grandy: When drawing —

Commissioner Reyes: Based — based on that principle, I'm ready to vote.

Commissioner King: Thank you.

Commissioner Reyes: I'm ready.

Commissioner King: Well, I've heard the comments from my colleagues, and I echo Commissioner Russell's sentiment. I'm not ready to vote on this. And I would like for you, Mr. De Grandy, to take into consideration what Commissioner Russell has presented. I would also like to see a map of the existing districts and then an overlay of what you are doing and then maybe an overlay of what Commissioner Russell has proposed. We still have time, we have until March 11th is what we all agreed upon to take a look, take another look. Commissioner Russell is having a community meeting next week, you said. I had mine this week but perhaps once you give us that additional information I may have some more questions or some more comments. I want to make sure that our community has significant input in what is happening with the redistricting. So, I'm not ready to make a vote today, I will be ready on March 11th, because I think we have gotten very far in this process, would you agree?

Commissioner Russell: I appreciate it.

Commissioner King: We have gotten pretty far in this process. But I think we need to — at least I would like to look at it one more time, look at what's happening with my district and see if we can be a little more accommodating to Commissioner Russell's district?

Mr. De Grandy: If I may, Madam Chair.

Commissioner King: And I'm not sure, because Commissioner Russell just presented this

with his — his calculations, like would that upset the balance in my district? Would it take me from 52 to less or more?

Mr. De Grandy: Wouldn't impact your district.

Commissioner King: It wouldn't impact my district.

Mr. De Grandy: Commissioner Russell's —

Commissioner King: Okay.

Mr. De Grandy: Proposal wouldn't impact this.

Commissioner King: He has — so what you propose for my district is what Commissioner Russell is proposing.

Mr. De Grandy: That's right.

Commissioner King: But my colleagues they may have some comments about that, but today, I'm not ready to move forward with the vote and I'd like to give Commissioner Russell the opportunity to meet with his constituency and to discuss this and to see where we are. And if there's no further comment, I see Commissioner —

Commissioner Reyes: Hold on a second, I and — I wanna inform you that I'm having a community meeting also.

Commissioner King: Okay.

Commissioner Reyes: And we're having a community meeting, I — I believe that if we vote and it doesn't mean that it will be cast in stone, you see.

Commissioner Carollo: Correct.

Commissioner Reyes: Then it's not, wouldn't be cast in stone, there is a little tweak here, a tweak there.

Commissioner King: Uh-uh

Commissioner Reyes: We would be able to accept it, but we are basically what we're doing in accepting the plan if it's gonna be tweaked, you see and one way or the other, it we're open to it. But —

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: And and Madam Chair, there's an amendatory process that we can do when on on for our next meeting that we can change here and there tweak like Commissioner Reyes said, but I'm ready to move forward, I think the plan is a good plan. I hate to disagree with my chair.

Commissioner King: That's okay.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: I think that we should not we should not be changing to accommodate one commissioner or group of activist —

Commissioner King: We're not we're not —

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Well no, no, no —

Commissioner King: Changing, let me —

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Wow, wow, is it —

Commissioner King: We're not changing to com- to to accommodate one commissioner, I'm not ready either.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: And I I know that's why we have set the plan and we can tweak and come back and accept amendments moving forward but we need to have a base plan to move forward. I think we'd that we're running to a dangerous area if we begin to look at streets and avenues, and say well one avenue here, one street there. It creates problems. It's there's it's it's very clear here what's happened, there's a group of activists from Coconut Grove that they wanna be part of Miami for some reason. Yes, you can film me. That don't wanna be part of Miami for some reason. And they say that Coconut Grove is a unique neighborhood, to me that's

disrespectful of other unique neighborhoods like Flagami, Allapattah, Little Havana, Overtown, Liberty City, it's disrespectful. Right? We have a right and other neighborhoods must have a right to say they're unique also, but no one came here, as Commissioner Carollo went through a list of who spoke today, was only from Commissioner Russell's district, from Coconut Grove actually, not even from your district by the way. It was from Coconut Grove, very active but part of your district, you have all of downtown Miami, you have Edgewater, Morningside and everything else going north. So, to me, if we continue to go back and forth about, hey let's change this avenue, include this neighborhood, there is no argument here, and correct me if I'm wrong Mr. De Grandy, that we have to go, we have to cross US 1. US 1 is not a sacred boundary that somebody created, like I-95 isn't either, by the way, like other's aren't either, right? We have — we have — we already at this juncture, you're plan to date, you're overpopulating District 2 to accommodate Mr. Russell, to accommodate the residents that have come before us. You have to take into account that there's a over 50% change from the first plan to the revised plan, and keeping the growth together as much as possible. But we've all had to accept over decades the division of traditional neighborhoods in the city of Miami. We've accepted it — no you don't need to scream here — we've accepted it, right? All of a sudden — we can accept the division of Flagami and Allapattah and Little Havana and Overtown and other parts, you accept the division of Overtown, right?

Commissioner King: I did not accept that.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: No, but I mean.

Commissioner King: I had to accept it.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: You had to accept that.

Commissioner King: I did not accept it.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Because in politics and in governing we compromise,

and we give and we take. It can't be taking and taking all the time.

Commissioner King: I understand and what I'm what I'm saying is —

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: What I wanna do —

Commissioner King: But he's presenting this, he has presented it or maybe I'm misunderstanding because a vote today would make this your plan final and that's not —

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: No, no —

Commissioner Reyes: No, no —

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: No no we can tweak it.

Commissioner Reyes: No no we can tweak it — excuse me excuse me, what I'm saying is, let me just say. If, I mean I don't have any, any argument against if, that is I mean — a formula that I could take the sliver of Coconut Grove out of my district and either, I mean I will lose that population or it is replaced with someplace else, which I don't wouldn't have want to. So, I don't have anything, if that is possible, I mean let's, I welcome it, it doesn't mean that this is cast in stone right.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: I think I mean I'm sorry, I think that we pass this today.

Commissioner Reyes: Yes.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: And we have time to come back and have the conversations and say, hey, let's let's do a little tweak here little tweak there that that works for me, I have no problem with that.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: And let's take it —

Commissioner King: And me —

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: And maybe Mr. De Grandy can help us Mr. De Grandy can help us.

Commissioner King: Okay.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: And and, is that possible?

Mr. De Grandy: If I if I can what I'd like to say is this, we're supposed to, based on your direction, to present a final plan on March 11th.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Right.

Commissioner Reyes: Yes.

Mr. De Grandy: I had thought that today's meeting was for you all to tell me that's fine, this is the final plan or give me an amendment, what I don't want to do is, I don't wanna make any changes as a result to of any of your community meetings because that is not the consensus of this commission. If this commission tells me I want you to change this, I can do it and I can tell you this is going to be the effect, do you want me to proceed. But if you don't give me direction today as to any amendments, I'm presenting this plan on March 11th as the final plan. Cause I have no direction to do otherwise.

Commissioner Carollo: Madam Chair.

Commissioner King: Vice Chair.

Commissioner Carollo: This is really the process that we set up to follow, it should be followed. This meeting today was set up so that we could see what he's presented to us, if we wanted to make as a body, some additional tweaks in it, make it. But to give him at least either the go-ahead and the original plan or one with some tweaks, so that could be the one that we have agreed upon to bring to our different districts for the people to see as the potential final map. Then March 11 is when we vote upon it or make any last tweaks. But March 11, we have a vote. What I'm not going to be in favor of is to play the game of the tactics of delay delay delay. If we need to meet, another meeting before March 11, I'll be happy to. I'm meeting in my district meeting

March the 2nd. I don't know when some of the others are having theirs.

Commissioner Russell: Monday.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: To get any feedback.

Commissioner Carollo: March 3rd, 2nd also.

Male Speaker: Third.

Commissioner Carollo: Ma- madam Chair?

Commissioner King: I had mine on —

Commissioner Carollo: You had yours already, and Commissioner Russell, you have —

Commissioner King: Because I thought we were supposed to it before we came to this meeting.

Commissioner Russell: Monday the 20, Monday the 28th for me.

Commissioner Carollo: 28th —

Mr. De Grandy: If I may Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla —

Commissioner Carollo: You can have another if you like.

Mr. De Grandy: I wasn't aware of your meeting, he's got one on March 3rd and I can't be in two places at once.

Commissioner Carollo: We can change the time.

Commissioner King: Victoria?

Mr. De Grandy: You can change the time?

Commissioner King: Let me just get a clarification —

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Or you can advertise and have a joint meeting.

Commissioner Carollo: Yeah, we can do that too, yeah.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Yeah.

Commissioner King: Yeah, because I I guess I'm thinking the same thing but we're saying it differently because I thought the plan that you proposed and gave it to us on Tuesday close of business Tuesday that it's this plan and that is the plan that we are taking to our communities so is that what I'm voting on today? That we take this plan to the community cause that's what we did —

Commissioner Carollo: Exactly —

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Yes, and the community will give us input into what they like about it.

Commissioner King: But it's not a final plan.

Commissioner Carollo: No.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: No.

Commissioner Carollo: March 11 —

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: March 11, final plan. So, we vote on this, we pass it, we take it to our community then then they'll give us input and we can amend it. And do an amendatory process —

Commissioner King: Okay, that that is what I did already —

Commissioner Carollo: What it is Chair, is a resolution approving the recommendation —

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Right.

Commissioner Carollo: Our experts to bring this plan or any tweaks that we might finally wanna make here, to the community for additional input before we vote for the final plan on March 11th.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Correct.

Commissioner King: Commissioner Russell?

Commissioner Russell: Yes, thank you, I just have a couple questions for Mr. De Grandy before we move, sounds like we're going toward a vote. Is there a part of the draft that I've proposed that violates the direction that has been given to you by this body?

Mr. De Grandy: Is there that violates the —

Commissioner Russell: So, you've been acting under very specific criteria given to you by this body.

Mr. De Grandy: Sure.

Commissioner Russell: Does this offend that criteria?

Mr. De Grandy: It does not.

Commissioner Russell: Does this violate any legal standards that we have to go by?

Mr. De Grandy: It gets you to very close to 10% but not over. It takes you just under 10% —

Commissioner Russell: Understood. And the other question had to do with logistics within — when you redraw lines, the logistics of precincts and when they vote and where they have to go and the convenience, I would assume there are some aspirations to make it as lit- as least confusing as possible for voters and have them go the least distance to vote. And with US 1 as the boundary, you've got a very clean area of residents who all know where their precincts are, they're all within walking distance. If we take two parts of the Grove below — that are below US 1 and add them to separate districts, is there a chance where residents would have to be crossing US 1 to find their precinct?

Commissioner Carollo: No.

Mr. De Grandy: Well —

Commissioner Russell: Or would you have to put a new precinct —

Mr. De Grandy: The supervisor of elections is actually going to go through a re-precincting process.

Commissioner Russell: Yes.

Mr. De Grandy: Once she gets the map from congress, state, house, county, and us, they redesign the precincts, so a gentleman or lady that may have been going to the same precinct for 10 years may not be going, regardless of whether our lines change or not.

Commissioner Carollo: That's right.

Mr. De Grandy: That's really somewhat out of our control.

Commissioner Russell: Thank you, that's all I needed to know. So the last thing I'll just say is in your answers just now, we have a legal criteria to meet and then there's a policy decision to make and that's the way you taught me over these last few weeks —

Mr. De Grandy: Yes Sir.

Commissioner Russell: This is driven. And both plans satisfied the legal and satisfied the policy direction you've been given. From here forwards it's up to us as a body on what policy we want to take in terms of where those lines are drawn. Now, every other district is gaining, is growing. The District 2 is the one that's getting diminished. And that's why, it's getting, and it has to legally. It's not necessarily a negative, but that's why I'm trying to be at the table on where it gets diminished and Javi Gonzalez who had had ran against me in the race, I remember it was a question at a debate once. Redistricting is coming, which part of your district would you give up and at the time it was a surprise question because I mean it's like asking you which is your favorite child, you know. You take it a bit personal because you served that district, but I want to take the personalities out of it. It isn't about us and who serves what area, it's not about me or my district, it's simply about seeing a consistent representation and this is the draft I'd like to propose to all of

you and hope it gets consideration, thank you.

Commissioner Reyes: Madam Chair, let me ask, the, where you were gonna go, your precinct is not based only on what, I mean what were you gonna vote, the precinct that you gonna, is not based on what district you are, it's based on more.

Mr. De Grandy: It's somewhat, because

Commissioner Reyes: Somewhat but it is within within the area.

Mr. De Grandy: Yeah, yeah the supervisor elections —

Commissioner Reyes: Where you live.

Mr. De Grandy: Yeah, the supervisor elections is actually gonna to re-precinct the county.

Commissioner Reyes: That's right.

Mr. De Grandy: The county so, those precincts can change.

Commissioner Reyes: And it's more based of what word your place of residence and all of that. Cause sometimes you have a precinct that have 2 and 3 different, I mean you have a locale, a place that 2 or 3 different precincts vote at the same place.

Mr. De Grandy: Correct.

Commissioner King: Mr. De Grandy, I'd like to be clear, I would like to see a map of the existing districts and an overlay of what you have proposed. How soon can you get that to this body?

Mr. De Grandy: [indistinct].

Commissioner King: I think he should, we should.

Mr. De Grandy: The answer is, I mean we can give you that without a problem, depends on how you want it. If you want it, for us to send it to you electronically, we actually have in the database a map that shows all the movements. So, we could send you that. If you want it a big map

like that, it's gonna take a few days to get produced.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: I it in both.

Commissioner King: I'm visual and your map is very confusing to me because I see what you are doing but I can't see in comparison to what we have, so I'd like to see what we have and then on top of that I'd like an overlay so that I can —

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Madam Chair, I would love to see this map, you're a lot younger than I am.

Commissioner King: I am not asking you.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Much younger. But I remember we had a little map like this one right and then you had a little vinyl thing on top of it that has a new map. Right? And then you see little lines, how it changes, that's what I like.

Commissioner King: That's what I wanna see as well.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Everybody likes this full thing, but you know what, I'm too old for that.

Commissioner King: That's what I want to see as well.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: And so are you by the way Mr. de Grandy. Okay so let's old school here and you just give us something simple so we can understand it. Okay, that's what you are changing and give us in the next couple of days and I think everybody will be happy.

Commissioner King: And I like.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Madam Chair here is very young, but you're a little bit old school I think anyway, right. So, we'll do it that way.

Commissioner Russell: Miguel is about to ask for a raise.

Commissioner King: I would like, I would like to see that as quickly as we can get it and I

also want to confirm with the City Attorney that any action we take today, is not a final action because I am clear that I may have a tweak or two for you from my district.

Victoria Méndez: That depends on how you pass the motion, so.

Commissioner King: The motion as I understand is just to accept what he is providing to us today so we can take it to our community, so they can have an input in.

Commissioner Carollo: I would suggest Chairwoman, and let's see what he might, Miguel, you both need to hear this. The Chairwoman is saying that she might need a tweak or two, small, on her district. I wanna make sure that we have our final vote March 11. So, if you're gonna have that final tweak, either we should have another meeting before March 11th or we will provide to you, all final tweaks by a certain date that we chose here. So, you have them beforehand, and you come with this plan and the one with the final tweaks on that day.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Madam Chair, I have no final tweaks from my perspective. I don't know if the other commissioners know.

Commissioner Russell: I have two. Let me —

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: That's a different debate, but we're talking about the Chairwoman, can you have, you can present your final tweaks to him right in a private meeting — you cannot?

Mr. De Grandy: Well, here's the why. If say for example I have two or three commissioners who give me tweaks. So, I'm

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: That's not what I said.

Mr. De Grandy: No, no, no I understand what you're saying. I'm responding to Commissioner Carollo.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Okay.

Mr. De Grandy: I now have to do four separate maps. Each one is in a vacuum —

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Off course.

Mr. De Grandy: So, if ultimately there's a well like Commissioner Díaz de Portilla is and Carollo's change but not Reyes. Then —

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: That's not what I'm saying.

Mr. De Grandy: It can't be put together.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: No, no. The Madam Chair's gonna gave you some changes she wants. You present that to us and you adjust other parts according to that. Right? And most of the adjustments at the end of the day is gonna come out of Commissioner District 2 right.

Mr. De Grandy: Right.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: At the end of the day, Commissioner Russell, District 2 is the over-populated district by 27, 28,000. That's where the votes have to come from. There's no way around that, you can't go around that. Everybody here is underpopulated, they go no, you can do whatever you want, but you can't no, the map doesn't work, you have to take it from yours. If you don't like it —

Male Speaker: We can multiply.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: You know the fact of the matter is, you cannot have one commissioner representing more people that other commissioners.

Commissioner Carollo: Well, I just wanna get this done so we could —

Commissioner King: So we can —

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: So, so I moved —

Commissioner Carollo: I could at least bring to a part of Coconut Grove a peacock sanctuary like we used to have and nobody messes with the peacocks, just like in India they don't

mess with the cows.

Commissioner Russell: Joe in the section you are getting, nobody wants peacocks.

Commissioner King: So, do I have a motion.

Mr. De Grandy: I have a suggestion —

Commissioner Carollo: Not a single person here from that section.

Mr. De Grandy: Here's my suggestion before you do a motion, you can accept it or not.

Commissioner Carollo: Save the peacocks.

Mr. De Grandy: You have your public hearings, you get whatever input, you decide whether you want changes or not. We have a meeting on March 11th. This is the base plan. At that time, you tell me, based on, you know ,my community input, I want this changed. If the commission votes for that change, we take a recess. We get on our computer.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: You change it —

Mr. De Grandy: 15 minutes later we come back and —

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla : And we pass it the same day and we're good to go —

Mr. De Grandy: We tell you this is the impact of the change —

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: That be my, I think I think I think our city attorney made the motion, like worded the motion. No, you can't make it but you worded it.

Ms. Méndez: The Chair worded it nicely. The Chair worded it. Oh, you want me to say it again?

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Yes, right and I'll make it.

Commissioner Carollo: No, no I gave that resolution for what we need to move forward today. Well the Chair, said that she might have a tweak or two.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Right.

Commissioner Carollo: And I think that, that's why I brought this up to De Grandy because he's the one who's gotta do the work. He's suggesting that we could do it all in one day.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Yes.

Commissioner Carollo: So, the only thing that I'm gonna ask is, that we have the meeting on the 11th, early like 10, 10:30 so that if we gotta work until late that day, we do it.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: That works.

Commissioner Carollo: Well —

Commissioner King: Yes, yes.

Ms. Méndez: Remember the, I just want to remind everybody about the 11th date, the 11th date is if you want to vote on these districts,

Commissioner Carollo: Yes.

Ms. Méndez: Newly shaped districts.

Commissioner King: Yes.

Commissioner Carollo: That's what we voted upon already Madam City Attorney.

Commissioner King: Yes, that's that's what —

Ms. Méndez: But there is no election in 2020 —

Commissioner Carollo: We voted upon that already.

Ms. Méndez: Okay, I just wanted to remind you. I wanted to remind you.

Commissioner King: Thank you.

Commissioner Carollo: We understand.

Commissioner Carollo: We understand.

Commissioner King: Yes.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: I think we're over complicating it.

Commissioner King: Yes.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: I think we move this out as a base plan.

Commissioner King: Yes, and to what Victoria is trying to say to us, if on the 11th we don't have a consensus and I don't think that will be the case —

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: We come back.

Commissioner King: We will make other.

Commissioner Carollo: But this is why I've been very clear, that as far as I'm concerned, March 11 is a red line cause I know the game that some wanna play and they're keep this going and going and going —

Commissioner King: But we're not going to do that.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: And and Mr. De Grandy, Mr. De Grandy, if I may Madam Chair, Mr. De Grandy's made an argument to me today in my office that, beyond that, it will cost us money. You made the argument Madam Chair; you don't care and I agree.

Commissioner King: I do not.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: As long as we get it right and I agree, as long as we get it right, but I think the goal is, and I agree with Commissioner Carollo that the goal is March 11th because you know what, you right, the games are being played. The actors are coming out.

Commissioner King: You all know, wait, wait. No, stop, that's inflammatory —

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: No it's not inflammatory, it's correct —

Commissioner King: Language, yes, it is because they're not actors.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Activists.

Commissioner King: Okay, they are, but they are advocating on behalf of their community and that is their right and this, we live in a democracy.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: I know, and I agree but we need to put, we have to have finality.

Commissioner Carollo: You know I agree with that.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: I agree with that.

Commissioner Carollo: And if it's kept to that —

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Date —

Commissioner Carollo: I'm all in favor of spending all the time that we need.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: I agree.

Commissioner Carollo: Between now and March 11th to hear as many times.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Even a special meeting we have.

Commissioner Carollo: For one. My problem is Chair, and I wasn't gonna go there is the following. And this is starting to bother me, cause I'm seeing the false flag being thrown out, so I won't call it something else that might be more politically incorrect. It started the last time, with trying to incite the West Grove to come here. We took care of that from this dais the last meeting, Mr. De Grandy went ahead and did what we asked him. We said, and we all agreed, to cut if off at Bird Avenue, and if you needed to, go across 27th into the North Grove. He did just that, he only included on District 4 the other side, a small triangle where McDonald is and Bird Avenue that you go down from Flanigan's, down to the US 1. And I'm hearing on this dais today now that, well, how many Blacks did we take out of there, we took 114, 117. We're diluting. I mean this is absurd, I mean you throw arguments at me that are sound and I will listen and I'll support you, but when you're throwing arguments that will go down in quicksand, quicker than you can say quick, and are absurd, and they're being used as a false flag to try to instigate another type of discord. This is where I draw the line, I say enough, with this BS, that people want to keep the Grove

together? They have a right to do that, I understand that. I understand that. But don't throw another argument into it that's got nothing to do with it whatsoever. And that's the problem that I've been having. And look, I know most of the people that are here today, they truly, you know, mean what they are saying. You know and I understand that, but I've also explained all the other communities in the city, and we tried to do that for several decades since we had districts. But it has come to the point now, the third time around that, or is this the fourth?

Mr. De Grandy: This is the fourth public hearing —

Commissioner Carollo: The fourth time around —

Mr. De Grandy: This is the fourth public hearing —

Commissioner Carollo: Yeah, I don't mean a public hearing. Since we've done redistricting, from the original one. The original one was in '97.

Mr. De Grandy: Oh okay, yeah this is the third.

Commissioner Carollo: And the election that we had. So, it's gotten to the point that we can't keep all of the Grove as one any longer. We started in past redistricting in cutting from the north. You know we have nowhere to go because if we go the way that Commissioner Russell wants, we throw District 3 into Brickell. That's truly going to change the whole component of one district and it's gonna create a domino effect that is gonna change the composition of the other districts and this is why we haven't gone that way. You understood that and you stated it here. It's up to us to tell you which way we wanna go, it's up to you to tell us what's legal and what's not.

Mr. De Grandy: Yes sir.

Commissioner Carollo: And then draw it. Do we have a thousand, two thousand ways of maybe doing it? Yeah. We could, you know, be here for the next ten years and not accomplish a single vote, looking at different plans. But this is a sound vote — and that's what I wanted to hear

— that will pass the legal muster that — we're gonna be sued. Hey listen, I've seen some of these ambulance chasers come here, more than for this here, they're gonna keep coming back. If it's not for this, will be for something else because these are the losers than can't make a living as a real attorney and they gotta be out there seeing what they could grab as an ambulance chaser and that's, you know that's, you know, part of life, that you can't change. So I'm not concerned with, you know, the threats of our lawsuits. It's how you end up at the end with the lawsuit and that's why I asked you that question, cause Miguel you truly are the expert in this. So.

Commissioner King: Okay I think we're ready. So, could you Victoria read the resolution.

Ms. Méndez: A resolution of the Miami City Commission approving the draft of the redistricting plan presented at the February 25th Special Commission Meeting, to be shared and discussed with the community stakeholders, and bring back the redistricting plan and discuss it at the March 11 Special Commission Meeting and present any changes at that time.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Thank you.

Commissioner King: Do I have a motion.

Commissioner Carollo: For a final vote.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: For a final vote.

Ms. Méndez: For a final vote.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: I'll move that.

Commissioner King: Do I have a second.

Commissioner Reyes: I'll second.

Commissioner King: All in favor.

Multiple Speakers: Aye.

Commissioner Russell: No.

Commissioner King: Okay.

Commissioner Carollo: You don't want to save the peacocks either, right?

Mr. De Grandy: Okay so to be clear Madam Chair, we will not be making any changes from now until the 11th and the 11th you direct us to make whatever changes.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: After our meeting and public meetings and our conversations —

Commissioner King: But we're free to meet with you after our meetings to say, these are some tweaks that we want, etcetera, etcetera.

Mr. De Grandy: Sure, but I'm not going to present any changes on March 11th. You all are gonna tell me on March 11th, here's what I want to change.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Correct, and you'll do an aside —

Commissioner King: Then you can do it — And you can do it on March 11th.

Mr. De Grandy: Yes, we're just going to have to take breaks as we go through it in the computer but it's probably the most efficient way to do it.

Commissioner Carollo: What time did we agree to have met on March 11th. Was there a time that we.

Commissioner King: City Clerk.

Todd Hannon: Yes sir, at 10am on March 11th.

Commissioner Carollo: Okay we're good then, it's fine.

Ms. Méndez: Okay and then from, I just wanted to confirm based on a request that I think I heard but I would love to see if possible. Could you do those overlays, like what is now and what your plan is, you know.

Mr. De Grandy: I don't know that we can do it with a transparency. But what I can do —

Commissioner King: Hold on —

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Hold on a second. All right why not.

Mr. De Grandy: Because I'm not as technologically proficient — Here's what I can do, we can have a plan that has a configuration of the districts, and we change —

Commissioner King: Take it off and —

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: A vinyl thing in the front that change.

Commissioner King: Yes.

Mr. De Grandy: Steve, that's your job —

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: You can do that, right.

Mr. Cody: And here I thought I had the easy part of this relationship. Yeah, I can do that. You want just one plan to look at or if you want five copies of that.

Commissioner King: Five.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Five.

Mr. Cody: It's gonna take me, that's not something I can do overnight —

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: You have like two weeks.

Commissioner King: Staples will do it for you.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Yes. Yeah you can do, you're with Holland and Knight right?

Mr. Cody: No.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: No? Which company you with.

Mr. De Grandy: I'm with Holland and Knight — sorry he's independent.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: You're independent I thought okay so Holland and Knight doesn't have interns that can do all that —

Ms. Méndez: Do you literally need the vinyl; they can do it right here. They can put it on.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: I want the vinyl; I want the vinyl.

Commissioner King: Then it's easy to and then we can draw.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: For me it is right, yeah, I want the vinyl. I move that we get the vinyl.

Mr. Cody: We'll figure it out the vinyl.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Do I have a second to that.

Mr. Cody: We'll figure out the vinyl.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: I appreciate that.

Commissioner King: Thank you everyone, meeting adjourned.

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Meeting Transcript 5A

Miami City Commission
March 11, 2022
Morning Session

Transcript of excerpt of video recording available at:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3OBf12S_LUw

Commissioner King: Of any related maps and boundaries. Today, we will be honored with a prayer from Minister Cheryl Coleman of Friendship Missionary Baptist Church. Minister Coleman? It's National Women's Month, which is why I've had women give us the prayer for the month of March. Thank you for joining us.

Minister Coleman: Thank you Commissioner King for this opportunity and I send love and gratitude to all the amazing women. I will share and pray in my faith tradition, and I will ask you to join me in your spirit as we pray for this meeting that's about to take place. And so, Father, it is in Jesus name that I come before you on this day. First, expressing gratitude for you are the giver of life and time, and the absolute source of all of our supply. And so on today, with that gratitude and recognition, we pray, God, for this meeting that is about to take place. Your word tells us to pray for our rulers so that they would rule well and the people would live peaceably in the land. And so I pray that your spirit would rest upon all of our elected officials, these Commissioners. I pray, Father, that you would give them wisdom right now, God. I pray, Father, that you would touch their hearts right now God. I pray not only for them, for wisdom and guidance, but I pray for the people in which they represent God. I pray, Lord God, that your spirit would rest on this meeting. For every participant that would, Lord God, come, and we pray Father for an outcome, God, that would be the best because you're a God that loves all people and we thank you God as we pray this prayer, and I seal the pray with the great Hallelujah and Amen.

Commissioner King: Thank you, thank you. Commissioner Carollo, would you please honor us with the Pledge of Allegiance.

Commissioner Carollo: I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America and to the republic for which it stands, one nation, under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice

for all.

Commissioner King: Thank you. The members of the City Commission appearing for this special meeting are my vice chair, Commissioner Joe Carollo, Commissioner Ken Russell, and Commissioner Manolo Reyes, as well as myself, your chair, Commissioner King. Also appearing are the City Manager, Art Noriega, our City Attorney, Victoria Méndez, and our wonderful City Clerk, Todd Hannon, who keeps me in check. At this time, our City Attorney will please state the procedures to be followed during this special meeting.

Victoria Méndez: Thank you Madam Chair. Any person who is a lobbyist pursuant to Chapter 2, Article 6 of the City Code may register with the City Clerk, and may comply with the related city requirements for lobbyists before appearing before the City Commission. A person may not lobby a City official, board member, or staff member, until registering. A copy of the code section about lobbyists is available in the City Clerk's office or online at WWW Municode dot com. Any person making a presentation, formal request, or petition to the City Commission concerning real property must make the appropriate disclosures required by the City Code in writing. A copy of this code section is available in the office of the City Clerk or online at WWW Municode dot com. The City of Miami requires that any person requesting an action by the City Commission must disclose before the hearing any consideration provided or committed to anyone for agreement to support or withhold objection to the requested action pursuant to City Code section 2-8. Any documents offered to the City Commissioners that have been provided 7 days before the meeting as part of the agenda materials will be entered into the record at the City Commission’s discretion. In accordance with section 2-33 F and G of the City Code, the agenda and materials for the item on the agenda is available during business hours at the City Clerk's office and online 24 hours a day at WWW Miami Gov dot com. Any person may be heard by the

City Commission through the Chair for not more than 2 minutes on any proposition before the City Commission unless modified by the Chair.

The public comment will begin at approximately 10:25 and remain open until public comment is closed by the Chair. Members of the public wishing to address the body may do so by submitting written comments online via the comment form. Please visit WWW Miami Gov dot com forward slash meeting instructions for detailed instructions on how to provide public comment using the online public comment form. The comments submitted through the comment form have been and will be distributed to elected officials and city administrations throughout today so that the elected officials can consider the comments. Additionally, the online comment form will remain open during the meeting to accept comments and distribute to the elected officials up until the Chair closes public comment. Public comment may also be provided live, here at City Hall, located at 3500 Pan American Drive, subject to any and all city rules that may be amended. If the proposition is being continued or rescheduled, the opportunity to be heard may be at such a later date before the City Commission takes action. When addressing the City Commission, the member of the public must first state his or her name, his or her address, and what item will be spoken about. Any person with a disability requiring assistance, auxiliary aids and services for this meeting may notify the City Clerk. The City has provided different public comment methods to indicate, among other things, the public support, opposition, or neutrality on items and topics to be discussed at the City Commission in compliance with section 286.0114 4C Florida Statutes. The public has been given the opportunity to provide public comment during the meeting and within reasonable proximity and time before the meeting. Please note, Commissioners have been generally briefed by City staff and the City Attorney on items on the agenda today. Access to the meeting can be viewed live on Miami TV, the City's Facebook

page, the City's Twitter page, the City's YouTube channel, and Comcast channel 77. The broadcast will also have closed captioning. Thank you.

Commissioner King: Thank you, Mr. City Clerk, would you please read the procedures for public comments.

Todd Hannon: The public will have two minutes to speak, there's only one item on today's agenda, so Chair, if it's the will of the Commission, you may now proceed with public comment or with a brief presentation by the consultants regarding redistricting.

Commissioner King: I'd like to go with public comments first and then have the presentation.

Commissioner Carollo: Mics on. Chair, before we proceed with either presentation or public comments, I'd like to ask for the floor so that I could delve into a few areas. Well, I'm doing my best for you to hear me. Thank you. So I can delve into a few areas that I need to clear.

Commissioner King: Okay, I'm going to grant you that, let me just first find out what is the will of the body after we allow Vice Chair Carollo to have his, would you like to have the presentation first or would you like public comment first? What is the will of the body? No, no, he's going to, I'm going to allow him to speak first, but after, public comment or the presentation? Public comment first, okay. We're going to do —

Commissioner Russell: I was going to recommend that we discuss the potential tweaks as were mentioned by Mr. De Grandy based on the last map because the public is only going to comment on the same things that they saw two weeks ago. Versus any new discussions we've all had from our new community meetings may change things, they may not. But that will allow public comment afterwards to reflect on what we've decided.

Commissioner Reyes: He has a point.

Commissioner King: Okay, that's fine.

Commissioner Reyes: There's a rule in math, that the order of the factors —

Commissioner King: We'll have the presentation, and after the presentation, public comments. But for now, we're, I'm going to defer to Vice Chair Carollo, please go ahead.

Commissioner Carollo: Thank you Madam Chair. Madam Chair, members of this legislative body, and general public, I reached a point that I have had it. Some people think that they could do all kinds of things, legal and illegal, as long as they hide what they do, or some others feel that they have sufficient protection to do it. I'm briefly going to go into some of the things that I've had to endure since I've been here. For the full purpose of protecting my residents and the overall residents of the city.

Commissioner King: No, I think the battery is going dead, he'll give you another one.

Commissioner Carollo: Thank you. For the sole purpose of protecting my residents and the overall residents of the city, I'm going to try to go quickly so I can come to where we're at today. Approximately two years ago, there was a recall that was started against me. That recall started when one of my colleagues here was upset with the way the vote went, and since 2 of the other votes that were here had just recently been elected and state statute says that you cannot recall any elected official locally in the first 25% of their term. I was the turkey and a frivolous recall was started against me that we all know didn't go anywhere. But, the part that bothered me the most was that there were tens of thousands of dollars that were spent illegally, that no one knows where they came from, but I have the evidence that they were spent, and that cannot be denied or hidden anymore. At the same time, I believe that there were additional tens of thousands of dollars that were laundered so that they would be put into the recall against me.

Now I find that the same people that were behind that and failed, and are even more upset because when I ran for office, they couldn't beat me and I won by 65% of the vote, are now targeting me again. A day doesn't go by that my wife is not seeing people come by the property that we live in in Little Havana taking pictures, harassing us. I can't even walk by 8th Street without those wonderful 8th Street boys sending people to take my picture, harassing me, and more. Now I find that in this redistricting, what's normal for people to have differences, have different points of views, it's a democracy, thank God, that the same tactics, the same illegal dollars, but not at the level that was spent before, are being used to defame me.

There have been some that have been paid so they could write little blogs and put little tweets and start the fake news and lies that I don't live in Little Havana, that I live in a property that I still owned in Coconut Grove. That in fact when I moved into Little Havana, in the house that I rent, that somehow that deed was changed when I moved there, and it was probably Beckham or Jorge Mas that owned the house, and that I'm living free rent, that I'm not paying any rent or maybe someone else that needed something from the city. If there's a house that someone rents in Miami, that has been looked at, and time and time again by people that want to harm me in the city, it's the one that I rent and it's very clear that I rent it from one of the largest rental corporations in America. That they buy homes and apartments and they rent it. For any legitimate media, legitimate media, I'd be more than happy to show every month how that corporation takes from my bank account the monthly rental payment that I make. All of my neighbors that I had the years back, when I did live in Coconut Grove, will be the first to testify, we wish he would live here, we got along with him great. He was a good neighbor, but he doesn't live here. This is the kind of campaign that has been launched against me of defamation of lies. Then all the 8th Street boys filed an injunction in federal court to prevent me from voting

today because they claim that I had a conflict because of a suit they have against me. Well, that didn't take, I don't think, even 24 hours for the judge to bat it down and deny it. But, sadly, it was one of my colleagues that has been, since the recall, since this whole campaign, involved with these individuals to see how he can harm me. I do believe that I have every right to represent my district and vote like every one of us, but I do need to ask a question. Mr. Russell, do you live in the city of Miami? Where do you live at, if I may ask?

Commissioner Russell: Commissioner, are you interrogating me about something?

Commissioner Carollo: I'm asking a direct question in public.

Commissioner Russell: I'm getting the feeling that you are accusing me of something.

Commissioner Carollo: Well, are you afraid to answer the question, Mr. Russell?

Commissioner Russell: Sir, I live in Coconut Grove.

Commissioner Carollo: Okay. It's the same place that you've lived for a while?

Commissioner Russell: Yes, 20 years.

Commissioner Carollo: 20 years, well, that's funny because there's a warranty deed here from June 25th, 2021 that you sold this property in Coconut Grove, that's nine months ago, and you're still living there?

Commissioner Russell: I'm renting it.

Commissioner Carollo: You're renting, okay. I figured you would say that. Let me go into the next area before we question this. Now, I know that many of the people that are here are your supporters that you brought, and I certainly respect that.

Commissioner King: Hold on, hold on.

Commissioner Carollo: Hang him, hang him, from the highest tree.

Commissioner King: Commissioner —

Commissioner Carollo: Yeah, this is the American way.

Commissioner King: Commissioner Carollo, please don't engage the audience and audience please don't make outbursts like that, or we will have you removed. Please don't make outbursts. I allowed Commissioner Carollo some time to speak, Commissioner Russell, you do not have to answer his questions if you do not want to. And Commissioner Carollo.

Commissioner Carollo: Thank you.

Commissioner King: Okay.

Commissioner Carollo: In your financial disclosure to the city of Miami, for the ending of the December 31st, 2020, pandemic year, the worst of the pandemic. You reported that you owed on your mortgage, on the home before you sold it in Coconut Grove, $297,528.

Commissioner Russell: Madam Chair, this is inappropriate. It is completely inappropriate.

Commissioner Carollo: No, it is very much appropriate, it goes right to the heart of what we're discussing today.

Commissioner Russell: I'd like to ask that if there is a formal investigation to be had about my personal finances, this is not the forum, nor the day, nor the agenda, to do so.

Commissioner Carollo: It is part of the agenda we have a right to vote on this about it.

Commissioner Russell: I am very happy to be transparent, but this is inappropriate, 100%.

Commissioner King: Hold on, hold on, commissioners, we can't have a back and forth fight. Commissioner Carollo, I do agree with Commissioner Russell that this is about redistricting, this meeting about —

Commissioner Carollo: But this goes to the heart if he has the right to vote or not. I mean

they don't know if he lives here or not.

Commissioner King: Hold on, hold on.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: And Madam Chair, Madam Chair, this is also about residency. It's also about residency.

Commissioner King: Okay, hold on, hold on. What I don't want to have happen is that we start fighting with each other. I'm going to allow Commissioner Carollo another 15 minutes.

Commissioner Carollo: That's all I need.

Commissioner King: And it's with respect to redistricting, he has a point to make, and Commissioner Russell, if you have something akin to what, I'm going to give him 15 more minutes.

Commissioner Russell: Before he continues, because he's going down a very personal path with me for the next 15 minutes.

Commissioner Carollo: I don't think I'll need it.

Commissioner Russell: And I understand this is public information.

Commissioner King: Hold on, hold on.

Commissioner Russell: I would just like to ask, Commissioner Carollo, I've seen this before, where you feel attacked personally, you attack back and I respect that. I do not have to do with these attacks on you personally about your residences and there is no reason for you to come after me at my residence. The Grove feels attacked on its boundaries, and they're fighting back, that's their prerogative, and it's your prerogative to defend yourself and fight back as well. I'm not your enemy. I am representing my residents that I serve to try to protect their boundaries, but I have nothing to do with the attacks on your home. I have nothing to do with that. I'm not spreading rumors, I am not spreading ill will. I'm not making accusations. These are assumptions

that you're making from third hand rumors that you may be hearing, trust me, I'm hearing them too. But I am not piling on, I have not brought that up once on this dais about your house, ever, and I would not.

Commissioner Carollo: I don't believe a word you said. But beyond that, let me go on. On the end of your 2020 financial disclosure, December 31st —

Commissioner Russell: Chair, I believe this is outside the meeting.

Commissioner Carollo: — you showed you only had $3,400 in the bank, and that you owed $297,528 on the home. Three months later, three months later —

Commissioner Russell: Madam Chair, I would like him to restrict his comments to my residency of where I live.

Commissioner Carollo: Well, this is where I'm going.

Commissioner Russell: He's trying to create a storyline of my finances that has nothing to do with where I live.

Commissioner Carollo: This has to do with where you live.

Commissioner Russell: I can rent in the district, I can own in the district.

Commissioner King: Hold on, hold on, hold on. Do we need to take a recess for a second?

Commissioner Russell: Oh we may.

Commissioner King: Do we need to take a recess for a second?

Commissioner Carollo: The problem is he's scared to death of what I'm going to show next. He knows it, he knows where I'm going.

Commissioner King: I understand, I understand. But, we need to keep the meeting focused on redistricting, we have a lot of —

Commissioner Carollo: It is. I don't know if he has a right to vote here today or not. And I've got to go through this.

Commissioner King: That, whether he has a right or not to vote on it is, I don't believe that is squarely for this, with his finances, with his residences —

Commissioner Carollo: The finances, I only touched upon that because you need to hear the rest. This is strictly residence, but you need to hear the rest.

Commissioner King: Okay. If he, I'm going to allow again 15 minutes —

Commissioner Russell: Madam Chair, I'm going to put it on the record —

Commissioner Carollo: It's more than I need.

Commissioner King: Please.

Commissioner Russell: Because before we go down this path, I need to put it on the record. I have not moved from my residence. I have lived in the same house for 20 years. And maybe I can clear up some confusion. I sold that house, and I'm renting from the new owners. That has nothing to do with where I live. How much I'm paying in rent has nothing to do with where I live, how much I owe on my old mortgage, how much I paid for a new property, has nothing to do with where I live. The only thing that has to do with whether I can serve this district is if I live in the boundaries, so if you have anything that has to do with where I live and where I can vote, I would love to hear it, and you will be proved wrong. But if you're just trying to smear my finances, you have no idea who owes me money, who I owe money to, how much I sold my house for and what terms, how much I rent for, but you're about to try to smear me for no reason whatsoever.

Commissioner Carollo: Oh no, I'm about to present the truth, sir. Black and white.

Commissioner King: Okay.

Commissioner Russell: I filled out the forms.

Commissioner Carollo: Black and white.

Commissioner King: Okay, hold on one second, hold on one second. Because we are a body, let me take a vote with the body. Is it the will of the body for Commissioner Carollo to proceed down the line that he is preceding for 15 minutes.

Commissioner Russell: And know the commissioner's personal finances with no evidence but rather accusations. That's a low. We should never do that to each other up here.

Commissioner Reyes: Madam Chair?

Commissioner King: Commissioner Reyes?

Commissioner Reyes: Well, I think that he is being accused of not living in his district, that he couldn't vote, or that he has certain intentions. I use, I think he has a right to defend himself and to express his doubt about any one of us if are really represented or not.

Commissioner King: Okay.

Commissioner Russell: I don't understand, so you think I should have this fight?

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: I mean I got to say?

Commissioner King: I'm asking you if we should allow Commissioner —

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: I believe that every commissioner on this dais has a right to defend themselves against false accusations, including Commissioner Russell, including Commissioner Carollo, it includes all of us. It would have been false accusations —

Commissioner King: Okay.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Wait a minute, you asked me a question, let me finish answering.

Commissioner King: Your answer is yes. I get it.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: My answer is yes, but the audience should not be siding with anybody here or an outburst, and if they do, they can go somewhere else. Because that is not what this is for. This is a debate. This is a debate between commissioners, it's what we do. We're all duly elected officials.

Commissioner King: Right, I understand.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: But he has a right to expose, to espouse his point of view. And he has a right to defend himself. Because we don't know what's really happening behind the scenes. At least Commissioner Carollo is doing it directly, not in the darkness, not in the shadows.

Commissioner King: Well, what I'm trying to get at is what is the will of the body and it appears to me that the will of the body is to give Commissioner Carollo his 15 minutes, so he can finish —

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Absolutely.

Commissioner King: — because I don't know where it's going Commissioner Russell. I personally don't think maybe this would be the venue for it, but I understand and I would not take it away from any of you if you felt the need to have to express yourself and to clear the air.

Commissioner Russell: Before you vote on continuing, I have a question for the City Attorney then please?

Commissioner King: Go right ahead.

Commissioner Russell: Because these are my personal finances he's talking about.

Commissioner Carollo: These are public.

Commissioner Russell: It is. It is, but this is not the place. My question to the City Attorney is if —

Commissioner Carollo: I'm going to the point of residence.

Commissioner King: Let him ask the question.

Commissioner Russell: If there is a question of ethics or impropriety for someone's ability to vote up here or whether they're voting illegally on an issue where they have a conflict or whatever's about to be accused, is there a body that is meant to investigate and adjudicate that? Or is this the body to do that? And if we are the body to do that, do we need to take special steps to create an investigative session to go into that, on another commissioner? Do we have that purview? And what is the right venue?

Ms. Méndez: The Commission does have the ability to investigate the matters of other elected officials through impaneling an investigative panel and all that. We've done it in the past in a slightly different way because we've delegated to someone else. So that can happen.

Commissioner Russell: What is the process to impanel an investigative panel?

Ms. Méndez: It would have to be a resolution of the Commission and then it proceeds through the charter provisions and they meet and talk about these things if there's an active investigation. I don't know if that's what's about to happen.

Commissioner Russell: Commissioner Carollo is going to make some sort of accusation here because he feels attacked on his own home, not by me, but for some reason he wants to come at me because it's my district that's being changed and I'm defending it. So whatever smears come up here can then be turned into some sort of investigation if impaneled properly by this board? Is that correct? But this is the venue to air it out? Is that what you're saying?

Ms. Méndez: If the board chooses to impanel that investigative panel of the Commission to look at acts of one of its elected officials, it can happen, yes.

Commissioner Russell: What I'd like to ask of the body and of Commissioner Carollo, to

start with, what is the accusation? Not the lead up of smearing my family, my name, whatever, but what is the accusation that's being made so this body can decide whether they want to hear further? Is it that I don't live in my district? Or is it that I don't pay my rent?

Commissioner Carollo: Mr. Russell, I made the statement, the original statement. The problem is that you're petrified for me to take a few more minutes and go through this.

Commissioner King: Let me take the vote Commissioner Carollo, because if it's the will of the body, do I have a motion.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: I'll move it.

Commissioner King: Second? All in favor?

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Aye.

Commissioner Reyes: Aye.

Commissioner Russell: No, God, no.

Commissioner King: I know. Motion carries, so we're going to allow.

Mr. Hannon: Yes, motion passes four, one.

Commissioner King: We're going to allow Commissioner Carollo. Victoria, I understand that this is proper to allow him to speak?

Ms. Méndez: I don't have a crystal ball on what's, you know, but if he has something that's pertaining to redistricting in general, then yes he can speak. I just don't what —

Commissioner Russell: As a follow up Madam Chair, I would like the same 15 minutes to discuss Mr. Carollo's home.

Commissioner King: Absolutely.

Commissioner Russell: The legitimacy of his ability to vote.

Commissioner King: Absolutely.

Commissioner Russell: Any ethics violations.

Commissioner King: Okay.

Commissioner Russell: Any financial violations.

Commissioner King: Absolutely. Okay, Commissioner Carollo, you may proceed.

Commissioner Carollo: Thank you Madam Chair, Commission. Can this lady here be calmed down, please, before I start? If you could go back on the clock? I made the point before how on the end of December 2020, Mr. Russell had $3,400 in his bank account and he owed on the mortgage $297,528. Three months later, on April 1st, 2020, the mortgage was fully paid. A few months later in 2020, on the same day, there were a series of transactions. Mr. Russell borrowed a total of $885,000 I believe it was. The same day, he also bought a lot in Coconut Grove for $800,000. The mortgage on both of these properties, the money he borrowed was from a private lending institution, private banking, and the same day; the private lending institution assigned that mortgage of $885,000 to a corporation. A corporation called Pinalillo LLC, Florida Corporation says that the owner of the Pinalillo LLC is another corporation, Pudoel LLC that does have managers and owners. A very prominent, major contributor to the Republican Party of Florida, to Senator Marco Rubio, and others, strange why someone like that would want to take on the mortgage of someone running for the U.S. Senate as a Democrat. Then, in June of this past year, in fact, June 23rd, Mr. Russell sold the home for $970,000, it was sold to a Delaware corporation that was formed two days before he sold it. There's not even a manager in the corporation, only the registered agent, which you're allowed to in Delaware because that's why people go to Delaware so you don't know who's behind it. The only thing that you can tell is the mortgage, the satisfaction of mortgage of the people he sold it to, they put a mailing address of 21 Vistamar, Coconut Grove, 33143, is actually next door in Coral Gables. Vistamar is actually

Vistal, with an L, mar, and the property in Vistalmar was a property that was bought in 2015, all in cash for $3,600,000, just like Mr. Russell's property was all paid in cash to the Delaware corporation. The Vistalmar address is quite interesting because the individuals that bought that apparently live in a much more humble place these days, and they don't live in the property, haven't lived there for several years. Bottom line is that either Mr. Russell doesn't live there, and he's saying that he's got a contract, and he might, a rental contract to live there. But the point is, in all these strange transactions that I brought up here, Mr. Russell, if anyone should be the one showing that, if your saying you're paying a rent, show that contract, showing proof of the last nine months what you paid, to show indeed have paid rent. To show that you have paid market value rent, is you, because the whole series of events that are here, with some of the individuals that have been identified. You know the others that are in the Delaware corporation that you claim you rent from, it's very indicative that it has to do with something else that they need from the city of Miami. If you claim that you're living here, in the Grove, and you can show a contract, that's fine. You very well might, so you proceed at your risk that way. But at the same time, that you've gone out of your way with your friends, the same ones that you plotted the recall against me and every person up here knows that, at that time, that you were behind that with others. You can, excuse me. The lady that you had start to spread the lies that I wasn't paying my rent, that it was Beckham that owns my property and so, and gee —

Commissioner Russell: You have no idea what you're talking about.

Commissioner Carollo: — those that live in a house of glass shouldn't throw stones and that's the whole point that I want to make today. I have sat here, and even though I knew, we all knew, you conspired to hurt me, defame me, that whole ugly recall that didn't go anywhere, I still treated you decently here, I tried to work with you, I tried to ignore it. But this is where I say

enough. I'm not going to take any more of your behind-from-the-back knifing, I do it up front where I look at your eyes, and this is how I'm doing it. Now, you have an obligation, if you claim that you're living there to show proof of that. You have an obligation to show all these transactions, how you got them. Why would a big Republican contributor be putting money for a mortgage for you for $885,000? What did you get approximately $300,000, a little under, to pay off your mortgage before, and very conveniently it was done in the same year, so when you do financial disclosures it won't be seen because what shows the $885,000 that you borrowed so anybody wouldn't know about the $300,000 unless they look at the mortgages. If anyone has to show how they gotten $300,000 approximately to pay a mortgage, how they went about in getting another $885,000 mortgage for just a few months, if anyone has to show why when you sold your house, probably, maybe, for more than it was worth at the time, which certainly high price, to a Delaware corporation. It is extremely odd that someone that buys a home like that is then going to rent it to the person that they bought it from for nine months, and obviously it's going to be a lot longer from what I see, if you're living there and you have a contract like you say. I think you need to clear all that out to the public so that everyone knows exactly where you live at and who is behind you financing your mortgages and where you live at. And of course, I'll say this to your face, you're not running for the U.S. Senate, you're doing the same thing you did in the congressional race. Fill a bank account full of money —

Commissioner Russell: Madam Chair?

Commissioner Carollo: And then you're not going to run.

Commissioner Russell: We've gone a little beyond the scope.

Commissioner Carollo: I have nothing else to say Madam Chair, except —

Commissioner Reyes: I have a question.

Commissioner Carollo: I'll stop that so you can ask a question, yes.

Commissioner Reyes: I have a question. I heard your statement.

Commissioner King: Hold on a second Commissioner Reyes, I said that Commissioner Russell can respond and I'm going to let him respond, and then we can ask questions if necessary, I don't think it's necessary.

Commissioner Russell: I'll yield to the Commissioner.

Commissioner King: You want a question?

Commissioner Russell: Commissioner Reyes has a question of Commissioner Carollo or whatever he wants to say, that's fine.

Commissioner King: Okay.

Commissioner Reyes: Yes, I have a question to Mr. Carollo, you had stated that there's some — what to do people behind him, I don't know with what intentions, but you have said it, could you identify those heavy contributors to the Republican Party or whoever is behind all of this?

Commissioner Carollo: Commissioner Reyes, the individual that took assignment on the same day that he went and got this personal loan for $885,000 from Benworth Capital Partners LLC, the individual that shows as the manager of the LLCs is Domingo Moreda. I've never in all my years in Miami have met Mr. Moreda, but, I know who he is, I was extremely surprised when I saw him in this whole loan transaction with Mr. Russell. Then, so that some months later, you could have Mr. Russell sell his home, top dollar, to who knows who, even though he knows who it is, and I think he knows that I know who it is. But since this is a Delaware corporation, it's supposed to be secret. We'll let it be secret for now. It does not, it's not normal in any real estate person will tell you that when someone buys a home for that value. That then they're going to

turn around and give it for months and months and months to the person they bought it from to rent, you might do that for two or three months, if they need that to finalize and get their stuff together to the new house you're moving to or so. But, nine months, it's very odd. And if he claims that indeed he's renting there, then he shouldn't have any problem showing from day one, the contract, they could do it, right at the end of the day, tomorrow morning, show the contract, show every payment that you've made there, and that their market rate for rental.

Now, what I am going to ask the clerk to do is, Mr. Clerk, if you could send a copy of this portion of the meeting to the agent in charge of public corruption at the FBI; the agent in charge of public corruption at the IRS. The agent in charge of public corruption at the Florida Department of Law Enforcement, the State Attorney's Office and you might as well send it ahead of time to the Broward State Attorney's Office in case that they feel that they don't want to investigate it here because there might be any kind of conflicts. I'm not an investigator, but I'm also not a punching bag. Now, if this is me, some of these same fine people that he's brought here would be screaming for me to be hung by the highest tree. But it's not me, so it's fine. Everything's hunky dory. Having said that, I'd like to make one more statement, Madam Chair, I still have minutes.

Commissioner King: Go ahead.

Commissioner Carollo: What I am not going to let Mr. Russell and his group of crooked allies that have been after me for some time, is to use me as the reasoning that they could challenge whatever decision this body makes today in the courts, and come up with all kinds of baloney. If I owned a house, which I do, and everybody knows, in this district. If I did it to move in it or not. You'd be surprised on the story and the future of my house. But that's my business. The bottom line is that even though the courts then allow it, so that they don't use this to be able

to sue on whatever vote this body makes in redistricting and use me as the excuse. I'm going to abstain today even though I feel I have every right to be able to vote today. I'm going to leave the future of our city, the future and having balanced districts, as was the intention when I was mayor and I brought districts to the forefront and I fought and put my political neck on the line for it to happen. I'm going to leave it in the hands of all of you to decide today, whatever it would be. But, for these people, don't let them think I'm a punching bag, and Russell, learn to fight like a man, up front, not knifing behind the back. Just because I didn't fight back on the recall and everything else, doesn't mean that I don't know how to fight. Doesn't mean that I'm scared, and the only reason that I'm not bringing up the next chapter, the tens of thousands of dollars that were spent illegally against me in this recall is that I don't wanna muddy it up. Future meeting: I'm bringing all that up. I'm bringing people that voted fraudulently that didn't live in the city and voted fraudulently just so they could vote against me, in my district, and I'm gonna show a heck of a lot of money that needs to be answered who put it in, where it came from and who laundered it.

Commissioner King: Thank you, Commissioner.

Commissioner Carollo: Having said that, I thank you all for the opportunity to speak.

Commissioner Reyes: Just a follow-up question, like you said.

Commissioner King: No.

Commissioner Russell: I would like them to get it all out.

Commissioner King: I'd like to start the redistricting meeting so I don't wanna go back-and-forth with many questions. I wanna give you your 15 minutes.

Commissioner Russell: This needs to be cleared up. I don't wanna go back-and-forth.

Commissioner King: Go ahead, Commissioner Reyes.

Commissioner Reyes: This has been in some accusations and in some statements and in one of the statements that Commissioner Carollo has made was that it must be somebody or some group that they will want something from the city of Miami. That was what I understood that is economically backing Commissioner Russell and they are responsible for all these transactions. Could you be more explicit?

Commissioner Carollo: What do you wanna know? I have presented sufficient evidence that's filed in courts to show that there's something wrong here. Now he claims he's got a lease, he's living there. I showed he sold that home and if indeed he does have a lease, which he's gonna have to show that lease, and he should show it right tomorrow, if not today. He could make a phone call and get that copy of that lease sent here right away. If indeed he could show that lease and he very well might then he needs to show that he's been paying on that rent at market rate. That still doesn't mean that all these transactions are fine. This stinks to high heavens. It doesn't make sense any of these transactions the way they've been and especially some of the people that took over his loan. Why? Why did they take it over? What do they want from him? What do they want from the city of Miami?

Commissioner Russell: Interesting.

Commissioner Carollo: Yeah, real interesting.

Commissioner King: Okay, thank you, Commissioner Russell?

Commissioner Russell: Are you done?

Commissioner King: Commissioner Russell?

Commissioner Russell: Thank you. I've seen some pretty dark times over the last seven years and the senior commissioner here on this dais having been elected in 2015 and I thought we had it rough back then. I had no idea where this commission would go in terms of the depths

of pettiness and infighting and it's really surprising to me. I think it's sad for the city of Miami because these are things that don't need to happen up here. There's always a reason when it happens up here. If it's up here it's for show and I'm gonna get into these things. I'm actually debating in my head how much I should defend myself and explain because these are simple explanations, which would probably just make it all go away, or say, "No, this is my damn business and if you wanna get it come get it." You know what? I am running for the United States Senate against Marco Rubio. This will probably be the best press I've gotten over it since I started my campaign, so I have to thank you for that.

Commissioner King: Have everyone removed because I've said it so many times do not clap in here. I'm trying to keep decorum.

Commissioner Russell: If Commissioner Carollo can bring up the fact that I'm running —

Commissioner King: I'm not talking about that. I'm talking about clapping in here, Commissioner Russell.

Commissioner Russell: I did not encourage that. I'm sorry that that excites people but please don't outburst, no boos, no claps. Please respect the chair's wishes. I've never brought that up on this dais before. It's been brought up by Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla several times.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Really?

Commissioner Russell: Yes, that I'm running for office. Please, I'm not gonna interact with you right now.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: I have never interacted with you.

Commissioner King: Commissioner, do not engage.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla; No, no, no, no. He mentioned my name.

Commissioner King: Listen, I will allow you.

Commissioner Russell: It has been brought up several times.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: I recommend to you to keep me out of it, by the way. My advice to you?

Commissioner Russell: Thank you for the threat.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Keep me out of it. That's not a threat.

Commissioner King: Commissioner?

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: My advice is to keep me out of it.

Commissioner King: Commissioner, please, do not.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: If you want to, I have agreed.

Commissioner King: Commissioner, if you would like to address him, I will give you the opportunity to do so.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Thank you. Now I want 15 minutes, too.

Commissioner King: Oh my God, okay.

Commissioner Russell: I'm sorry. It's in the minutes. It has been brought up before that I'm running for the United States Senate. It has been tried to be used to be an angle on things on there that we vote on, on this dais, and it's completely irrelevant and I've never bought it up. I have never used this dais to promote a campaign. In fact, I actually held off declaring my run back in June. I wanted to declare earlier but I was very worried about how this dais would react to me running for federal office against a Republican. Whether that would affect my ability to get things done up here so I held off and it was actually on a day that we had a very crucial CRA vote that I did declare to run and Commissioner Carollo came up to me and he said, "Marco

Rubio has never done anything for Miami" and he shook my hand.

Commissioner Carollo: That's a lie and you know that. That's a lie.

Commissioner King: Commissioner Carollo, please don't. Please don't.

Commissioner Russell: He shook my hand.

Commissioner King: Let him finish.

Commissioner Russell: That gave me a sigh of relief. We went through. We actually were successful with what we were working on that day and I actually breathed a sigh of relief because I wanted to keep those worlds separate. I don't want them to interact. My worry now is that because I've been to 37 counties. I've raised over a million dollars, I'm starting to get some traction. I don't say that they're worried I'm going to beat Marco Rubio but certainly I'm getting a lot more attacks up here and what this is right now is an accusation of financial corruption that will get in a headline that, whether true or not, will smear me and damage my campaign. That's all I'm gonna say about the politics but I have a feeling there's a little of that motivation in there. The other motivation is between you and I, Commissioner Carollo. We've had our ups and downs. We have butted heads the first day you came onto this dais and I have to say I learned a lesson pretty quickly. I had really thought you're a force of nature and can be considered a bully because you are strong in what you believe in and the way you come out and when you're attacked. This is what we're seeing right now.

One of the very first votes we had was on board chairmanships and I voted against you to take the Bayfront Park Trust Board chairmanship. I thought Willy Gort wanted it and I was gonna provide, but it wasn't about trying to get in a fight with you. I realized at that moment that I was the only one because I did step up and nobody else was with me. I said, "You know what? I'm gonna go to the first Bayfront Park Trust meeting and try to break bread. You said, "Did I

offend you? Do you have a problem with me?" I had no history with you. I wasn't trying to pick a fight with you but clearly I had and you and I went rounds for a good year there. I have never participated in the activities to try to unseat you from your office. I have never raised a dollar for any campaign to try to recall you. I have never raised a dollar for a candidate running against you because my job up here is to get my job done for my district and in the political minority on this dais, that's very hard for me.

That's why I try not to wear a partisan sleeve up here and that's why I've been successful at trying to get the things that I care about done because I don't bring that up here and I don't fight with you. You may think well then he's doing it behind my back. I know you better. You're way smarter than that and you would find every detail as you've had in my finances. The only thing you don't have in there is the motivations of why and where things came from and what the answers are but I understand. It creates some questions. I'm happy to answer those.

It's not me, Joe. It's not me. I have learned that you and I have voted together on so many things that have helped what you're working on and that I'm working on and I would not ruin that by trying to attack you personally or politically. I've learned that lesson the hard way. We've had our fights before. I don't wanna have them anymore. I'm in my last year. I may not get another legislative thing done because I can feel the sense of this dais but I'm gonna continue to work and continue to bring the decorum and so I give you my promise as a man and I hope we have established some rapport of respect that I'm telling you the truth. I have never been involved in those oppositions. We may have mutual friends. We may have mutual enemies. There may be people I know that are going after you and vice-versa, but I have never helped them, colluded with them, given advice to them and certainly not raised a dollar, not through any mechanism or third party, to attack you. If ever asked, I would say, "No, I got work to do. I don't

have time for this."

Let me go on to the actual accusations, please, and I really have thought of this, my wife and I have lived in our house for 20 years now, almost, I bought it in 2002, 2003. The market is incredible right now, as we all know. I had two dogs, two cats, two, three kids and this little 1400-square-foot box is getting a little bit tight, so it's been my dream to try to figure out how to move and find a new place for my home because I don't even have a bathroom in my bedroom. I walk down on a hall and I share it with my daughters and at the almost age of 50 I think I owe a little more to wife and I'm trying to upgrade and do a little better. It's very hard for me right now to figure out how to pay off my mortgage, borrow enough money, buy another lot, build on that lot, sell my house and the stars aligned. It was not easy because I could not get a traditional moneylender to finance what I was looking for so I started going out to private money lenders and they don't care about your party. They want your interest and the rate I had to pay to get that had me up to here. These are loan sharks. These are hard money lenders but I realized if I could sell my house and buy another lot that I had already had in mind, all the stars aligned, I could come outta this actually pretty good and able to build my dream home. That's what we did. Now, how I paid off my mortgage, that'll be a question you'll wanna know but you don't get those answers because you don't have any access to what I have access to in terms of my family, my wife's family, estate family. I can get that help and you could probably use that against me in a campaign of some whatever but it's all legitimate. I paid off my mortgage. I got a hard-money loan to buy a new lot. I don't even know why I'm telling all this.

Commissioner King: I don't either.

Commissioner Russell: I believe it's best. Come on, it's just transparency. I'm not gonna hide behind my ability to keep information from you so that some long-term investigation comes

out because honestly that gets to your goal. It's just gonna smear me further by people who wonder and doubt because all of us, everyone thinks we're corrupt. What I did was sell my home and then I was able to pay off the hard-money loan because I sold it exactly what the market was going for and I bought the lot, using the hard-money loan that the sale of my house was able to clean all that off and pretty much make me debt-free. Now all I gotta do is figure out how I can find the money to actually build my house. I've got a really nice lot that's not built but I gotta live somewhere so then I go on the hunt for where I'm gonna live and I gotta live in my district. Fortunately, the people who bought my home, which I have no connection to, they're building a few things. They bought three lots, they said, and they said mine is the last one that they're gonna renovate or whatever they're gonna do to it, so if I want to, I can live there.

In the sale agreement, we included within the purchase price six months that I could stay there and when that expired, I went back to them and said, "How are you coming on your building?" They said, "We're a long way off." I said, "I need more time," and they gave me another six months. We made an agreement, I prepaid them and that's where I'm living now.

Madam Chair, with your permission, I would like to invite Isabelle and Alba. Isabelle Andrews is my realtor. I just texted her when I saw this line of questioning coming in. She has no idea why she's here and I really, really, really apologize but this is very important for the transparency. If you wouldn't mind answering a couple of questions from my fellow commissioners. Is that all right?

Isabelle Andrews: Hello, my name is Isabelle Andrews and I'm a realtor with my business partner Alba Biondi. We came because we have the contract with us on our phone and we are ready for questions.

Commissioner Russell: Thank you so much. Do you remember the first time I

approached you and asked you about what do you think my house is worth if I were trying to sell it?

Isabelle Andrews: Absolutely, yes.

Commissioner Russell: Yes and do you remember the value back then? This wasn't the time we sold it. I gave up for six months or whatever.

Isabelle Andrews: Oh, right. We gave you a market analysis and a value for your home and you decided to wait a little bit and it was a good decision. The market went up and when we gave you a new value, you agreed and we put your house on the market.

Commissioner Russell: I want to remember that you valued it at around 700,000.

Isabelle Andrews: At that time, yes.

Commissioner Russell: Yes, I bought it, and this is all public record, 20 years ago for 419,000 so that might seem like a good jump but we knew the market was going up.

Isabelle Andrews: Correct.

Commissioner Russell: It didn't solve my problems so I waited. Then the market got hotter and I reached back out to you, correct?

Isabelle Andrews: Correct.

Commissioner Russell: When the market got higher, I reached back out to you and said, "What do you think we could sell the house for?"

Isabelle Andrews: Yes, we met again. We gave you a new market analysis and we gave you the value and you decided that it was a good price and we put it on the market and we sold the property on the open market.

Commissioner Russell: Well, it was at the early part of the boom and you thought we might sell it in a week or a day and you put a price, I wanna say 1.1.

Alba Biondi: One million hundred.

Commissioner Andrews: One million, right.

Isabelle Andrews: No, one million one hundred.

Commissioner Russell: One million one hundred and it unfortunately did not sell. It sat on the market.

Isabelle Andrews: Yes, we had a lot of activity. We had I believe several offers and we settled for the price you found acceptable.

Commissioner Russell: How many people would you say visited the house during that time that you showed it?

Isabelle Andrews: Well, I listed hundreds. We had several open houses and actually the first time we had an open house, we had a line of people waiting outside.

Commissioner Russell: Did you put the sign up in the front yard?

Isabelle Andrews: Absolutely the first day.

Commissioner Russell: Traditional method.

Isabelle Andrews: We did everything that we have to do legally. We were obliged to do some things for our trade. We did everything we were supposed to do.

Commissioner Russell: The end buyer that decided to make an offer, where did they come from?

Isabelle Andrews: From the open market. We advertised your property everywhere and they were interested. They asked to look at your property and actually Alba did the showing. That's why I Alba came because she's more, was —

Commissioner Russell: Did I introduce you to them or did you introduce them to me?

Isabelle Andrews: Never, never, never. The buyer came through due process. We

advertised at your home. He saw the advertisement. He came and visited your house. Did he visit the house?

Alba Biondi: Yes.

Isabelle Andrews: Yes, he did visit your house.

Commissioner Russell: Now if I remember correctly, we were a little bit apart on the price and we had the question about whether I could stay there because I wasn't finding rental rates. It was getting really high and we didn't wanna move and everything.

Isabelle Andrews: Actually, we have done that several times with our sellers because on the seller's market when you get an offer, but sometimes people say, "I don't know where to go," so it's part of the negotiation to stay in a house sometimes for free, sometimes for a low rent, but that happens quite often with our negotiations.

Commissioner Russell: Got it, so in the end, it was unorthodox, but you introduced me and we sat together with the buyer.

Isabelle Andrews: Absolutely, it has nothing to do with you. You never advised me to contact the buyer. You never did anything. It came through due process and normal transaction.

Commissioner Russell: If I remember right, they agreed to a price under what we were asking for but I said if we can stay in the house for additional months.

Isabelle Andrews: Yes, it was part of the negotiation. It was a normal negotiation.

Commissioner Russell: Was that captured in the sale agreement? Did it say that?

Isabelle Andrews: Yes, oh, yes. We have a contract and we can show the contract, if you'll allow us.

Commissioner Russell: If I remember, it was six months and 4 or 5,000-a-month.

Isabelle Andrews: Sure, sure, sure, absolutely. It's in writing, signed by you and by the

buyer and attorneys were involved.

Commissioner Russell: Got it and when then when the six months finished up and we realized of course we're not anywhere near building our new home, we didn't do the extension of the rental through you but I think I reached out to you.

Isabelle Andrews: You did not have to because we did not represent you at that time. The lease was expired. It was a lease and after you renewed your lease with us, enough. That's your freedom.

Commissioner Russell: Right, if I remember right, what we agreed with the new owner is that we would get another six months but he would give me a little discount because I would pay all of it up front and I would cover everything, like if the air conditioner broke or leaks or whatever.

Isabelle Andrews: We did not see it.

Commissioner Russell: You don't even know about that. Okay.

Isabelle Andrews: We did not see the deal we had but it's normal. That happens. What you did happens all the time with our clients. We represent sellers. Sometimes we represent buyers and sellers, in that case. That's why that happened, but who gave us a business? The seller gave us a business, so we represent the seller in our best ability and for Mr. Russell, it was good for him to stay in his house, so we negotiated that. We did that several times. Actually, with a seller's market, it's quite easy to get that deal.

Commissioner Russell: Thank you. Final question, if I could, Madam Chair, the lender that we paid off, the short-term lender, the high-interest lender, were you involved? I can't remember.

Isabelle Andrews: Your attorney.

Commissioner Russell: Okay, that's right. Got it.

Isabelle Andrews: We were not involved, not us.

Commissioner Russell: In the sale of this house, that loan got paid off.

Isabelle Andrews: Yes, I believe it's in the head. I have to review the head statement, which is a closing statement.

Commissioner Russell: Thank you, so Madam Chair, I will not use any of them. Thank you so much, Isabelle. Thank you for coming down, Alba. I appreciate it. I will not use any of my time to attack Joe Carollo or his house or whether he should vote. That's never been my argument or attack on redistricting. A lot of people are bringing that up. He has a lot of enemies of his own making. I am not one of them. You are chasing ghosts with me but it is a very standard feeling when being attacked to attack back on the same thing you're being attacked on and I understand that. If you think I'm going after your house, you're come after mine. If I kill your dog, you're gonna kill my cat. I get it. We're not having that war because this isn't about you and me. This is about the district lines and, man, I am really fighting to try to keep the Grove together. I'm not using dirty tactics to do it. I don't think I'm gonna be able to pull a rabbit outta the hat here but everything you just threw right now could paint a picture. I could see where those lines could point that way but it's not there. Thank you, Madam Chair.

Commissioner King: Thank you, thank you. Madam City Attorney, would you please read into the record so that everyone knows that what just transpired here, although it may not be what we wanted to have happen today is absolutely within the purview of this body?

Ms. Méndez: Pursuant to Section 14, the commission may investigate official transactions, act and conduct. The mayor, city commission or any committee thereof may investigate the financial transactions of any office or department of the city government and the

official acts and conduct of any city official and by similar investigations may secure information upon any matter.

Commissioner King: Thank you.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Did you read Section 14? You did not.

Ms. Méndez: I read the first part, which I thought was pertinent of Section 14.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: I want you to read the whole thing into the record, please.

Ms. Méndez: Okay, the whole thing. In conducting such investigations, the mayor, city commission or any committee thereof may require the attendance of witnesses and the production of books, papers and other evidence and for the purpose may issue subpoenas, which shall be signed by the presiding officer of the city commission or the chair of such committee or as the case may be which may be served and executed by any police officer.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Thank you, Madam Chair.

Commissioner Russell: I just wanted to put a ribbon on my statement because I realized I didn't actually address the actual accusation. I had not contact with the lender who lended me money other than the high interest rate they were willing to pay in order to lend me that money. I had no contact or information or awareness of or relationship with the buyer who bought my house, which was brought to me by a traditional real estate agent who showed the house in a very traditional manner and there is nothing nefarious going on with the cashflow within my personal and there is certainly no reason that I cannot vote on this dais and live in my home that I've lived in for 20 years. It's not mine anymore but rent it and I'm there within the district representing the district.

Commissioner King: Thank you at this time I'm going to start public comment. Please

line up.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Are we going? I'm sorry, Madam Chair. Can Mr. De Grandy at least present his plan?

Commissioner King: Oh, is that what we said? We said you would. I forgot.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Yes, ma'am.

Commissioner King: I'm sorry. I forgot.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: The poor guy is sitting there.

Commissioner King: Okay, please present your plan.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Mr. Cody, too.

Commissioner King: Yes, please, gentlemen, present your plan.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Thank you, Madam Chair.

Commissioner King: I forgot.

Mr. De Grandy: Give me one second, Madam Chair, for the computer to be set up.

Commissioner King: One second, Mr. De Grandy.

Mr. De Grandy: Good morning, commissioners. For the record, this is now the fifth advertised public hearing we've had on redistricting and additionally since our February 25th public hearing, you have each conducted a community meeting in each one of your districts to hear from your constituents.

Now, first permit me to recap some of the discussion that occurred at the prior hearing and the direction we were provided. At the February 25th hearing, we presented our revised plan. After our presentation, there was additional public comment and discussion by this commission. The commission voted 4 to 1 to make the revised plan the base plan for consideration of any additional changes. Now because you voted to make the revised plan the base plan for further

consideration, we have not made any changes at this time, pending further policy direction from this commission. Now so far, only two commissioners have suggested additional changes to the base plan. At the request of these commissioners, we have modeled it and provided them with some preliminary numbers showing the effect of those changes.

Chair King informed us she wanted part of the area we had moved from D5 to D1 along the riverfront restored to D5. Chair King's preliminary request would put the overall deviation slightly above 10% and lower the Black VAP to 49%, but this could be remedied by making additional changes to the plan in order to rebalance D1's population and increase D5's Black voting age population. However, we will need additional policy direction from this commission as to where to go to rebalance the districts.

Also, Commissioner Russell has requested restoring all areas south of US 1 that were assigned to D3 and D4 back into D2. He has also proposed moving an area further north but still south of US 1 into D3 to rebalance population. From south to north, this would include the area from where US 1 meets 95, using South Miami as the east boundary, all the way to the river on the north. Commissioner Russell's proposed change would make the overall deviation approximately 9.3, which is still a defensible plan. After my presentation, we look forward to getting direction from this commission as to what of those changes, if any, you wish to make.

Now, during the February hearings, there were allegations that the base plan was somehow racist as a result of moving 114 Black residents into D4. Subsequent thereto, there have also been media articles making the same allegations. As your consultants, Mr. Cody and I believe that we have an obligation to respond to those allegations on the record.

First, to be clear, in the four public hearings we've had before you so far and in the five community meetings you have all conducted in your districts, the only allegation of racism

results from the proposed movement of 1,597 residents from the south of US 1 to D4, which includes those 114 Black residents. To put it in perspective, Black residents comprise only 7.5% of D2. They clearly could not constitute a majority in a single-number district. Moreover, those 114 Black residents are only 7% of the total population proposed to be moved from south of US 1 to District 4.

Nevertheless, I think it's important to present additional facts on the record in order to provide more context and to see if the allegation of racism has merit. Now, the demographics of the city are as follows. It is approximately 70% of the population is Hispanic. Approximately 16.3 of the population is Black and approximately 11.9% is Non-Hispanic white. In a five-member commission, the base plan provides for one majority-Black district, which is 20% of the commission. It provides for three majority-Hispanic districts, which is 60% of the commission. And it provides for one competitive district in which there is no majority community.

Now, for those of you who would like to read case law, the U.S. Supreme Court case of Johnson vs. De Grandy is enlightening, in this discussion, because in that case the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that there was no violation of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act where minority voters form effective voting majorities in a number of districts roughly proportional to their respective shares in the voting-age population.

Now, in regard to those 114 Black residents, the Miami Herald Editorial Board recently issued its opinion regarding the city's base redistricting plan. In this editorial, the Herald made the following statement, quote: "We wonder what kind of representation those 114 Black residents will get in overwhelming Hispanic District 4." The statement is clearly meant, in my opinion, to imply the residents of one race or ethnicity cannot be effectively represented in districts where the majority community is of a different race or ethnicity.

And so it may also be enlightening to look closer at the composition of the five city of Miami districts to see whether that is true. In D1, there are 9,762 Black residents represented by a Hispanic commissioner in a majority-Hispanic district. In D2, there are 6,968 Black residents represented by a non-Black commissioner in a district that is 70% non-Hispanic white and 48% Hispanic. In D3, there are 4,700 Black residents represented by a Hispanic commissioner in a majority-Hispanic district, in D4, there 2,774 Black residents represented by a Hispanic commissioner in a majority-Hispanic district.

In total, there are over 24,000 Black residents in districts where Black residents are not the majority of the district. In D5, there are 34,571 Hispanic residents represented by a Black commissioner in a Black-majority district. In D2, there are 45,415 Hispanic residents represented by a non-Hispanic commissioner. In total, there are close to 80,000 Hispanics in districts that are not majority Hispanic.

Now, surprisingly, neither the Miami Herald Editorial Board nor any of those alleging that the plan is racist has noted any of these statistics as an issue. Now, some would say that the statistics I've just presented on the record are indicative of more desegregated and diverse living patterns that continue to develop in Miami, which I believe is a good thing. But, as I stated a minute ago, in the four public hearings and the five community meetings you have had, the only allegation of racism results from the proposed movement of 114 Black residents who are currently represented by a commissioner who is not Black to a district that is represented by a commissioner who is not Black.

Now, in the last 30 years, I've been involved in redistricting and reapportionment of congressional, state senate and state house plans as well as school board and municipal plans. In the 1990 redistricting cycle, I successfully sued the Florida Legislature for violation of the

Voting Rights Act, in the case of De Grandy versus Wetherell. As a result of that lawsuit, for the first time in a hundred years since Reconstruction, there were three African American members elected to Congress in Florida where for a hundred years, there had been none. I've also successfully litigated in defense of congressional and state legislative plans that complied with the Constitution and the Voting Rights Act. But in light of the statistics I've just put on the record, I would respectfully submit that you do not have to be a redistricting expert to conclude that the allegation of this plan is somehow racist is simply false and inflammatory.

Commissioner Carollo: It is.

Mr. De Grandy: The facts are that this plan complies with both the 14th Amendment and the Voting Rights Act. Now that is not say that the movement of population from south of US 1 into other districts is not a valid policy issue for you to debate. Previous commissions have made policy decisions which divided traditional neighborhoods, like Flagami, Little Havana, Allapattah and Shenandoah. And those same commissions have made policy decisions that resulted in maintaining US 1 as a boundary between districts. It is now up to this commission to decide what is the best policy to implement in the 2020 redistricting cycle in order to balance the population among districts as is required by the Constitution.

Now, as we discussed, Madam Chair, in the February hearing, we brought our computers. We're ready to address any changes you propose. As to specific changes, we will request a short recess so that we could make those proposed changes in the software program. We can then come back to you, and advise as to the impact of those changes and our opinion regarding to whether it complies with the law and the Constitution. With that, Madam Chair and commissioners, I look forward to your discussion and any additional direction you wish to provide.

Commissioner King: One second, now. I'm gonna go with the will of the body. Would you each like to make a comment now? Is that the will of the body?

Commissioner Russell: I have questions about what he said specifically.

Commissioner King: Wait, please.

Commissioner Russell: Before, not a comment or an amendment or an action. I just wanna understand better what he said.

Commissioner King: Okay because what I'd like to do is get the public comments so do you have to make them now or can you wait until after public comment?

Commissioner Reyes: Well, I want, I want —

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: You will wait for the questions. Well, no, you have to go in order. It's a 1, 2, 3 or 4.

Commissioner Russell: There's something I didn't understand in what he said.

Commissioner Reyes: I'm always last but the thing is that I feel like I was attacked and I wanna make sure that everybody knows, you see?

Commissioner King: Hold on.

Commissioner Russell: Mine's a question.

Commissioner King: I'm gonna go with, are you?

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: I'm District 1.

Commissioner King: What do you wanna say? Are you gonna ask a question?

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla : I agree with you. I want to agree with you that we have to have public comment but is the public comment on the plan that we've already voted or on the revised plan that we're gonna have issues with because there's gonna be a huge debate on that revised plan, right? The issue is, is the public comment on the plan we voted on already or is

it gonna be public comment about the potential changes to the plan we voted on already?

Commissioner King: Both.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: That's my question.

Commissioner King: Public comment on redistricting.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Do they know what the changes are?

Commissioner King: Whatever they want to say. Are you gonna present the changes?

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Right, that's my point.

Mr. De Grandy: Ma'am, if I am given direction.

Commissioner King: Finish your presentation.

Mr. De Grandy: I have basically, you know, explained the two proposed —

Commissioner King: Show that. Put the map up.

Commissioner Russell: Just a quick question.

Mr. De Grandy: The map is up.

Commissioner King: Go ahead, Commissioner Russell.

Commissioner Russell: Thank you. I saw a few slides about racist accusations. Those accusations weren't made anywhere on this dais. Is that correct? Where do those accusations come from?

Mr. De Grandy: Not by the dais.

Commissioner Russell: Those were from public comments during your meetings or from the press, what was it from?

Mr. De Grandy: These have been —

Commissioner Reyes: In front of us.

Mr. De Grandy: — public comments that have been made in the public comment

sections. Racist allegations have been made in media reports.

Commissioner Russell: Got it, but for the record, no one on this dais has utilized the accusation of racism as a motivation for any of the lines that we are drawing. Am I correct? In our record, I don't recall it.

Mr. De Grandy: Not your debate, so far, no.

Commissioner Reyes: May I?

Commissioner King: Yes, please.

Commissioner Reyes: Yes, because this is the second time that I've heard that. There was a lady. She's a pastor. The first time that we were having this meeting, she also brought the fact. I mean she made the statement, how are you gonna get people from Coconut Grove and give it to a Hispanic commissioner? Now, I got the statements that they have injected. They have brought race into this argument, which is totally uncalled and not needed and it is completely divisive. We cannot allow that and every time that we don't like something, we can — Stop using the race card in order to gen-, what's really sad is that the race card is being used by white people, you see.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: [Laughter]

Commissioner Reyes: That is, that is why really it is sad. Okay. To answer the question — and Miami Herald, shame on you for that editorial and asking how 114 Black residents are gonna be represented by a Hispanic, a Cuban, to be more specific. Well, the same way that I represent 2,774 Black residents, some of them that are my neighbors in Flagami. And I think that every one of us and every one of you, regardless of your race or where you come from, you will represent your district as if there were no race and you're gonna be colorblind, you see? And we should do away with using the race card when you are not in agreement with some changes,

whatever it is. I think it is sad that we bringing race into this equation.

The only race that we're gonna bring to this equation, I'm gonna tell you what it is. We have to keep diversity on this dais and that's why we have districts. And we have to say and do everything that is needed to make sure that there is diversity in this dais. If not, if we are not gonna do whatever it takes to have diversity in this dais, let's do away with the districts then and then everybody will be — we will have five Hispanics right here since we are 70% of the population. And in order to avoid that, the districts were created. And I will always — my main concern and I have said it and I repeat it — my main concern is to save that seat that now is occupied by Ms. King. And I will vote for any plan that will save that seat. Is that clear? So let's get race out of this.

Commissioner King: Thank you, Commissioner Reyes.

Commissioner Russell: Just to clarify what may lead to that mischaracterization of racism, Mr. De Grandy, how many African American residents are in the West Grove, more or less?

Mr. De Grandy: West Grove, Steve, do you have that statistic?

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Five hundred and something.

Mr. Cody: Well, it depends upon where you define the West Grove.

Commissioner Russell: West of McDonald.

Mr. Cody: Well, in all of the Grove, from Rickenbacker down to the city boundary I think it's 2,067.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: That's not correct.

Commissioner King: Commissioner, commissioner.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: That's not correct.

Commissioner King: Okay, but let him — he's the expert.

Mr. Cody: No, 2,677. Excuse me.

Commissioner King: Let him answer.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Well, he's trying to find the West Grove.

Commissioner King: Let him speak and then we'll recognize you.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: All right.

Commissioner King: Okay.

Mr. De Grandy: Coconut Grove defined as.

Commissioner Russell: Basically, the NCD 2.

Mr. Cody: It's 2,647.

Commissioner Russell: In the NCD 2, not including NCD 3? There's two NCDs. The NCD 3 is rest of Grove. NCD 2 is West Grove.

Mr. De Grandy: I don't have the one, that breakout.

Commissioner Russell: You don't know that barrier. The boundary is basically McDonald, which is 32nd, everything west of that, all the way to US 1 and Coral Gables. With the southern border being Franklin.

Mr. De Grandy: Sorry, we only have the statistics for the entire Grove and that's 2,647.

Commissioner Russell: The population of 114, which is in the Bird Avenue triangle, would you say that they are part of a cohesive voting bloc in the West Grove? Would you say that the African Americans of the West Grove vote in a similar manner for similar interests?

Mr. De Grandy: As the rest of the Grove? Yes.

Commissioner Russell: Yes, because the issues, of course, displacement, gentrification, social justice, affordable housing, they're looking for not a Black commissioner, but they're

looking for someone to solve those issues and they vote as a bloc. Now, if 114 were taken into another district, and it's not say that it's Hispanic, white or anything else, but they are now no longer part of this cohesive voting bloc. Does it dilute the ability of that bloc to have the strength of its voice to be heard? And of the 114 that's moved into what is a 90% Hispanic district, will they be able to advocate in the same way for those issues that they care about with their actual direct neighbors in the West Grove?

Mr. De Grandy: Well, in terms of whether they'd be able to advocate, I would assume they would.

Commissioner Russell: Effectively, as a bloc?

Commissioner King: Commissioner Russell, I don't know that Mr. De Grandy can answer that question.

Commissioner Russell: I thought that's the core of this —

Commissioner King: Right, but he's handling the redistricting. I don't know if he can answer the intent of voters and how they will advocate in — Do you have another question?

Commissioner Russell: Yes, then my point is, I believe that by removing that 114 — if we don't have to, we shouldn't remove a single African American from a cohesive voting bloc of an African American community that is under the attack of displacement and gentrification. We should do our best efforts to hold them together. If they need to be broken up by law of equalization of districts, absolutely.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: That you can represent, right?

Commissioner Russell: What?

Commissioner King: Commissioner, you're out of order.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Well, I'm waiting to be recognized.

Commissioner Russell: They are a cohesive voting bloc with a natural boundary of US 1 and that's why — my worry is that as they get sent into another district, they lose their voice. Not that they get poor representation. Not that they will be treated poorly —

Commissioner Reyes: Maybe better.

Commissioner Russell: — by another group —

Commissioner King: Commissioner, please, please.

Commissioner Russell: — but that they lose their ability to advocate with their like-minded voting bloc in their neighborhood, their physical neighborhood.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: It's a straw-man argument and whenever you're ready to recognize me, I will. Thanks.

Commissioner King: Wait 'til he finishes. Are you finished, commissioner?

Commissioner Russell: I'm finished. That's the basic argument of why I don't believe the Bird Avenue triangle should be removed from the West Grove.

Mr. De Grandy: If I may respond to that.

Commissioner King: Please.

Mr. De Grandy: It's not just the 114. The 1597 may have different points of view than some of the folks on the other side of US 1. I mean, we're actually moving more African Americans into D4 from the north of US 1 than we are from the south.

Commissioner Russell: Into where?

Mr. De Grandy: From the north of US 1, we're actually moving more African American residents into D4 than we are from the south. My job, commissioner, in regard to my presentation, as a consultant, if there is an allegation that the plan is racist and therefore flawed and illegal, it is my responsibility to respond on the record to that.

Commissioner Russell: We're not saying that.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: You just did.

Commissioner Russell: No, and then I must respond. I'm not saying that your plan is racist. I am saying that your plan may marginalize a community because the African American residents on the north side of US 1 have a complete different issue than the African Americans on the south side of US 1.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: How do you know? How do you know that?

Commissioner King: Hold on.

Commissioner Russell: I believe this is a healthy discussion.

Commissioner King: Commissioner, you're out of order.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Okay, thank you.

Commissioner King: Mr. Manager, what's the timeline on me having the ability to cut the mics? No, I can't. This is an example of why I need that.

Male Speaker: Mr. Manager, I'm sorry. We can't hear you.

Commissioner Russell: But I think this is healthy.

City Manager: I'll get back to her on the timeline.

Commissioner King: Commissioner Russell, you have expressed and I allowed you to but you've made that clear to Mr. De Grandy and Mr. Cody, right? You understand? You understand where he's coming from? This is important to him and his constituents with respect to the 114.

Commissioner Russell: But he mentioned something that I believe is incorrect and I'd like to challenge it.

Commissioner King: I don't think we need to be so sensitive about every single word that's said. What's important is that you don't want your district cut up.

Commissioner Russell: Why is it important? Because I'm trying to make the case to all of you why it shouldn't be.

Commissioner King: No, I understand and I'm not trying to cut you off but I don't think we need to go back-and-forth about —

Commissioner Russell: Last statement then?

Commissioner King: — racism and no one up here is trying to be racist.

Commissioner Russell: That's my point.

Commissioner King: No one is trying to be racist up here.

Commissioner Russell: It's not. If I could just then make my last point?

Commissioner King: Right, so you know sticks-and-stones.

Commissioner Russell: No, I'm not trying to cast that.

Commissioner King: Okay, I'm just saying.

Commissioner Russell: African Americans who live in Golden Pines are not facing the same level of gentrification and displacement as African Americans south of US 1 as they are surrounded by Coral Gables on one side and the wealthier part of Coconut Grove on the other. They have a very specific mission, which is not based on color. It's just based on trying to stay to live there and that's their cohesive voting bloc. Even though they are predominantly African American, that's their cohesive voting bloc and that's why I'm trying to keep them all together. Done.

Commissioner King: Good, thank you.

Mr. De Grandy: As I said, that's a policy issue for all of you to debate.

Commissioner King: Right, now, commissioner?

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Nope.

Commissioner King: Nothing? Are you sure?

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Nothing, no.

Commissioner Reyes: May I answer?

Commissioner King: Do you have to?

Commissioner Reyes: Yes, I have to.

Commissioner King: You have to.

Commissioner Reyes: You had mentioned it and you're taking the victim's position here that there is a difference in gentrification in Coconut Grove than it is in Golden Pines. That's not true. The residents in Golden Pines are being gentrified but all of those new investors that are coming, being them Black or being they Hispanic, you see? And I'm gonna make this very clear, you see? I didn't ask for that sliver. But it irks me to any insinuation that they are not gonna be represented because it was given to me. I didn't ask for it, you see? As a matter of fact, I don't want it if it is gonna create problems. The only reason that I will accept that is to save that seat [pointing to Commissioner King] that is there, okay? But to make those statements that they don't have the same need, yes, they do. They do. They're not gonna be gentrified? Yes, they are. They are being gentrified. That there are more Blacks in Golden Pines, than there are in that sliver? Yes, it's true. That I have close to 3,000 to 2,700 Black residents that are living in D4 and that is true and they are being represented by me. There is no difference. When they're gonna vote, they're gonna vote for issues that affect everybody, you see? In a general election, the same pattern of voting that any population, be it Cuban or be it white, whatever it is, if it is Black, Cuban, they are gonna follow the same pattern of election regardless of the district that they're living in. They vote Democrat or they vote Republican or they vote conservative or they vote liberal and that's it, you see? Because you live in certain areas, you're not gonna change that

you're gonna vote. I mean, It is logical, you see. I mean, I think that we have gone through this before but the only reason that I am using this time is to make sure, because I'm sick and tired. I've been here longer than you've been living in Coconut Grove. I've been in this city. You see, I knew Coconut Grove when Coconut Grove was a place that people came to be high and this peace and love, and all of that, you see. I remember that. I remember that, okay? It was a bunch of hippies living here. I remember that, you see. I remember that. And one thing that I hate is that people use the race card in order to make whatever positions they have go their way. Please don't do that, because that creates more division. And we don't need more division in this city. What we need is all of us to get together, and try to get people elected, and to demand that we all are well represented, and every decision is to favor and improve the quality of life of the residents. That's all we need. Okay. Leave race out of this question.

Commissioner King: Do you have any more presentation? Can you have your map up and show us from the last. Have you made any changes since the last?

Mr. De Grandy: We have modeled both requested the changes from you and from Commissioner Russell. If you want we could put those up.

Commissioner King: Please, can you and explain them.

Mr. De Grandy: Let's show, we'll show Commissioner Russell's first. Yours, Commissioner, as we discussed, we had done the dividing line at 7th, but you indicated that there may be additional changes you'd wanna do, so we're just gonna show what the proposal is and then we can have a recess and have those additional modifications.

Commissioner King: Okay.

Mr. De Grandy: Madam Chair, whenever you're ready.

Commissioner King: I'm ready. Please proceed. I don't need a quorum for them to do

pre-, and there's Commissioner Russell. There we are. They're here.

Commissioner Russell: I apologize that was a call from my wife saying what is going on?

Mr. De Grandy: Okay, so the first alternative was to keep the area south of US 1 in D2 and then adjust D3. Next slide. Those are the movements that were proposed by Commissioner Russell. If you look at it, it would take out both the areas that were given to D4 and D3, put them back into D2. Commissioner Russell proposed an area beginning right where US 1 forks to do 95 and that area would use South Miami Avenue as a boundary all the way up to the river. Next slide. You can see the deviation goes up to 9.3. Actually where before Commissioner Russell's district was the high mark for overall deviation and Commissioner I believe, D5 was the low mark. Now the high mark would be D3 at over 5.42 deviation. The low mark would be D4, which was depopulated and is now at 3.9 deviation. Your overall deviation would be 9.3.

The plan still provides for an African American majority district and three African American — Hispanic districts. Thus it would comply with the federal Voting Rights Act. In terms of the overall deviation, it's kind of pushing the limit. What the case law has said is that there needed to be rational bases for deviations under 10%. You can certainly make the argument that keeping the Grove together is a rational basis by which that deviation would increase.

Commissioner King: Does that conclude your presentation?

Mr. De Grandy: That concludes the presentation as to Commissioner Russell's proposal. If you can give me a couple minutes, we will load up your proposal. In this alternative, what we had preliminarily discussed, and I understand Commissioner King that you may have additional changes, but we'll show what we modeled. Next slide. If you look at the area that had been initially moved into D1, included all the way down the river using I-95 as a border. Putting part of that area back and using 7th as a divider. Next slide. That would result in slightly increasing

deviation above the threshold at 10.03. Next slide.

It would also, although it would still have in terms of total population, the total African American population would still be above 50%, next slide. The voting age population would drop to 49.01.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Worse.

Mr. De Grandy: Now as I said in my initial presentation, there are ways to address that. To make sure that A, we rebalance District 1 and also bring up the Black VAP. I understand, Commissioner, that you may actually be looking for less of that area in terms of what the Wharf is, and when we take a recess, we could work on that better and maybe that would resolve the problem.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Maybe.

Mr. De Grandy: So those are the two changes that have been proposed. Those are the two changes that we have modeled.

Commissioner King: Does that conclude your presentation?

Mr. De Grandy: Thankfully, it does.

Commissioner King: Gentlemen, are we ready for public comment? Commissioner Reyes, ready for public comment?

Commissioner Reyes: I'm ready.

Commissioner King: Okay, public comment is now open. Please line up. Good morning.

Katrina Morris: Good morning.

Commissioner King: Please go ahead.

Katrina Morris: Yeah, I'm gonna cry again. My name is Katrina Morris. I am a resident of the city of Miami. I want to apologize for my outbursts. I get emotional. My husband would

agree with you. It's really hard to be involved in the process when your voices aren't listened to. It feels like as a body of residents, it feels like it's the body of residents against our representatives. That's what's so hurtful. Is that we have come — I spent — I didn't talk to Commissioner Russell. Okay? I sat on my couch for hours going through public testimony, writing down things and going, why is the decision been made? Why does the decision been made? Why does the decision been made? Nobody can comment on it. So, it is hard not to jump to conclusions about why decisions are being made when they seem like they've been premade and that the arguments are all in support of the decision. That when the residents come in and say hey, can you consider us? Then we're told we're activists. I don't know what else to do and so I jump up and go I'm leaving. Then I go no wait, why should I leave? I'm a resident. I'm the one you're representing. I don't care if you don't like you and you don't like you and you're mad at you. We are not poker chips. We are not pawns. We are people. That's all I have to say.

Commissioner King: Good morning.

Anthony Parrish Jr.: Madam Chair, I'd like to wait until Commissioner Reyes, who I respect a lot, comes back to the podium cause I'd like to see how he reacts to what I say. Thank you.

John Dolson: John Dolson, 4205 Lennox Drive, Coconut Grove. I stepped out a little earlier cause I was looking for a shower, wash off after what I saw this morning. Having said that little sarcastic comment, I had a thing here, which I'm gonna, go ahead and read. Again, I wish Mr. Reyes was here for me and for many people in this room. This hasn't been about race. This is about keeping a cohesive community. One of the things I enjoy most about Miami is our diversity. We're a city for immigrants across the globe who have fled here so the voices can be heard over the edict of autocratic dictators. I'm stunned we have reached the point where over

23,000 petitioners, hundreds of community members showing 100% opposition to the previous plan could be ignored. I'm glad to see there's an alternative plan that could keep the Grove together. Is this what democracy looks like in Miami now? What I saw earlier today is not good. It's not good at all. We stand here in opposition united one voice, one mission, one Grove, one representative. The border of US 1. I've got no country to flee to find better representation. This is where I live. I will not listen again to the rise of characterizations to the citizens. Coconut Grove is a mere minority of activists and actors as was done on February 25th. I'm pleading with you to listen to the vocal majority. The issue here is keeping the Grove whole which we fought for since 1925. We've got NCD overlays. I started working with Village West five years ago on the NCD revisions because they were the first group to put an NCD 2 in place. I had to go learn from them how to do it. I value that interaction with Village West and the ability to protect and preserve our neighborhoods. We get those NCDs and the historic preservation busted up into their districts and we're gonna have trouble getting our things done that we value. Okay?

Commissioner King: Thank you.

John Dolson: Okay and we vote and remember when you run for mayor.

Commissioner King: He just wanted you to be here. That's all. He just wanted you to hear. Okay. Ma'am?

Mayra Joli: Mayra Joli. I actually enjoy this back and forth and I applaud Carollo to bring in all in the open. Because hey, I was running for mayor last November and there was a big stink about me not living in Miami according to some? They commissioned this one and that to bring me off and rive me through it because they were representing all of you. So now, there is a question about where everybody is living. Oh, that's so not nice. That the same people that are supposed to be living in the district they're representing, they're not sure if they are living there

or not. I wonder how many of you are living where you say that you are living, because certainly Mayra Joli does live in Miami and Mayra Joli does live in Coconut Grove. The same way you guys can make an argument, you buy and rent, that you live here and you live there. The same argument can be made, but I'm so glad Joe Carollo, because without Carollo things would be kind of watching paint dry, trying to see all those hypocrites that they think that they are so polite just sticking up to the residents. Good luck. Goodbye.

Commissioner King: Thank you. Ma'am?

Liz Gibson: Hi, my name is Liz Gibson. I live in South Grove on El Prado. I've lived there probably longer than most of you have been alive. I had a whole thing prepared until the fiasco started over there. I originally in the last meeting, the firm that was hired to prepare the redistricting are supposed to come back with a tweak. My question is for this firm, that we, as taxpayers, paid to prepare this redistricting map. What communication, I don't want everybody to start screaming, what communication did you receive from Joe Carollo that led to you redrawing the map in a way that places his home in District 3? Your actions have placed you in the middle of a lawsuit filed by taxpayers against him. I want to offer them the opportunity to answer my question on the record today. If you further disrespect the taxpayers who paid for this new map by refusing to answer, I certainly hope the judge forces you to turn over all the communication related to this conflict. I would like to yield my time, my remaining time, so that the question may be answered, but I don't see anybody that's willing to answer it. Thanks.

Commissioner King: Thank you. Good morning. Good afternoon.

Anthony Parrish Jr.: Good Afternoon. Anthony Parrish Jr. and I live at 3940 Main Highway in Coconut Grove. I've been a Groveite since 1985. We, you, and all the citizens here in this chamber are here today because of the Voting Rights Act, the federal Voting Rights Act.

Its purpose is to protect and serve the inalienable rights of citizens to vote for those who will represent them and have their votes counted equally. Redistricting is one of the main goals of the Voting Rights Act. But there is sickness in the city of Miami that ask citizens not to vote at all in local elections. You can get elected or re-elected in Miami's local elections with less than 8% of the registered voters voting in that election. This sickness is called apathy and it comes from citizens repeatedly seeing their elected representatives ignoring them and failing to at least listen to them with respect. There is one neighborhood, one neighborhood, in Miami that does vote in large numbers and always has and that is Coconut Grove. Now, you commissioners want to dismember that one unity neighborhood into three districts. My question is why? If you had not instructed Mr. De Grandy to ignore all of the redistricting proposals, those of us here today and who were here on March 7th and the more than 2,000 of us who signed the petition, might believe that you have our best interest at heart. But Mr. De Grandy has repeatedly testified that he has done exactly what you told him to do. Thus we are left with the conclusion that you commissioners prefer voter apathy over an engaged passionate and active citizen —

Commissioner King: Thank you. Thank you. Next.

Male Speaker: Commissioners that I'm happy to say that I can say truthfully to the commissioners on the dais with respect. Oh, a microphone. I'm happy to say truthfully that I can say to the commissioners and the manager with respect. I have just a couple of thoughts. I think that you haven't kept in touch with the public enough in this process. I know you had a bunch of meetings at the end after basically it was all presented. I think that you might have sunshine issues, but I don't know enough about it yet. Concerning the visits of your hired consultant to each of who to find out your priorities is dangerously close to the line I know it.

Ms. Méndez: I'm sorry I respectfully disagree with the comment that you have said —

Male Speaker: Okay, fine —

Ms. Méndez: — about any type of sunshine lines.

Commissioner King: Ma'am. City attorney —

Male Speaker: I'm not here to shout with you, but you —

Commissioner King: City attorney —

Male Speaker: — will remain quiet.

Commissioner King: Uh-uh, don't — we're not going to do that.

Male Speaker: May I have those seconds refunded? Please.

Commissioner King: He stopped the clock. He's very good at that. Go right ahead.

Male Speaker: Thank you. I'm not upset with you. I just raised the issue because clearly, if you don't make the decision correctly today, you're headed to court. I wanna welcome you to Coconut Grove again this afternoon. We're delighted that Miami puts their City Hall here. I'm told that downtown has increased in population in the past 10 years by 31,000 and that Coconut Grove has increased by 1,500 to 2,000. Consequently, I see that it's very reasonable to destroy Coconut Grove, cut it into a bunch of little chunks. I want to remind you of one thing and then I'll sit down. Be very, very careful in terms of the future to not use a law that was defined to be equitable to voters to get your own way. You can't do that. It's just not American. I respect you so much Commissioner Reyes. Thank you Ms. King.

Commissioner King: Thank you.

Male Speaker: Thank you very much. Good luck.

John Howell: Hi, my name is John Howell. We've been here about 30 years off of Bayshore. I'm not an activist. A hornet's nest has been kicked. I don't know Ken Russell personally. Don't know him from Adam. A lifelong Republican. I'm a veteran, but he's popular.

He gets reelected and people like him. What we love about the Grove is we've got crazy hippies and we've uptight Republicans like me. We get along, little to no crime, great schools. It's a great place to call home. But this has served us extremely poor. We're way over our skis and as a Republican, this morning was very uncomfortable. It's all about comity, compassion and competency. Tread cautiously cause it's a poor decision. Thank you.

Commissioner King: Good afternoon.

Debbie Dolson: My name is Debbie Dolson, 4205 Lennox Drive, Coconut Grove. I support one Grove, one voice, and one district with a boundary at US 1. Coconut Grove seems to be the only neighborhood voicing concerns about these redistricting maps and we're less than 10% of the entire area of Miami. There are alternative redistricting maps that Mr. Grandy has confirmed meet all the legal requirements. Commissioner Reyes, when you first elected, my husband and I spoke to you right here, right back there and we welcomed you to the dais and you told us that your goal was to not be just a commissioner to your district, but of all of Miami. You've heard the hundreds of public comments and seen over 2,000 signatures opposing the map that we discussed on the 25th. You've received input via email and seen support from the Miami Herald to keep the Grove together. What more can we do? Please be true to your word and be a commissioner that supports Coconut Grove today.

Commissioner Reyes: I'm still a commissioner for everybody.

Commissioner King: Thank you.

Debbie Dolson: Thank you.

Commissioner Reyes: That is why —

Commissioner King: Commissioner Reyes?

Commissioner Reyes: — gonna go with my conscience.

Debbie Dolson: Commissioner King, I watched your YouTube Town Hall. Thank you for doing that. I would like to comment that your constituent Tuesday is amazing and I hope all the other Commissioners follow suit. During your meeting, you said we can't cut into Little Haiti, yet the maps that we previously saw cut into Coconut Grove. You said we have to maintain the core of the district, yet a core piece of Coconut Grove was being removed. You understand the importance of community. Please stand with the community of Coconut Grove today. Thank you.

Commissioner King: Thank you.

Lynn Fecteau: Hello, my name is Lynn Fecteau. I live at 2542 Swanson Avenue. I've been a Groveite for 47 plus years. I want to just say falling back into the beginning of this meeting that Commissioner Carollo just couldn't believe what he did this morning. Our community deserves better than what he demonstrated today. He deserves to keep historic — we deserve to keep historic Coconut Grove together. I think they should all listen to the people. Last time I spoke, Commissioner Carollo got up from his seat and didn't come back till we were done. Now presently he's missing again and so are almost — well, two of the commissioners. I really wish that people would come, sit, and listen to us. We listened to what they had to say. Let's get back to talking about redistricting and let's look at Commissioner Russell's plan. It's the best plan for the people of Coconut Grove. The hostility of the commissioners against Commissioner Russell is apparent to all of us. Please don't let this dislike of Commissioner Russell get in the way of the right vote of Coconut Grove. Do the right thing, vote for one Grove. Thank you.

Pratyush Aggarwal: I have here more than 60 pages of petition signatures. This represents the voice of over 2,300 people who are in opposition of the current redistricting map that breaks

up Coconut Grove. This has come through awareness generated online, off line, and through hundreds of conversations with the residents of Miami. This is the work and effort of hundreds of people to not only sign this petition but also to share with their friends and family to show up to this meeting today at 10:00 a.m. on a day that is a work day. None of this is easy, but we really, really, really care. The people who signed this petition represent people all over Miami not only who are residents. In all of my conversations, discussions, and engagements, I have come across only four people who are in support of the current map. Three of them sit here in this Commission and one was a resident I met. I implore you Chairwoman King, please the Commission moves forward with the vote today and the current map that breaks up Coconut Grove, you would be indicating that the Commission is not interested in the voices and position of the residents of Miami. It would be a signal that engagements, petitions, and even making time on such a day cannot influence this Commission's decisions. It would reflect poorly on the city's governance and reaffirm the opinions of so many skeptics. I have not received any kind of funds from anybody and I am proud today to be able to submit these to the Commission. I'm not connected to any political interests directly or indirectly. The intentions of the residents were signed as pure opposite to the map being presented today. With that Chairwoman King, I would like to enter into the public record a copy of this petition and comments for each member of the Commission. Do I have your permission?

Commissioner King: You can give it to the city clerk. Thank you.

Mr. Hannon: Chair, if I can just get the speaker's name. Can I have your name for the record?

Pratyush Aggarwal: Pratyush Aggarwal.

Mr. Hannon: Thank you, sir.

Commissioner King: Good afternoon.

Jihad S. Rashid: Good afternoon, my name is Jihad S. Rashid. I live at 2983 Washington Street, Coconut Grove, North Grove. I've been, since my arrival here a community, I don't like to say activist, but I've worked assiduously to make this a better place. I have something to show for. I don't get a lot of credit for it, but I've been responsible for building 45 affordable houses in Coconut Grove and my crowning glory was the Gibson Center that I advocated for. It's very complex here. We do a lot to preserve history, culture. We always recognize Coconut Grove has been foundational to the establishment of the City of Miami and indeed South Florida. We do those things, but my remarks here to draw upon my early civics lessons where in this country we're finding that elected representatives are doing more to appease their lobbyists and to get elected again. I'm very fiercely insistent upon that government for the people, by the people and year in and year out we come here and we're very deferential and respectful to those folks that we send forward to do our bidding. Most often, we defer to their ultimate wisdoms and decisions. Let us not forget that you do what we want you to do. We respectfully ask that and we respectfully do that. Now we have an opportunity to satisfy the issue for balancing the population voting-wise and we have a plan, then we shouldn't have to deliberate much further from that. Everybody can be happy because nobody's in opposition to keeping this place together. So please —

Commissioner King: Thank you.

Jihad S. Rashid: — we —

Commissioner King: Thank you.

Jihad S. Rashid: — ask you insistently.

Albert Gomez: Albert Gomez, 3566 Vista Court, 21 year resident of Coconut Grove. I'm

not an activist. I'm an explorer. Okay? Exactly. We're taught respect, brotherhood. I have seen time and time again cause I'm civically engaged. I care about my city. These two gentlemen are not at the dais when the public speaks. Those are all just facts. Over and over again, I consider that disrespect. Because you have to be present, show face. That's what the brotherhood shows you. They don't and that is just a fact. Now when it comes to the redistricting, there is an option on the table to keep the Grove together. Yes, there's 114 or so resident, Black residents left, but that wasn't the case 10 years ago or even 21 years ago when I came to the Grove for the first time. It's been a descending number over and over again. Also, I live in North Grove. I'm gonna walk my dog into a new district now. I consider that an assault. I want the Grove together. I learn from Village West. I learned from Christ King. I go to the West Grove and Village West. We are one community. For you to lose sight of that and this voice for whatever reason and not listen to it and make it guide your decisions, disembowels your oath to us. Listen to your constituency. If you represent at all, act as such. We want one Grove. Keep it that way. Let's keep this legacy alive. Ultimately, this is your legacy that we will react to based on your decisions. It's your move. Show me that you wanna keep us together. Thank you.

Commissioner King: Good afternoon.

Reynold Martin: Good afternoon. Reynold Martin, 3325 Percival Avenue in what they now call West Grove. My family has been in the West Grove since the 1800s. In fact, my family members were founders of St. James Baptist Church which was established in 1916 where my family still attends church. We have been in this community a long time working with every well-sounding venture that comes to this community establishing, if nothing else, good will with our friends and neighbors in Coconut Grove. For the Commission to break this community up, erases or dilutes all the hard work that I and others have diligently attempted to establish in the

great community by our families and friends. I therefore would request that the commissioners of this great City of Miami consider alternatives to breaking up this historic community that has been home to Bahamians like myself since the late 1800s. Thank you.

Fabio Iannelli: Good afternoon. My name is Fabio Iannelli, 3404 Poinciana Avenue I'm here representing myself and the Four Way Lodge Homeowner Association of 44 residents. I wanted to bring it up to the Commission that we eminently oppose the proposed subdivision and redistricting of Coconut Grove. We are definitely ones for keeping Grove intact. I've been here for the last 30 years and I think it's very important to maintain the Grove that I met when I first moved to Miami and have learned to love. I think it's important that the Commission also consider possibly adding more districts actually which would actually fall more in line with cities the size of ours and also allow for the new districts to be properly represented. Thank you.

Commissioner King: Thank you. Is that thing on?

Dwight Bullard: Hey, good afternoon. Senator Dwight Bullard. For the record, I am one of those activists. I represent an activist organization known as the NAACP. It's been around a few years. Maybe you've heard of it. I'm the President of the South Dade Branch of the NAACP and we respectfully cover the area known as Coconut Grove and stand in complete solitary with all the residents and believe in a one Grove. One thing that was glossed over during the presentation earlier was the notion of the Voting Rights Act and its desire to maintain what is called communities of common interest. Right? We recognize that Coconut Grove is a community of common interest irrespective of race, irrespective of ethnicity, orientation or any of the other things than the maintenance of that neighborhood as a historic neighborhood within the City of Miami. Which by the way, is made up of multiple historic neighborhoods, that is never seems to be like — if we were having this discussion about Liberty City, there'd be

complete outrage and people would be like this is nuts.

So, the idea that we're having this discussion about one of Miami's first and most diverse communities of common interest is appalling. We have to maintain the Grove in its configuration. We know the historic boundaries. So, let us not argue with semantics about borders. We know exactly where the Grove is. We know exactly what the Grove has been and it must be about the maintenance of that. I just wanted to say that we have, as a branch, emailed each one of the commissioners with our concerns around both District 2 and District 5 and the maintenance of those historical districts to make sure there is diverse representation in this dais. Thank you so much.

Commissioner King: Thank you.

Elliot Durant: Good afternoon, my name is Elliot Durant and I'm here representing the Coconut Grove Chamber of Commerce. I'm on the Board of Directors representing my President right here Allen Campbell and the Chairman Monty Trainer. I am probably the only French West Indian and Bahamian on the Board and I'm also speaking for Ms. Sue McConnell as we find it a bit disrespectful that a couple of the commissioners are not here to hear us as we heard them. May I please present this and I'd like to present it to the Commission and give you copies. Whereas the City of Miami's District 2 has traditionally always included the entirety of Coconut Grove, whereas the Coconut Grove Chamber of Commerce founded in 1946 and located in the neighborhood of the City of Miami's Coconut Grove at 3059 Garden Avenue, Miami, 33133 is within the City of Miami District 2. Whereas the City of Miami City Commission is entertaining a vote that will break up District 2 into three districts with parts going to District 3 and parts going to District 4. Whereas there is no clear definitive reason for the purpose of this breakdown and this breakdown could be constructed as gerrymandering.

Whereas the current District 2 commissioner, Mr. Ken Russell, has indicated the importance of keeping Coconut Grove within one district, one Grove. Whereas, the Coconut Grove Chamber of Commerce has always worked closely and supported our City's District 2 commissioners throughout several decades in championing legislation for the entirety of Coconut Grove, now therefore let it be resolved the Coconut Grove Chamber of Commerce stands by and endorses the opinion of our District 2 commissioner, Ken Russell, in maintaining Coconut Grove in one district. I also, on a personal note, my great grandfather is the first Black man to graduate from the University of Pennsylvania School of Divinity commissioned by President Ulysses S. Grant to be the founder of the Freedmen's Bureau with Mr. Douglas. This, I'm sure, he's looking down and wondering why so many years later this is going on. Please keep this Grove together. As a member of Christ Episcopal Church, as you heard Ms. Gibson, please keep us together. Thank you.

Renee Schafer: Renee Schafer, 2571 Lincoln, Coconut Grove resident for nearly 50 years. I wanna thank you. I think you perceive that we are more than just voters. We are people who are neighbors, family, and friends. The facts have been represented. Our voices have been crying out for a week. We ask you to listen to them. We ask you to be our allies as we have voted and we're hoping you'll reach and do the right thing. Thank you.

Steve Gallegly: My name is Steve Gallegly recent resident of Coconut Grove. It just strikes me that, I don't know, we're afraid to talk about history and bring up history, and that we just repeat some of the mistakes of the past and where we have power takes from people that are more powerless and happens, but we're together as a community and working together, that's when we go forward. But when we separate and then feel that people are not accountable, those that are supposed to take care of these citizens are not accountable and issues of right and wrong

disappear. I think we have to understand that a lot of — there's historical roots here and we have to report particularly the most vulnerable in our community and keep the community together. Answer the question why and talk to people. I don't think that conversation has been carried out. I don't think it's right to make a change and knowing what a Route 1 is, the difference of a community to cross, particularly a community that doesn't have maybe all the opportunities to develop, is just — doesn't make any sense. So I hope you do the right thing and keep the Grove together. Thank you very much.

Commissioner King: Thank you.

Cherie Cole: Can I ask a question before I start? I can?

Commissioner King: Ask a question. It's all your two minutes.

Cherie Cole: On my two minutes? Never mind. Am I allowed to do that?

Mr. Hannon: Chair, I could have the person who wants to donate that two minutes to please come to the podium so they can state their name on the record so we find their speaker sheet.

Female Speaker: [Inaudible].

Cherie Cole: Okay, so my question is I see two empty seats. They had a lot to say when their debate was going on. So I'm wondering where they are and if they will be allowed to vote on this issue as they decided to leave and not listen?

Commissioner King: Commissioner Carollo is not voting and that is why he is not here.

Cherie Cole: Okay.

Commissioner King: He's voting and he typically watches public comments from his office.

Cherie Cole: Is that customary?

Commissioner King: That's it. I answered your question.

Cherie Cole: Okay, I apologize.

Commissioner King: I mean, I can't defend him. I just gave you —

Cherie Cole: Okay. Alright, thank you. Thank you so much. I'll get started. My name is Cherie Cole. I live at 2915 Jackson Avenue in Center Grove. I'm a native Miami so I've been here close to 60 years. I've lived in Coconut Grove for 28 and a half years. I'm absolutely opposed to this plan. Ken, thank you for your service and tireless advocacy for our sweet little village. We are grateful. You remind us today it is always best when they go low to go high and I wanna thank you for your professionalism. I am shocked at what I saw here this morning. I've never witnessed anything quite like this. All these accusations going around and I want an investigation. That's not what we're here for. That should have never happened here. So I hope you'll figure out a way to let that never happen again. Our time matters too. I would remind each of you that you are here to serve the voters of the City of Miami. We are seeing this type of redistricting happen all over the country and I would just say I'd question the motives of those who have sought to change our village. Coconut Grove is not broken. It doesn't need to be fixed. In fact, I feel that we're probably a city of little villages that could be a model for the whole country. Look at our beautiful city that we're getting ready to chop up, which I hope we don't. The Grove is unique. It is one of the oldest communities in Miami. There are families that have lived here generational. The Munroe family is one of those families. There's so many families that are like that. There are schools in Coconut Grove that are older than every person in this room. There are churches as well. We support each other and work together as one community. We have a net office that goes out of their way to answer calls, speak to us, hear what — ask us what our issues are and work to solve them. I went into McDonalds on Wednesday, there was

Commissioner Lewis. There were so many officers asking us what we thought. There's a new vehicle with rainbows for it to be an ally to the LGB community. That is a community and I question why in the world we would want to break that up. It's just not needed. It's not wanted. I'd just like I'm so proud of what is happening in Coconut Grove. We are growing and changing. We're working together. We're advocating for each other. The churches work together. That's a community. We know each other. If you drive down my street any day at 10:00 or 5:00 p.m. you will see probably 50 children playing in the park, all different children. They have their little place that's there. They're playing. They're having picnicking. They're having birthday parties. Anyone is welcoming. It's a community. This isn't like a joke. It is a community.

Commissioner King: Thank you.

Cherie Cole: Thank you so much and I hope you'll listen to us.

Commissioner King: Thank you. Good afternoon.

Barbara Lange: Hi, my name is Barbara Lange. I live 3901 Braganza Avenue, Coconut Grove and I don't think I can add much to what's already been said, but I'm asking you to please vote to keep Coconut Grove together. Thank you.

Commissioner King: Thank you. Good afternoon.

Tina-Gaye Bernard: Tina-Gaye Bernard, 1871 NW South River Drive, Miami River District, formerly Allapattah. Question: is an erasure of Black history in communities the future of Miami? That's an open question and it really shouldn't be. What actions would remove that as a question for this city? Let's briefly revisit a bit of local activity. The City of Miami was incorporated in 1896; Blacks represented 44% of that vote. The Railroad Shop Colored Addition was established around 1917 in Allapattah. The neighborhood stands from NW 46th Street to 50th Street, NW 12th Avenue to 14th Avenue. The all-Black community was otherwise

surrounded by an all-white neighborhood.

On August 1st, 1947, police sped into Railroad Shop wielding shotguns, putting the Black families, who owned their land and homes, out into the rain with nowhere to go. It was an organized effort by the white community who used their political connections to get rid of the Black neighborhood they felt was too close to their own. White residents lodged complaints with the City of Miami, and the cities — and the county school board. Both bodies intervened to take the Black-owned land through eminent domain. The residents of Railroad didn't receive the privilege nor the courtesy of a curfew warning, seem familiar?

This is not the only neighborhood in Miami that has been usurped nor is being gentrified. From Little Haiti being called Lemon City to Magic City Innovation District to Overtown. This is not a Miami for everyone as Mayor Suarez likes to erroneously flex, while encouraging socio-economic disparity and overdevelopment. It's hashtag Miami for gerrymandering. And it must be stopped. Keep Coconut Grove together. Hashtag one Grove.

Commissioner King: Thank you.

Johnathon Troubman: Good afternoon, Johnathon Troubman, 2650 Royal Palm Avenue. Honorable commissioners I don't have a lot to add here and I'm not going to go into the voting rights issues, all of which have been spoken, quite eloquently too. What I will say as a second generation Miamian I went to Ransom Everglades Middle School, Ransom Everglades High School, my family went there as well. This is a community and a place and as I return back home from 10 years in New York, the Miami I wanted to come back to a community as a place. As I talked to other people to try to bring startups and corporate entities here to try to make this a better place they come here because it is a place and it has a history. Please do not destroy that place and that history. Coconut Grove is the seminal area where Miami was founded. It was

founded by immigrants seeking a better life as many others have come. Please keep that story and history together. I would ask my fellow citizens who are here to stay for the vote, if they can. I have given up my day of work to be here. If you think it possible for you to do so, I would just ask you to do that as well, thank you.

Commissioner King: Thank you.

Clarice Cooper: Good afternoon, my name is Clarice Cooper. I reside at 3735 Oak Avenue in beautiful Coconut Grove. I am a native Miamian and a lifelong resident of Coconut Grove, which is almost 72 years. I'm also the President of the Coconut Grove Village West Homeowners and Tenants Association also known as HOTA. I'm representing our executive board to restate our opposition once more to the original and revised versions of the redistricting plan. Commissioner Russell has offered an alternative, which I think needs to be looked at because it does keep the Grove together and that's what we're all here about. As a matter of fact we have a lot of our Coconut Grove residents here who have been at every meeting and it's beginning to look like these moves to fracture us is intentional. A move such as what's on the table will affect us negatively as far as some of the goals that we're trying to accomplish, as far as the NCD2 revisions and also the West Grove CRA. So I will ask that you consider alternatives in order for the Grove to stay together, because we are one Grove and that's the way we want to be to take this into perpetuity, thank you.

Commissioner King: Thank you.

Fleta Stamen: Good afternoon, my name is Fleta Stamen; I'm at 3078 Aviation Avenue, Coconut Grove. I'm here today to say please preserve one Grove community. I'm a native of Miami, Florida and I've lived in the Grove for over 30 years. What I can tell you is that Coconut Grove defines what a community is. I was stunned to find out through our representatives here

that one alternative was proposed for redistricting and it essentially destroys a community that has been together for a century and a half. That is not representing us. So I am asking you to reconsider, I understand March 11th is not a deadline, so why we're rushing through this process I do not understand. This community needs some attention and time to consider alternatives, which have not been presented. I don't understand why that did not happen. I am asking you to consider voting against this, and in proposal preserve our community and give our community enough time to review and respond to any such proposal reasonably.

Commissioner King: Thank you.

Jennifer Pfleger: Hi, can you hear me? Okay, my name is Jennifer Pfleger, I am a native Miami resident, I currently live at 3834 Kent Court in the South Grove. We've been there for four years. I'm not an activist. This is the first time I've actually spoken in a public forum like this, but I just wanted to say I've owned homes in the Gables, Pinecrest and now in the Grove and of all these neighborhoods my family and I find that Coconut Grove is our absolute favorite, it's a true gem. We are proud to live in a diverse and unique landscape, but more importantly, we are proud to live in a neighborhood with diverse and unique residents who are also passionate and care about their historical neighborhood. From secret garden tours walking, historical tours outreach and support of the West Grove churches and children's programs, residents who are involved in enhancing the Commodore Trail, not only for Coconut Grove but for the greater visitors in Miami. Special events at the Barnacle, residents who put on the Gifford Lane Art Stroll for neighbors to attend and enjoy these are just a few examples of what makes Coconut Grove unique and the community that it is. Respectfully, I think that Vice-Chairman Carollo's prior comments and attacks on Commissioner Russell were inappropriate and are not relevant as to why I am here. I'm here today regarding the item on the agenda, which is the redistricting of

Coconut Grove. I'm opposed to splitting it into different districts. I would like to see it remain as one Grove with the historical boundary of US 1 staying as it is and keeping the West Grove intact. Following Commissioner Russell's plan, his plan makes sense and P.S.; I've never met Ken Russell before. The residents have indicated that they'd like to stay together as a community just as they are now. They've shown up over and over to make their voice heard despite the rushed push to change the boundaries with little transparency and giving little voice to residents. My friends in the North Grove who are being removed have no idea this was happening. As Commissioner Reyes just said, we don't need any more division. I implore the Commissioners to keep Coconut Grove cohesive and —

Commissioner King: Thank you.

Jennifer Pfleger: — as one.

Commissioner King: Thank you.

Miriam Merino: Hi, good afternoon. My name is Miriam Merino, I live in District 2, I lived in Coconut Grove for 9 years, but now I live in Brickell, but it's still my district and I love Coconut Grove. If I could move back to Coconut Grove, I would. I've always been happy and pleased to see the incredible union in the Coconut Grove community. No matter what age you are, what are your likes or what you're looking for or what you look like. The Grove is one of the most unique jewels that we have in our city and should be an example for any other city to try to have this incredible union of community and love for each other. I don't understand why this splitting makes any sense to any of the commissioners. Destroying something that is working should never be in the focus of our representatives. I was at home streaming all of this and it got me so upset when I heard many comments here of the defamation of character accusations without any base our attorney allowing it and Mrs. King allowing it too. So I had to get dressed

and come here. Mr. Reyes, you said twice that you would vote any which way as long as you would keep that seat on. So are you voting to keep that seat or are you voting for the people — let me finish —

Commissioner Reyes: Wait, wait, wait.

Miriam Merino: Let me finish. Let me finish.

Commissioner King: Commissioner Reyes.

Miriam Merino: For the people that you are supposed to be representing as a commissioner for the City of Miami? You already see everybody here complaining. You know, that we have over 2,000 signatures. What you guys are proposing is not what we want and you are supposed to represent us, but I question what you said twice, that you are going to vote either way as long as you keep that seat saved. So then what do you mean by that?

Commissioner Reyes: Let me —

Commissioner King: Commissioner Reyes, Commissioner —

Commissioner Reyes: Let me, no, no, let me —

Miriam Merino: I want an answer. In my two minutes. Like he represents me, I want an answer.

Commissioner Reyes: Let me answer and you are very aggressive. Let me tell you this. You see, one thing that I want to make clear, I want to keep that clear, but one thing now that I have the microphone.

Miriam Moreno: I still have my two minutes.

Commissioner Reyes: I have the microphone now, you asked me and I'm gonna answer. One thing that really amazes me, nobody here cares that we chop up Shenandoah in seven pieces, nobody cares that we chop Silver Bluff, and all the other good neighborhoods that they have

been solid and been neighborhoods that have been in the city of Miami for a long, long time. Nobody cares about that as long as you keep Coconut Grove. And one thing is misrepresented here. It is that we are destroying Coconut Grove, by going to any other district Coconut Grove ceased to exist. You see, that sliver is not gonna go to Shenandoah or to Flagami, what we're trying to do is to maintain diversity and trying to do whatever is right. And you should understand that Coconut Grove or any other neighborhoods that are part of the city of Miami have been cut in half and in three or four pieces in order to maintain diversity. And that is my point. I am gonna vote for what is best for the City of Miami. I am gonna vote my conscience, okay.

Miriam Merino: [Inaudible] just to pick up seats.

Commissioner King: Ma'am, ma'am.

Commissioner Reyes: No, I said, I am gonna keep that seat and if by — any other plan weakens, weakens, and listens to this, weakens the possibility or the probability that that seat [pointing to Commissioner King] is gonna be there ten years from now I would vote against that, okay.

Commissioner King: Thank you, thank you.

Commissioner Reyes: That answers your question. Okay.

Commissioner King: Thank you. Go ahead.

Kathy Parks: Hello, you muted me too. Hi, my name is Kathy Parks, Kathy Suarez, and a whole lot of other things. I've even been — I'm known as a reverse racist. No, none of that stuff had to go on this morning, but it did and there is partisan issues being brought to the dais, things that don't belong and thanks to the Chairwoman, she has a really good way of squelching this. The hypocrisy, Coconut Grove used to be one Grove, and I am for one Grove. I am not for

splitting up Coconut Grove so don't misinterpret what I'm saying. We were never North Grove, South Grove, Center Grove, and then West Grove, not East Grove, it's West Grove. So you might as well go back and the CRA map is a red border they couldn't even use blue or yellow. That's insulting, as an activist for that, community, I have spent many, many, many dollars of my own and my brothers, who don't live here, because we grew up here, and our mother taught us we all bleed red. We're all the same, but we're putting focus in the wrong direction. We have a people problem, whether it's too many people, or everybody's angry nowadays since we've had COVID. This racism, what most of you in this room don't understand, and I will never understand, because I am not brown or black, but if you don't have that skin color you don't get it all the way. You don't understand what life is like for them. You don't understand the things they live with and Commissioner Reyes has been very helpful as the other commissioners were when a historic designation was being forced upon, even some Black homeowners. This has to stop, people have rights, but we've gone backwards we're not people we're all about —

Commissioner King: Thank you.

Kathy Parks: — another alphabet. This has got to stop. You didn't let us speak today if you were planning on going all in.

Commissioner King: Thank you.

Kathy Parks: Thank you.

Len Scinto: Hi, thanks, my name is Len Scinto and I live at 3091 Bird Avenue. I will be about 20-feet out of District 2 if the current plan goes. I, for many years, was a member of the Village of Center Grove Neighborhood Association and whether this changes the Grove or not, if nothing else, it's really demoralizing, it's really demoralizing to the spirit of the community activism we put into our neighborhood. So I'd ask you to think about Commissioner Russell's

plan keeping the Grove, one Grove, but I just want to say one thing about the spirit of the neighborhood and some examples of that is how everyone else benefits from it. So we just had the Gifford Lane Art Stroll last Sunday. That locally produced event earned about $8,000. That $8,000 is split for two charities, the Saint Stephen's AIDS Ministry and then the Saint Alban's Child Enrichment Center. The larger community benefits from the spirit of Coconut Grove. Just don't demoralize that. Thank you.

Commissioner King: Thank you.

Denise Galvez Turros: I guess its afternoon. Good afternoon, thank you three for staying for public comments. I think that we have to appreciate that because considering how much of our time is wasted and I appreciate that you three stayed here to listen to us. My name is Denise Galvez Turros. I live at 2130 SW 20th Street. I actually reside in District 4 with Manolo Reyes, Commissioner Reyes, but I work every day in District 3. And I am not at all here to cause any more controversy. I just want to point out that I don't live in the Grove, yet I still have a perspective. I think that this whole process has been mishandled, I think it has been rushed. There's no upcoming elections. I don't understand why we can't see other alternatives at this point and try to build more consensus in the community. We defer things all the time here on this dais that are super important, yet it still happens. I'm only asking that you please consider other alternatives and perhaps postpone this vote. I'm so glad Carollo is no longer gonna be involved in the vote because if he would have been, it would have immediately had cause for action to go to court. He clearly was conflicted out. So I'm happy that happened and I congratulate him for doing that. Please consider postponing this vote until we have seen other alternatives that unite us and yes, keeps the Grove together.

Yanelis Valdes: Good afternoon, my name is Yanelis Valdes and I'm part of an

organization called Engage Miami who focuses on civic engagement and civic education. I'm also a resident of District 2. And I've been here showing up alongside other District 2 residents, specifically Coconut Grove residents, since February, to learn, understand the redistricting process here in the city. How it will impact us and to have our voices heard. I'm really heartened as a community organizer, as a City of Miami resident, to see so many people show up consistently because we care deeply about the issue. Not because we're here trying to perform but because it is an issue that affects us and we care. And we should be really open and welcome to that civic engagement and so my ask for you all is to please continue to have a space where folks can come and speak and it be really well received. I think some of the ways in which we've interacted with one another hasn't always been positive and so I just really want to encourage dialogue with residents and making sure that we have a space that really allows for civic engagement in a really robust way. And I also want you to consider the alternative plans for redistricting that really keeps Coconut Grove together in District 2, and also keeps the portions of District 5 together that should be together so thank you so much for your time.

John Snyder: Hello, my name's John Snyder, I live at 3980 Hardie Avenue. I represent the South Grove Neighborhood Association. I want to talk about two things that are in the code and I think need to be considered. Making decisions is greatly influenced by the constraints that are put on it. First, Miami 21 code emphasizes the importance of neighborhoods in the development of Miami, but the consultant was told to give preserving neighborhoods the very least weight in making redistricting decisions. The intent Section 2.1.2 says, Miami 21 code is intended to advance the interests of conservation and development. A) Conservation goals include: 1) preserving neighborhoods. Thus, the foremost goal of the Miami 21 code was directed by the Commission, this Commission to be given the very least weight in making

decisions about redistricting we think that was an error. 2) Redistricting is necessitated by population growth in the city. Population has increased by 28.8% since the year 2000, we think these additional citizens deserve representation. Yet, the consultant was told not to increase the number of districts. There have been five districts since I came to Miami in 1985, having increasing numbers of constituents means that too often the governed are given short shrift, Miami shrift, the Miami Charter in Section A says: —

Commissioner King: Thank you, thank you.

John Snyder: Says this government been created to protect the governed not the governing. Thank you.

Commissioner King: Thank you.

Penny Tannenbaum: Hi, My name is Penny Tannenbaum, I live at 1826 Fairhaven Place in Coconut Grove. I also have a daughter, Mr. Reyes that lives in your district. She lives at 2301 SW 23rd Terrace. She has intellectual disabilities. We bought the house there so we could provide affordable housing for her and two other people with intellectual disabilities. They pay $700 to $800 a month in rent, we basically subsidize the rest of it. I really would like you and your district to stay focused on that district. There's been a lot of good things that have been happening, trees have been planned, traffic aids have been planned because people would zoom there that are going south of the city. It's mostly single-family homes. I would like to see more affordable housing. Lots of them are being knocked down. We need to make sure the codes are followed. I worry if you take on the area on the other side of US 1 there's gonna be high-rises that want to come in and lots of developers all that kind of stuff. It's gonna lose the focus, that's really important for that neighborhood which is still relatively affordable. I also don't want you to think that nobody cares about the other side of US 1. I really care about what's going on in

Coral Way. It's kinda pretty sad, a lot of the businesses are open. The city needs to try and revitalize Coral Way. The Grove looks great downtown now, but Coral Way doesn't. I also want to keep the Grove together. It's really important for us. I also have a question, which is for all of you and the consultants. Is there a way, have you modeled, if you do what Commissioner Russell has suggested and what Commissioner King has suggested. Can they both be done?

Commissioner King: Thank you, thank you.

Penny Tannenbaum: Oh, I have one more thing —

Commissioner King: Thank you. Go ahead.

Nathaniel Robinson III: Good morning, Reverend Nathaniel Robinson III is my name. I'm the senior pastor of Greater Saint Paul African Methodist Episcopal Church in West Coconut Grove. It's been there for 126 years. I'm also the chair of Grove Rights and Community Equity Inc. Other communities are being affected by redistricting. That's been well stated here. But another fact is they're not here advocating to keep their community together and Coconut Grove is. I hope that will be considered. I really wanted to talk a little bit about how displacement of people from a district is, displacement of votes from a district and how this Commission has voted legislation into the record that has displaced people of color from West Coconut Grove for years. All the way back from major use special permits that led to evictions and displacement of people from the district. Now this redistricting plan will move more people of color from the district. It's unfortunate that the consultant's plan has presented that less than 500 Black residents live in West Coconut Grove and a simple peek or glance at the latest census data will show that number is significantly skewed. And I hope that the Commission will take that into consideration as well. Really, what I wanted to say is that an alternative map that meets all of the criteria has been presented, and the people are satisfied with them. Alternative maps have been

presented that meet all of the criteria and the people, the residents, are satisfied with them. Alternative maps that meet all of the criteria have been presented and the residents are satisfied with them. Alternative maps that meet all of the criteria have been presented and the people who live here are satisfied with them. Thank you.

Commissioner King: Thank you.

Cindy Snyder: Hi, my name is Cindy Snyder and I live at 3980 Hardie Road. I was very interested to see this new rendition of the redistricting map that was presented today for the first time and that looks like that has a lot of promise. It keeps Coconut Grove together, it goes with the concept of keeping neighborhoods intact. When my husband and I came here when he had an opportunity for a job and higher education we looked very carefully at Miami. We looked around various places. Coconut Grove was the place that most spoke to us. We enjoyed the historic aspect of it, we enjoyed the tree canopy and those features. We're from the Northeast and a lot of people are from the Northeast. Anyway, different people from different areas gravitate towards different things. We love the history of Coconut Grove. We hope that it will stay together. We think that it would be tragic if it were lost. Thank you.

Commissioner King: Thank you. Good afternoon.

Elena Carpenter: Good afternoon, Elena Carpenter, 1660 South Bayshore Court. Up until the '90s, all those seats that you fill right now, they were at large. And like Commissioner Reyes said, and thank you for staying. He said, he said he represents all of Miami, at the time that was supposed to be the case, and thank you for staying Madame Chair. You need to be here. The City of Miami was sued and based on that lawsuit the mayor created a blue ribbon committee that districted the City of Miami. I ended up being appointed by the mayor to be part of that blue ribbon committee together with many, many powerful, important, smart people, smarter than me.

Like Mr. De Grandy, Al de Cárdenas, Al Dotson, many, many people. We hired consultants and created five districts. What was the basis of the whole exercise, one man, one vote. Equity, equitable representation and we were in the business of preserving communities. Not splitting them apart and destroying them. I'm not gonna repeat what everybody else here said today. I'm gonna tell ya, 1925 the Grove was here. If anything, we deserve historic designation as a district please. Keep the Grove with reasonable subdivisions like US 1 cutting us off. At least for the next 10 years and then we can talk about it again. Thank you for your time, bless you.

Commissioner King: Thank you. Good afternoon.

Lucian Ferster: Thank you. Good afternoon Commissioners, my name is Lucian Ferster. I live on Crawford Avenue on the south Grove. I've lived there since 1983. Like everyone else that's spoken for the past three sessions I'm strongly in favor of keeping Coconut Grove as one unit politically. It is one unit spiritually, historically in a neighborhood sense. There has been an alternate plan presented. It makes sense, it makes sense for the people in this room, all who have spoken. It makes sense for the City of Miami. When I look at the alternate plan and the original plans modified. I think of Robert Kennedy. Robert Kennedy once famously said, Robert Kennedy, God rest his soul. "People ask why, I want to ask why not?" We have an alternate plan it is suitable. On all levels, why not implement the alternate plan? If any of the opposing commissioners can answer that question, why not? God love 'em. But they can't do it. So there are other reasons we don't know them. We don't have to articulate them; the alternate plan works for us. It works for you commissioners, respectfully. It works for our city. Implement the alternate plan, thank you and thank you for listening to us.

Commissioner King: Thank you, good afternoon.

Robert Deresz: My names, Robert Durres, Bob Deresz, I reside at — I've been living at

— well since '94 at 200 SE 15th Road. I've been a Groveite, District 10, owned a home in the Grove years ago, since 1970. My current residence is under contract. I don't want to move from there but I don't want to be part of the 20% that doesn't sign and gets nothing. I sign a contract to get almost 2 1/2 times as much as my condos currently worth and they're allowing me to stay there for free for six months. I hope that doesn't get me into a lot of trouble. I want to thank you Mrs. King, I know you've been in a rough position here. You've done a wonderful job. I think for a couple of minutes there I think you were actually interrupting Mr. Ken Russell, but I don't think you did that purposefully. It's Senator Russell, excuse me. I'm not gonna spend time here talking about what's probably going on underneath someplace. You know, like why Mr. Russell, meeting after meeting talks about West Grove and I hear from these gentlemen, what do you mean by West Grove? Wouldn't they have figured it out by now? If they were trying to accomplish this to where they're, helping the constituents you would think they would try to understand what the boundaries, or whatever. I want to take a moment just to say what a wonderful thing this is to have so many white, non-Hispanic, white people to come out month after month to try to keep their Black neighbors from being moved away and taken away from their homes. I mean where you see that, oh please. I think I see a few hippies out there.

Commissioner King: Thank you. Thank you. Thank you. Thank you. Good afternoon.

Cynthia Shelley: Hi, my name is Cynthia Shelley. I live at 2975 Washington Street. I've been there since 1981, I own my own home. I came to Coconut Grove from Winter Park, Florida. My business brought me down here. I am one of those crazy activists, hippie whatever, artists and I had a professional business and it did very well. I came from Winter Park and they've managed to hold themselves together with their codes and keep their people very happy. There wasn't a fight like I found when I came down to Coconut Grove. It has been very unusual

for me to be standing in front of a bunch of people, representatives and trying to get across what my neighbors and what my friends need to hold their zone together. To be represented for what their needs are. I am one of the founders of the Coconut Grove Park Homeowners Association, past president of the Civic Club, and vice-president of the Coconut Grove Elementary PTA, et cetera. I am very involved in the preservation of Coconut Grove and what the people in Coconut Grove want. I am one of those folks who believes in We the People, By the People, for the People and you lovely people have your seats here because you represent us and our needs. We trust you and we trust that you hear us, that you understand that we've come together, in this short amount of time, we have managed to gather at least 2,000 votes and this has been a short amount of time that we have found —

Commissioner King: Thank you, thank you.

Cynthia Shelley: — that we have found ourselves in this situation, thank you.

Commissioner King: Thank you.

David Winker: Good afternoon, David Winker. I live at 2222 SW 17th Street. I am in Commissioner Manolo Reyes' district. I am a very happy constituent of his. I represent one Grove, an ad hoc group of Grove residents advocating to preserve the Grove's unique history and culture. Mr. De Grandy made it clear that the decision to break up District 3 is not necessary but rather a policy decision. A policy decision of this Commission. It is important to note that not a single resident in three public comments before this Commission nor in the district meetings that have occurred over the last couple of weeks, voiced support for this plan, not one. The people you elected don't want this plan. It is you the commissioners that are deciding to break up the Grove, against the wishes of the residents that elected you. So if the residents aren't driving this, it begs the question, what is happening? Why is this happening? Not one policy reason has been

given to support breaking up the Grove. What we are left with is commissioners doing this to benefit themselves, which is not acceptable and I'll conclude with this. We ask again that you listen to the residents rather than breaking up this historic neighborhood. We need to add commissioners to service the population growth. So please consider that, thank you.

Commissioner King: Thank you.

James Torres: Good afternoon Commissioners, James Torres, President of the DNA. I'm gonna yield my time to Mel from The Grove, because it's more a Grove meeting than anything else and Happy Birthday coming soon I heard.

Mel Meinhardt: Madame Chairman I'm Mel Meinhardt from Virginia Street. Thank you for letting us have this exercise in representative democracy. I want to give a special shout out to you ma'am and to Commissioner Russell for putting together town hall meetings that reached out and brought together, in your case ma'am not just the people you faced in person, but also through the YouTube you rammed out I think about 200 people right now. A great example of bringing people together. Listening to your constituents and listening to the people of others. We've had representatives at all the commissioner town halls and by far and away, the other town halls had a total of about twelve people attend those. On the 7th of February, we were presented the first draft by Mr. De Grandy. Mr. Russell, representing more than 100,000 residents of the City of Miami, asked for discussion on that matter, among the other members on the dais that went no further, the members, and you can check the video, other than yourself ma'am, literally turned their backs on the 100,000 residents of the City of Miami represented by Mr. Russell. You ma'am tried to engage the other commissioners and asked them to have some kind of dialogue about the plan that had been done. They remained standing with their faces away from you and made little motions for you to go away because they did not want to

represent or discuss the matter before them. Ma'am I would offer to you that that is not representative democracy in any way, shape, or form. Subsequently, we have seen town halls, we have seen people here before us, we have seen organizations like the Miami Herald, the NAACP, the ACLU, the Village of Center Grove, all kinds of elected organizations. We've had the Shenandoah neighborhood come and both in Districts 3 and Districts 4 approach us and say how we can make this an opportunity ma'am. An opportunity to undo the compounding errors that Commissioner Carollo described to us last time he was here. When he was part of the effort to create these districts just described Ms. Carpenter. Ma'am, this is a fantastic opportunity for these Commissioners, you ma'am and your peers to undo the compounding problems that have occurred here in the City of Miami. We can get ahead of this. Mr. De Grandy has testified or at least stated several times that it is possible to reunify the neighborhoods previously broken up. In all the districts and still satisfy the Federal Election Commission guidelines and preserve five districts. Doggone it the Commissioner of Elections Christina White for the county has said very explicitly that there is no requirement that the City of Miami complete this process by the 11th of March. Absolutely none. She has advised in fact that we would be well served to take the time to do this right and use the opportunities presented to us by this once every ten-year opportunity. We ma'am, you ma'am have the leadership and the opportunity to create a government structured for Miami that exists now that can face the population, the environmental problems that we are all facing. Thank you ma'am.

Commissioner King: Thank you, thank you.

Alexander Moskovitz: To the Chair, commissioners who have been kind enough to stay and actually listen to the citizens of Miami during the public comment and fellow Miami residents. My name is Alexander Moskovitz, 2185 South Bayshore Drive. In the very strange

gerrymandered portion of Coconut Grove that would be moved from District 2 to District 3 and disappointed about having seen, frankly the leadership, demonstrated this morning by Commissioner Carollo in his opening comments, which were clearly off topic. While I understand, the need for redistricting is mandated and necessary I am against the currently proposed changed district lines or would like to recommend the alternative proposal by Commissioner Russell. I don't know if it's mutually exclusive with the alternatives that have also been presented, by you Chairwoman King, but if they work together, that's wonderful as well. My concerns as been voiced by many of the citizens here are splitting up of the contiguous Coconut Grove neighborhood, which has been in existence, first as its own City starting in 1919, then incorporated, annexed into Miami as of 1925. For the last 103 years, it has remained a consistent character within the City and I don't understand why gerrymandering it is necessary. If past neighborhoods have been split as you had raised, yeah, that's a problem, and maybe as the gentleman before me had suggested this is an opportunity for this Commission to in fact re-evaluate this. If it hadn't been done before and there's not actually a firm deadline of March 11th. I don't understand why more time isn't given. While the opportunity might be to have three —

Commissioner King: Thank you.

Alexander Moskovitz: Okay, thank you.

Rose Pujol: Good Afternoon Commissioners, everyone here and City of Miami. My name is Rose Pujol. I reside at 2455 South Bayshore Drive. I felt it was important to be here and urge the commissioners to take the time and do this right. This is so important I actually spoke to people in Tampa in the clerk's office and in Atlanta. I was fascinated by the process and how they have, in Atlanta, they are going on the third round. They will complete the process by July

1st. In Tampa, they're going to complete the process of redistricting by June 10th. What I find that is critical is that we stay as one Grove and it's important not just for those of us that live here, but for the City of Miami to preserve the history of the City of Miami. Again, I urge you to please consider extending this and looking at the options so that we all benefit by the decision you make, thank you very much.

Commissioner King: Thank you.

Sue McConnell: I'm the last one. My name is Sue McConnell. I live at 3090 Virginia Street. As I said last week, I, for about 10 years, I went to every Commission meeting there was until the pandemic and I watch it on TV, I saw yesterday where they were trying to push something through and one of the commissioners said, well we can do that and the other one said, well that won't happen until tomorrow. Which indicated to me that they were pretty sure the way that they were going to vote before listening to us again? I resent the fact when people call me an activist. I don't think I'm an activist. I think I'm somebody who cares Coconut Grove as a community is a family. We don't always agree on things. Like development or parking, or our roads, trees or whatever. We're a family, we come together and for that reason, I think that this is a very good showing and I appreciate everyone that's been here. I know Manolo Reyes for a while and it's not a personal thing. It's not that we don't want you as our commissioner.

Commissioner Reyes: Well that's what people have said.

Sue McConnell: Well I mean really, it's not.

Commissioner Reyes: How do you want me to take it, I don't want to be there, you see.

Sue McConnell: But thank you, thank you.

Commissioner King: Thank you.

Sue McConnell: Thank you.

Commissioner King: Thank you.

Commissioner Reyes: Thank you ma'am.

Commissioner King: This meeting is going to be in recess so we can take a break.

Commissioner Russell: Chair, if I may, just for the record. We're going to close the public comment period.

Commissioner King: We're closing the public comment period and we are going to take a recess for an hour. We will resume at 2:30.

Commissioner Russell: Procedural question Madame Chair. Because I remember Mr. De Grandy saying something about if there are any changes to be made that you want to take a break to work on changes and then bring something back for us to vote on? Was that correct?

Mr. De Grandy: Yes, that's correct. Other than what we've modeled so far, which is readily available, if there are additional changes, we would need to actually do them in the software program. It is my understanding that Chair King may want to make additional changes to her proposal, so I would need the time to sit down with her, work through that, show the statistics, validate the legality of a plan, et cetera.

Commissioner Russell: Madam Chair would it make sense to give him that direction now so that he has the lunch break to work on those changes if they exist?

Commissioner King: I'm merely asking him to restore my district. He took part of my district out and I want him to give it back. He understands.

Commissioner Russell: I know that feeling.

Mr. De Grandy: Well, but what I'd like to do as I said—

Commissioner King: Well, he wants to sit down and tell me what the ramifications of giving me back what was —

Commissioner Russell: Oh, you need to be with him before that.

Commissioner King: Right, he wants to meet with me.

Commissioner Russell: Then let's take the break. I misunderstood. I thought you had your changes ready that you knew what you wanted.

Commissioner King: Right, right, no and I need — public comment has been closed. I said public comment has been — public comment has been closed.

Commissioner Reyes: Let her speak.

Commissioner King: Commissioner Reyes would like you to speak you have your two minutes.

Commissioner Reyes: Ma'am, ma'am?

Commissioner King: Where is she going?

Commissioner Reyes: Ma'am? I want to hear what you have to say, I think everybody wants to say it. I want to hear, everybody.

Raissa Fernandez: Good afternoon, thank you so much, Raissa Fernandez, 992 NW 5th Street, Miami. I am in District 3 and I am a native born of this city. And I join my fellow neighbors of the Grove on this issue because I don't think that it's fair to draw little circles and add up to a neighborhood. Shenandoah is right next to Little Havana. We can go west, we can go north, we can go south. Even Overtown has more to do with Little Havana because we share the river, we share Spring Garden, on these issues that faces our neighborhood. And I don't agree when I hear — I was just listening to it from all the way to the house and praying I didn't have to go to work so I could come over here, because I refuse to accept that people from Little Havana don't care and that's why they're not on this meeting. And we do, and we do, right? But my constituents and my friends and my neighbors, they're working, they're working hard residents

of this neighborhood. And I love the Grove. I ride every day from Little Havana to the Grove because it's the best. I went to Gifford Lane Art Stroll because that's the funk of the Grove. So please make sure that when you think about what you're doing today it's going to be good for the rest of our residents, thank you, and thank you for the time.

Commissioner King: Thank you.

Commissioner Reyes: Thank you ma'am.

Commissioner King: Public comment is closed. So we're going to recess now for an hour and we'll be back.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Is an hour going to be enough madam Chair?

Commissioner King: You don't think so?

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: No, I don't think so.

Commissioner Russell: This is the lunch break, yeah?

Commissioner King: It's a lunch break, it's —

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: If you want to restore your district as you said, I heard you, that's why I came out.

Commissioner King: Yes, I'm going to restore it.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Then I want to hear, I want to give him time to restore it.

Commissioner King: Okay.

Commissioner Russell: Good to see you.

Commissioner King: Yes, I gotta put —

Mr. Hannon: Chair, what time will we be back?

Commissioner King: 3 o'clock.

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Meeting Transcript 5B

Miami City Commission
March 11, 2022
Afternoon Session

Transcript of excerpt of video recording available at:
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Transcript 5B - Miami City Commission - Mar. 11, 2022 - Afternoon Session

Commissioner King: Back to the special commission meeting, regarding the districting for the city of Miami. Mr. City Clerk, do you have any special announcements?

Todd Hannon: No ma'am.

Commissioner King: Madam City Attorney, do you need to make any city, any special announcements?

Victoria Méndez: No, thank you, Madam Commissioner.

Commission King: Mr. Manager?

Commissioner Reyes: He's not even paying attention.

Arthur Noriega: No, no announcements. This is —

Commissioner King: Okay, just checking.

Mr. Noriega: — just here as an observer.

Commissioner King: Alrighty, we are reconvening this meeting. Mr. De Grandy?

Commissioner Reyes: May I — ?

Commissioner King: Please.

Commissioner Reyes: I have a request that — oh yes.

Mr. De Grandy: The department needs to open up, there we are.

Commissioner Reyes: Yes, Mr. De Grandy, I have seen all the opposition to that sliver that you have given me. In Coconut Grove, I don't like to be where I am not welcome. What would happen, if you take that off, from — and I mean I know you will have to find a population from someplace else.

Mr. De Grandy: Sir I —

Commissioner Reyes: If you could, if you could do that, I mean that part of Coconut Grove is gonna stay intact.

Mr. De Grandy: Okay, the answer is, that's 1597 people. Which means, your deviation now goes to a negative 3.9. Those two additional points go to 15, 16, about 1.7, 1.8 is added to D2. So, I have to find other places to take from D2, to balance that out.

Commissioner Reyes: Can you take some, find someplace from D2 that will offset that?

Mr. De Grandy: Yeah, I —

Commissioner Reyes: Where? Where, where, where? But, Where?

Mr. De Grandy: I mean, I could go right where I am right now in the — If you could minimize that a bit. So, if you're looking at the map. Do you have it on your screen? I can either go here, or I can go up this way.

Commissioner Reyes: Okay.

Mr. De Grandy: Okay, and so —

Commissioner Reyes: That is not in Coconut Grove anymore, right. No, that is Bay Heights.

Mr. De Grandy: Again, I was told to keep Bay Heights in D2. I don't consider Bay Heights Coconut Grove. If folks disagree, I'll stand corrected.

Commissioner Reyes: Okay.

Mr. De Grandy: But, we can go up this way, I had initially taken — my initial plan had from 17th to Simpson, about 1,293 individuals. What I did when there were objections regarding Bay Heights, is I basically cut here at the line of Bay Heights, and went south to take the same amount of people. So, I would still have this, and I would go up this way, as needed, to bring population into D3, and lower the population.

Commissioner Reyes: You see, I don't understand. Wherever you go, you're going to have people that are going to be complaining. But I know that everybody is complaining about

that sliver. Because, they claim that we are going to, what it is, that West Grove, and all of that. And in order to avoid that argument, and people feeling so bad about it, I would request that you leave me out of this, okay? Take that off, okay? And find some other place that you can find the people. Because, I know that I will do my best to represent everybody, the same way that I represent them now. But, that is the will of many people that feel like they are going to lose part of a — they don't want to lose anything. When you go to bed after, if this passes, when you get up next morning, you are going to have the same neighbors. That's it. Okay? You are going to have the same neighbors. But, in order to avoid that, I will ask you to take that sliver out of my district, and that's it.

Mr. De Grandy: Okay, I will have to take a recess, and model it, and get back to you on that.

Commissioner Reyes: Okay.

Mr. De Grandy: Are there any other —

Commissioner Reyes: Thank you.

Mr. De Grandy: — any other things you would like me to see —

Commissioner Reyes: And, that will not affect District 5 at all, right?

Mr. De Grandy: That would not touch District 5 for now.

Commissioner Reyes: Fantastic, okay, is that fine with you?

Commissioner King: That's fine with me.

Commissioner Reyes: Okay, thank you.

Commissioner King: And, before you take a recess, if you have to take a recess. We can show — you can show the proposed changes. Which shouldn't be changes. Let me put on the record that there was a misunderstanding. What you are giving back to my district, is my district

already, correct?

Mr. De Grandy: That is correct.

Commissioner King: And what you are giving back does not affect population at all.

Mr. De Grandy: No ma'am, and let me show it, if I may, on the map. We're talking about this area right here, which would be bordered by 95 to the east, the river to the west, and 1st Street to the north. That has zero population, and that would not have any impact in either the base plan, or the Russell plan.

Commissioner King: But, it is already part of District 5, now.

Commissioner Reyes: It's already part of District 5. The only reason, commissioner, that I am telling you that you have to move to amend the plan is because the action you all took on February 25, is to vote this as the base plan for any further changes. So, any further changes would have to be by motion. But, you're absolutely correct, that has always been part of your district.

Commissioner King: Okay, I just wanted to make that clear, for everyone. Commissioner Russell?

Mr. De Grandy: Is it your desire to make that motion?

Commissioner King: Yes, I'm gonna make a motion to include — I'm sorry Todd. Every time whenever you see him going like that I'm doing something wrong. Then I look over at him real quickly. I'm doing something wrong. What is it?

Mr. Hannon: Mr. Grandy, did you need Commissioner Reyes' direction all in the same motion? Or, are you okay with his —

Mr. De Grandy: No, no, no. Commissioner Reyes' direction is not ripe for a motion yet, until I can find how to balance.

Mr. Hannon: Understood.

Mr. De Grandy: It's a direction at this point.

Mr. Hannon: Okay.

Mr. De Grandy: That I am going to follow and model. Once you're going to actually amend an area, then I would need a motion.

Commissioner King: Okay, so because mine is simpler than yours, I'd like to just take it up on motion and get it done with —

Commissioner Russell: That's fine.

Commissioner King: — okay, do I have a motion?

Commissioner Russell: I'll move it.

Commissioner King: Second?

Commissioner Reyes: I don't know what the motion is.

Commissioner King: The motion is to give me back — because in the base plan, he took out a portion of my district. It doesn't affect population at all, but it puts —

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: But, there's a debate to be had here Madam Chair. You have a motion. When you're ready to debate let me know and recognize me, thank you.

Commissioner King: Okay.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Thank you very much.

Commissioner King: I have a motion, do I get a second?

Commissioner Reyes: Let me hear what's the — the little piece —

Commissioner King: Uh-huh.

Commissioner Reyes: You want that little piece?

Commissioner King: Uh-huh.

Commissioner Reyes: Okay, and that is, in return, what is — 'cause I don't understand. You want that little piece that is at the end?

Commissioner King: Well, it's already a — it is already part of my district now—

Commissioner Reyes: Actually its part of —

Commissioner King: — it's part of my district now.

Commissioner Reyes: Okay.

Commissioner King: And there was some misunderstanding with Mr. De Grandy, from instructions from me. He included a part, but he didn't give me all of it. Now it doesn't affect population. So it won't skew the population, it doesn't take anybody's population, it doesn't give anybody population. It just gives me back what is currently District 5.

Commissioner Reyes: I understand that.

Commissioner King: Okay.

Commissioner Reyes: It's fair.

Commissioner King: Now, do I have a second? I can second it.

Commissioner Reyes: I second it. I second

Commissioner King: Okay, oh so I have a motion, and a second. And, now it is up for discussion. So, we are going to let Commissioner Alex Díaz de la Portilla speak.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Thank you Madam Chair. First of all, we have overpopulated districts. It is not correct that there was a misunderstanding of Mr. De Grandy. Because, my conversation with Mr. De Grandy, along the way, was that it got — you know that we can't talk to each other, obviously because of the sunshine law. But, my understanding with Mr. De Grandy, was that you were interested in having the MRC in your district.

Commissioner King: No, the MRC is in my district —

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: No, ma'am.

Commissioner King: It's currently in my district.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Is it a debate? Or, is it my time?

Commissioner King: Is it your time?

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Thank you. Thanks for recognizing me.

Commissioner King: But, you just said something that wasn't correct. The MRC is currently —

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Okay, you can correct me later, but let me finish my argument. So, what happened was this. So, the MRC — there's been a debate about how you take away from here, for example Commissioner Russell's district is overpopulated. 10% deviation, but it's still an overpopulation, right? Now, what happens is that you have to not only look at what you are doing today, but what's going to happen over the next ten years. Because there's a redistricting process every ten years. So the growth that's going to occur over the next ten years, will it affect, Madam Chairman, make your district minority African American. Our goal here is to have an African American district, for the lack of a better term, a white district, which is the coastal district, and three Hispanic districts. We already spoke about the fact that the city of Miami is 70% Hispanic. So, if you were to have citywide elections, you would have, probably — right Mr. De Grandy — probably five Hispanic American commissioners. We created single member districts to protect certain classes and to have proper representation, which we should have, right? An African American — what percentage of the City of Miami is African American, 17?

Mr. De Grandy: 16.3%

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Right, almost 17%. What percent is white, like

Russell? You know, other than, for the lack of a better term, Anglo, I guess. [Laughter] I happen to think I'm white too by the way, but anyway, whatever. So what percentage is that?

Mr. De Grandy: 11.9%

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: What is it?

Mr. De Grandy: 11.9%

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: 11.9% So, five commission districts, 20% each one, right? 100% — 11.9%, so you have a white commissioner. 17-point-something, and you have an African American commissioner. That's the protections that we give, right? So, as we draw these districts, so we have adequate — and we respect the diversity that exists in our community, we want to make sure that people are represented across the board. All economic interests, race, ethnicity, everything else. The request that Madam Chairman is making is that she take away an area that's predominantly Hispanic. Potentially predominantly Hispanic, over a ten-year period. Because, you cannot look at what's happening today, you gotta look at what's going to happen in that area, in terms of development. And I happen to know what projects are in place for it to happen down the line. So, that's going to be a potentially a Hispanic area. So, you're taking an African American district that's no 50-point-what?

Mr. De Grandy: 50.3.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: 50.3. To?

Mr. De Grandy: Voting age. It's 52.7.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Voting age population, which is what we care about. Because, we don't care about, in terms of this argument, we don't care about a five-year-old kid who can't vote. So, 50.3, what would it be once you take that area out?

Mr. De Grandy: It's still 50.3%. There's zero population.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Oh, okay, so there's no population change.

Mr. De Grandy: Correct.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Right, but your projection when you sat in my office was 49.1, wasn't it?

Mr. De Grandy: No, 49.1% was the original understanding that I had as to how much area Commissioner King wanted to take. Which would have been that Area 6 that was given to D5 — to D1, would be to divide it on NW 7th.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Correct.

Mr. De Grandy: That would give D1 Spring Garden, and it would give her everything to the east of NW 7th —

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Right.

Mr. De Grandy: — which was 3,112 —

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: 3,112, so Madam Chair if I may. So, when we had the initial conversation, when we changed the map, before we took the vote — 4 to 1 vote, you voted for, Madam Chair. We took a vote, and that vote — and you [pointing to Commissioner Russell] had the alternate plan — but we took a vote, a 4-1 vote, that shifted those people, including the MRC and all those people that live there, that gave the Chairwoman the appropriate number of people, or District 5, the appropriate number of people to keep it an African American seat, right?

Mr. De Grandy: As to the — okay, let me take a step back. There was a preliminary plan.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Right.

Mr. De Grandy: You asked for changes. When we changed that preliminary plan, Commissioner King said on the record, I want the MRC back.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Right.

Mr. De Grandy: The revised plan had the MRC back. What it did not have is just west of 95, and south of 1st St.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Correct.

Mr. De Grandy: The Wharf is where our misunderstanding occurred. She informs she wanted the Wharf, I understood she wanted the MRC. Now, the vote was, yes 4 to 1 for that base plan. Which did not include the Wharf. Commissioner King is now saying I want the Wharf.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: She wants more than what she requested when we took the 4-1 vote, right? Okay, so, now we have Commissioner Reyes making an argument that if people in Coconut Grove don't want him to be their commissioner, fine. So, now what we're doing is going street by street defining these districts publicly, instead of coming up with a plan that says, hey we got a plan, and let's vote on it. So, I move that we defer it. That we defer the item until we have a plan that works for everyone. Right? Including Commissioner Russell, your demand that Coconut Grove be kept whole, Right? Including your own plan. But now, what we forget to mention is that the original plan that we had was adjusted to include — to bring back 40% of Coconut Grove back into District 2, is that correct?

Mr. De Grandy: Over 50%.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Over 50%, even more. So you're getting your way, little by little, right, so that debate is okay. But, not to vote today on something that, all of the sudden block by block, you start taking things away. Because, Madam Chair with all due respect, you wanted MRC, you got it. Now, you want another part, Wharf, you got it. What's going to happen tomorrow?

Commissioner Russell: I'm ready to vote.

Commissioner King: Whatever I want.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Well, what, of course.

Commissioner King: I'm kidding. I'm kidding.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: So, why not defer it, and come back.

Commissioner King: I'm kidding. If that is the will of the body, to defer it, I don't take issue with that. However —

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Defer it.

Commissioner King: I want to address some of the things that my colleague said. One: There was a misunderstanding, because I didn't understand that when I said, give me back the MRC, I didn't know that he was just going to give me back the MRC. That entire strip is part of District 5. The Wharf and the MRC. I didn't understand that he would take it to just mean, that he could just plop that to me. And it does not affect the population of my district. It is an economic engine that District 5 needs, because it is the poorest district in the City of Miami.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: And mine is the second.

Commissioner King: And yours is the second, but mine is the poorest, and it is an economic engine that will help me to create wealth for District 5.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: And I will help District 5.

Commissioner King: And I'm not asking to be given anything that wasn't there already. So, if it's the will of the body to defer it, that's fine with me.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Let's defer it and come back for the next commission meeting.

Commissioner King: But, that's fine with me. But I —

Commissioner Reyes: I'm not going to change my position on what I said. And, I think

that we should be all in agreement. And, since we have this controversy here, I think that we should have a little time, and defer it up. Because I was ready to vote. You want to defer it, let's defer it. And let's all get together, I mean, let them get together and see how we can solve this impasse that we have here. I agree on deferring, but my instructions that I gave you, you keep on going with it. That sliver, you take it away from me.

Mr. De Grandy: Well, if I may, if that is the will of the body, you need to know several things. One: Our scope of work concludes today, so if you want to defer it —

Commissioner Reyes: We pay you more.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: We're gonna pay you more, don't worry about that. You're gonna be good to go.

Mr. De Grandy: I want to be very clear.

Commissioner Reyes: I move to extend the contracts.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: I second the motion, and send us an invoice, and move to defer it.

Commissioner King: Hold on, because —

Mr. De Grandy: Number 2. But, number 2. If I don't have specific direction from you. Like, for example, where you want that population.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Okay.

Mr. De Grandy: Or et cetera, then we're going to come back.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: If I may.

Mr. De Grandy: And we're gonna have the same issue.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: if I may, Madam Chair.

Commissioner King: Hold on, hold on —

Mr. De Grandy: — so I think —

Commissioner King: Hold on a second.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Whenever you're ready.

Commissioner King: Hold on a second. So, I see my colleague has his hand up. Commissioner Russell?

Commissioner Russell: Thank you Madam Chair. We haven't yet gotten to the amendments that I would recommend, and I think it may allay some of the concerns Commissioner Reyes has about if — first of all, let me say thank you, by the way and, it's very big of you, 'cause I know that you're feeling accusations and they aren't warranted. I know that you are a very strong, good person. You will represent anyone in your district, no matter who they are. But, for you to listen to the residents, and to move for that amendment, I very much appreciate it, from the bottom of my heart. I'd like to propose the changes that would equalize that. But, I'd also like to support the Chairwoman 'cause this is not her reaching for more. This is her trying to hold on to the district that she has served. I think that's kinda the spirit that we've all talked about here. I don't think we learned anything new, over another two weeks or four weeks. We spend a little more money, we bring everyone out again. But I think we, the four of us, can negotiate all of this today, and put it to bed.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: No.

Commissioner Russell: You may not be in agreement, because in this moment, the bloc or two is going against your favor. But I think we can come to —

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Are you talking to me?

Commissioner Russell: Yes.

Commissioner Reyes: It's a little disagreement —

Commissioner King: Hold on, hold on —

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: It's actually 2-2 —

Commissioner King: Hold on, hold on —

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: It's actually 2-2 —

Commissioner King: Let's —

Commissioner Russell: No, no, no, I meant the lines of the district.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Oh, no, no, no, no.

Commissioner King: — let's hold on —

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: It's a 2-2 tie vote.

Commissioner King: — hold on, hold on —

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: You know what's happening here.

Commissioner King: — let's hold on, hold on —

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: So, let's stop fighting about it.

Commissioner King: — hold on, hold on —

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Let's defer it.

Commissioner King: — hold on, hold on.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Otherwise you end up 2-2, and you're good to go.

Commissioner King: Let's hold on, Commissioner Russell, I mean Reyes —

Commissioner Reyes: No, no, I am Cuban, he is white —

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: White.

Commissioner Reyes: — because that's all the distinctions that we have here.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: You're not white, he is and we're good to go.

Commissioner Reyes: Okay, I think, you see, for the sake, for the sake of, I would say, of

peace of everybody. Whatever will be will be, and we can defer for one week, not for two weeks. Just for one week, and whatever it comes, it comes. If Díaz de la Portilla still does not agree with it, well too bad, we vote.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Yeah.

Commissioner Reyes: Let's let them draw what he has to draw now, and let's defer.

Commissioner King: Let's see, let's see what Commissioner Russell — are they gonna, can they present your amendments?

Commissioner Russell: Yes, so they can work further —

Commissioner King: At least — right, okay, let's go ahead and see what Commissioner Russell's amendments —

Commissioner Russell: So, we actually haven't voted on any of the changes yet. The amendment from Commissioner King, nor the suggestion — the direction by Commissioner Reyes.

Commissioner King: Yes.

Commissioner Reyes: And, by the way, I am not going to change my mind.

Commissioner Russell: I don't need the demonstrative. It's fine. Oh, you wanna put it up. Okay, that's fine.

Mr. De Grandy: That's the Russell Amendment.

Commissioner Russell: Thank you. So, the current draft has the light blue down below. Sorry, I wanna say District 7. What am I missing?

Mr. De Grandy: Yeah, forget the district number. The program has to assign an area so —

Commissioner Russell: Oh, you're calling each of them districts? Got it.

Mr. De Grandy: Right.

Commissioner Russell: So, the light blue Commissioner Reyes has already requested to be removed. The purple and the green. So, the purple section is the Natoma area and the green section is the West Brickell area. My only request is that US 1 and South Miami be the boundary to District 2 up to the river. So that would not affect anything that Commissioner King is working on. It would not affect Commissioner Reyes as he's already agreed to the West Grove portion. So really I'm just looking — my only amendment is the swap between the South Miami Avenue area and the Natoma area. So, that's my request.

Commissioner Reyes: Whenever you're ready. Oops. What happened there?

Commissioner Russell: If the will of the body is here, I'm ready to vote on all the changes today once you've normalized and done whatever you need to do. I don't know if you need a break, but that would give Commissioner King what she's looking for. It'd give Commissioner Reyes what he's requested and it would give me what I'm looking for.

Mr. De Grandy: What you could do instead of voting on each — well you could vote on each change.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: We're not gonna do that unless the Chair decides to do that.

Mr. De Grandy: Okay.

Commissioner King: Well —

Commissioner Russell: If there's consensus, we could do slate.

Commissioner King: Here.

Commissioner Russell: If there's not consensus —

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Whatever you recommend Chair.

Commissioner King: Here, I have — there's a motion and a second for the changes for my district. So, let's take a vote on that because that's on the floor right now. The motion is to give me back the portions of my district that were taken out. That does not affect population. It just gives me back the Wharf area. Motion and a second. All in favor.

Commissioner Reyes: Let me, let me, let me, let, let me, let me, talk to you about it.

Commissioner Russell: Aye.

Commissioner King: Aye.

Commissioner Reyes: Okay.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Well, no.

Commissioner Reyes: Well, no because what I wanna do —

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Well, no. It fails on a tie vote.

Commissioner Reyes: — what we did right now was — we're gonna defer it —

Commissioner King: So, that's —

Commissioner Reyes: I am in favor of —

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: It fails on a tie vote.

Commissioner King: So, it's still — no, no, no. If there's — it's, it's, it's a 2-2 vote because there's 2 —

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: So, it fails on a tie vote.

Commissioner King: It's a 2-2 vote, it fails. Now let's move on.

[Crosstalk]

Commissioner Reyes: I wanna, I wanna, I wanna —

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Okay, so the way we move on, the way we move on —

Commissioner Reyes: Hold on a second.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: I'm sorry.

Commissioner Reyes: What I wanna explain is, we already agree that we were gonna defer it and we were gonna —

Commissioner King: No, I just wanted to — for policy reasons because it was on — [Crosstalk] I just wanted to move.

Commissioner Reyes: I agree with what. I agree with you.

Commissioner King: Right. I just wanted to move because —

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: I move to defer it.

Commissioner King: Now, is there a motion to defer?

Mr. Hannon: Chair, Chair, Chair.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: I move to defer it.

Commissioner King: Hold on. Yes.

Mr. Hannon: There's nothing to defer. The only item —

Commissioner King: Right, there's nothing to defer.

Mr. Hannon: — in today's agenda is a discussion item. So what we need to do if it's the will of the body, to set a new date and time that the Commission will meet.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: I move that we meet on April 1st.

Commissioner King: April 1st doesn't work.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Why not? We have the very important meeting —

Commissioner King: We have a meeting on April 1st.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: I know. We have —

Commissioner King: No, we can't put both together.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Why not?

Commissioner Russell: April Fool's Day would be too fitting.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: We did it yesterday. We did it yesterday, but okay.

Mr. De Grandy: Madam Chair, I have jury duty that week. If I'm picked on a jury, I won't be able to make it.

Commissioner King: I don't think —

Commissioner Reyes: What's the fastest you can make it?

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: So March 14th, right, the next Commission meeting or March 15th, the day after?

Mr. De Grandy: The fastest I can make it?

Commissioner King: Are you being funny —

Mr. De Grandy: Friday the 18th I can make it.

Commissioner Reyes: Okay. I move that we meet Friday, the 18th.

Commissioner King: Wait, what's the day?

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: I'm out of town.

Commissioner King: I'm out of town.

Commissioner Russell: I'm out of town.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Yeah, I'm outta town too.

Commissioner Reyes: Thursday the 17th?

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: I'm out of town.

Commissioner King: I'm out of town.

Mr. De Grandy: I'm out of town too.

Commissioner Reyes: How about the 15th?

Commissioner King: No, sir.

Commissione Russell: I have one. Today.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: No, no that's not gonna happen.

Commissioner Reyes: Listen, listen. I know that what you want is, I mean, that Coconut Grove won't be touched or anything. We are — believe it or not, we are all trying to do our best here and the more pressure you think that you're placing on us, I mean it counterproductive. You see? Let us reach an agreement that will satisfy all of us including you. Okay? I stand to my — my statements that — and I'm gonna repeat it. You don't want Coconut Grove to be divided but you don't care if Shenandoah is divided in seven pieces. No, no it's not your problem, esto no es asunto mio, tu sabes. Okay but in order — I mean I don't want it. Like I said, I already gave it back, but let us do our work. Let us find a consensus among us. Each one, you gotta be happy, we gotta be happy too. Okay?

Commissioner King: Commissioner Reyes? Commissioner Reyes?

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Madam Chair, March 25th at 11:00 a.m. We come back.

Commissioner King: Commissioner Russell, doe that work for you?

Commissioner Russell: I don't know my calendar that well.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Well look at it quickly. March 25th.

Mr. De Grandy: March 25th I'm out of town.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: You're out of town?

Mr. De Grandy: Yes, sir.

Commissioner King: There you go.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: How about August 25th?

Mr. De Grandy: Sounds good.

Commissioner Reyes: Hey, we will find a date.

Ms. Méndez: Are you out of town March 24th?

Mr. De Grandy: March 24th?

Ms. Méndez: Which is our regular Commission meeting.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: That's a Commission meeting.

Ms. Méndez: I know but we only have 20 items on that day.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Okay, so March 24th?

Ms. Méndez: So if you, right now — 20 items is nothing. If you limit it and tell the manager not to do it on that day if you like.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: 3:00 p.m. 2:30 p.m. March 24th.

Commissioner King: I'm okay with that.

Mr. De Grandy: Yeah.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Yeah, 2:30 p.m. March 24th and we move forward.

Mr. De Grandy: Okay, so what I —

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Are you available?

Mr. De Grandy: What I would ask again is give me some specific direction where you want me to make up the population.

Commissioner King: You don't have to make up any population for my district.

Mr. De Grandy: Excuse me?

Commissioner King: You don't have to make up any population.

Mr. De Grandy: Oh, no, no for your change, no but if I —

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: No, no but we need specific direction because you want a particular part that was added to you, Madam Chair, from Commissioner Russell's

district. I believe Commissioner Russell's district is way overpopulated. And the danger of that, the 10% deviation, more or less around there, right?

Mr. De Grandy: Right.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: The danger of that is over the next 10 years, he's gonna be really overpopulated. So, all of a sudden we have a commissioner representing 130,000 people instead of each one of us representing about 100,000, right? So, that's a concern, but the changes that are being made today are gonna impact what happens over the next 10 years. You're gonna be gone, but someone will replace you and then you're gonna have people that are over rep-, one commissioner overrepresenting or having people, more people, representing more people, the rest of the Commission. The same things happens in your district, Madam Chair. So yes, you want a particular change in a particular area?

Commissioner King: No, I do not want a particular change in a particular area. Let's be clear about that. What I want is my district to remain intact.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: But it can't.

Commissioner King: Listen, it can.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Like mine cannot either.

Commissioner King: Okay, we're gonna agree to disagree.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: But we can't vote on it.

Commissioner King: We're not voting today. We are trying to pick a day to have another meeting, but let's be clear. I am not changing anything. I am keeping what is my district already. That's it. That's it.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: No, no what you're doing is you're — he has a new proposed district that takes away 8,000 something people from Commissioner Russell's district.

You're keeping what he proposed that we voted on, that we voted on 4 to 1 including you Madam Chair. So you voted on this already. So you're not keeping your district.

Commissioner King: Well, this, this —

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: You're keeping the newly crafted district that Mr. De Grandy gave us —

Commissioner King: Listen. That is a draft and —

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Right and you voted on it.

Commissioner King: Your comments are in the record. We got it. So we don't hear that again. It is a draft what you are doing. Is that not correct? We have not made any hard and fast decisions about this process.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: It is also correct that we all voted, we voted 4 to 1 on that?

Commissioner King: We did. We voted on that and it's —

Mr. De Grandy: Both of you are correct.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: 4 to 1.

Commissioner King: We were both correct.

Mr. De Grandy: Both of you are correct.

Commissioner King: We are both correct, 4 to 1. I voted for it and this what I want. I want to restore what was already my district and it doesn't affect the population. And I understand the growth that is gonna be happening, which will be good for my district. So, let's find another date. 2:30 —

Mr. De Grandy: March 25th works.

Commissioner King: March 24th.

Mr. De Grandy: But again I need to put on the record Ma'am —

[Crosstalk]

Commissioner King: March 24th.

Mr. De Grandy: Or March 24th. I need to put on the record, to be very clear cause I don't want to come back here and have you guys say, no, you're not doing what I asked. Here's what I have. I have one proposal alternative, that's Russell. I have a second proposed alternative, which is to restore your area of the Wharf. I have direction — and that has been on a 2-2 vote. I have direction from Commissioner Reyes to take out the 1,597 individuals south of US 1 that I am giving to him, or that I had proposed giving to him, which means I have to find other population in D2 to move somewhere else. I need direction on that.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: But you're incorrect, but —

Mr. De Grandy: Let me finish please, sir.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: But you're incorrect.

Commissioner King: Let him finish.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: But he's incorrect.

Commissioner King: Okay, let him finish.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: There's no 3-2 votes to restore any area.

Commissioner King: Let him — listen, let him finish. Let him finish. Commissioner Russell, after —

Mr. De Grandy: If I have direction from you, it's a simple job. I bring you back a map and I show you. If I don't have direction, let me tell what I'm gonna do. I'm gonna go up Bay Heights all the way to Simpson Park and if that does not equalize, I'll go block by block and I'm gonna put it all in D3. Because that's the only other place I can go. If you're all okay with that —

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: No.

Mr. De Grandy: — then let me know. But I need direction.

Commissioner Reyes: And that was your initial.

Commissioner King: Commissioner Reyes.

Mr. De Grandy: That was my initial, yes, sir.

Commissioner Reyes: That was your initial.

Mr. De Grandy: That was my initial.

Commissioner King: Okay.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Whenever you're ready.

Commissioner King: Commissioner Russell.

Commissioner Russell: Thank you, Madam Chair. You mentioned three different proposals that are being sent to you right now. But I don't see any of the three as being affecting each other. For example, all three of those changes could be incorporated and solve your issue because Commissioner Reyes's deduction can be made up within the change that I'm recommending with Miami Avenue, that normalizes that loss. My change also including the Natoma area, totals a 3,000 deficit going out — coming back into my district which is normalized with the Brickell section. None of that effects Commissioner King's request. So really all of three of us are requesting something that fits all three of us. And I think there's consensus there to at least give you direction if not vote today, I understand there's no will for that. But I think we're done. We really could vote on this today if Commissioner Reyes were open to it, but for lack of that, the direction I would like to give to you is combine the three requests and bring back a map based on that.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Whenever you're ready Madam Chair.

Commissioner Reyes: Madam Chair, I disagree. I disagree with —

[Crosstalk]

Commissioner King: Hold on one sec. Hold on a second. Commissioner?

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Mr. De Grandy?

Miguel De Grandy: Yes, sir.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: There is no 3-2 vote to restore any part of District 5.

Mr. De Grandy: No, no I said it was a 2-2 vote.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Hold on a second. Well you said — no.

Mr. De Grandy: 2-2 vote.

Commissioner King: He did a 2-2 vote.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Well, okay.

Commissioner King: He did.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: That means it fails. That's not direction. When it's an even, it's a tie. It doesn't pass. There is no vote here that's been taken to give you any direction. The only vote that's been taken here — and by the way Commissioner Carollo's not here. Which I think he should be part of this conversation, in my opinion. Yeah, you can all laugh all you want, he's a commissioner, duly elected official of the city. He should be here.

Commissioner King: I would love for Commissioner Carollo to be here, but he—

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Hold on, and he may be here next time.

Commissioner King: — he said he's abstaining.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: I understand what he said, I was here. That's not the point. The point is that there is no direction. There's no direction to adopt Commissioner Russell's proposal, and Commissioner Reyes has expressed a desire, you know people in

Coconut Grove don't want you to represent them. In my opinion, it's their bad. I think you would be a great representative for them, in my opinion. But they feel better having somebody else do it. Maybe a Cuban American can't represent them, I get that too.

Commissioner Reyes: That's right.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: In their opinion, that's fine. There's no direction here. And if you want to take any votes, my gut tells me it will be a 2-2 vote, across the board. So you have your work cut out for you, talk to everyone here, in my opinion, talk to everyone up here — no, no, 2-2 — talk to everyone here, and if Commissioner Carollo were here, it would be 3-2 against. But the bottom line is that what we do up here is look out for the city of Miami. Not for Flagami, not for Allapattah, who I represent, not for Coconut Grove, for all the city of Miami. Sorry that the 20 Coconut Groveites here don't agree with that, I apologize for that, sorry. We got to take care of the rest of the city too. I know it's not important, you know how many people went to my redistricting commission meeting.

Commissioner King: I do not.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Four. Four people went. And you guys didn't go, you didn't cross the river, sorry. Four people went. All right. Two from Allapattah and two from downtown, and nobody else went. Mr. De Grandy, you were there right? How many people went? I had more staffers there than residents. But you come to Coconut Grove, why, because you live here. And because you think that this is the only part of Miami that matters. But you know what, for us, unfortunately, and I apologize for this, unfortunately for us, for Commissioner Reyes, for Commissioner Russell, for Commissioner King, for Commissioner Carollo, we have to worry about all of Miami. We apologize for that. Our bad. At the end of the day, too bad. So you know what, the debate is bigger than that. The debate is about all of Miami

and how we bring a community together, and you have to respect all parts of Miami. And if you don't, if you don't, that's up to you, but I do. And by the way, and by the way, by the way, I probably spent more time growing up, born and raised in Miami, oh yeah, yeah, yeah, born and raised here, I probably spent more time in Coconut Grove, than many people who've spoken here, have been living here four or five years. 57 years in Miami, born and raised, all right, and I would argue if any of you want to come up here and tell me how many years you've been in Coconut Grove, let me know.

Commissioner King: Commissioner?

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: I'm going to finish. I will bet you that I've been more years here than you guys. Don't tell me about Coconut Grove, and don't tell me about Flagami or Allapattah. I'm a product of this community. So what we're going to do, in my opinion, is let Mr. De Grandy come back and talk to all of us. But we're not going to create factions and fracture this community on 20 activists that come before us and say, hey Coconut Grove is more important than Flagami or Allapattah or Little Havana or Liberty City or Overtown, because it's not.

Commissioner King: Okay.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: And it bothers me —

Commissioner King: Okay.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: — that that's happened. It's been the debate. It's been the Miami Herald's argument, that's been your argument of 20 people that have come here and make us look that we're bad people. And a Cuban American commissioner cannot represent African Americans, really? Really? But a white guy can, right? How's that work? And that's wrong. It's wrong. It's stereotyping people. It's saying that a good Cuban American

commissioner, like Manolo Reyes, cannot represent 114 African Americans. Really? That's wrong. And I'm offended by it. And that Commissioner Carollo has to leave and not vote on this issue because all a sudden oh it's a conflict created by, I don't care who created it, I don't blame you. Whoever created it. Some bloggers created an argument about oh, he put his house there. All these motives that don't exist. We're doing what we're doing because we're doing the best we can for our community, and we represent all kinds of people. These are honorable people, Commissioner Reyes is an honorable guy, he is. He could be a great commissioner for Coconut Grove.

Commissioner King: He is a great Commissioner.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Commissioner King, you know I love you. I supported you from day one, when others didn't by the way. You know why? Because you are great for your community, you understand them, you're a part of it. You want to gesture, but I still like you. But it doesn't matter, at the end of the day, you know, we all are duly elected to represent our communities, and we have single member districts because we're all very different. And what's wrong with being different? Why not embrace the differences? Why not accept a Cuban American commissioner representing you? Why are you complaining about that?

Commissioner King: Commissioner?

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: And to me — I'm almost done, I'm almost done.

Commissioner King: Okay.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: I'm almost done.

Commissioner King: Okay.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: I think we defer, and we have Commissioner De Grandy, I mean Representative De Grandy come back to us and come up with a plan. I don't

want to issue any directive because I don't think we agree, and I think it will be a tie too, a 2-2 vote.

Commissioner King: Commissioner Russell?

Commissioner Russell: Thank you.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Thank you.

Commissioner Russell: Thank you Chairwoman. I'd like to talk turkey and be straight about what's really on the table because I really feel that the agitation began when the discussion between the D5/D1 border began. Before that we were pretty ready to move on. And I would just like to put in my two cents on that. Because that was one of the very first ballot initiatives that I voted on, the Wharf property, when I first came into office, and we just voted again on that in the last meeting. And that's going to be, potentially going to referendum for an extension, it's no small thing. But that was all driven by the D5 commissioner at the time, Commissioner Hardemon. That entire initiative, the way we rezoned the area, this was a D5 initiative project, from start to finish. And when we talk about deference to commissioners, there's something about that continuity when you work on it, it's like your baby to see it come to fruition. It's now at its final steps, and that's why I would want to respect the district commissioner to keep it within her district so that she can continue to work on that project, as the lead. Even though we vote on these things, whether it goes to the ballot or not or anything, it has the potential to be a tremendous project for the river. For access to the waterfront, for hotel, for everything, and I support you in that, and I was ready to support you on that today. But I see you feeling what I was feeling and that I'm trying to protect and keep what's in my district as much as possible within my district, knowing that I have to shed so much. So I proposed a solution to shed and to gain, to gain back what Commissioner Reyes has offered, to shed what is necessary to normalize,

and to achieve what you're trying to get. I understand Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla would like to buy more time because this is not the solution that you want. And trust me, I know the feeling on that too because I've been on the 4-1 end of the wrong side several times. If the will is to defer, I respect it, we'll go back and come back and have the exact same conversation. I think we could finish it up today. But I'm open to the deferral as well.

Commissioner King: Hold on, hold on.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Yes.

Commissioner Reyes: I'm going upset that your proposal of changing. I mean the boundaries that you want to do because that would affect Commissioner Carollo's district.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Of course.

Commissioner Reyes: And I don't think it's fair. And I don't agree with it because he — there is a lot of Anglos in that area that it's going to affect them, you see. The district as such, is going to be affected, you see. But, that is for Commissioner Carollo to meet with Commissioner —we want to elect you anyways. man, you're going to be sitting here. Okay, with Miguelito, Miguel De Grandy, and each one of us is going to state our opinion and then we will find consensus, if possible. If not, we vote. And that's it.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Madam Chair?

Commissioner King: Two minutes.

Commissioner Reyes: Let's defer it and let's go home.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Less than that.

Commissioner King: Less than that, okay.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: I want a legal opinion from our city attorney, I believe that Commissioner Carollo has a right to vote on this, so I want a legal opinion in writing, I'm

sorry. But I'm not finished. I want a legal opinion in writing, between now and the next meeting, on whether Commissioner Carollo can vote on this issue or not, from our city attorney, number one. Number two, my motion to defer is on the table, it's seconded by Commissioner Reyes, so I call the question.

Commissioner King: Hold on. Todd said —

Mr. Hannon: There's nothing to defer, all you have to do is make a motion for a new special meeting on the 24th.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: I make a motion for a special meeting on March 24th at 2:30 p.m.

Commissioner Reyes: I second.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Seconded by Commissioner Reyes.

Commissioner King: Hold on, hold on, Mr. De Grandy?

Mr. De Grandy: Yeah, before you go there, I'm going to be as clear as I can. If I don't have direction from you as to how to address what Commissioner Reyes is saying, which is taking 1,597 people back into D2, my suggestion that I'm going to bring back to you is going up Bay Heights and go all the way to Simpson Park.

Commissioner Russell: What do you mean go up Bay Heights? Explain to me.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: That's fine.

Mr. De Grandy: In other words, where it is right now, the Area 7 is going to be continued up, take Bay Heights and take all the way to Simpson Park. That's going to be what I'm going to bring to you —

Commissioner Russell: Mr. De Grandy, who's asking you to do that though? Nobody on this body is asking you do that?

Commissioner King: Hold on, hold on, hold on.

Mr. De Grandy: But that's the point Commissioner, nobody is asking me to do that.

Commissioner Russell: I am.

Mr. De Grandy: But nobody is telling me what else to do.

Commissioner King: Mr. De Grandy, Mr. De Grandy. Hold on.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: What they've asked you not to do, what they've asked you not to do —

Commissioner King: Commissioner, hold on, hold on, hold on.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: There's a follow up.

Commissioner King: Mr. De Grandy, what I think would be appropriate is if between now and the next commission meeting, you meet with all of us because Commissioner Carollo is not here, you meet with all of us to get a consensus of what your direction is. You have the direction from me. That's not going to change. That's my direction.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: No, Madam Chair, no.

Commissioner King: Commissioner, commissioner.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: It failed on a 2-2 vote.

Commissioner King: No, no, this is —

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: That's not direction.

Commissioner King: That is direction.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Not on a failed vote.

Commissioner King: We defer — listen.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Not on a failed vote.

Commissioner King: Let me finish. That is my direction to him. This is a draft. This is a

draft plan that we have to vote on.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: But the commission voted against it.

Commissioner King: Let me finish. Let me finish. The commission voted against voting on this plan with that change. The commission has not made a final decision. Commissioner Reyes has asked Mr. De Grandy to take some action. Commissioner Russell wants to take some action, and I have given him some action.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: But nobody voted on it.

Commissioner King: You don't have to vote on it.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Of course you do.

Commissioner King: It is direction. Do we need to vote on it, Victoria? To give him direction?

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Yes. Yes, we already voted.

Commissioner King: Commissioner, I'm asking the city attorney.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: We already voted.

Commissioner King: I'm asking the city attorney.

Ms. Méndez: As you heard from Mr. De Grandy, he does not feel he has clear direction.

Commissioner King: And we are giving him direction, does that require a vote?

Ms. Méndez: If he understands exactly what he's supposed to do, then no, but.

Mr. De Grandy: Madam Chair, here's what I'll do. Commissioner Russell has an alternative, you have asked for an alternative. I will meet with each one of the three of you, and I will draw an alternative based on what each one you want. I will present five alternatives to you. And then you all decide.

Commissioner Russell: Madam Chair, I need —

Commissioner King: Commissioner Russell?

Commissioner Russell: I need to address something on the record that Commissioner Reyes brought up as a question to Mr. De Grandy. Mr. De Grandy?

Mr. De Grandy: Yes sir?

Commissioner Russell: Commissioner Reyes said that the western portion of Brickell is too white to put into Commissioner Carollo's district when compared to the Natoma area. You and I —

Commissioner Reyes: That's in my opinion. I don't know —

Commissioner Russell: Okay, so that's why I'm asking because I want to get clarification.

Commissioner Reyes: I don't know.

Commissioner Russell: In my discussions with you, you had mentioned the demographics are almost identical.

Mr. De Grandy: No sir.

Commissioner Russell: Okay, then clarify please.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: That's not what he said.

Mr. De Grandy: What I actually said was that the Hispanic population in that area was in the 40's.

Commissioner Russell: In which area?

Mr. De Grandy: In the area that you're seeking to put into D3, that's why I didn't do it to begin with —

Commissioner Russell: So the —

Mr. De Grandy: — because I saw they were dissimilar.

Commissioner Russell: — Hispanic is 40, and then what is the rest.

Mr. De Grandy: Is in the 40's. Is in the 40's, whereas District 3 is in the 80's.

Commissioner Russell: And, so 40 for Hispanic, and what is the African American? What is the white? For that Brickell area.

Mr. De Grandy: We'll get you the data, sir, but that's why I hadn't —

Commissioner Russell: So what about the Natoma area or the Bay Heights area? What are we looking at there?

Mr. De Grandy: Very similar to the other two areas that I was taking from south of US 1 into D3.

Commissioner Russell: So 80% Hispanic?

Mr. De Grandy: No, no, no, very similar. In other words, they're in the 50 range of Hispanics. But it's a lesser number of population. So I can fit 1,253 Hispanics — I mean 1,253 people that are in — that are 50% Hispanic into a D3, but 6,800 people, I think creates a different plan.

Commissioner Reyes: Madam Chair, I think that this is uncalled for.

Commissioner Russell: I'm sorry, these are my questions please.

Commissioner Reyes: Commissioner Carollo should be part of this conversation.

Commissioner King: I agree with you.

Commissioner Russell: And I'd like to speak to that as well.

Commissioner King: I agree with you. Hold on a second everyone.

Commissioner Russell: I'm in my questions. If I could finish. And from an ethics perspective, it's my understanding that it is on the individual commissioner to recuse themselves, not on the attorney or the manager or the body to tell them to recuse themselves, it's our own

individual —

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: That's not true.

Ms. Méndez: He abstained.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: That's not factual.

Ms. Méndez: And it is correct. And I will have a conversation with him, unfortunately, the — I should not be directed to issue an ethics opinion —

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Of course not.

Ms. Méndez: — for him. So I need to follow that up. But he has abstained for now.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Madam Chair, whenever you're ready to recognize me.

Commissioner Russell: So this is something I need on the record, this what we're talking about now, rather than in my office with you. Because I feel that it's leading people to feel whether or not the West Brickell section should be in District 3 or not, versus the North Grove should be in District 3 or not. And it is a shame that Commissioner Carollo's not here for this discussion. But it's not taking anything away from him. Right? I'm the one getting things taken away from my district that I'm very concerned about, and so I'm trying to adjust and make sure that it has the least impact on cohesive neighborhoods. Now I don't want to dilute Commissioner Carollo's district either. But it sounds like we're pretty close to where we're splitting hairs, where it would not make much of a difference to Commissioner Carollo's district demographic, whether to take a piece from Brickell or the North Grove. All we're looking for is 3,000 residents, because if the section that Commissioner Reyes graciously gave is about 1,500, I believe it's about the same in Natoma. We're looking for about 3,000 to normalize, correct?

Mr. De Grandy: That's correct.

Commissioner Russell: Okay, so if they were to come from that West Brickell, that single

block strip, it doesn't have to be the whole strip, just to get to you whatever a good, normalized number is, what would that look like?

Mr. De Grandy: That would be a better solution. Because 60-some hundred that are 40% Hispanic are affecting my numbers. Now, keep in mind that I'm taking 1,597 away from him, I'm taking 1,293 from D3, but now adding 3,000. So I'd have to see how that plays out.

Commissioner King: So, so —

Commissioner Reyes: We can't solve this here.

Commissioner King: We can't. So the direction is that you go, you take up his proposal, you go with my direction, and we come back on the 24th with everything that we just said.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: No.

Commissioner King: That's what Commissioner — that is what Commissioner Reyes just said. That's what Commissioner Russell said. And that's what I say.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: I understand.

Commissioner King: So yes.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: That's not what happened.

Commissioner King: That is it.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: That's not what we voted on. There is no direction.

Commissioner King: We're voting to defer.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: No.

Commissioner King: Okay. A motion for Mr. De Grandy to take up the direction that we gave him today, do I have a motion.

Commissioner Russell: So — oh Commissioner Reyes.

Commissioner Reyes: Listen, we have taken this where it shouldn't go. We have an

expert here. Everybody is saying what we want. Why don't we let the man work?

Commissioner King: Well that's what I'm trying —

Commissioner Reyes: That's what you were saying and that's what I'm saying.

Commissioner King: That's what I'm trying to do.

Commissioner Reyes: My motion is let's get Mr. De Grandy going, knowing what we all are concerned about it and trying to find a solution. I mean bring us the different solutions just as you said.

Mr. De Grandy: I'm going to bring one alternative —

Commissioner Reyes: That's right.

Mr. De Grandy: — for each Commissioner.

Commissioner King: Wait, so, Commissioner Reyes —

Mr. De Grandy: Based on what you're asking me.

Commissioner King: — can you make a motion?

Commissioner Reyes: I make a motion.

Commissioner King: Do I have a second?

Commissioner Russell: Second.

Commissioner King: All in favor?

Commissioner Reyes: Aye.

Commissioner Russell: Aye.

Commissioner King: Aye.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Aye.

Commissioner King: Motion carries, let's go home. We'll see you on the 24th.

Mr. Hannon: Chair, Chair, Chair King?

Transcript 5B - Miami City Commission - Mar. 11, 2022 - Afternoon Session

Commissioner King: Yes?

Mr. Hannon: There was a motion and a second for the special meeting, but a vote hasn't been taken yet. It was moved by Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla, seconded by Commissioner Reyes, I just need a vote.

Commissioner King: All in favor of the special meeting on the 24th?

Commissioner Russell: Aye.

Commissioner Reyes: Aye.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Aye.

Commissioner King: Aye.

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Meeting Transcript 6

Miami City Commission
March 24, 2022
Afternoon Session

Transcript of excerpt of video recording available at:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cTLr8f3VYKc

Transcript 6 - Miami City Commission - Mar. 24, 2022 - Afternoon Session

Commissioner King: Special meeting for redistricting, March 24th, 2022.

Todd Hannon: Just one second Chair, we just need to flip the tape. Just one second.

Commissioner King: Okay.

Commissioner Reyes: You're losing your touch man, you're getting slow.

Commissioner King: Are you ready? Mr. City Attorney.

George Wysong: Yes Ma'am.

Commissioner King: Can you read for the record.

Mr. Wysong: Yes Ma'am.

Commissioner King: Your statement.

Mr. Wysong: Yes. George Wysong, Assistant City Attorney. Any person who is a lobbyist pursuant to Chapter 2 Article 6 of the City Code must register with the City Clerk and comply with the related city requirements for lobbyists before appearing before the City Commission. A person may not lobby a city official, board member or staff member until registering. A copy of the Code section about lobbyists is available in the City Clerk's office or online at www.miamigov.com. Any person making a presentation, formal request or petition to the City Commission concerning real property must make the disclosures required by the City code in writing. A copy of this code, City Code section is available at the Office of the City Clerk or online at www.miamigov.com. The City of Miami requires that anyone requesting action by the City Commission must disclose before the hearing, any consideration provided or committed to anyone for agreement to support or withhold objection to the requested action pursuant to City Code Section 2-8 disclosure requirement. Any documents offered to the City Commissioners that have now been provided seven days before the meeting is part of the special, of the agenda materials will be entered in the record at the City Commissioner's discretion. In accordance with Section 2-33F&G of the City

code. The agenda, the material, for each item of the agenda is available during business hours at the City Clerk's office and online 24 hours a day at www.miamigov.com. Any person may be heard by the City Commission through the Chair for not more than TWO minutes on any proposition before the City Commission unless modified by the Chair. Public comment will begin at approximately 2:30 pm and remain open until public comment is closed by the Chairperson. Members of the public wishing to address the body may do so by submitting written comments via the online comment form. Please visit www.miamigov.com/meetinginstructions for detailed instructions on how to provide public comment using the online public comment form. The comments submitted through the comment form have been and will be distributed to the elected officials and city administration throughout the day so that the elected officials can consider the comments prior to taking any action. Additionally, the online comment form will remain open during the meeting to accept comments and distribute to the elected officials up until the Chairperson closes public comments. Public comment may also be provided here at City Hall, 3500 Pan American Drive, subject to any and all city rules as it may be amended. If the proposition is being continued or rescheduled the opportunity be heard may be at such a later date. When addressing the City Commissioner, the member of the public must first state his or her name, his or her address and what item will be spoken about. Any person with a disability requiring assistance auxiliary aids and services for this meeting may notify the City Clerk. The city has provided different public comments methods to indicate among others thing the public support opposition or neutrality on the item to topics to be discussed at the City Commission meeting in compliance with Section 286.0114(4)(c), Florida Statutes. The public has been given the opportunity to provide public comment during the meeting and within reasonable proximity in time before the meeting. Please note commissioners have generally been briefed by city staff and

the City Attorney on the items on the special agenda today. Anyone wishing to appeal any decision, strike that. This meeting can be viewed live on Miami TV, the City's Facebook page, the City's Twitter page, the City's YouTube channel and Comcast channel 77 which broadcast will also have close captioning, thank you.

Commissioner King: Thank you, Mr. City Clerk, would you please read for the record your statement.

Mr. Hannon: Chair, there's nothing for me to read into the record.

Commissioner King: Okay, at this time, I will have the consultant present and I don't see him. Does anybody know where the consultant is? Mmm. Here he's coming.

Commissioner Russell: Dramatic entrance.

Commissioner King: Mm-hmm. And he's not coming. Does he know the meeting starts at 2:30?

Commissioner Russell: Paging Mr. De Grandy in the men's room, paging Mr. De Grandy from the men's room.

Commissioner King: Mr. Cody, good afternoon. We are awaiting you and Mr. De Grandy to provide your presentation.

Stephen Cody: Okay.

Commissioner King: Take the presentation – welcome Mr. De Grandy. Thank you for showing up. We're gonna have the, before the presentation? Okay, uhm while Mr. De Grandy and Mr. Cody sets up our Vice Chair is going to make a statement.

Commissioner Carollo: Thank you, Chair. Upon consideration and consultation, I'm informed that I am obligated by Florida law to vote on pending matters unless I have an actual conflict. I do not have a conflict nor am I aware of any real appearance of conflicts. Therefore,

consistent with my responsibilities as a City of Miami commissioner, I am participating in the redistricting legislation.

Commissioner King: Thank you, Vice Chair. Mr. De Grandy, are you ready to do your presentation?

Miguel De Grandy: Yes, ma'am.

Commissioner King: Thank you, you may proceed.

Miguel De Grandy: Good afternoon, commissioners. Or the —

Commissioner King: Sorry, that was my fault.

Miguel De Grandy: Just wanna make sure that the that the Power Point, hold on we're having technical issues apparently, okay. Go to slide two, please.

Stephen Cody: Getting the beach ball of death. I don't know it's not behaving.

Miguel De Grandy: Getting the Power Point to work.

Stephen Cody: I have a backup. Ah there it is, slide 2 okay.

Miguel De Grandy: As I was saying, apart from the six public hearings, since our February 25th public hearing, you've had each conducted a community meeting in each of your districts to hear from your constituents. So, first permit me to recap some of the discussion that occurred in the last two meeting and the directions that we were provided. At the February 25th meeting, we presented our revised plan, next slide.

The Commission voted 4 to 1 to make the revised plan shown on the video as the base plan for consideration of any additional changes, and therefore we have used it as the template for any amendments. Now at the February 25th meeting, the Commission deferred final action and instructed us to meet again with each commissioner to address any changes you would like to make. As instructed, we met with each of you between February 25th and the March 11th meeting.

And at the March 11th meeting, we also presented revisions to the base plan as were directed by Commissioner Russell and Commissioner King. Commissioners Russell and King advocated in favor of their revisions to the base plan, and after for the lunch break Commissioner Reyes also requested an amendment to delete the area south of US 1 that had been moved to his district in the base plan. There was some discussion and debate and there were some votes taken, but there was no consensus on a particular plan. The Commission then moved to defer action on a final plan in order to consider additional changes. The Commission again directed us to meet with each commissioner and I advised that I would be preparing individual plans for each commissioner that wanted to present an option to the base plan. So, I'm not going to present those options for your consideration.

Beginning with District 1, Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla advised that he was in support of the base plan without any modifications. Slide 4. However, he advised he would not have an issue with moving the development called Flagler on the River back into D5. This development, which is shown on the video, has 510 residents, roughly 73% of the voting age population is Hispanic, 6.28 is Black, and 3.9 is non-Hispanic white. Now if this area was returned to D5, the overall deviation would be slightly below the 7.6 of the base plan at 7.58. However, it brings down the Black voting age population to 49.97.

For District 2, Commissioner Russell's initial March 11th proposal, which is shown on this slide, restored the two area south of US 1 in the base plan back into D2. These two areas are shown in red on the map that is on the screen and have approximately 2,987 residents in total. Now, it also moves 6,980 residents from D2 to D3. From south to north, this would include the area from where US 1 meets I-95, using South Miami Avenue as the east boundary, all the way to the river on the sou– on the north. And that area again is shown in blue on the map that is on screen.

But after the March 11th meeting, Commissioner Russell asked us to revise his proposed plan in order to decrease the amount of residents moved to D3 in his initial proposal. The revised plan still restores the areas south of US 1 to D2. Again, those areas are shown in red on the slide that is on screen. Additionally, it reduces the number of residence moved into D3 by approximately 2,300. The reduction results in lowering the overall deviation from 9.3 in his initial plan to 7.49 in his revised plan. The total amount of residents now moved into D3 from D2 in Commissioner Russell's revised plan, is 4,670. From south to north, this would include the area from where US 1 meets I-95, using South Miami Avenue again as the east boundary, all the way to SW 10th street on the north. And that area is shown in blue on the map that's on the screen. The demographics of those residents are as follows. Hispanic voting age population is 44.6%, Black voting age population is 5.82, and white non-Hispanic is approximately 39%.

Now finally, Commissioner Russell's plan accepts Commissioner King's proposed amendment to restore the area known as the Wharf back into the D5. This area, which is shown in blue on the slide, has no population and therefore no impact on the overall deviation.

For District 3, Commissioner Carollo chose not to propose an amendment to the base plan.

For District 4, Commissioner Reyes' plan makes the following changes to the base plan. First, it accepts Commissioner King's proposed amendment to restore the Wharf to D5. It also restores the 1,597 residents that are south of US 1 back into D2. That area is shown in red on the map that's on the screen. Now, this causes the deviation to slightly exceed the 10% threshold, but Commissioner Reyes' plan solves that issue by moving additional population into D3. From Alatka Avenue going north, Commissioner Reyes' plan adds an area from D2 to D3 that includes Bay Heights and continues north past Simpson Park to SW 13th Street, and that area is shown in blue. This movement of an additional 2,280 residents into D3 results in an overall deviation of 8.62. The

Hispanic voting age of those residents is approximately 51%, with approximately 3% Black voting age population, and 39% non-Hispanic white.

For District 5, Commissioner King requested that the Wharf be restored to her district. She did not direct any additional changes to the base plan.

Now, as I've told you all on several occasions, there are thousands of ways to draw a constitutional plan. We have reviewed and analyzed each one of the alternatives and we're of the opinion that all of them comply with the Constitution and the Voting Right Act. However, if you decide to move the Flagler on the River development into D5, we would recommend additional tweaks to the plan to bring the Black voting age population back above 50%.

Now as you recall, we — you had provided direction regarding the use of certain criteria in developing the plan. The criteria included maintaining the core and configuration of existing districts to the extent possible, moving areas based on voter cohesion, maintaining substantial equality of population, and maintaining traditional neighborhoods whole when feasible. We are of the opinion that the base plan substantially achieves those goals. Of course, you are the policy makers and it is within your authority to either modify the criteria or promote a plan which differs from that criteria. Now again, we brought our computers, we're prepared to make any additional changes to the plans, if directed to do so. We will review any additional changes you request and advise whether they meet legal requirements. And with that commissioners, I look forward to your discussion and debate as well as any additional direction you may wish to provide.

Commissioner King: Thank you. At this time, I would like to take public comments. There are no public comments? Good afternoon.

Linda Williams: Good afternoon, I'm Linda Williams, a longstanding Groveite, born and reared here. 3523 Charles Avenue, temporarily at 3517 Hibiscus Street. As you are aware we've

attended your meetings, we've listened, we've watched your maps. There are alternate maps that keep the Grove together and I ask that you all consider that highly. The people have spoken, we've shown up, we've been courteous, respectful, and we take in your thoughts, we trust your guidance, your governance of our communities, but we have spoken. I hope you're listening, and I hope you value our participation as community, uh connected. Please, keep the Grove together. Thank you.

Commissioner King: Thank you.

John Dolson: John Dolson, 4205 Lennox Drive, Coconut Grove. First I wanna thank Commissioner Reyes for restoring the piece south of US 1 back into Coconut Grove, that was a clearly listening to the input from the citizens of the city here. Uhm I also support restoring the Wharf into Commissioner King's district, that makes sense to me, it doesn't involve people and was there before. I support Commissioner Russell's plan and the modification to Commissioner King's, we wanna keep the Grove whole, I don't think carving up Bayside uh is is a very good idea, that's part of the NCD and part of the Grove. But uhm people have spoken, we've got over 2,000 petitions here, hundreds of people have spoken, we appreciate you listening to us and hope you make the right decision today. Thank you.

Commissioner King: Thank you. Good afternoon.

Len Scinto: Hi, Len Scinto, 3091 Bird Avenue, thank you all for taking the time to keep continuously revises. I would take notice with Item 5, keeping neighborhoods together where feasible and possible. I spoke here a number of times about the spirit of the Grove and the things we do as a community in the Grove. That spirit defines the neighborhood and we talked about those areas that are trying to be excluded in the base plan is diminishing the spirit of the Grove. And a neighborhood is nothing, it's not a geographical location, it's a spirit, and we know what that spirit is and we know how we define that neighborhood. So, I would ask you please, to keep

the Grove whole south of US 1 and vote for Commissioner Russell's plan. Thank you.

Commissioner King: Thank you.

Debbie Dolson: Debbie Dolsen, 4205 Lennox Drive, Coconut Grove. I would like to again also thank all of you for listening to so many of us make comments about Coconut Grove and I don't think there's really anything else we can say that we that hasn't been said. Clearly the residents of Coconut Grove would like to see our community stay together, I know Mr. De Grandy at the last meeting said that he didn't think that Bay Heights was part of Coconut Grove. It is part of Coconut Grove, it's part of the NCD, which is extremely important to the people that live here, the NC- the Neighborhood Conservation District, and that's a huge reason to keep Coconut Grove together. I also support Commissioner King's desire to keep the Wharf in her district where it belongs. I think that the maps shown by Commissioner Russell pretty much support what we've heard over the many many many times we've been together. So, please keep the Grove together, please keep the Wharf district in District 5. Thank you.

Commissioner King: Thank you.

Nathan Kurland: Commissioners, good morning. Nathan Kurland, 3132 Day Avenue, neighbors and friends of Coconut Grove. I was a little late in arriving today, I got robbed after filling up my tank with gas. Police officer came and said can I give him a description of the robber and I said yes, pump number 8. Having been robbed once today, I would really like to not — like to be a victim twice. Other than Commissioner Russell, we did not elect any of you but you are our representatives, and we have let you know, like Mr. De Grandy, we have appeared at five or six — Mr. De Grandy — public hearing, five, six? Six public hearings we have come before you we have said leave our neighborhood alone. Not because we're any more special than any other neighborhood, all neighborhoods are important. But this means a lot to us, and there's no way you

don't understand by this point how we feel. We want you to leave Coconut Grove alone. Thank you.

Commissioner King: Thank you. Good afternoon.

Cindy Snyder: Good afternoon, my name is Cindy Snyder and I live in Coconut Grove. I am very glad to see that these other maps have been produced and had been available here at this meeting, but we haven't gotten to see these maps prior to this meeting or to study them which is a big short coming. I hope it's good, I would like the chance to look at it and study the different ones and I think to balance the districts would be a challenging task. The population is not even in the districts, but we shouldn't break up neighborhoods to make the districts even, what we need to do is have representation that's appropriate for the areas where people want to live. And some people, you know, want to live along the coast, there's probably more people who want to live along the coast then want to live inland. Also, people need to be able to, to you know, they need to be able to enjoy their areas. Anyway, that's I would hope that we could have more time within this meeting to study those maps. So, I hope that can be taken into consideration.

Commissioner King: Thank you.

John Snyder: John Snyder, 3980 Hardie Avenue. I would like to speak in favor of Commissioner Russell's plan for redistricting. I think that it takes into account the foremost environmental goal of Miami 21, which states the conservation goals include number one, preserving neighborhoods. While this was given the least weight in the consultant's plan, it should've been given the most weight and we're in favor of preserving neighborhoods. In addition, we may need to increase the number of districts and I know that he was given the instruction to keep the number of districts at five, there had been five districts as long as I can remember. I came here in 1985 and I believe there five districts at that time and there's still five districts, even though

the population has increased significantly. These new people that are coming deserve representation and if, if you don't increase the number of district the the number of constituents that each commissioner has to deal with gets to be burdensome. Thank you.

Commissioner King: Thank you.

Andy Parrish: Good afternoon, Commissioner. Andy Parrish, 3940 Main Highway. You already heard about neighbors and I've always been a big advocate for preserving neighborhoods, but I also think preserving districts is important and I've watched all of you, I've watched Commissioner Carollo fight the traffic going through his district, I've seen Commissioner Reyes fight for neighborhoods and districts. Commissioner King, new at our chair, is now fighting hard for her district. So I wanna talk little bit about deference, deference used to be, and Commissioner Carollo well remembers, that each commissioner gave a lot of deference through his colleagues when their district was most affected. And in this case the district most affected is District 2. We have another one coming up, we have a vote on Melreese coming up, there's only one commissioner and it's his district and I would hope you'd give him deference just as I would hope you would give Commissioner Russell deference when it's district most involved.

Commissioner Carollo: Are we — are we doing a trade off or?

Andy Powrish: No trade off.

Commissioner Carollo: Coconut Grove for Melreese?

Andy Powrish: No trade off, I'm just — I'm just watching, commissioner, the deference that used to be given to each district has maybe because of the the city's growing so fast, that only you think now that every decision affects of the whole of the community, which it does.

Commissioner Carollo: You know what I think? I think from hearing from less than one quarter of a percent of the population of Coconut Grove that we should go back to running

citywide. I would have no problem with that, you know what, maybe I made a mistake when I was mayor and to have a balance here, I said to go with districts.

Andy Powrish: I don't think you've ever made a mistake, commissioner.

Commissioner Carollo: No, no, I'm human, I make mistakes. So, maybe that's what we need to do. Put a referendum, a charter amendment, that we go back and run citywide, like I did and won many, many times. So that everyone gets represented, we wouldn't have to worry about districts anymore. Now, if it happens, then you end up with five Hispanics, then don't cry.

Andy Powrish: I don't cry, I'm just, and thank you for the time.

Commissioner King: Thank you.

Andy Powrish: And I do hope that deferencething will layer – layer into your consideration today because District 2 is the one that's most affected. Thank you.

Commissioner King: Thank you. Good afternoon, go ahead.

Tina-Gaye Bernard: Good afternoon, Tina-Gaye Bernard, 1871 NW South River Drive, Unit 1901, Miami, Florida 33125. At the last meeting on March 11th, there was council member that remarked about the race card and not seeing race and words are really important. So, I think we should just review a few. In terms of racism, that is something that's extreme, it's psychologically and economically systemic. Discrimination, which is one level under, is subjective and it's situationally intentional. And then there's bias, it's general, it can be subtle, obtuse yet deep-seated and mute even, until it plays out in shockingly dark ways unbeknownst to prior circumstance. For council members to assert that racism is not at all at play, is obtuse. The all-around bias of this redistricting of this redistricting is undeniable. The fact that meetings have been extended, maybe some in secret, so far as to, yesterday it seemed like possibly, suppress public comment is discriminatory because it's situationally intentional. One key reason for this

redistricting is to quell the voice of the active and very advocate Black community, and have the population increase electoral votes for politicians with the latitude to possibly and quite frankly marginalize their interest. There's an inextricable link between race, property, and voting that we cannot deny. You had Tulsa, Oklahoma in 1921, Wilmington, North Carolina in 1898, and even here in Miami, Railroad Shop in 1947. It's clear that this redistricting is a modern day attempt similar to that. The race card is most certainly being played —

Commissioner King: Thank you.

Tina-Gaye Bernard: As there are no attempts to divide —

Commissioner King: Thank you —

Tina-Gaye Bernard: Surfside, Bal Harbor or Brickell.

Brigitte Molitor: Good afternoon, my name is Brigitte Molitor, I live at 2620 Hilola Street, I've been living in the Grove for 30 years. I think we can maybe agree that all the commissioners have done a great job in their own districts. That we know their residents, they know the concerns, they know how to represent them, they know how to fight for them, they know what is important to them and what to do, what is best for the residents. And I think that everyone is passionate about it too. If that is true then it appears to me pretty logical to me that it should be left to Commissioner Russell to work out a plan that is the best for the his own district. He's the one impacted the most for the Grove, he knows the people in the Grove, he knows the very specific concerns, all the issues and his is very diverse district. He has been dealing with us for years. To all the other commissioners, how many residents have to come up here for you all to understand the splitting of the Grove is really a bad idea. Have you heard one single person come up here that spoke in favor for the original base plan, I have not heard anyone? That should tell you something. The people that spoke up against dividing the Grove will not go away, they simply cannot be silent,

they're very passionate people as you know, and they keep fighting for what is the right thing. So, please do the right thing. Say yes to Commissioner Russell's plan. Thank you.

Commissioner King: Thank you, good afternoon.

Lucian Ferster: Good afternoon, Commissioners. Thank you again for your patience and hearing us out. My name Lucian Ferster, I live at 4038 Crawford Avenue in Coconut Grove and been there since 1983. I support keeping Coconut Grove as one community, I support the Russell plan if you will. I support it for several reasons, most of them have been covered here but there's two things I want to say. One is there've been insinuations that this is racially motivated, that this is some form of gerrymandering. I don't know if that is true or not, I don't know what's in the hearts of this commissioner, but the appearance of that delegitimates our city government. It delegitimates your effectiveness in the minds of the voters. You don't need to go there; the city doesn't need this perceived stain. A second thing I wanna talk about is the reason. I've said this before, I'm sorry if I'm a boring old guy, but no one has given a reason why the Coconut Grove should be split. I understand the overriding reasons why there's redistricting but why what's been done or proposed to being done there are no compelling articulated reasons. Give us reasons, we're reasonable citizens, you're reasonable commissioners, but it hasn't happened. This is a policy decision, nothing more, nothing less. You folks are here for policy, thank you.

Commissioner King: Thank you.

Lucian Ferster: Policy is routed, in reasons —

Commissioner King: Thank you.

Lucian Ferster: Policy without reasons is a whim.

Commissioner King: Thank you.

Lucian Ferster: Thank you.

Commissioner King: Good afternoon.

Cynthia Shelley: Hi. My name is Cynthia Shelley and I've been here since 1980 in the same house owned by myself since 1980. And before that I moved 31 times, with my Air Force parents, I like being in the same house, I like being in the Grove, I love the fact that we're a community and that we join together and I've known this people for such a long time, I don't want things to change. And it's lovely that the Grove the Grove is lovely being what it is, I don't understand like he just said, I don't understand why we need to come in and split a section of the Grove, put it up into another area. When our most populated area is to the north and I believe Commissioner Russell's proposal shows that and is a pretty good proposal at least it doesn't come into the Grove, takes sections out and that proposal makes me suspicious and makes me think there's a hidden agenda because I don't understand like he just said, this man just said. I don't understand why we need to come in and take out a section when the northern part, north eastern part of zone 2 is more populated and more likely to be more populated. Thank you, I appreciate your time.

Commissioner King: Thank you.

Barabara Lange: My name is Barbara Lange, I live at 3901 Braganza Avenue, Coconut Grove, I lived in Coconut Grove for about 40 years and the first thing I like to say is I'd like to thank Commissioner Reyes, I believe he took his se- he gave back the central Grove to Coconut Grove and I'm just gonna make it short and ask you to vote for Ken Russell's plan. Thank you very much.

Commissioner King: Thank you.

Female Speaker: Good afternoon Commissioner King, commissioners, City Manager Noriega, public, uh, wasn't planning to come here today but I understood from someone word of

mouth in the last few days that no one from my area of the Grove has actually been here to speak up. And I live in Crystal Court in North Grove in the area called Natoma Manner which is part of the area in contention here. And I will tell you that I identify with North Grove, I connect to the village of the Grove, to shoreline of the Grove, that is my area. I've gone door to door in the last few days, I've spoken to my immediate neighbors, no one was aware that this was going on in this neighborhood and we're all up in arms that we hadn't been represented. So, I came to be a voice, I brought my neighbor with me Marlene, we live on Crystal Court. There's at least five other people that live on my street that are like shocked to find out this is going on and I can tell you no one that I spoke to is in favor of it and we're all pretty upset about it. I don't see any reason in our interest to do split and I think that Commissioner Russell's plan represents our interest as usual, thank you, Commissioner Russell and I don't see how these other plans represent my interest at all. And with all due respect, Mr. Carollo, you know there may be a conflict of interest from what I've heard, but I respect your statement and I'll assume that you mean well, but in the meantime I hope that you all at least hear what we're having to say here and that my area Natoma Heights actually you know our interests is to stay in one Grove. So, thank you.

Commissioner King: Thank you.

Bob Deresz: Good afternoon everyone, my name is Bob Deresz, I live at 200 SE 15th Road, I've been a resident of District 2 for 52 years. I believe that the only reason to move Black residents up north in the US 1 would be to dilute the value of their vote and their views. I think that's a bad, I believe I just heard the commissioner belittle the small amount of people here and who we represent. And and the suggestion that we get rid of all the commissioners just have — all the districts is is also just a lessoning and diluting the vote of all the Blacks and all the whites, non-Hispanics, in this city and that's what they — and I liked Mr. Commissioner's suggestion and that

the residents north of north Miami I think they're Republicans anyway. So, ship them up north. Thank you.

Commissioner Carollo: Excuse me, excuse me, excuse me.

Commissioner King: Wait, wait, wait.

Commissioner Carollo: Who did he say to ship out? I just wanted to hear that. Who were the people that's supposed to be shipped out? I didn't understand.

Commissioner King: Republicans.

Commissioner Carollo: Mr. Clerk, who did he say that needed to be shipped out somewhere else, I didn't hear it.

Mr. Hannon: I believe he referenced a political party, one party in particular.

Commissioner Carollo: What, what party did he say, I didn't hear.

Commissioner Reyes: I heard Republican.

Mr. Hannon: The gentleman can correct me if I'm wrong, but he said the Republican.

Commissioner Carollo: Oh okay.

Commissioner King: Go ahead, good afternoon.

Diane Fitzsimmons: My name is Diane Fitzsimmons, I live at 2512 Abaco Avenue, Coconut Grove. I have been living in the same house for over 40 years, know my neighbors very closely. I was amazed at the first base map which I was totally immediately opposed to, where my neighbors three blocks on one side of me were gonna be removed to another district, and my neighbors six blocks to the other side of me, cause I'm in that little finger that kind of sticks out. I am really opposed to any changes and to breaking up Coconut Grove, we are a community and we ask you commissioners, we are all asking you to keep this community together and give us an identity together which we've always had. And so I am very much in favor, 100% in favor of

Commissioner Russell's plan and I would like to see the Grove maintained as a community and as a spirit that we have. Thank you.

Commissioner King: Thank you.

Andrea Gonzalez: Good afternoon Commissioner, my name is Andrea Gonzalez, 3622 Solana Road, Miami Florida, even though we're known as Coconut Grove. We've been called a lot of things, Coconut Grove residents gets called a lot of things, we know that, and one of the things that we are is passionate. We're the ones showing up at these meetings, we're the ones that consistently come here to try to protect our community and that's something that cannot be denied. Today everyone speaking is from Coconut Grove, at the other meetings everybody that speaking is Coconut Grove. We know what we want, we know what we can accomplish and one of the things that's frustrating is you've had plans, you have multiple plans. And every time it's let's pound us. Commissioner Reyes, I thank you, I thank you for that gesture, it was absolutely brilliant as I've always said, District 4 should always have had Golden Pines. But we're here we keep coming in with the same comments over and over, man if you haven't gotten our message yet. You know, let's, let's do the right thing, there's other plans out there this can be worth any old way we've already seen it, so all we ask as Coconut Grove residence is keep the Grove together. You know what we've been together for a long long time, and I think we are we're just passionate about our community and this is who we are. Here every day, thank you.

Commissioner King: Thank you.

Fleta Stamen: Good afternoon, my name is Fleta Stamen, I'm at 3078 Aviation Avenue and I wanna thank everyone for being here today. I would like to support Commissioner Russell's plan, I'm a native of Miami, Florida and I've lived in the Grove for over 30 years, I know what a community is and neighborhoods are. And no offence to the committee or the consultants, I just

don't see how the first plan presented February 7th makes sense for any neighborhoods, so I'm asking you to please, you know, look at all the people here today, we're here to say we're passionate, I think you all can see that. This is not personal against any commissioners, it's simply to say we're a community, please let us stay together. I think that's the objective of many of the laws that are applicable and I don't think the plan that's been proposed achieves any of the suggested redistricting essentials put in your Attorney General opinion, I think it's 1101 if you all wanna look back at that. But anyway, I ask you to please keep the Grove together and thank you.

Commissioner King: Thank you.

Ozie Williams: Good afternoon, my name is Ozie Williams, I live at 3021 New York Street, I've been in the Grove since 1957. I've been in the house that I'm living in here now 3021 for 57 years, please keep the Grove one Grove, thank you.

Commissioner King: Thank you.

Sameer Mehta: Madam Chairwoman and dear commissioners, I'm Sameer Mehta, I'm a cardiologist, we live in 185 Shore Drive South in Bay Heights. From — and I state this absolutely respectfully to all of you — from everything that we have read and researched, we do not see how the redistricting is going to help us. But one thing which we are absolutely certain about and that's why we are all here, is that there is a real possibility it's going to bring down the prices of our homes. So, it's our plea and I hope you'll do the right thing. Thank you.

Commissioner King: Thank you. Good afternoon.

Commissioner Reyes: Why's it gonna bring—

Commissioner Carollo: I'm curious why is it going bring the value of your homes.

Sameer Mehta: I didn't hear you?

Commissioner Carollo: I'm curious as to why will it bring the values of anybody's home.

Sameer Mehta: I think a home listed, my home 185 Shore Drive South, Coconut Grove has a definitely better value than 185 Shore Drive South, Little Havana.

Commissioner Carollo: Oh.

Sameer Mehta: I truly don't think your explanation, I think it's insulting to all of us here, your expression, this is a known fact, we have researched it, we have spoken to many people and the other mistake is none of you have taken, bothered to explain to us your reasons and all of the reasons we find is all political, better meant for you, it does nothing to the homeowners.

Commissioner King: Thank you. Thank you.

Commissioner Carollo: Chair, one, one more question to the gentleman. Don't matter what district you're in, your address is still gonna be your address and it's still gonna be Bay Heights. Not Little Havana —

Sameer Mehta: It doesn't it doesn't, that's not the complete —

Commissioner Carollo: How, how can that affect you? We're still one city. But when I ran —

Sameer Mehta: My my address will not be 185 Shore Drive South.

Commissioner Carollo: Yeah, it's still the same address.

Sameer Mehta: No.

Commissioner Reyes: It's still gonna be there.

Sameer Mehta: At the moment it is 185 Shore Drive South, Coconut Grove. That will not remain that way.

Commissioner Carollo: And that would remain that way, sir. What what is gonna change that?

Sameer Mehta: Not not on the basis of all the information we have found.

Commissioner Carollo: Then —

Commissioner King: Okay.

Commissioner Carollo: You have gotten false information

Commissioner King: Thank you, we're gonna move on.

Sameer Mehta: If my information is false then the information of a lot of residents is false, which only means that you have not done your job to clarify it.

Commissioner King: Thank you.

Commissioner Carollo: No, sir.

Sameer Mehta: Thank you

Commissioner King: Thank you.

Commissioner Carollo: So, it's all our fault no matter what.

Commissioner King: Good afternoon.

Brad Brown: Chair King, honorable commissioners, my name is Brad Brown, and I'm the secretary of the South Dade Branch of the NAACP, which as our president told you last week, is responsible for Miami south of Flagler.

Daniella Pierre: And good afternoon Commission, thank you so much, I am Daniella Pierre, the President of Miami-Dade Branch of the NAACP, and we stand in support with the community to keep the Grove together and we also stand in support with the South Dade Branch of the NAACP.

Brad Brown: We have communicated with you four times and I don't wanna take your – much of your time, but to say that it really looks possible to be able to have a strong District 5 and keep the strength of the West Grove within one Grove and we urge you to reach that conclusion today. Thank you.

Commissioner King: Thank you.

Commissioner Carollo: I'm confused with something, if they can explain it to me. Sir, ma'am, can you come back, I don't know if I'm confused in something or maybe you are, but let me stick this somewhere else so I can see people. Thank you. We'll get it to you before you go, Chair.

Commissioner King: Okay.

Commissioner Carollo: Make sure nobody takes it. Are you thinking, or has it been suggested to you, that somehow in the latest plans that have been discussed, that the Black Grove was being diluted, divided? Is that what you're saying or thinking?

Brad Brown: The West Grove —

Commissioner Carollo: No, the Black Grove. There are two different versions, see. When I was a little boy that my parents moved me from Chicago, where I learned my politics from D Mayor Daley, and I was one of his pets, yes. I went and played football, Coral Gables High, cause even though I lived in Miami, that's where I was supposed to go to, with Neal Colzie from the Grove, Ralph Ortega and others, these guys, Dunn, they all went to the NFL. I wasn't as big as they were even though I was fast so I took another route. They were still my friends for many years. And the Black Grove is what was known, there was no such thing as the West Grove. The West Grove all of a sudden now is being used in particularly in this issue to try to cloudy, cloud what the Black Grove is. So let's go with what it was known for many years, the Black Grove. What – are you suggesting that we are looking to divide the Black Grove? And I'm asking that, a fair question.

Daniella Pierre: Yeah, so we're suggesting that you keep it together as has been mentioned across the board from all of the meetings that we have heard and from the input that we've received.

Commissioner Carollo: Can you speak in the mic ma'am, so that you can be heard better. If you could.

Brad Brown: My understanding is back in segregation there was a basically a legal boundary that defined the Black Grove as it did so many areas in Dade County.

Commissioner Carollo: You're right —

Brad Brown: More recently, the city has defined an area called the West Grove which basically includes much of the Black – what was traditionally the Black Grove.

Commissioner Carollo: Well the city hasn't come up with a lot of those, west, east, north, south, it's people in real estate mainly, for their own purpose. Now, when the original plan was submitted by Mr. De Grandy, there were a couple of streets that used to be part of the old Black Grove, but it's still – there were some of the original Black families living there. Sadly a lot of these streets now have the McMansions and they're all transplants. So, what we did here from the dais, this Commission instructed Mr. De Grandy to take those streets out and to only go with the other side, on Bird, that was never, never, never, never part of the Black Grove.

We're living in 2022, we're not living in the days of segregation, of Jim Crow, that Blacks have to live in a certain area and they force you, they can't move from there. There ain't a single street probably in anywhere in Miami or a single neighborhood that doesn't have some percent of African American, Black people because we're not living in the days of segregation or Jim Crow. Therefore, I don't care what block you get in Miami you're gonna have X amount of people of color that live there. Now maybe they're not all gonna be of Bahamian decent, they might not all be from Georgia or the Carolinas like many African Americans move from those places into Miami, including the Black Grove and Overtown and Liberty City. Maybe you're gonna find some that are Black Haitians or Black Cubans or Black Puerto Ricans or Black Dominicans or Blacks

from many other Hispanic countries. But nevertheless, they're Black and their DNA tells you that they're Black.

So, we made sure that the traditional, the original Black Grove was kept intact. And sadly those for their own reasons and purpose kept putting the lie, that we had included it. But then they changed it, they weren't calling the Black Grove anymore, now it was the West Grove that it got changed. So, I wanna assure you, both of you particularly, I think you're honorable people, I think you work hard, and you believe in what you're trying to do, that this Commission has kept the Black Grove together and that the small triangle that it had put out for District 4 that only had, I believe, close to 1,600 people. Yes, they'd had 114 that were of African American decent, I don't know how many of those were Haitian or Hispanic African Americans. But that was not part of the Black Grove. And in fact if you go across the US 1 and that Latin area, that District 2 had for decades? There are more people of African American background in that piece than the 114 that are in that little sliver that now is called the West Grove. And why? Because of what I said, we're not living in the days of segregation. African Americans have a right, just like anyone as free people, to move and live anywhere they want to. And that's why you're not going to find a single street in Miami that doesn't have some people of color. And certainly I think we will be in agreement that that's what we want correct?

Brad Brown: Thank you, Mr. Commissioner.

Commissioner Carollo: Thank you, sir.

Brad Brown: And I appreciate your comments. However, the Black community in the Grove is a unique community of interest with historic roots.

Commissioner Carollo: I agree.

Brad Brown: And it has its churches in the community, those for example, African

American who let's say live in Pinecrest. They don't necessarily go to church in Pinecrest, they may go to church in Coconut Grove —

Commissioner Carollo: Because many used to live and moved out.

Brad Brown: Because there's a lot of our members who are in Coconut Grove, but there's a lot of our members outside of Coconut Grove that identify with Coconut Grove, there are members of the Carver Alumni Association and they look very strongly to being active within the Grove and the Grove is a unique community of interest that has suffered from destabilization as people have been forced to move away for various economic reasons that they can't maintain themselves in the Grove. And there have been some significant efforts to try to build some effort for people with varying incomes to still live within the Grove. And that —

Commissioner Carollo: I won't argue with that —

Brad Brown: And that community of interest is important to stay together and to — and it gets a lot of its influence by being very active in the Coconut Grove neighborhood body and then they influence a larger body and gain support that enables them to come before this Commission and achieve that maintenance of that historic community. It's not the only one, we've got West Perrine, we've got Richmond Heights —

Commissioner Carollo: Sure, South Miami Heights.

Brad Brown: We're all scattered through Dade County. There are historic communities that many people who live in them and who lived in them, as well as outside, want to have together.

Commissioner Carollo: Sure, but again what I wanna fully emphasize to you: that traditional African American community made up of Bahamian Blacks and other that came from some of the southern states, have been kept together. Not one inch of that community has been broken up, not one inch.

Commissioner King: Thank you.

Brad Brown: Okay, thank you.

Commissioner Carollo: Thank you.

Commissioner King: Sir.

Alfredo Cardona: Madam Chair, Commissioners, good afternoon. My name is Alfredo Cardona, I've been here in The Grove since 2005 and I am at 3092 Lime Court. I strongly urge you to keep the Grove together, as I hear all of the people here, one of the most moving things is really the ides of a community. Community is keep neighborhoods together, successful neighborhoods makes successful cities. Many cities in the U.S. are trying to rebuild neighborhoods, I urge you to keep our neighborhood together. It makes a difference to me, makes a difference to us. Thank you

Commissioner King: Thank you. Good afternoon

Peter McGrath: Hi, good afternoon, my name is Peter McGrath, lived in the Grove for three decades, we've raised sons here, grandsons etcetera. I live at 3750 Kent Court in Coconut Grove. I strongly am in favor of Ken Russell's plan but I'd also like to cede the balance of time to Bernie.

Tina-Gaye Bernard: Thank you so much. So, very quickly, thank you Commissioner Carollo for asking that question because it's important for it to be addressed so let me just do that very quickly, high level on the time that we have. If you're asking why there is concern in terms of the impact to the Black community, I'd say there are three big things that we can take a look at visually that probably everyone here can attest to. So, the first among them is that there was a promise of a central business district, business district to be placed on Grand Avenue. As well, the historic preservation of the Bahamian-style homes, and as you know, all you have to do is drive around and what you beginning to see is an out price, not only impacting property values which

residents cannot pay, but also the newer style architecture that you're starting to see which is changing the character of the neighborhood. And the last piece being that there was a promise of community-centered affordable housing programs, which you know aren't happening. So, this reason why it's concerning is, there is no reason based on history that we should be believe that a piece of that neighborhood going to a different district where the people who are Black homeowners are, that their interest will necessarily be represented.

Commissioner Carollo: But didn't you hear me.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Ma'am.

Commissioner Carollo: I said not an inch.

Tina-Gaye Bernard: You asked the question.

Commissioner Carollo: I said not an inch of that community's going to another district.

Tina-Gaye Bernard: Right, but you asked the question.

Commissioner Carollo: Not an inch.

Tina-Gaye Bernard: Okay.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Ma'am can you repeat your address?

Commissioner Carollo: You purposely wanna confuse it to try to —

Tina-Gaye Bernard: I don't wanna purposely do anything.

Commissioner Carollo: Carry your narrative. There's not an inch of that traditional Black community —

Tina-Gaye Bernard: Is there an inch of any of the three things that I've said that have been addressed?

Commissioner Carollo: Well, you're talking about something different, okay.

Tina-Gaye Bernard: Okay.

Commissioner Carollo: It's got nothing to do with redistricting. What I'm talking about is, that the area, the sliver, the other side of Bird to US 1, that is not, never has been, part of the Black Grove, never, never.

Commissioner King: Thank you, we're gonna move forward.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Madam Chair, can we get, I need the lady's name and address again.

Helmut Albrecht: Am I on next.

Commissioner King: Yes, you are.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Ma'am can you repeat your name and address.

Commissioner King: Todd could give it to you.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: What is it Todd.

Mr. Hannon: Tina-Gaye Bernard.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Okay, what's the address.

Mr. Hannon: 1871 NW South River Drive.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Okay, you live in the building, she lives right in the building next to mine. I live in 1861 NW South River Drive. So you're my neighbor. And I'm your commissioner. You're welcome.

Commissioner King: Sir, go ahead.

Helmut Albrecht: Commissioners —

Commissioner Carollo: She go Melendez?

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Probably.

Commissioner King: Go ahead, sir.

Helmut Albrecht: Commissioners, thank you for holding this meeting. My name is Helmut

Albrecht, I live at 3350 SW 27th Avenue and I moved to the Coconut Grove in 2009 as Dave Barry would say, you have moved here from the United States but I moved here for a reason. I had checked out all the other parts of.

Commissioner Carollo: I'm sorry we will give you the extra times. As who said.

Helmut Albrecht: Dave Barry.

Commissioner Carollo: Who?

Helmut Albrecht: Dave Barry.

Commissioner Carollo: Oh the comedian.

Helmut Albrecht: Yeah, that guy.

Commissioner Carollo: Okay well, I thought you were going to say Carl Hiaasen too.

Helmut Albrecht: Bring some levity to the meeting.

Commissioner Carollo: I know, I was gonna say, make sure you spell his name right also.

Helmut Albrecht: Will do.

Commissioner Carollo: Dave, God bless.

Helmut Albrecht: Dave Barry, anyway I live in the Grove since 2009 and I came here for a reason. I checked out all the parts of Miami and decided the Grove is the best community to live in. So, I want to keep it that way and I urge you to vote for keeping the Grove together. Let me make one point, I live in a high-rise building, none of the people that I talked there support the diving up the Grove. None of our friends living in the Grove want the Grove to be divided up. So, it's not the will of the people and this is democracy, so I urge you, listen to the people, do not divide up the Grove, vote for the Russell plan. Thank you very much.

Commissioner King: Thank you. Good afternoon.

Karen Ryan-Young: Hello, my name is Karen Ryan-Young, I've owned a property in

Coconut Grove since 1967 and I'm very much in favor of Commissioner Russell's plan because obviously it would keep me in the Grove. I've considered myself one of the Groveite types and I love our trees, I love our historic buildings and it makes me sad to over the years see how much has changed the historic buildings are torn down. The most recent one was on Lincoln Avenue, high rises every time I see a crane, I wanna cry because there's just more and more density, more and more traffic but I still love the Grove. The Bay hasn't changed much, at least on the surface. So, I urge you to keep the Grove intact and by the way, the West Grove I think maybe, it's called the West Grove now because the prices have gone up and so it sounds better to, I live in the West Grove than I live in the Black Grove.

Commissioner Carollo: Karen, thank you for being honest, I was just going to say that.

Karen Rayne Young: But I wanna.

Commissioner Carollo: This is why the realtors came up with the West Grove, so they don't have to say Black because then with the new transplants, they sell those big houses, they are afraid that they won't pay us much.

Karen Ryan-Young: They were the first residents here in Miami before the Miami became a city, it was the Coconut Grove and Ralph Munroe and all those people that came here by sailboat from the Bahamas. So, it's a part of the history and I hate to see it going away but I want to say thank you Commissioner Carollo, cause I've enjoy your pool at José Martí and I hope someday that the Virrick Park pool will become usable again because I like to swim. Anyway, thank you.

Commissioner King: Thank you.

Commissioner Carollo: But can I say this to you. We approved, all of us up here, the monies for that pool. So, all of us, even those, you know, that represent another district, otherwise Boy Wonder could not have done it by himself.

Commissioner King: Good afternoon.

Alexandra Escudero: Good afternoon, my name is Alexandra Escudero, I live on Bay Heights, 89 Bay Heights Drive. I'm here to oppose to the division of the Grove. I bought my house in 2002, my two kids were born in at Mercy Hospital, my kids go to the schools in the Grove, we try to teach the kids to live in a community, to love their neighbors and by dividing the Grove you're doing totally the opposite what we trying to teach our kids. I don't think it's right and I'm asking you to please do not divide the Grove, we do not divide families. Thank you.

Commissioner King: Thank you. Good afternoon.

Kathy Suarez: Hi, I'm Kathy Suarez, I live at 4035 Battersea Road in Coconut Grove. I'm for keeping the Grove together and do I understand that now the little bit of West Grove is being moved to US 1 and Virginia and Shipping and all of those streets are back in District 2. Is that, did you all agree on that, Mr. Russell, and that the back part by Wendy's and Day and Shipping, all that comes back to your district, is that correct?

Commissioner Russell: This body has not voted on it yet.

Kathy Suarez: They've not voted on it yet but.

Commissioner King: That's one of the plans.

Kathy Suarez: That's a plan.

Commissioner King: That's a plan.

Kathy Suarez: Okay, so with that being said. I'm all for keeping the Grove together but there are people that have chosen to move and they've made money moving, they have the right to retire to Georgia if they so choose but there's also people that serve on some of the boards that have bought property for 10 and $20,000 and tore down old houses and built properties and sold them and the pool has been closed for two summers, it's gonna be three. A 7 or $8 million pool is

not what the park manager asked for and that's not gonna happen until everybody's gone that looks like the community and they not gonna be able to use the pool cause they not gonna have that 33133 ZIP code. The other thing is, is that the West Grove is redlined by the City Commission's CRA map, it's got a red border on it. We couldn't even be respectful enough to put it in blue or yellow and we're building a hotel and single-family properties behind the playhouse. Versus building on Grand Avenue that looks like a war zone. Calle Ocho even in its worst days didn't look like Grand Avenue. Grand Avenue doesn't look grand, put the hotel on Grand Avenue and let's build some single-family houses for some people that can afford to be homeowners that are legacy West Groveites.

Commissioner King: Thank you.

Kathy Suarez: So.

Commissioner Reyes: Madam Chair may I ask a question because maybe I'm learning something. You claim that the zip code is gonna change from 33133 because that's —

Cathy Swerez: No, no, no that's not what I'm intimating at all. The people that have been displaced will not be able to use the new pool because they don't live in the 33133.

Commissioner Reyes: Oh okay.

Kathy Suarez: But they won't be, they'll have to pay like a normal person, if that's even allowed and that's is not a community pool. That's not what I meant at all and I wasn't referring to.

Commissioner Reyes: And I wanna clarify this also. Every single pool that is in one every one of our parks, they are public and any, doesn't matter what your zip code is, you can use it.

Kathy Suarez: I understand but I'm just saying that if you live in the community and you have like a discount. You can get pool passes and if you have kids and stuff. There are incentives

if you actually live there, cause that's always been the case was there a pool and it's the only pool that's only open in the summer also. So, that's all I was saying, I wasn't inferring that they can't come there. That's not what I meant at all that it was that. Thank you.

Commissioner Russell: Madam Chair, brief clarification, I apologize.

Commissioner King: Okay.

Commissioner Russell: The Virrick Park pool is groundbreaking next month, it will be completed by next May, it will be open all year round, thank you commissioners for the funding.

Commissioner King: Thank you. Thank you, good afternoon sir.

Jihad Rasheed: Good after commission. My name Jihad Rasheed, I live at 2983 Washington Street for the last 30 years I've been in service to making Coconut Grove a better place to be particularly.

Commissioner Carollo: More than 30 years, I thought it was 40. I remember you longer than that.

Jihad Rasheed: I know when we go back a long time and it's really difficult here to express myself as at this stage of the game this is being deliberated for some time now and I've mentioned in my last presentation about my civic lessons. About government for the people by the people and I just want the commission in itself to get along in the sandbox because what I've gleaned, and free to correct me cause respectfully and we can't respectfully disagree and I want to have maintained the same relationship. At this point I want to speak very strongly about the will of the people and government for the people by the people. I've heard feedback from the commission about things that could benefit their district and issues between among themselves, playing in the sandbox will and the voices of people have been loud and clear and firm. 99% of the time we accept the will of the commission, we advance you there but keep in mind, government for the

people by the people. This community has said and mandated and urged you to just leave it alone and then we have a commissioner has come up with a plan that I understand that mollifies everybody's point. And so this is so at the heart of what we are and what we're being. I urge this commission to do what we tell you to do, do what we ask you to do. We advance you here not be our monarchs, but be our legislators and we can't get what we want here, then we have to go to the judicial branch to get what we should get from our legislators. Our legislators should hear our voices. Thank you.

Commissioner King: Thank you. Good afternoon.

Elena Carpenter: Elena Carpenter, 1660 South Bayshore Court, Coconut Grove, Florida. I wrote this letter to the editor for the Miami Herald but apparently, they didn't find our redistricting process to be as important as the fact that Lolita now, on the front page, does private performances. I'm just gonna read you a couple of paragraphs because at the end you know, we want one Grove. But this is the important part. As a member of the original 1997 blue ribbon panel that crafted my Miami's first single member districts, I learned the importance of active civic engagement in our city's future. Traditional redistricting criteria as previously stated by our city's districting consultant, Mr. Miguel De Grandy, include: respecting natural manmade geographic boundaries, contiguity, compactness, maintaining the core of existing districts, and maintaining communities of interest together, such as traditional neighborhoods. That's what this is about and I had the pleasure to serve in that 1997 blue ribbon committee with Mr. De Grandy as well. And thank you for appointing me to that committee, then-Mayor and now Commissioner Carollo. Strong neighborhoods build strong cities and redistricting is specifically not intended to break up established neighborhoods, because you fracture any voice that the community may have to preserve its fabric. Please, commissioners, do the right thing, we've come a long way, we really

have, we're almost there. Just keep the Grove, the Grove. Thank you for your time and your patience.

Commissioner King: Thank you.

Commissioner Carollo: Elena.

Elena Carpenters: Yes.

Commissioner Carollo: It's very good to see you again, it's been a long time.

Elena Carpenter: It's been a while.

Commissioner Carollo: Yeah and you've —

Elena Carpenter: And I just wanted to give a little bit of background because some people say they've live in the five-member single member districts for 50 or 60 years, but that was your smart choice to establish that districting committee which gave us equality and equity in the Commission.

Commissioner Carollo: That's what I'm trying to keep based on our population makeup in the city.

Elena Carpenter: Thank you, sir.

Commissioner Carollo: Let me ask you a question.

Elena Carpenter: I'm sorry, oh please

Commissioner Carollo: I apologize.

Elena Carpenter: I hope I can answer it.

Commissioner Carollo: Well, I don't know if you can, cause I, you know I'm getting up there in age and I forget. I only keep in the hard drive the real important things, everything else somehow get thrown out. And I don't have to be hacked.

Elena Carpenter: You don't what.

Commissioner Carollo: I don't even have to be hacked, I just throw it out, unless it's really important to me. Back then in the committee that you wwere in, and Mr. De Grandy was still around if I remember correct. How did you come to the conclusion of having Little Havana, Shenandoah, Silver Bluff, Flagami, other areas being divided? They were one community too.

Elena Carpenter: Are you, are you really asking me if I remember what the process was in 1997?

Commissioner Carollo: But they were divided back then in different districts.

Elena Carpenter: But, well all of Miami was one district. Every Commissioner served at-large, so in effect we were a more united Miami then than we are now.

Commissioner Carollo: Well, now you heard my statement, maybe I made a mistake, you know, after all these years.

Elena Carpenter: Well at the time—

Commissioner Carollo: That I should just leave it—

Elena Carpenter: You didn't have a choice.

Commissioner Carollo: Citywide. Absolutely not—

Elena Carpenter: We were sued.

Commissioner Carollo: No, no, that don't matter. The federal laws were clear at the time that you have to show that there was a consistency.

Elena Carpenter: Right.

Commissioner Carollo: And just because someone was not elected that happened to be of color, doesn't mean that there were grounds because maybe that individual, people don't like him. So, you needed three elections in a row before a suit could have gone against the city.

Elena Carpenter: Right.

Commissioner Carollo: Anybody can sue anybody, there's frivolous lawsuits against the city of Miami all the time but that was the standard then.

Elena Carpenter: Right.

Commissioner Carollo: It's the standard now.

Elena Carpenter: However, you did get five single member districts out of that, and you left Coconut Grove together, so—

Commissioner Carollo: Because back then if you remember—

Elena Carpenter: You're making this difficult you know.

Commissioner Carollo: We could not have separated Coconut Grove and kept one Anglo district. In fact, what we had to do was what we're discussing today. To give Coconut Grove enough of a population, even though we were going from one end of the water all the way to the end of the city in the northeast, we had to cross across US 1 to give District 2, the Anglo district, more of a population to balance those populations. And this is why you and the committee recommended that Little Havana had to be broken up, Shenandoah, Silver Bluff, Flagami, and I could go on and on. And that's the only point that I'm trying to make. I thank you for your service in those years for that and many other things that you served the city in.

Commissioner Reyes: Madam Chair.

Elena Carpenter: Thank you sir.

Commissioner Carollo: Thank you Elena.

Commissioner Reyes: And, and, and, the question, Manolo, venga, okay. Now, the question.

Elena Carpenter: Am I still on the stand? This better be easy.

Commissioner Reyes: And the question is a valid question that I have heard all over. You

see, it was good at the time, I mean that Shenandoah, for example, was established, Silver Bluff, were real established communities. They were neighborhoods that they had the same pride that every — Coconut Grove, and rightly so, had at the time. But Flagami, Little Havana — and you were in that committee, and you agreed to divide those, those neighborhood because it was needed. At the time, it was needed as Commissioner Carollo explained, if it hadn't been like that, probably we wouldn't have Mr. Russell sitting there. Or probably if we haven't done it like that, Chairman King would not be here. It will be five Hispanics because that's the way that the population moved, you see. But at the time it was fine to divide Shenandoah, Silver Bluff, Flagami. I mean it was fine, you see. Because we wanted to achieve what we want to achieve now. What we want to achieve now is to have in redistricting, this redistricting, in a way that we can guarantee that there is, I mean there is, the probabilities of electing an Anglo and an Afro-American are great. You see. So we can keep diversity in the Commission and that's what I want everybody to think, you see.

Elena Carpenter: Well that is the goal of creating districts that are balanced —

Commissioner Reyes: That was the goal, but at the time the goal required — because if we had not — if we had broken Coconut Grove up or any other of the so-called white neighborhoods, we wouldn't have any [pointing in direction of Commissioner King and Commissioner Russell] people here, but Silver Bluff was broken, was divided, Shenandoah was divided, Flagami was divided, Little Havana was divided, because it was needed. What I'm trying to tell you that now we are in a predicament that we have to do what we have to do, when what has to be done in order to keep diversity.

Elena Carpenter: And I understand you do, that you are trying your best and above all you have listened to us again and again, but I might, but I just don't have the, that CPU databank working properly because it was 25 years ago, but I don't think we separated Little Havana. That

may be happened in the two redistricting since —

Commissioner Reyes: Let me tell you, I — my hard disk is kind of rusty but, because of my age —

Elena Carpenter: So is mine.

Commissioner Reyes: But I still, once in a while, you see, I, it gets going like brand new, you see. And I do remember everything that happened from the first, the first, the first time that the districts were created. And the reason why and how were created and all of that. But I just want you to just to think about that, I want everybody to think about that. You see, sometimes when we have a major goal, a goal that I think is very important and in my opinion, you see, it is very, very important for the City of Miami to be — not Coconut Grove, not Little Havana, not Flagami — the City of Miami to be a community.

Elena Carpenter: Yeah.

Commissioner Reyes: We need diversity here.

Elena Carpenter: And we have such great diversity in Coconut Grove.

Commissioner Reyes: Oh well then.

Elena Carpenter: Let us keep it.

Commissioner Reyes: I mean we have, you see, the city, for the city to be the great city that we have, and for me to be proud of my city, I need to look at this [gesturing in direction of Commissioner King and Commissioner Russell] and see diversity here, even if I'm not here. But I need to see that every single group, major group is represented. And every major group has a voice and that's what we're trying to perpetuate, that is my point, we're trying to perpetuate that.

Elena Carpenter: Thank you.

Commissioner King: Thank you.

Elena Carpenter: And thank you again for your time and your consideration.

Commissioner King: Good afternoon.

Christina McKinnon: Good afternoon members of the Commission, Madam Chair, City Attorney, my name is attorney Christina McKinnon. I am a past president of the Black Lawyers of Miami-Dade County and the past chair of the Judicial Nominating Commission. I'm not here in that capacity certainly I am a long-time resident born and raised in the West Grove, Coconut Grove. My family got there about three generations ago, my grandfather build his wooden two-story house for his eight kids on Williams Avenue, we all went to F.S. Tucker Elementary school, I grew up on Bird Avenue, I think is part of the area that is supposed to go across now, US 1. We moved to 3593 Day Avenue and now we have a house over on 3601 Frow Avenue. Always in the Grove, a rich diverse culture. Two attorneys coming from my parents in this community. It's very personal to me that our cohesive unit, and as you heard me say that we've lived all throughout the North Grove and also West Grove, is being broken up and our votes are being diffused, right? They are being diluted. So, my 84 year old mother who still lives there is an active member of her church, of her community, and I would – speaking on her behalf – want the community to stay together. Want the community to be adequately represented from its historical roots. I'm not sure if you are aware, but the name Coconut Grove was a province in Nassau, right, came from the Bahamian settlers that originally settled this area. So, it's not about race, it is about culture. Even the Little Havana and Shenandoah areas still have a representative of those populations. We ask that this cohesive unit—

Commissioner King: Thank you.

Christina McKinnon: Be maintained as well.

Commissioner King: Thank you.

Commissioner Reyes: But there are two representatives in Little Havana, Commissioner Carollo and myself. You see. We got – and Little Havana is still Little Havana, you see. But – and two representatives in Flagami, Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla and myself, you see. And Flagami has not been – I mena, it's not, it doesn't belong to Opa Locka, doesn't belong to Hialeah, Flagami is still Miami. And we – I mean if this passes, whatever it is and I don't know what's gonna happen. But you gonna have two different commissioners in Coconut Grove, next day when you wake up, your neighbor is gonna be there, is gonna be in Coconut Grove even if it's the next street and he's represented by somebody else—

Christina McKinnon: Commissioner —

Commissioner Reyes: Hold on, I haven't finished.

Christina McKinnon: Okay, go ahead.

Commissioner Reyes: The church is gonna be there, I heard somebody says there is not gonna be more – my land, like if we were gonna take my land away, you see. What I'm trying to say it is by, it's not the end of the world. You have three people, if you have three commissioners, you have three people that you can go and ask for things for your district. Just like in Flagami, the people of Flagami, when we wanna do something, they will go to Díaz de la Portilla, they come to me. You see, it is like now in Shenandoah, we're building brand new pool and it's gonna be an Olympic size and all of that. I got it because I have help from the commissioner from the other side, you see. And every single community meeting that we had, there were people from Shenandoah that live on his side and people from Shenandoah that live on my side arguing and discussing what are the projects that we're gonna do there.

Christina McKinnon: Understood and respectfully—

Commissioner Reyes: You see.

Christina McKinnon: Commissioner Reyes, when I lived on Bird Avenue which would've eventually or per this proposed plan going into your district now, how would I or my parents at the time been able to connect with their community, vote as a cohesive bloc with the West Grove community, and we have a separate commissioner, an entirely separate commissioner that doesn't know the interest of the community, does not have the numbers for that particular unit to cross US 1. How would it serve our people as a Bahamian culture as —

Commissioner Reyes: Well what you're trying to say is that a Cuban that is coming to —

Christina McKinnon: No, it's not about race —

Commissioner Reyes: I have been —

Christina McKinnon: Because Cubans are of different races as you're well aware, it's not about race —

Commissioner Reyes: What I'm saying —

Attorney Christina Mckenen: It is about culture, sir.

Commissioner Reyes: I know I know about that culture. Just, I mean, I have been in contact with that culture longer than you.

Christina McKinnon: Okay.

Commissioner Reyes: Okay. I was the one, let me tell you —

Christina McKinnon: Longer than my family.

Commissioner Reyes: Not longer than your family but I had enjoyed that culture – as a matter of fact, this commissioner you see here.

Christina McKinnon: Okay.

Commissioner Reyes: Is the one that presented the resolution to bring Goombay back to Coconut Grove.

Christina Mckenen: Goombay is not all that Coconut Grove is.

Commissioner Reyes: But it's the, it represents the Bahamian culture.

Commissioner King: Commissioner Reyes, Commissioner Reyes.

Commissioner Reyes: You see, I mean the position I took before —

Christina McKinnon: Commissioner Reyes, respectfully, respectfully, how often and how many times have you walked, knocked on doors in the Black community, in West Grove to find out what the interest are —

Commissioner Reyes: Let me tell you this — I have an answer, I have an answer. You see you may not —

Christina McKinnon: Commissioner Reyes, can I say this respectfully.

Commissioner Reyes: No, respectfully and I take the respect but I'm gonna answer it. First time that I ran was 1985, it was citywide, and then I ran three more times that it was citywide and I knocked on those doors during that time, you see. And you remember, I mean, there was a lot of people in that area and one thing that really bothers me the most, you know what it is? When you drive through Grand Avenue, all those apartments, apartment buildings, that they used to be occupied by Afro Americans, now they are boarded up. You see, they are boarded up, that really bothers me because —

Christina McKinnon: Well, they were owned by slum lords.

Commissioner Reyes: That's right —

Commissioner King: Commissioner Reyes, Commissioner Reyes, if you'd like to speak to Attorney McKinnonon the side you can do that because our meeting is getting —

Commissioner Reyes: Okay.

Commissioner King: Has gone of the rails.

Christina McKinnon: Thank you, Madam Chair.

Commissioner King: Thank you Attorney McKinnon. Listen, please do not clap in here. It is within my right to have everyone removed from these chambers right now, I have given everyone leniency so that the commissioners could address the public, given them an opportunity to have a dialogue back and forth, I've been very quiet today, I haven't turned off the mics. But if you clap again, I will have every single one of you removed from here, so we can finish this business. This is a very hot topic, no one is gonna be happy at the end of this, no one, because everyone can't get what they want, it's just impossible. We are trying our best to be sensitive to the needs of the entire community and we have done so by having these meetings – six, I believe we are at – so if we can please move forward with public comments so we can get to the business of deciding how this city is going to look after this redistricting, please. Thank you. Ma'am.

Rose Pujol: Yes, my name is Rose Pujol and I live, since 1985, across Kennedy Park, 2455 South Bayshore Drive and I have to say first of all that each and every one of you commissioners, each and every one of you, I have felt you give us access. That's my personal feeling when we have needed to we have gone to your offices, we have met with your staff, and I don't think that would change much. But if you look at when you individually, when each and every one of you travel, I think the parts of a city that are historic, for me at least when I travel, I find that's the first place I wanna see. And I like to get a feel for how that community relates to each other. And you see it, you see it in businesses, and you see how the neighborhoods are set up. And so Commissioner Reyes, when you say you're house is gonna be in the same it place it was tomorrow, yes it will be. But the dynamics of us reaching out to you is gonna be a bit more complex right? And —

Commissioner King: Commissioner Reyes, please.

Rose Pujol: And when you look at the people who come here which I find also very interesting, I see a lot of faces that I know, but I also see some new faces, and I think it's important when you make this decision today, that you think in terms not just of the maps, okay? But of Miami in five and ten years from now.

Commissioner Reyes: I understand.

Rose Pujol: Thank you.

Commissioner King: Thank you. Sir.

Commissioner Reyes: I was just clarifying something but I do understand, but I took my position and it's not gonna change.

Councilman Joseph Brown: Good afternoon Commissioner, Councilman Joseph Brown from right here in the Grove. I have spoken to many of you individually and those who I haven't, I will speak to you individually. My question, I mean the people have spoken and it's clear. Politics is about majorities you will do what you will. Whether it's one commissioner, three, or five, the West Grove has been neglected far too long. So, we all know that, right? My question to you all is about the CRA. And the CRA that stands now, with the redistricting, the way it was before, we were gonna pull from some of the taxes and businesses from the side of the Grove that I believe will come to your district now and that will bring monies back to the West Grove. With the redistricting, you know there's no real business revenue on the West Grove and Grand Avenue because it's been blighted for decades. How will that be affect it and what can we do? Which brings me to second question, which is the BID. The West Grove already has enough problems, the BID stops at 32nd. The people from the West Grove they eat in Center Grove, they shop in Center Grove, they pay taxes, they do everything but they don't get represented by the BID. That's a problem. We need to have it addressed. Secondly the last thing I wanna say in reference to, I was

gonna talk about the pool, there's 60 children from the West Grove who have scholarships at the sailing club but the scholarship really can't go into effect for liability issues until they know how to swim. And my children swam in the West Grove for one year at the pool at Verrick, I'm glad to hear it's here now, but those scholarships are being held up because the kids can't swim. Please whether it's one, three, or five of you, give some attention to the West Grove please?

Commissioner Reyes: I do understand.

Commissioner King: Thank you. Ma'am.

Renee Shavir: Renee Schafer, 2571 Lincoln, my request is simple: please keep us as one Grove. US 1 and the bay being the boundary, I appreciate all your time and efforts, I think of us as a large house with uncles, cousins from generations, to take a sliver is to lock the door and we have to go outside to find our parent, so please keep us together and I appreciate all your time.

Commissioner King: Good afternoon.

Male Speaker: Madam Chair, am I on? Yes, I am. Commissioners, I wanna thank you all individually for sitting through this entire important discussion again. I appreciate it. To my colleagues and neighbors in Coconut Grove, I have waited for years to see a gathering, in fact three straight gatherings, in which nobody could say we showed up with pitchforks. All we showed up with here is a sense of passion, fairness and, quite frankly commissioners, a belief in the American dream, that we're allowed to speak and affect our representatives. Commissioner Reyes, if I ever move from this district I wanna move to a district you're representing. Thank you. Thank you also for facilitating these conversations. Commissioner Russell, you've been admirable sir. In short, I'm not a lawyer but I am concerned, the only reason I can find a portion of what is currently the Grove's district, according to the street, is that one of the incumbents on the Commission owns a house there and this would enable him to live there. I'm not gonna say yes or no on that because

the Florida State Constitution, I believe you're familiar with this sir, adopted in 2010 Section 21 of the State Constitution, and it said no incumbent through the process of redistricting can benefit directly. The only, the only reason I can find for doing that is that occurrence. 31,000 people in Downtown Miami increased in population. The Grove increased about 1,500 and now we're gonna say oh yeah, well let's take a little bit away from the Grove here. I remind you as representatives of the people —

Commissioner King: Thank you.

Male Speaker: That if the same logic —

Commissioner King: Thank you.

Male Speaker: Okay, thank you.

Commissioner King: Good afternoon.

David Winker: Good afternoon, David Winker. Democracy is a verb and what we're hearing today is democracy in action. Thank you for listening. The residents of Coconut Grove want to ensure their community stays one. They've made that clear. I live at 2222 SW 17th Street, in Commissioner Reyes' district and I'm a very happy constituent but I would like to point out, I live in Shenandoah which is split roughly one-third into Commissioner Carollo's district, one-third into Mr. Reyes' district. And when we have a community meeting, the two of you can't show up at the same time even, you can't be there, that'd be a violation. So, you know I'm concerned that there are some real logistical problems and I would just humbly suggest that just because other communities have been broken up, you know that that doesn't mean that this community should be broken up.

Commissioner Carollo: David, if I can interrupt for a second and give him the extra seconds that I'm taking. As an attorney, you know well that we can call a meeting in the sunshine and then

we can meet. So, that's not a problem whatsoever.

David Winker: It's still just, it's an extra step and in this case —

Commissioner Carollo: It's a minute. It's just holding a meeting in the sunshine and two of us can meet, all of us can meet.

David Winker: But every community meeting would have to be a sunshine meeting.

Commissioner Carollo: And that's no problem with that if we know we're gonna show up, both of us.

Commissioner Reyes: And they are people from the public.

David Winker: And I think in here, I think it's almost unprecedented because there's gonna be three commissioners, potentially three commissioners, so you'd have to have a sunshine meeting with three commissioners every time there's a Village Council meeting or whatever you know is going on. So, I just through it out there. But I think that, I'll wrap it up with this. The law on redistricting requires that communities of interest be kept together, I don't think there's any doubt Coconut Grove is a community of interest. We just ask, plead, that you consider these comments, I think it is telling that there hasn't been one resident in four meetings, that has spoken in favor of this. I don't think that's in disrespect for Commissioner Reyes, for you Mr. Carollo —

Commissioner King: Thank you.

David Winker: I think they're just happy with where they are.

Commissioner King: Thank you.

David Winker: Thank you so much.

Cecilia Kurland: Good afternoon, Cecilia Kurland, 3132 Day Avenue. Thank you for your time, I just would like to request to keep Coconut Grove one, as one. As mentioned, there is more logistics and your schedules are pretty busy and just to think who will need to speak every time

that we need save trees. Obviously we wanna have representation that considers and has our objectives as keeping you know community that is highly, what is this word? Active, defending the vegetation and we are a community recognized for that. Thank you for listening to us in the Grove and your own residents and I think your own residents also mentioned that they would like to reunite again, I don't know how possible it is to do that, but I think we're at the point that maybe another option could be to reunite the communities that have been previously divided. And that's listening to your own constituents. Thank you for your time.

Commissioner King: Thank you.

Commissioner Carollo: Thank you.

Commissioner King: Good afternoon.

Elizabeth McGrath: Good afternoon, I am Elizabeth McGrath and I live at 3750 Kent Court. I fully support Commissioner Russell's plan and please consider it. I'd like to give my time to Mel, the next speaker, and I submit that.

Commissioner King: Mel, you have a minute and 42 seconds.

Mel Meinhardt: Chairman King, commissioners, wow.

Commissioner King: Well, she gave her time.

Mel Meinhardt: I'm sorry.

Commissioner King: Go ahead, go ahead.

Mel Meinhardt: Wow, if this country in this crazy time has ever needed leaders, we always need leaders, because we live in a crazy, loving, diverse, actively diverse community. A community that I love because the only Palacio de Jugos that I'll go to is the one in Flagami. All the new ones they don't count. Right?

Commissioner Reyes: That's the best.

Mel Meinhardt: Right? When my son and I hang out at St Peter's and Paul it give us very special memories because it's a special community. When I had the privilege during the pandemic to help a scout troop from the 5th District who is really in hard times, that made me feel great. It made me great because we could teach the aspects of leadership, that we're all trying to do, that we count on you today to represent others and to do the right thing. When we attended through one Grove all the meetings at each of the commissioners' townhalls, there was one message that came out in each of yours and that was look out for our neighborhoods, reunite when possible our neighborhoods and do the right thing. We know that leaders are presented with exceptional challenges, the challenge you have is to get and maintain the confidence of the people you represent. That's perhaps the most important thing you can do in a representative democracy. I ask—

Commissioner King: Your two minutes.

Mel Meinhardt: That you do lessons we teach the scouts, that when there is ambiguity or uncertainty about a decision that they have to make, they don't step up to the line to make that decision, they don't look for what the letter of the law is, they try to figure out what the right thing to do is, what the wrong thing to do is, and then they turn their backs on the wrong thing and they move forward. Because that's the way they get the people that they're with to follow them. Here's your call to action from each of your representatives, from each of your districts, from each of your constituents, they don't get to see what you do, only you do. Commissioner, thank you for leading the way in your decisions with the 4th District. Thank you for trying to put together reasoned approaches, thank you for each of you that have been able to explain the reasons for your actions, explain them and hold them up to the light. Hold them into the sunshine so that we can understand why you're doing the things you're doing and how they benefit your stated goals of

supporting us all in the city. Not for the past and the history that we protect, but for the future of this growing city and where you're gonna have to bring it. Thank you, Madam Chair.

Commissioner King: Thank you.

Luisa Pena: Good afternoon.

Commissioner King: Good afternoon.

Luisa Pena: As you all probably remember from last time, I'm not much of a public speaker, but I am here on behalf of my family and my neighbors. I am pleading with you to avoid the impending dismemberment of our community. I understand rebalancing of population is necessary but I'm a firm believer that no community should be broken up into two or three districts. And just because it's done been done in the past doesn't make it right. In fact this should only be done as a last resort when no other options exists, which is not the case this time around. Commissioner Russell has presented a viable plan that keeps the Grove, an establish community, intact as one district and all while allowing for the rebalancing of the population as stipulated. In fact, Mr. Russell's proposed plan does a better job of rebalancing the population, and with a lesser variation compared to the previously presented plans. It also unifies communities such as West Brickell. Furthermore, Mr. Russell's plan maintains a natural known boundary, keeps the Grove intact as one district and avoids voter confusion. So, my question is to Mr. Carollo and anybody else who may want to answer this. With a better plan having been proposed, can you please elaborate why you continue to support the previous maps which break up communities like the Grove into various districts. And also speaking on Mr. Reyes' comment from earlier, having three separate commissioners may be good and but to be honest with you I only see the problem. Having to request three separate meetings with three different commissioners in order to get anything passed, will become three times tougher that if there were just one commissioner. Thank you.

Commissioner King: Thank you.

Mr. Wysong: Chair, I just need the speaker's name?

Luisa Pena: I'm sorry?

Mr. Wysong: Your name?

Luisa Pena: Oh, my name is Luisa Pena. Thank you.

Commissioner King: Thank you. Seeing no one else for public comment.

Guillermo de la Paz: Good afternoon, Guillermo de la Paz, 3441 Charles Avenue. Commissioner Reyes, I hear someone asking you how many times you have walked on the West Grove and I drive all the way here. A couple of years back Commissioner Reyes and Commissioner Carollo, they were champions for property rights. Many of you don't know, but the code was about the change, a property was about 30% less to be able to build and to be able to sell, both of them were champions defending that. And also, they were champions defending the people from the West Grove when Commissioner Russell tried to designate 55 homes to be historic-designated homes. So, when I hear talking about one Grove, I – we have to have an honest conversation, there's several Groves here. There's one Grove they're starting 32nd where the pavement start, new one side and old on the other one. And there's the other Grove that everybody likes to live and to enjoy. We don't have capital improvement in the West Grove, we still have shootings, we have drugs, we have no business on Grand Avenue, and wish and I can only wish, that Grand Avenue would look like Little Havana. Thank you, guys.

Commissioner King: Thank you. Having seen no one else for public comment, the public comment period is now closed. Mr. De Grandy, do you have anything else that you would like to say before we start discussion?

Miguel De Grandy: Yes, Commissioner, just to clear the record. I think I covered the issue

of allegations of racism in the plan last time very thoroughly, but quite frankly those allegations are false and inflammatory and offensive.

Commissioner King: Thank you, Mr. De Grandy. Mr. Cody, do you have anything?

Stephen Cody: No, I'm just prepared in case you have questions—

Commissioner King: Right, okay.

Stephen Cody: You wanna refer to the presentation.

Commissioner King: So, the way we're gonna proceed with the meeting is, I'm going to go in the order that I've established, I'm going to go with my Vice Chair first and then in order of districts. We're gonna try and keep our comments to less than fifteen minutes, if possible?

Commissioner Carollo: I – I will.

Commissioner King: Okay.

Commissioner Carollo: I will, I'll reserve most of my comment, most of my time for rebuttal at the end. There we go. Coconut Grove is an important part of the City of Miami. It's a beautiful part of the City of Miami. In fact, it's the part of the City of Miami that I've lived in the past for over three decades, if I remember correct, beginning what year, '84. The population of Coconut Grove is about three and three-quarters percent of the population of the City of Miami. We're one city, whether it's Coconut Grove, whether it's any of our great neighborhoods in the northeast, Liberty City, Little Haiti, Overtown, Downtown, Allapattah, Little Havana, Shenandoah, Silver Bluff, Flagami, and I can go on and on.

As I stated before, I respect the opinions of everyone that's come here, even though some of the opinions I think are been misinformed, and I tried to correct that in as far, in particularly, as the area of the traditional Black Grove, and what is being claimed that we done that we are not doing. What – it's been amazing for me to hear is like when I hear one individual challenging

Commissioner Reyes, and in essence he's challenging all of us, that we can't represent, he was telling Commissioner Reyes, Coconut Grove. We don't understand the people in Coconut Grove. Well, I was elected the first time at 24 years old and reelected and then elected three times to four-year terms, citywide, where I represented Coconut Grove and every other part of the city. Twice I was elected mayor of the city again citywide to represent all the city including Coconut Grove. And I never heard ever then what I'm hearing today from some that I couldn't represent Coconut Grove or this part of the city or the other part of the city. Wanna talk about walking, yes, I can tell you that I have walked Coconut Grove and I have walked the Black Grove, what some want to call now the West Grove so they could hopefully make more money in real estate and the McMansions. I've never seen many of the people that are here today complain about all those McMansions being built, when African Americans that were some of the traditional families in Coconut Grove, were being moved out. Some sold, because the property taxes were so high that they had no other reason but to sell. And that's sad that that would happen in your own city, that you're you know after your older you having to sell your home because of property taxes, after you had it all paid for, it's not supposed to be that way. But that has happened.

In the past, I've heard people that come here that have even brought up the arts festival. Can you imagine, he said, that we had the arts festival and one part is in one district and the other part's in the other. You would've though he was talking about the border in Ukraine and Russia. So what? It's still Coconut Grove, it's still the City of Miami, and that doesn't change anything, whatsoever. We've done things on both sides of Little Havana, Commissioner Reyes and there's been no problem in doing it. The best one that I heard today – and Mr. Clerk, make sure you give me that guy's name and what he does and what hospital is that, I wanna make sure I never get him if I have an emergency – the guy in green. That he says that his property values are gonna go down

in Bay Heights because the address is gonna be Little Havana. In essence he told me what he thinks of all of us but I'd like to see what his neighbors think of him too. You know, maybe they think of him the same he thinks of us Cubans or other Hispanics, but you know that's life. Like Maurice Ferré used to tell me laughingly when he would see something like that, he'd say Joe, that's life in the tropics, and we would laugh.

But look, there's nothing wrong and it's natural for people in the neighborhood to wanna see whatever area be kept together, it's natural. So I'm not surprised that some of you are here and are asking for that. You know, it'd probably unnatural if you felt differently. But we have tried throughout the decades to keep as many of the communities together as we could, to meet the goal of redistricting. You know, I've heard so much of Downtown Miami. Why don't you go to Downtown to where all the growth is happening. It's exactly what we did. Commissioner King in this redistricting is taking the bulk of Downtown. The only reason she doesn't take the rest is we need to keep a sliver on Biscayne Boulevard so that the northeast, the part of the northeast that's left, can be connected with Downtown and Coconut Grove, and Brickell etcetera. The reason we're having to do this is because the growth we've had – and we have to keep one district that is going to have a majority of African Americans. We're gonna have to keep one district that you can get an Anglo, whether they're an Anglo that's Japanese or an Anglo that's Russian, Ukrainian, Italian, Polish, English, French, they can get elected. And City of Miami still has a population that is at least 70%, maybe more, I don't know, maybe De Grandy can clarify that, that's Hispanic. And we have to keep three districts that are going to be majority-Hispanic. But since Hispanic comes in all types, colors, creeds, races, religions, not all think alike, not all act alike, we're trying – and based on the federal guidelines – are trying to keep those Hispanic-majority districts within those guidelines of people that are closer to each other so that three Hispanics could be elected in those

districts too. And this is why we're going through that process.

I, Madam Chair, did not give Mr. De Grandy – I just listened to what he had to say – I did not give him any suggestions from me. But I will tell you that what I'll be prepared to vote on is the last plan that he gave that will include the Wharf in District 5 because that doesn't impact on the population at all. And I think you and Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla both elegantly presented your points of views and that was clear, why made it happen before. Now, if that is not acceptable, then I'm willing to present another plan that frankly, I think will be the one that will have the least deviations of any, and will not leave District 2 inflated into the future. Cause even this last plan is leaving more people in District 2 then we should. But we did it, trying to be gracious to Mr. Russell, hearing the people that were here. That's why we make sure we would leave the Black Grove intact and moved this sliver to District 4, so we go from Bird to US 1. The reason that the other part of the North Grove ended up like that, Mr. De Grandy has explained it several times already. Commissioner Russell objected to Bay Heights being put into it like you originally had it, and he originally had it up to I think Simpson Park. And Mr. De Grandy came back on his own initiative and changed it based on populations. And if they even wanna cut it differently where Morris Lane goes into District 4, hey, I got now problem, none-whatsoever.

If I – and I meant that before – once, you know that brings me up to ask you another question Commissioner, once you get done with whatever arrangement which I still didn't understand you had when you sold your home nine months ago to move out. I'll give you a good deal on a home in Coconut Grove, it's got more toilets and bathrooms then you wanted, you can rent it cheap. Not at the 16,000 market rate that I'm told it can go for. But all the attacks and the baloney at me that hasn't stopped since I've gotten here. And you know what gets those people that attack me upset is they can't beat me. They can't beat me so it gets them more upset and I

don't shut up cause I'm not a punching bag and I'm not afraid for anybody to dig into me. But for instance, if I was to turn this around like some are trying to say, I don't know, nobody knows where you're planning to rent to move to. Because obviously this arrangement you have can't keep going on and on and on. And the property, the empty lot that you have, you stated you don't have the money you're hoping I don't know maybe manna from heaven will fall you can built, so you're looking for a place to rent. How do we know where that place to rent, whether you have found already and it's one of the areas that map shows that might've gone to District 4, District 3, and it's gonna get you out of your district then. Not saying that's the case. But I'm saying that it's certainly a possibility. And I'm not saying anything that you don't have a right to be heard and vote on this because of that, am I? I'm not. But that possibility is there, we don't know what's in your mind today or will be in your mind next week or next month. Anyway I've used less than 15 minutes and I'll come back.

Commissioner King: You have 30 seconds left.

Commissioner Carollo: Well, 30 seconds for rebuttal.

Commissioner King: Commissioner, would you like to —

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Thank you, Madam Chair. Madam Chair, I think the arguments on both sides have been made ad nauseum. I think we now have six, potentially seven plans, that Mr. De Grandy presented I believe five, Mr. Carollo has another plan. So, I'm gonna defer my time for now until we actually have a motion and a second, have a debate about one particular plan. I'm pretty sure I know how I'm going to vote, I've studied all the plans, had a conversation about 15 minutes before this meeting started with Mr. De Grandy, one of many. The last time we had it, I told him I had no problem with the Wharf being in your district that I would accept that. I obviously could not tell you that, because we're in the sunshine. But now I can tell

you publicly, I have no problem that you want the Wharf, you want an economic development opportunity for your district and I understand that. Because I want the same thing, I want the same thing for my district. So, I respect that and in the spirit of collegiality I would like for you to have the Wharf and I'll support a plan that includes that.

My inclination for, you know, cause I would like to be very open, is to support the base plan, base plan, the first plan that was presented to us, with that amendment that includes the Wharf in your district. And I had some other conversations with Mr. De Grandy that would balance that district out a little bit that he thinks that he can tweak to get to a certain place so you can have – your district can be represented by an African American. So, I would like to reserve the rest of my time, which is a lot, for debate on a motion so I've only spent about two minutes, less than two minutes, so it's a debate and a motion and a second so we actually have something to discuss and debate and to vote on.

Commissioner King: Okay.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: I'd also like to express my disappointment with people who walked out of this room. We allowed you to applaud and applaud again and when people disagree you do not need to be disagreeable. You can disagree in a democracy, we have our points of view, we have our reasons for what we're doing, we have no choice but to do this, we're constitutionally mandated to do it. And Mr. De Grandy was offended by the accusation of racism and I can't even go into all the details because I think Mr. Carollo did it already, but it's a lot more to do and talk about accusations, about splitting communities that we can refute back and forth but we're not here to have a debate with the public, we're here to listen to the public and we're to talk amongst ourselves and to decide. And until that time comes I'll reserve the rest of my time which is about 12 minutes and 52 seconds. Thank you.

Commissioner King: Thank you. Commissioner Russell.

Commissioner Russell: Thank you, Chair. Commissioner Thelma Gibson still calls it the Black Grove to this day. And for me, the shame isn't in removing the word Black from Black Grove but from removing Black people from Black Grove. The population is a fraction of what it was just a few years ago and I've seen it diminish even under my watch. You drive down Grand Avenue, it's been decimated by demolition and eviction. And the only thing that's holding this community together is this community. And when I say this community, I don't mean West Grove, Black Grove, I mean Coconut Grove, because everyone in here is here for the whole Grove, they're not saying just save my section of the Grove, they're saying let us keep it together so we can continue to fight together. And they're here fighting today. I didn't bring them here, I didn't coach them what to say and I actually don't agree with a lot of the things that were said. But they're here, they have my back because they know that this – that I'm having their back, but I regret that they call it Ken Russell's plan, because it's not. This is our plan as a Commission to vote on together based on the consultant's initial draft and the changes that we're all recommending. And all of our changes are not so far from each other, but somehow at the last meeting we became divergent into four separate plans, being four different presentations and it pits us against each other, which it shouldn't, shouldn't have to be.

Commissioner Carollo, I believe you do have the right to vote on this. I've never made a judgement about your ability to vote and that is your decision. That is not for us as a body or our attorney, or any body of ethics to decide. But I do not believe that you voting on a district that changes the boundary of your address and Morris Lane, I don't believe that that gives you a financial advantage or conflict of any sort. What you do with after that is what could affect that, but this vote is not a conflict. But I've never not on this dais, nor behind your back, made those

accusation. Many people have come to me and ask me and talk about it, people have in community meetings asked me about will the value of their homes change, I said absolutely not this will not change your tax base, will not change the value of your home, the perception of your home. The real estate market listing of your home. When have you ever seen a market listing show what district you live in? So, it's not about all that and my bone isn't with you and I like I said, the – I regret a little that it became a back and forth debate with each resident because that affects our decisions up here and that shouldn't. We should listen to our residents and we discuss as the elected body to make that decision.

So, here's my request and my hope for the body to come, because I think we're not too far off. The changes to the draft that I had recommended, meet all the criteria that we set out as a body, and maybe even better, than the other drafts.

Does it maintain the existing core? Well, the draft that was presented squeezes my district down to a block in some places, where from Bayshore to the water is all I've got, a little isthmus holding together this long snake of a district, so I'm tryna keep it as consistent throughout.

Consistent voter cohesion? I think we've established that, folks in the Grove are very united and passionate for what they care about and even though this representation may not be a large representation sampling of the population, it's actually quite a large representation of the voter turnout. In District 2, 6,000 people turn out altogether. I'd say over 60% of that vote comes from the Grove. And if you took the drafts that were presented, 3,000 votes are getting taken out of the Grove, residents are being taken out of the Grove, that's a huge effect on elections and they have voter cohesion here that I'm trying to protect.

Substantial equality of population? My draft actually equalizes my district to the others better than any of the drafts so far. The last draft still left me overpopulated. My draft takes me

almost to par zero with the average.

And finally, maintaining traditional neighborhoods. There's no argument here that Coconut Grove is a traditional neighborhood. The 33133 Zip code delineates right where it shows. The NCD delineates right where it shows. Everyone one who lives in Natoma and Bay Heights all vote for the Coconut Grove Village Council members. The sign for you are entering Coconut Grove is north of Bay Heights. I would very much argue that Bay Heights is a strong part of the Grove, they're the only ones that wanna get rid of the peacocks, but other than that they're likeminded with everyone in the Grove.

Commissioner Carollo: They don't have peacocks, Bay Heights.

Commissioner Russell: Bay Heights is the highest population of peacocks in the entire Coconut Grove area. And —

Commissioner Carollo: They did? They're not there yet.

Commissioner Russell: Let me finish please, the ask I have is a combination of the draft I presented and the draft that Commissioner King has presented with any tweaks that other commissioners would like to add, because I know it may have affected the boundary between D3 and D4 as I made some of my changes, I'm not sure, I didn't request those changes. But okay, if it didn't then those are stabilized. But I believe that the one-block move within the West Brickell area, the current residents west of that line and east of that line are quite similar, both in density, demographics, etcetera. And it would take very little to equalize up there. Whereas taking from the Grove is a huge chunk of the neighborhood that really affects. So, I'm not saying we have a right to it, not saying your plans are wrong, I'm just asking. Let's help keep this neighborhood together that they care so much about, that they elected me to represent, to stand up for and give this proposal. So my motion ,when it's the right time to make it, would be a hybrid of

Commissioner King's proposal, my proposal, and any other amendments that any commissioners would like to request. Thank you.

Commissioner King: Thank you Commissioner Russell. Commissioner Reyes?

Commissioner Reyes: Yes, thank you and I wanna thank you all for coming and expressing yourself because this is how democracy works and thanks God that we live in a country that we can disagree and agree to disagree, you see. And that is what makes this the best country in the whole world, I mean there's no doubt about it. Our last meeting, I felt strongly, the feelings and my feelings also, I've said I don't want to be where I'm not wanted. And I also said, well you know, there's a great concern that the Grove, that the West Grove is gonna be divided and the Black Grove is gonna suffer, and I asked Mr. De Grandy that that sliver that was assigned to District 4 – which is very odd, by the way – but that be taken out. And I stand by that request. And as I remember, the first proposal that you had, it took District 3 all the way to over to Bay Heights and on the west, that was your first proposal, at that. Mr. Russell complained about it and didn't want Bay Heights to be include in there, in that proposal. And now you are proposing that as an alternative because of me, because what I am requesting. And I still stand on my request, you see, to that little sliver that was given to me from Coconut Grove, you see, which is across US 1 and Bird Avenue and all the way to 27th Avenue, which has 114 African Americans and many people complain about that and everything. I believe that it would be better and it will ease a lot of minds if it is taken out and you find other alternatives. I will support that, you see. And that's what I said before, I stand today, the same position, you see, okay. I tried to not affect the other districts negatively and I hope it doesn't require others – that decision to affect our main objective, which is to maintain diversity and in this dais, you see, having all the city represented. And I wanna see what you're gonna bring and ready to vote on something that make sense. And that's it.

Commissioner King: Thank you, Commissioner Reyes. Now, my comments are clearly to have the portion of my district that was taken out, replaced, you've done that. Commissioner Russell, the proposal that was made by Commissioner Reyes, that is not amenable to you? That gives me back the Wharf and Commissioner Reyes gives back the part of the Grove that was given to his district, that's not sufficient?

Commissioner Russell: I appreciate Commissioner Reyes giving back that portion but I'm not sure why he's advocating for the other portion, it doesn't seem to affect him or his district in any way, so my hope is that we can maintain US 1 as the natural boundary between Districts 2, 3 and 4 —

Commissioner Reyes: I don't see the need for that, I think that – and Mr. De Grandy has explained it real well, you see – that that is necessary in order to maintain the integrity of the diversity in the Grove and – I mean in the city government. And also that was the your first proposal, it did include that.

Commissioner Russell: I wasn't finished, I apologize.

Commissioner Reyes: Sorry.

Commissioner Russell: Since you mentioned it, Mr. De Grandy, Commissioner Reyes said that according to you it's necessary to take out that portion of the North Grove. Could you please express to the dais what you said to me during our briefing.

Miguel De Grandy: If you take out the 1,597 individuals that we had put into D4, you have to put population into D3.

Commissioner Russell: Yep.

Miguel De Grandy: You all have different proposals as to how you accomplish that, but in order to get it within 10% deviation I cannot put one more resident into Commissioner King's

district. I've already put 10,500 and going further east would dilute the Black majority in that district. So, how you do it, is up to you.

Commissioner Russell: So, for the record it's not necessary to take a portion of the Grove but it is necessary to increase the population of D3 for normalization of the districts.

Miguel De Grandy: Yes, you have to one way or another go south or east, as the case may be, as it moves up of 95. You have to cross 95 to put population into D3. Whether you do it up further north, which is your proposal, you do it further south, which is his proposal, or somewhere in between, but you have to put populations from D2 into D3 if you're taking that portion out.

Commissioner Russell: Madam Chair, to finally answer your question, if any commissioner can give me a good reason why it should come from the Grove, then I will consider. But I have not yet heard a good reason. Every reason I've heard has been debunked by the facts that are available to us in terms of the demographics in West Brickell, the demographics in the North Grove, the numbers and normalization. My plan actually achieves our goal that we set out, it meets all of our criteria, so my question is why the Grove, why break up the Grove if we don't have to. If we had to, I absolutely agree with you, we must. But I don't believe we have to and I haven't heard a good reason yet, we must. And for a lack of that good reason I have to vote against anything that breaks up the Grove.

Commissioner King: Understood. Okay, so now we have all the plans, we've seen everything, I think we all know where our position is so somebody give me a motion?

Commissioner Russell: Motion.

Commissioner Carollo: Well.

Commissioner King: Commissioner Russel.

Commissioner Carollo: I have to clear if I could, before we ask for a motion. Something

here that's not clear and it needs to be clear.

Commissioner King: The mics are very old.

Commissioner Carollo: Chair, I need to clear something that has passed and has not been clear. When Commissioner Reyes says that he doesn't want the 1,597 individuals that live in the sliver from Bird Road to US 1, that doesn't mean that Mr. De Grandy now has to put that same amount into District 3, no. It means, because the deviation now, means that that number is much greater. He's gotta put closer to 3,000 people into D3. So, you put 3,000 – and 1,400 before approximately – and then you got, you know, you're getting closer to four thousand and a half approximately, a little below that. And here's the problem. That Commissioner Reyes' district, D4, even with the sliver of 1,600 additional people, to be exact 1,597, it's still the most Hispanic district out of the three Hispanic districts in the city. So, what he does in that deviation, he puts District 3 – into the future, I'm term limited out, I just got elected, I don't have to run again nor can I run again. But it would put District 3 into the future in possible jeopardy – and Commissioner Russell knows that too – in bringing in a transplant from another part of the country, and because they speak a little Spanish and they smile all the time, they feel they can sneak in. Or they give a chance to another transplant that tried this time to run against me and crashed. And this district now is gonna be skewed where it's not gonna be clear on the kind of person that could get elected from it. Now, so I think I've cleared that air, it's not that you're switching 1,600 votes from one district to the other. It's more than that, it's almost double that you have to put in now, on top of the 1,400 that were there already.

Now, Silver Bluff, Shenandoah, Little Havana, in District 3. They're homes. The most similar cohesive area that is left that we can go, whether to Coconut Grove or Brickell, those are the only two that are left, that is more cohesive with District 3 is the Grove or parts of the Grove.

When you go into West Brickell, it's not cohesive anymore. It changes quite a bit more. Not to mention if you look just at West Brickell, the numbers also change. And this is why, Commissioner Russell, I know you forgot, I've explained it before, Mr. De Grandy talked about it, while legally we can go at either one, I will strongly object to West Brickell going into District 3

Commissioner Reyes: Me too.

Commissioner Carollo: Because it is only going to hurt the future of the foundation, the concept, of why, when I was mayor, I pushed districts. And why I'm one of these guys that supposedly can't represent Coconut Grove or the West Grove or the Black Grove or whatever names you wanna use now, South Grove, North Grove, East Grove, depending on what the realtors can make more money with these days. This is why when there was no African American left in this Commission, and something happened that we had the opening. It was Thelma Gibson herself that – you remember – came up here when she saw me that I came back and she told the story. I was – this guy that doesn't know anything about the Grove or African Americans and the West Grove, that's represented them in the past five times citywide getting elected. She told this Commission how I went and got her by the hand and I brought her to this City Hall so that I convince the rest of my colleagues to elect her and sit her up here until the next election. And this is why it's been so hurtful hearing some of these arguments. I can understand the arguments, look we wanna be one neighborhood, we wanna stay together, that's normal like I said. But all this other stuff, that was totally uncalled for, it's wrong and it's pure demagoguery, and these are the kind of people that hurt Coconut Grove, that hurt Miami, that hurt America. You know, if you're gonna fight, fight with truth. We might not like it, but go with the facts, but don't create lies, don't create lies to try to get one up and confuse people. I don't know this, guess he was a doctor, I don't know what he is, I mean he had a green outfit, I think he said what he was, so we'll find out later.

That said that we were gonna cost property values to go down because we're gonna have the Little Havana. And even after I explained to him that was not so, he still wants to put the blame on us. Well, we didn't do enough of a good job in explaining it. Holly cow. So anyway, I hope – I know that it's not gonna be enough for you and I understand, but I'm explaining to you the reasons why. Look, I'm term limited, I could play politics here and not give a hoot for the future or anybody, let you guys, you know, do whatever in the future. I'll be in Shangri-La and don't tell me where because I don't want it screwed up, Shangri-La, like other places have. You'll see me once in a while.

Commissioner Reyes: You won't give your address?

Commissioner Carollo: No, but I'll have more than the two toy the city one, that's why I'm afraid that, you know, he might wanna rent over there.

Commissioner King: Okay.

Commissioner Carollo: But, those are the reasons that I have taken the position that I have. I do not want to change the District 3 voting patterns, the types of people that are there with different people. I don't want to do that to District 4, nor to District 1. Just like I want to be able to leave District 2 where it could still elect a guy like you, if they want to. In District 5, that will be a majority-African American district.

Commissioner Russell: Thank you, I'd like to make the motion.

Commissioner King: Okay, Commissioner Russell.

Commissioner Russell: Thank you. So, my motion – and if you noticed the map that was offered today by Mr. De Grandy does not take the entire western edge of West Brickell and send it to District 3. After our last meeting, he had an epiphany and in our discussion or our meeting, he realized he can take it block by block, just to normalize enough of the population. But one thing

he clearly stated – and correct me if I'm incorrect – there is basically no difference between the demographic blend, Hispanic, white, Black, from the North Grove to that section on West Brickell. The idea that it's – whether it's towers of single family – West Brickell already has towers that are in your district, and this is a one block shift—

Commissioner Carollo: Very few—

Commissioner Russell: Theoretically—

Commissioner Russell: — it's a two-block area —

Commissioner Russell: It's true, it's very few. It's very true.

Commissioner King: Okay Commissioner Russell.

Commissioner Russell: And so my motion is to adopt my version of the map with only – it doesn't include Brickell City Center, for example, it uses Miami Avenue —

Commissioner Carollo: Of course, you want that still there in your district.

Commissioner Russell: I'm okay either way, whichever portion as long as it just meets the needs of the map, it wasn't my request to do it that way, but it only grabs enough to be as like your district in demographic, normalize the populations better than any other draft, and it does not make a difference between the North Grove and that piece of West Brickell to your voter base. And so if there is a reason not to do it goes beyond those reasons and I can't help that. So —

Commissioner King: Let's get the motion on the table, what is your motion.

Commissioner Russell: A combination of my draft and your draft, giving your section back to the Wharf north of the river, everything else is De Grandy's original draft, and south of the river is my draft.

Commissioner King: Do I have a second? Now we were faced with this before.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: I have a motion.

Commissioner King: I can, oh we got a motion on it.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla : I move that we adopt Mr. De Grandy's original —

Commissioner King: Wait wait, we still, we have, we gotta deal with, we have —

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Thought we didn't have a second.

Commissioner King: I'm gonna make a statement.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Oh okay, I'm sorry.

Commissioner King: I can make a motion for the second but in reading the tea leaves, Commissioner Russell, I'm gonna make the motion for the second. All in favor?

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: No Ma'am, we have to have debate, doesn't work. This has to be —

Commissioner King: You wanna have, you want some more debate, I mean —

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Of course, well yeah, because it's important to point out, and I think Commissioner Carollo hit the nail on the head. The same way that he fought back in 1997 to make sure this Commission has an African American representative and a white representative, to have a diverse Commission and a diverse city. What Mr. Russell's plans – what Mr. Russell's plan does, down the line, not in 2022, but in 2026 or '27, is disintegrate that Hispanic district, District 3. Because I would venture to say and then we'll have a minority-Hispanic Commission in a majority-Hispanic city. How's that democracy, how does that work? If we have at-large districts, then all five would be Hispanic Americans and that would not be fair.

So, District 3, by moving it east – and it's not my district, by the way, my district is in the middle. I can't go north, because if I go north I jeopardize the African American seat. So I'm good, I'm gonna get placed, I'm right in the middle. But I look at the future, and I looked at my district will remain the same, whoever replaces me. That Commissioner Reyes' district will remain a

Hispanic American seat. But Commissioner Carollo's district, whoever replaces him, it's jeopardized to having an Hispanic American commissioner. And that's wrong. There's no one here, me and you Commissioner Russell, that can argue this Commission should be majority non-Hispanic. The same way that we fought for you [looking at Commissioner King] Madam Chair, to be there, same way we fought for you [looking at Commissioner Russell] to be there, you have to fight for the majority of the city.

And Commission District 3 will be compromised severely, I think Mr. De Grandy can attest to what will happen, because I would venture to say, I would guess, I think it's a pretty educated guess, that if Mr. De Grandy's original plan would've gone to Brickell, that Brickellites would be here instead of Groveites. We don't wanna be part of Little Havana! Because no one here can argue that Brickell and those high rise buildings where all the transplants is coming to, have anything in common with East Little Havana. And if any – have you guys ever been to East Little Havana, I'm sure you've been to Brickell, but if you haven't been – go to East Little Havana? And see the difference. How is that cohesiveness? How are those communities of interest? You're shifting the balance of power in a Hispanic district to the east, you're jeopardizing its future. And that's why it's wrong, Madam Chair. And that's why it deserves debate. Because it's not about me and it's not about Commissioner Carollo, or Reyes, or Russell, or you. It's about this Commission, the future of this Commission, the future of this city.

We are able to make good decisions here because we have diversity. Because we have you, and we have Commissioner Russell, and we have generational change differences, and we come from different economic backgrounds, different parts of the city, these things work. They may not be pretty all the time, you know making sausage is not pretty all the time either but it tastes delicious. It may not be pretty, but it's important to have this, these different groups representing

the rest of the city. I'm gonna vote against it, if you wanna vote for it, vote for it, but I'm telling you, this vote jeopardizes the Hispanic American seat and that's as discriminatory as anything else we can do up here. And I cannot do that and ever support that.

Commissioner Carollo: Madam Chair, just a couple more minutes briefly. Commissioner Russell, you're running for the U.S. Senate —

Commissione Russell: Here we go.

Commissioner Carollo: Prior to that you were running for Congress. I think part of the problem we have in our government is that half the people that we have here don't like the job they have and wanna leave us. But you're supposed to leave your position by, I think, January of next year. You're supposed to resign in a certain time and I don't know if it's July or August, you have time, Mr. City Clerk?

Mr. Hannon: June 3rd.

Commissioner Carollo: June 3rd, now I don't believe that you're gonna resign. Let's say for the sake of —

Commissioner Russell: Madam Chair, just like my house is irrelevant to this —

Commissioner Carollo: No, it is relevant to this conversation. Because if you resign like you're supposed to and you lose your primary, then you would've packed District 3 with the kind of voters that you think would be amicable to you and then you can move into District 3 and then you can run again for the Commission. When I'm not around.

Commissioner Russell: I wish I had —

Commissioner Carollo: When I'm not around —

Commissioner Russell: The political genius that you have to think of these things.

Commissioner Carollo: No, no, no —

Commissioner King: Okay, okay —

Commissioner Carollo: I've seen enough that I know that you are not as dumb as you try to pretend you are —

Commissioner King: Okay, okay, let's let's move along. We have a motion and a second, do we have any more discussion.

Commissioner Reyes: Madam.

Commissioner King: Commissioner Reyes.

Commissioner Reyes: I wanna I clarify what is the motion? And also, I totally oppose moving District 3 east. Totally, totally oppose that.

Commissioner Russell: Why?

Commissioner Reyes: Moving I mean getting population from —

Commissioner Russell: He's wrong. Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla's statement is wrong, it does not —

Commissioner King: Commissioner Russell —

Commissioner Russell: Does not dilute the Hispanic vote —

Commissioner King: Commissioner Russell.

Commissioner Reyes: I said I'm totally opposed —

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Let's ask our expert. Because last time I checked —

Commissioner King: Where is the city manager? Where's the city manager. Hold on, hold on.

Commissioner Reyes: Listen to me.

Commissioner King: Listen listen listen, Commissioner Reyes has the floor. Guys, we can only speak one at a time. Where is the manager, when will I get the thing so I can cut everybody's

mic off? So, Commissioner Reyes, go ahead.

Commissioner Reyes: That's right, I am totally opposed. That means that I don't agree, with getting population from the east of District 3 and moving it into District 3. Because Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla, he made a statement which is true, you see. You have to know what is the population, the movement, the tendency of the population, how it is moving. And the tendency is to come from Brickell going east, okay? So, the only way that we can, I mean from District 3 – District 2 that we can get population to District 3, it is south of District 3, that's it. Okay, and that's why I did agree with – which was your first suggestion, to move the – I mean from what it is now, move it east to Bay Heights and all this. Which is, by the way close to 52% Hispanic. Okay?

Commissioner King: Okay, so we have mo —

Commissioner Russell: Madam Chair, at least two commissioners here have asked for Mr. De Grandy to address this inconsistency because that is affecting Commissioner Reyes' vote, it's clearly affecting Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla's vote and I appreciate your second, but it only means something if you and I together try to convince a third.

Commissioner King: Mr. De Grandy, can you —

Commissioner Carollo: But —

Commissioner King: Can you —

Commissioner Carollo: Chair —

Commissioner King: Can you —

Commissioner Carollo: Chair —

Commissioner King: Can you address the discrepancy?

Commissioner Carollo: Chair, I have to bring this up. And this is so irrelevant, whatever

answer he gives you, because as I stated before, the problem if you take the 1,597 in that sliver in what you now call the West Grove away from District 4, that means you gotta pack even more, close to 3,000 people, in addition to the 1,400, District 3. So you through it of balance completely. So —

Commissioner King: I understand, but two commissioners asked for Mr. De Grandy to answer a question and I'm trying to be fair, so let Mr. De Grandy answer the question.

Commissioner Carollo: Yeah, but he's gonna have to answer it then and all – from what you have that we did in the last plan, all the way into the West Brickell to accomplish the additional votes, if you're not gonna put any in District 4.

Miguel De Grandy: To answer the question, and I'll tell you what I have told you in previous meetings. The reason I did not go east when I was doing District 3 is because I found the population to be dissimilar. It was approximately forty-some percent Hispanic, going into a district that's approximately 88% Hispanic. Now, what I did in the base plan was take small areas of population south of US 1 when I was authorized specifically by resolution of this Commission to go south of US 1. I put initially in my initial plan – to go to Commissioner Reyes' point – I had gone Bay Heights and up to Simpson Park, that was about 1,300 people. When there was questions about whether we should put Bay Heights in or not, I took it out and then went south further down from Alatka Avenue, which is the wall of Bay Heights, down to take the equivalent amount of population that I had taken out when I did Bay Heights up to Simpson Park. Approximately thirteen hundred and something individuals. Now, in any of the plans is District 3 still a majority Hispanic district? The answer is yes. Is it stronger Hispanic district under the base plan, absolutely.

Commissioner King: Comm—

Commissioner Carollo: And can you stay up there for a second.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: No, don't leave.

Commissioner Carollo: If I can ask him another question on that?

Commissioner King: Wait Commissioner Russell.

Commissioner Russell: Thank you.

Commissioner King: I just saw his hand first, not out of anything.

Commissioner Carollo: No, no that's fine.

Commissioner Russell: Mr. De Grandy, you mentioned that the Brickell portion was 40% Hispanic, it would be going into a 80% Hispanic District 3, what about the Natoma and Bay Heights areas, what is their Hispanic population?

Miguel De Grandy: The, for example the movement done by Commissioner Reyes, which is—

Commissioner Carollo: Simpson Park.

Commissioner Russell: No, no. Not — what Commissioner Carollo's argument about Commissioner Reyes giving up that portion in the West Grove, the Bird Avenue portion, is now nullified because Commissioner Reyes offered that and nobody's challenging that part. So, we do have to find the additional number. The only question is whether that number comes from the North Grove or the West Brickell area. So my question to you is what is the Hispanic population percentage of the North Grove?

Miguel De Grandy: Of the North Grove —

Commissioner Russell: Whether you take it Natoma or you take it Bay Heights, what is that percentage?

Miguel De Grandy: I don't have that available.

Commissioner Russell: I need that percentage because you're telling me it's 40 in West

Brickell. If it is 35 in Natoma, then the argument goes back to my side that it is better for District 3 to take a piece of West Brickell then Bay Heights. However, if it's the flip and it's a 50% Hispanic in Bay Heights, then maybe Commissioner Carollo's argument has more merit. So, I need that number.

Miguel De Grandy: The – to answer your question, other than, you give me an area and I'll go to the computer, Commissioner Reyes' proposal which takes Bay Heights and goes up slightly past Simpson Park is 51% Hispanic. So, it's more Hispanic then moving straight east into Brickell. And now, again, that is additional population going into D3. The population that I brought into D3 was roughly 1,300 people. The population that is coming into D3 from Commissioner Reyes' plan is more than that, and from yours is more than that also.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Madam Chair, may I?

Commissioner King: Sure, please?

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Thank you. Mr. De Grandy, let's extrapolate a little bit. When you went through that Brickell area, I'm sure you looked at Commissioner Russell's – but first of all how many redistricting plans have you done over the decades?

Miguel De Grandy: Too many to remember. I've done congressional, I've done state, I've done house, I've done school board, I've done municipal, I've done City of Miami twice already, this is my third time.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: So, you can say you're an expert.

Miguel De Grandy: Some people would say that, yeah.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: And I'm sure you did your due diligence, your hard work to come up with a base plan, the initial plan.

Miguel De Grandy: Correct.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: And I'm sure you went through all those census tracts, and you went through the whole process and you said this is the best way to do it, and along the way you probably looked, I would guess, you'll tell me if I'm wrong. You probably looked at some buildings in the West Brickell area that are already there, you probably looked at those populations and what constitutes those populations.

Miguel De Grandy: Yes.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: And you probably found, I would guess, tell me if I'm wrong, that those buildings that are now inhabited are predominantly Anglo, most people have moved from New York down here, and are predominantly – for lack of a better expression – not similar like voters or similar voters to East Little Havana voters. Is that correct?

Miguel De Grandy: I wouldn't say predominantly Anglo, I would say about almost even money between Hispanic and Anglo and I can't testify as to the demographics of who's moving down but it is markedly different than the population in District 3.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: And as a result, you decided that the best move will be to go south and not to go east, because there are more people in Bay Heights that are more similar to the people that live behind Casola's Pizza for example, right? Than to the people that live at Brickell and East Little Havana.

Miguel De Grandy: That's right.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Okay, so you made based on your experience and your knowledge and your decades of experience, you made a decision to go south.

Miguel De Grandy: Correct.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: I mean Commissioner, with all due respect, who's never done redistricting, who's fighting for his community, as he should, as we would fight for ours, as

we fight for ours. As we also, I wasn't here but Commissioner Carollo was here, how we also sacrificed communities for the greater good. So, they decided back then, [looking at Commissioner Carollo] he decided back then and the Commission back then, that the greater good, a greater Miami, a united Miami – there's no city of Flagami. There's no city of Allapattah. There's no city of Coconut Grove. For the greater good prevails, or should. Logic, right? And so he decided it was a greater good for Miami, right, to create single member districts and have an African American and have a white on our City Commission.

And you decided that doing this is the best thing to do is to find, and you can extrapolate what's going to happen to Miami, what's happening to Miami. How Miami is changing and where the change is occurring. So, when you have a high rise of 62 stories in Downtown Miami and you see who's moved into those high rises that've already gone up. What's gonna happen when we do the next redistricting. Or the next election? Or the one after that one before the next redistricting. Those community – City Commission 3 will be severely compromised and we're gonna have to come back here and have a debate – I may not be here, I may – or lawsuit. Or whatever it takes. Or even pass a resolution and ordinance that makes it at-large. Cause if you don't care about the greater – some people here and I'm not saying everyone, doesn't care about the greater Miami? Are we going to do it then? It's our responsibility. Commissioner Carollo when he was Mayor Carollo decided, let me finish. Decided that it's the right thing to do for the greater Miami, for the greater good of Miami. And he broke up Hispanic neighborhood after Hispanic neighborhood cause he had to for the greater good. We've had a number of people here that are arguing for their community and I respect that. They should. But I'm here for Miami, even though I represent a district, I care all of Miami. And Commissioner Carollo cares about the future of Miami and the future of District 3, more importantly, which will impact the future of Miami.

So, you went south because you though it was a fair thing to do, the right thing to do, and you and you also because you have experience. You said, hey, I'm extrapolating what could happen down the line to say ten year, we're stuck with this, unless we sue, for ten years, you said to yourself, hey you know what? It makes sense to go south. And you didn't only go south in City Commission 3, you went south in City Commission 4. You knew that's where you had to go. Not east. And that's why I'm not inclined to support this because it's wrong. It's wrong for our city, Madam Chair, and you of all people should understand that, it's wrong, it's wrong when we – when others fight for other communities in this city and now turn around and jeopardize a Hispanic American seat down the line.

Commissioner King: Thank you. Commissioner, hold on one second.

Commissioner Reyes: I just wanna ask —

Commissioner King: Commissioner Reyes, one second. May we take a five minute recess.

Commissioner Reyes: Break? Yes, Ma'am.

Commissioner King: I think all of us need to.

[Recess]

Commissioner King: The meeting is back in order, in session. I believe we had a motion and a second, is there any other further discussion, are we ready to vote on this motion?

Commissioner Reyes: Which one is the motion?

Commissioner King: The motion is Commissioner Russell's motion, can you um —

Commissioner Russell: Yes.

Commissioner King: Repeat your motion please.

Commissioner Russell: Yes, and the only thing I was waiting on if Mr. De Grandy can possibly give it to me is the Hispanic demographic of the Natoma or Bay Heights areas. Because

Commissioner Reyes' district – proposal includes that entire section along South Miami Avenue and so I don't know – that's in mine as well. So, the only differentiating factor is that section of Bay Heights or Natoma Manors and I need to know what the Hispanic demographic is.

Commissioner King: Hold on a second.

Commissioner Carollo: I'm ready to vote.

Miguel De Grandy: Commissioner, when you're say the —.

Commissioner King: Hold on —

Commissioner Russell: We're voting with incomplete information.

Commissioner King: Hold on, hold on.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Can I call the question?

Commissioner King: Hold on. Hold on. Vice Chair, you were saying something, oh this is off. You were saying something, Vice Chair?

Commissioner Carollo: Yeah, if we're gonna get into more questions with Mr. De Grandy —

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: No, microphone.

Commissioner Carollo: If we're gonna get into more questions with Mr. De Grandy I had the floor before you asked for the five-minute recess. Now —

Commissioner King: Sorry.

Commissioner Carollo: No but I just suggest, look, let's vote on this, you know, Ken, you, you have a habit that when you see that, you know, the horse won't go to water, you wanna keep whipping and whipping, he's still ain't gonna drink the water.

Commissioner Russell: Just looking for truth.

Commissioner Carollo: Okay, so well – that's what I've been doing when I've been asking

when you're moving out of the sweetheart deal you got there running.

Commissioner Russell: I'm moving into your house.

Commissioner Carollo: You can stay with me tonight, I'll cut you a heck of a deal, instead of 16,000, 8,000, how about that, you've got five bathrooms, isn't that the reason that you said you sold it.?

Commissioner King: Okay.

Commissioner Carollo: You needed a second toilet? You get five with mine.

Commissioner Russell: I'm not as rich as you.

Commissioner King: Okay, we are going to – there's a call to question, Mr. De Grandy, do you have the information readily at hand.

Miguel De Grandy: No, Ma'am.

Commissioner Russell: Okay.

Miguel De Grandy: I can get the information, I don't have it readily at hand, no.

Commissioner King: Okay, we're gonna call the question. All in favor?

Commissioner Russell: Aye

Commissioner King: All against?

Commissioner Carollo: No.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: No.

Commissioner Reyes: No.

Commissioner King: Motion fails.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: I'd like to make a motion, Madam Chair.

Commissioner King: Wait a second, motion fails, 4 to 1.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: I'd like to make a motion.

Commissioner King: Go ahead.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Thank you. I move that we adopt the De Grandy base plan with the following exceptions. We accept Commissioner Reyes' desire to have the Grove returned back to the Grove. We respect your desire to have the Wharf in your district. With those changes, and any tweaks that you may need to do to adjust variations along the way, that's my motion.

Commissioner Reyes: I second.

Commissioner King: There's a motion and a second. Any discussion on the item.

Miguel De Grandy: I need to tell you if the motion is bring in the Wharf, that has no population, doesn't affect my deviation. If we are taking out the 1,597, it disbalances the plan —

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: From District 4.

Miguel De Grandy: Right, it disbalances the plan, it exceeds a 10% overall deviation —

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: That we return the Grove to District 2 from the District 4 portion of it.

Commissioner Carollo: But then, the problem that you have is that District 3 is gonna be fully imbalanced.

Commissioner King: So, let's —

Commissioner Carollo: So, I gotta take —

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: No, District 3 remains as in the original plan.

Commissioner Carollo: It can't.

Miguel De Grandy: No, it cannot.

Commissioner Carollo: Yeah, that's what I was explaining before.

Miguel De Grandy: That is why, in Commissioner Reyes' plan, we had to move an

additional 2,280 people into District 3 to balance the population.

Commissioner Carollo: It's actually more than that.

Commissioner Reyes: Why do you have to —

Commissioner King: Hold on, hold on, through the Chair. Lets.

Commissioner Reyes: I mean through the Chair.

Commissioner King: Because Vice Chair was speaking, let's do this through the Chair so it's orderly and —

Commissioner Reyes: Through the Chair, why is there is only 1,500, 1,400 people or 600 whatever, you have to move 2,600.

Miguel De Grandy: That's a good question. The current overall deviation in my base plan has District 2 at 5.46 and then the lowest district was 2.14 that gave me a 7.6 overall deviation. If you take the 1,597 out of your plan, your plan, your district becomes below mark at 3.9. But I'm putting two additional percentages into District 2. So, now I'm at eleven-something percent. To get it down below, I need to put actually more population into District 3 than just the 1,597, because my parameters of who is a low and who is the high, the high remains the same, remains District 2, but at two percentage points higher. And yours dropped to close to 4%. Before, yours was not the low mark, now yours is, so it disbalances the plan to a greater degree than just the 1,597 because you're kinda doubling the impact. You're taking 1,597 out of yours, which makes your deviation much lower, you're adding that 1,597 to what's already the high deviation. So, I have to put almost, you know —

Commissioner Reyes: That's not what I understood when we, when I told you take it out, that's not what I understood. I thought that you would take only those 1,500 and you will find them along the line.

Miguel De Grandy: And we did, we took Bay Heights and we went all the way past Simpson Park to get you down below the 10%.

Commissioner Carollo: West Brickell, you went to. You had to go to West Brickell.

Commissioner Reyes: No, you went to West Brickell.

Commissioner Carollo: And 1,800 of the votes came from West Brickell.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: And you can't go anywhere else?

Miguel De Grandy: But that's the thing —

Commissioner King: Through the Chair, because I don't want all of us talking in at one time and then it's lost in translation.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: If you can't, may I?

Commissioner King: Yes.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: If you can't solve it that way, and I don't know if you're amenable to this Madam Chair, or not, we can just go back to the base plan. We go back to the base plan and we incorporate the Wharf into yours, and we leave the base plan as originally presented to us, as-is.

Commissioner King: If that is the will of the body, if there's a motion for that, I think we have a motion and a second on the floor.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: I'll make that motion.

Commissioner King: Let's, but wait —

Commissioner Reyes: No you have to—

Commissioner King: We have to dispose of the motion that's on the floor now. So, let's dispose of the motion on the floor now, there's a motion and a second. All in favor?

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Aye.

Commissioner Russell: Chair, what's the motion?

Commissioner Carollo: No, no.

Commissioner King: You're not aye.

Miguel De Grandy: Madam Chair.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: No, no.

Commissioner King: Yes.

Miguel De Grandy: I need to put on the record.

Commissioner King: Hold on, hold on, the clerk has his hand up, I'm doing something wrong.

Mr. Hannon: No, no, so yes, there was a motion by Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla, seconded by Commissioner Reyes, you'll withdraw —

Commissioner King: Oh he's withdrawing —

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: I withdrew the motion.

Commissioner King: Withdrawing the motion.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: And file a new, propose a new motion.

Commissioner King: Okay.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: That takes it back to its original plan, incorporating the Wharf into District 5.

Commissioner King: Is there a second?

Commissioner Russell: The original base plan —

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Yes.

Commissioner Russell: Which would take Commissioner Reyes' piece back out of District 2.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Yes.

Commissioner Russell: From the West Grove, everyone that was thanking you all today, will take back that thank you because that West Grove piece is going back to D4, is that right?

Commissioner Reyes: I understand what the motion is.

Commissioner Russell: I didn't, I'm just trying to get it clear.

Commissioner Carollo: Don't play this —

Commissioner Russell: I wanted to be clear —

Commissioner Carollo: Pressure power play on Commissioner Reyes.

Commissioner Reyes: No, no nobody —

Commissioner Carollo: Because he did not understand before that by taking 1,600 out, he was gonna have to be putting some 3,000 into District 3.

Commissioner King: Okay, so we have a motion, we have a second —

Commissioner Carollo: So, actually, by him doing that, more the Grove was going to be taken away than by going with the original plan and Mr. De Grandy made after, he adjusted it —

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Correct.

Commissioner Carollo: When this Commission heard the original one that he presented.

Commissioner King: Okay, my mic is off. Alrighty so there's a motion and a second. Any further discussion? All in favor?

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Aye.

Commissioner Carollo: Aye.

Commissioner Reyes: No.

Commissioner King: Commissioner Reyes, no? Do you understand what the motion is?

Commissioner Reyes: Yes, but I still think that —

Commissioner King: We can't hear you.

Commissioner Reyes: No, I stand with my proposal. And I think that probably something can be done and that's it, you can vote yes, and we are out of here.

Commissioner Díaz de la Portilla: Yeah, I'm done.

Commissioner Reyes: There's three votes only.

Commissioner King: I know, I understand the three votes, but the concession that you're giving for the Grove and now you won't have that.

Commissioner Reyes: What do you mean concession to the Grove?

Commissioner King: With you giving you're portion to the Grove, that's not what's on the table right now.

Commissioner Reyes: But it's on the table —

Commissioner King: The original plan —

Commissioner Reyes: The original plan and takes that concession that I was given to —

Commissioner King: Yes.

Commissioner Reyes: Takes it out.

Commissioner Carollo: Yeah, but wait a minute, what concession to the Grove?

Commissioner Reyes: Concession, no.

Commissioner King: He —

Commissioner Carollo: You're taking 1,600 from your district, but you're taking another 1,800 from the Grove.

Commissioner Reyes: Yeah.

Commissioner Carollo: So, what are you doing to the Grove, you're taking more from the Grove.

Commissioner Reyes: I'm not taking anything —

Commissioner Carollo: You are taking more from the Grove.

Commissioner Reyes: Hold on, you don't have to raise your voice at me —

Commissioner King: Wait okay, right.

Commissioner Reyes: Hold on a second.

Commissioner King: Okay, let's not raise our voice.

Commissioner Reyes: No, don't tell raise your voice at me, okay.

Commissioner Reyes: What I'm saying is this, what I said before, you see, that I did not want to represent that area.

Commissioner King: Mm-mmm.

Commissioner Reyes: That now that was 1,500. Commissioner Carollo's is what you are saying, without raising your voice, it is that by me doing that, okay, it makes it worse for the Grove. And that's true. Because now we have to get back. Since I give my word, I'm never gonna go back on it. As of now.

Commissioner King: All right, so the motion is on the floor, there was. Aye.

Commissioner King: All against.

Commissioner Russell: No.

Commissioner King: All against?

Commissioner Reyes: Against.

Commissioner King: 3-2.

Mr. Hannon: Yes, Ma'am, 3-2 with Commissioner Russell and Commissioner Reyes voting no.

Commissioner King: We still have – that will conclude this redistricting meeting.

Miguel De Grandy: Ma'am, before you conclude —

Commissioner King: I just concluded.

Miguel De Grandy: Just let me explain what we would propose to do now is we will finalize that plan, we will create a report based on that plan and we will bring that back to your City Attorney. So, I would guess she would want to put it in the form of resolution so that it can be formally adopted by this Commission and then we become the redistricting plan.

Commissioner King: Okay, well we still —

Victoria Méndez: Right, it's just a procedural thing. You just made a vote, we're gonna draft the resolution, you will give us the maps as attachments. You don't have to come back.

Commissioner King: And then we have to vote for it as a final plan?

Commissioner Carollo: Isn't this what we're doing today.

Commissioner Russell: I thought that was it.

Commissioner King: Well they said —

City Attorney Victoria Méndez: We don't need to come back anymore.

Commissioner King: Oh.

Victoria Méndez: You've made your vote; he was just, it was just procedural on how – logistics.

Commissioner King: Okay, got it.

Victoria Méndez: They just voted, we draft the resolution based on their vote, you give us the attachments, and it becomes a finalized, they finally voted.

Commissioner Carollo: No additional votes.

Victoria Méndez: No additional vote needed.

Commissioner King: Okay, so we still have the remainder of the Commission meeting left,

do you want —

Mr. Hannon: 60 seconds, I just need to flip the tape.

Commissioner King: Right, do you wanna —

Commissioner Carollo: Can we take a ten —

Commissioner King: Ten-minute break and we'll come back at 6:15.

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1/25/21 Flechas Article

Joey Flechas, *Former Lawmaker Ends Contract to Redraw Miami Voting Districts After Questions Arose*, MIA. HERALD (Jan. 25, 2021), https://www.miamiherald.com/article248745895.html

Miami Herald

Former lawmaker ends contract to redraw Miami voting districts after questions arose

BY JOEY FLECHAS

UPDATED JANUARY 25, 2021 2:30 PM

Former state Senate President Bill Galvano has terminated his $10,000-a-month contract to redraw Miami's voting districts after a majority of city commissioners signaled they were ready to fire him.

During a meeting Jan. 14, Commissioner Jeffrey Watson proposed ending Galvano's contract after questions arose about Galvano's past experience with redrawing statewide voting districts for the Florida Legislature. That process, led by Galvano, was mired in years of litigation and an admission that Republicans intentionally drew districts that favored incumbents and parties, which violates the law.

The protracted court battles spanned years and cost taxpayers millions. Throughout the process, the Miami Herald detailed the controversy, which resurfaced after the city hired Galvano.

During a meeting, Watson suggested the city should hire a new consultant to "ensure our process and effort are beyond reproach." Other commissioners quickly agreed. In late September, they voted to budget the roughly $120,000 for the contract after Commissioner Alex Díaz de la Portilla openly shared Galvano as his recommendation for the job.

Díaz de la Portilla, a former state senator and friend of Galvano, opposed Watson's motion. Díaz de la Portilla defended Galvano's record and asked commissioners to defer the vote until Galvano, a Bradenton lawyer, had a chance to address commissioners' comments at the next meeting on Jan. 28.

Even with the votes there to fire Galvano, Watson agreed to hold off. One week later, Galvano decided to end the contract himself.

On Monday morning, City Manager Art Noriega notified commissioners that Galvano had sent him a letter terminating the deal. In the letter dated Jan. 22, Galvano wrote that in light of the commission's discussion, he thought it would be best for him and the city to part ways.

"Please consider this letter as official notice that I am terminating our professional agreement effective today," Galvano wrote. "While I certainly respect the commission's right to want to further discuss my qualifications and experience, I do not believe this discussion will bring any new information to light. My qualifications are well-noted."

Noriega told the Miami Herald he has not started the process of hiring a new consultant to lead the city's once-a-decade study of voting districts. Every U.S. Census allows the city to review the population and demographic makeup of its five commission districts. The redrawing of voting districts is supposed to ensure fair representation while striving to preserve the commission's ethnic and racial balance.

Watson has recommended another former state lawmaker for the job. Holland and Knight attorney Miguel De Grandy could land the contract. De Grandy, who represented Miami-Dade's District 114 in the Florida House from 1989 to 1994, led Miami's previous redistricting process in 2012. That process sparked its own debate when residents in Miami's Upper East Side neighborhood, then in District 2, were moved to District 5, which includes Liberty City, Little Haiti, Wynwood and Overtown. People living in Shorecrest spoke out against the shift in multiple public meetings. Commissioners approved the new district map in 2013 after several delays.

De Grandy is also a registered City Hall lobbyist with high-profile matters before the commission. He represents Ultra Music Festival and the team behind Miami Freedom Park, a plan to redevelop Melreese golf course into a $1 billion mall, office complex, hotel, public park and soccer stadium to host home games for David Beckham's Major League Soccer franchise, Inter Miami.

This story was originally published January 25, 2021 12:19 PM.

2/26/21 Flechas Article

Joey Flechas, *Miami Hires Redistricting Expert, City Hall Lobbyist to Redraw Voting Districts*, MIA. HERALD (Feb. 26, 2021), https://www.miamiherald.com/article249516260.html

Miami Herald

Miami hires redistricting expert, City Hall lobbyist to redraw voting districts

BY JOEY FLECHAS

UPDATED FEBRUARY 26, 2021 6:33 PM

A frequent City Hall lobbyist and former state lawmaker will redraw Miami's voting districts after the city's previous consultant canceled his contract amid scrutiny.

On Thursday, four of five Miami commissioners voted to give experienced redistricting consultant Miguel De Grandy — an attorney at Holland and Knight who has lobbied Miami commissioners for years — a $100,000 contract to study 2020 U.S. Census data and determine if boundaries for the city's voting districts should shift.

One commissioner opposed hiring De Grandy because the deal included a broad conflict waiver for his entire law firm, which represents many clients who have business before the city.

Every census allows the city to review the population and demographics of its five commission districts to ensure fair representation. Miami voters passed a referendum in 1997 creating the districts after a citywide election the previous year left Miami without a Black elected official. Afterward, three districts in the majority-Hispanic city were drawn to favor Hispanics, one to favor white non-Hispanics and another to favor Blacks.

De Grandy led Miami's last redistricting in 2013, charging the same $100,000 fee. This time around, he is partnering with Palmetto Bay Councilman Steve Cody, a longtime political consultant, suspended lawyer and children's book author who worked with De Grandy on the 2013 redistricting. He will receive $50,000 for the redistricting work.

Documents posted on the Florida Bar's website show that Cody's law license was suspended in 2013 after he bounced a check and failed to keep a client informed about a case. After failing to pay restitution to the client, he agreed in 2016 not to seek reinstatement until he paid.

On Friday, Cody told the Miami Herald that he and De Grandy have "a really good feel" for the neighborhood compositions of Miami, and that they will work with the new faces on the commission to make sure they come up with a plan that best represents residents.

"It's like putting together a massive jigsaw puzzle," Cody said. "We are going to follow the law and use our best efforts to give each neighborhood a voice on the city commission."

De Grandy, who represented a Miami-Dade district in the Florida House from 1989 to 1994, declined to comment for this story.

The lone vote against the new redistricting contract: Commissioner Alex Díaz de la Portilla, who'd recommended friend and former state Senate President Bill Galvano for the job last year. In October, City Manager Art Noriega hired Galvano, a Bradenton lawyer, to do the work for $120,000. Questions later arose about Galvano's experience after the Miami Herald reported on his role leading a controversial redrawing of voting districts following the 2010 census for the Florida Legislature, which resulted in years of litigation and an admission that Republicans intentionally drew districts that favored incumbents and parties.

In January, Galvano ended his contract after a majority of the commission indicated they would fire him. Commissioner Jeffrey Watson recommended De Grandy at the time.

CONFLICT QUESTION

Before Thursday's vote, Díaz de la Portilla said he was concerned that De Grandy was requesting a conflict waiver extending to every attorney in his law firm for as long as De Grandy is working on redistricting; it's unclear how long it will take. Holland and Knight attorneys, including De Grandy, lobby for several high-profile interests at City Hall. The client list includes Inter Miami CF owners Jorge Mas and David Beckham, who want to redevelop Melreese golf course into a sprawling commercial and soccer stadium complex, Ultra Music Festival and a marina operator who has been involved in several controversial bids to control a valuable slice of city-owned waterfront land.

Díaz de la Portilla, a former state senator, said that because it's unclear when the city will receive the Census data necessary to redraw districts, Holland and Knight could have permission for more than a year to lobby commissioners while one of its attorneys redraws commissioners' voting districts.

"Mr. Galvano did not request a conflict waiver for an entire law firm because number one, he doesn't lobby us. He doesn't have two dozen clients, and that's why there wasn't a debate," Díaz de la Portilla said during Thursday's meeting. "My problem with this is that he's requesting an across-the-board-conflict waiver for two years or more. I wouldn't give that to anybody."

According to the waiver approved Thursday, Holland and Knight would have to obtain a waiver from their clients as well, and the city can cancel the contract if commissioners see a conflict issue.

Political allies in the past, Commissioner Joe Carollo and Díaz de la Portilla had a testy exchange over the conflict waiver before the vote. Carollo said he wasn't worried because the city could cancel if there's a problem, then he took aim at Díaz de la Portilla's intentions.

"With all due respect, I don't believe your concern is about that all. It's about that Mr. Galvano's not here, and Mr. De Grandy's here," Carollo said.

Speaking over Carollo, Díaz de la Portilla bristled. "No, you don't know what my concerns are."

"So you're finding every which way to berate Mr. De Grandy," Carollo said.

"Nah, I disagree," Díaz de la Portilla responded. "This is not personal. It's one of the things that I never do. I never turn anything personal. So maybe you're projecting."

WHAT HAPPENS NEXT

In his Feb. 9 written proposal, De Grandy said the city has a tight timeline to shift district boundaries before this year's November municipal election. Carollo is up for reelection in 2021 in District 3, and the District 5 seat, held by Watson, is expected to be wide open this year.

De Grandy's proposal said the normally lengthy process that includes meeting with commissioners, studying census information, holding a series of public meetings and redrawing the boundaries would be fast-tracked in order to leave time for the Miami-Dade Elections Department to adjust to a new voting map.

"Much of the work that usually takes over a year will have to be compressed into a six-month timeline," he wrote.

The schedule would leave little or no time for amendments once the plans are drafted. If commissioners want to make major changes, they would likely miss the cut to redraw lines for this year's election.

The census data might not even be available fast enough to work for De Grandy's tight schedule. In a statement released Feb. 12, the U.S. Census Bureau announced that it would deliver redistricting data by Sept. 30, pushing back its original deadline of March 31.

Public reaction played a role in the last redistricting, which began in 2012 and ended in 2013. The process ignited debate when the plan called for residents in Miami's Upper East Side neighborhood, then in District 2, to be moved to District 5, which includes Liberty City, Little Haiti, Wynwood and Overtown. People living in Shorecrest spoke out against the shift in multiple public meetings. Commissioners approved the new district map in 2013 after several delays.

Herald staff writer Samantha J. Gross contributed to this report.

This story was originally published February 26, 2021 5:58 PM.

8/13/21 Turner Article

Jim Turner, *Don't Cubbyhole Ken Russell as the White Man in the Race*, MIA. TIMES (June 22, 2021, updated Aug. 13, 2021), https://www.miamitimesonline.com/article_67457ba2-d36f-11eb-9e02-ff42b1ba1864.html

The Miami Times

Don’t cubbyhole Ken Russell as the white man in the race

Jim Turner - News Service of Florida

Jun 22, 2021 - Updated Aug 13, 2021

Miami City Commissioner Ken Russell has hit the campaign trail in his quest to unseat Marco Rubio and become Florida's next U.S. senator.

Russell is taking in Florida counties, a few at a time, working to build his name recognition and promoting the need for clean water, improved wages and affordable housing.

A Democrat, Russell hopes to unseat Sen. Marco Rubio, R-Fla., in 2022. First, Russell will have to win a Democratic primary against central Florida Congresswoman Val Demings.

A Martin County High School graduate who earned a degree at the University of North Carolina, Russell toured the world as a yo-yo champ, following in his parents’ footsteps. While the family retains the brand in Stuart as Russell Promotions, the Coconut Grove resident went his own path, building a watersports gear company before running for office in 2015. He briefly ran for Congress in 2016.

Below are Russell's responses to an interview with the News Service of Florida:

Q: You’ve been in local elected office for about six years. You’ve looked at the House. Why is the U.S. Senate the next step? What do you believe you can bring to the Senate that Val Demings can’t or Marco Rubio isn’t delivering?

RUSSELL: Well, I don't look at politics as what steps do we need to take to further our career. It's really about what problems we need to solve. And that's how I got into this. I was just a surfboard salesman working in the ocean, worried about contamination, got in a fight with a city about contaminated parks and found a way to solve that. And that's what I've been doing for the last six years at the City of Miami, solving hard issues, whether it's environmental, social justice, government transparency, etcetera. The biggest problem we have right now, the existential issue in our democracy lies in the Senate, and it lies square at the feet of Marco Rubio. … I mean, what I represent is the outsider's view. What most Floridians are thinking about and talking about, that's what I live every day, because I'm not in the political bubble and conversation of this food fight. I'm recognizing what people are really trying to see the Senate accomplish.

Q: Demings has a couple of years of national exposure, boosted by serving as an

impeachment manager, which affords her ties to the party faithful and their cash. You said you won't go negative in the primary. How do you expect to get your name out?

RUSSELL: I will be walking, driving, flying, swimming, whatever it takes to learn about the issues every county is facing. One of the biggest things is water quality. It means something different in every corner of the state. But it's such a dire issue for us that nobody's really addressing well.

Q: You took exception to the Miami Herald defining you as "Anglo." How important is your Japanese heritage, and what role do you see that playing in the contest?

RUSSELL: Sure, with a name like Ken Russell, my Scotch-Irish background is what seems most predominant. But my first name, Ken, is not. It's actually Japanese. It means health. My mother is 100 percent Japanese, and she came to the United States in the 1960s. That's a big part of my identity. I went to university in Japan. I've met the Japanese prime minister. I've done business over there. And it was very important to me to represent that, my heritage, my culture, as I entered politics. But what I most didn't want to see was the press begin to create a dichotomy of race, where they're pitting the Anglo candidate versus the Black candidate versus the Hispanic candidate. So, it was not so much to make sure everyone knows that I'm Asian American, but to make sure they're not cubbyholing me incorrectly and starting this narrative that doesn't serve anyone.

Q: How has traveling the world as a yo-yo champ, and growing up in a famous yo-yo family, shaped your outlook toward politics?

RUSSELL: Sure, everything you need to know in politics you can learn in the world of yo-yos, right? I was so lucky to have this great job where I traveled to over 50 countries, learned multiple languages, worked with kids and sold millions of yo-yos. Most importantly, from that I was a small business owner, really trying to see what so many Americans are going through right now, in trying to come out of this pandemic and get their businesses back on their feet. I've been through that. And having an international experience also speaks to what I'd like to see in the Senate, a better dialogue on international policy that's really results-oriented. So, I learned a lot in those formative years when I was slinging yo-yos. But who knows how that will come in handy as we move forward.

Q: And finally, while the signs so far indicate the online creator isn't as clever as the one behind Congressman Devin Nunes' cow, you already have a parody Twitter account following you. Florida is going after social media companies. What are your thoughts on such forms of social media political discourse?

RUSSELL: The dialogue of the creative social media crowd, it must be encouraged. I mean, that's their version of holding truth to power, you know, presenting truth to power, holding power to account. Whether through satire or parody, I welcome that. It's a great conversation to have.

3/4/22 Ceballos Article

Joshua Ceballos, *Joe Carollo: "So What?" If Redistricting Puts His Coconut Grove Home in District 3*, MIA. NEW TIMES (Mar. 4, 2022), https://www.miaminewtimes.com/news/new-miami-redistricting-proposal-moves-joe-carollos-coconut-grove-house-into-his-district-14018218

Miami New Times

Joe Carollo: “So What?” If Redistricting Puts His Coconut Grove Home in District 3

JOSHUA CEBALLOS | MARCH 4, 2022 | 1:02PM

As Coconut Grove residents fight what has been called a "blatantly racist" redistricting proposal that would split the close-knit neighborhood into three Miami City Commission districts, there's one curiously-shaped carveout that has some residents raising their eyebrows: The chunk on the Grove's northern end that would be subsumed into District 3, which is represented by Miami Commissioner Joe Carollo, just so happens to include a $2 million home on Morris Lane owned by none other than...Joe Carollo.

"I just find it extremely coincidental," longtime Coconut Grove resident Debbie Dolson, who opposes the proposed redistricting, tells *New Times*.

"I think it's completely inappropriate," says Ana Gonzalez, a resident of Shenandoah in District 3. "He just wants it so he can live there. It's a really big coincidence."

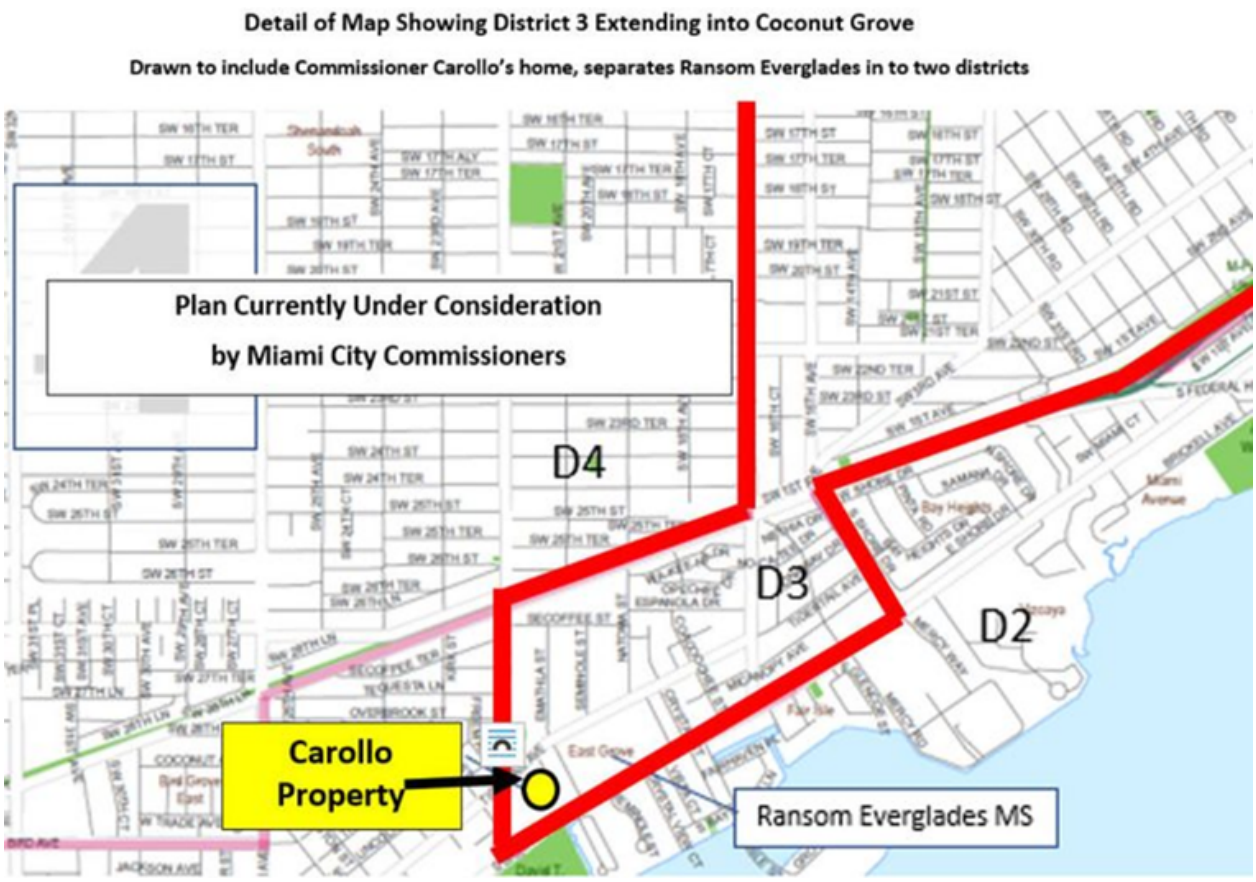
Why, you ask, would Carollo own a $2 million house in Coconut Grove that he doesn't live in?

Good question. In 2001, Carollo purchased the six-bedroom, five-bathroom property on a shady cul-de-sac in northeast Coconut Grove. The house, along with all of Coconut Grove, currently forms part of the skinny Miami Commission District 2, which meanders up the coast and includes the high-density (and more progressive) neighborhoods of Brickell, downtown Miami, and Edgewater.

But in the November 2017 election, Carollo, who arrived in Miami on a flight from Cuba in 1961, ran for commissioner in District 3 — a mostly conservative and Cuban district that includes Little Havana and West Brickell. In order to comply with residency requirements, he rented an apartment in West Brickell in 2016, and has lived in District 3 ever since.

Now the district maps are being redrawn in response to the 2020 U.S. Census results, which revealed uneven growth in District 2. In order to make each of the city's five commission districts represents an equitable population, the city hired attorney and lobbyist Miguel De Grandy to redraw the district maps and siphon roughly 28,000 voters out of District 2.

The process is meant to keep communities intact and protect minority voting blocs, but Coconut Grove residents say the proposal that was approved at a special city commission meeting last Friday will not only disenfranchise Black voters in the West Grove, but doesn't make a whole lot of sense — especially the redrawn portion that cozily wraps around Carollo's house and would split Ransom Everglades School's middle and high school into two separate districts.



A proposed Miami City Commission redistricting map moves Ransom Everglades middle school and Joe Carollo's house out into District 3. **Courtesy of Debbie Dolson**

Ahead of the March 11 special commission meeting, where the redistricting map is expected to get final approval, individual commissioners held meetings in their districts to answer questions and address concerns about the proposed changes. But by the time Carollo arrived 40 minutes late to his own town hall at the Jose Marti Park recreation center on Wednesday evening, three residents had given up and already left.

"I have a property there, so what?" Carollo told *New Times* at Wednesday's meeting. "I think you need to go to a dictionary and find out what 'conflict of interest' is. There is no conflict of interest here anywhere."

Carollo explained at the meeting that the appendage that includes his Morris Lane home was added to District 3 because Commissioner Ken Russell, who represents District 2, requested to keep Bay Heights in his district.

Russell tells *New Times* that he did not intend to trade Bay Heights for North Grove but wants to keep the entirety of Coconut Grove together in one commission district. Russell has proposed an alternative district map, which would keep intact the Grove's natural boundaries at U.S. 1 and Miami Avenue, and move portions of higher-density areas, including the Golden Pines area west of U.S. 1 and north of SW 27th Avenue, to other districts.

Carollo spent a considerable portion of the meeting sparring with some constituents, including Shenandoah resident Ana Gonzalez, whom he claimed he did not represent because she didn't vote for him.

"You didn't vote for me, lady. There's no way you voted for me. You're not my voter," Carollo told her amid a heated exchange after Gonzalez suggested U.S. 1 as a "hard boundary" and asked why parts of West Brickell couldn't move to District 3 instead.

"Little Havana can be split, Shenandoah can be split, Silver Bluff can be split, Flagami can be split, the northeast can be split, and even downtown is split, but the Grove is 'sacred,'" Carollo retorted.

At the meeting, a handful of residents from Districts 2 and 3 asked whether the map could be redrawn to preserve all neighborhoods and keep them within the same districts — not just Coconut Grove but Flagami and Shenandoah, which were split into different districts in previous redistricting processes.

When communities are split into separate districts, residents must interact with different commissioners to advocate for neighborhood projects. This is further complicated by Florida's Sunshine Law, which prohibits elected members of the same official body from gathering at the same time outside of scheduled public meetings.

Miguel De Grandy, the city's redistricting consultant, said he could not redraw the map to keep existing neighborhoods together because he was instructed to keep existing districts largely the same to preserve their demographic identity.

Carollo hasn't lived in the Grove since September 16, 2016, when he moved to West Brickell to qualify to run for District 3 commissioner. The Miami City Charter requires a candidate to live within the district they will represent for a full year prior to registering for the race. When Carollo ran in District 3 in 2017, the one-time Miami mayor said he'd moved out of his Grove home and lived in the West Brickell apartment for 366 days — squeaking through the September 17, 2017, deadline by a mere 24 hours.

His opponent in District 3, Alfonso "Alfie" Leon, begged to differ.

On November 20, 2017, Leon, whom Carollo had defeated in a runoff, sued his foe in Miami-Dade circuit court, alleging that Carollo had not in fact lived in District 3 for a full year and a day but was still living in the Morris Lane home in Coconut Grove months after claiming to have moved. (A copy of the complaint is embedded at the bottom of this story.)

"By the time the election was happening, Carollo was living in that [West Brickell] apartment. But based on everything we found, he didn't start living at that apartment until about April 2017, and he was supposed to have been living there since September of 2016," Leon's attorney, Juan Carlos Planas, tells *New Times*.

In court, Planas presented cellphone records showing that Carollo's phone was pinged near his

Coconut Grove house and that the electricity bill remained high there until around April 2017, when the cellphone records started pinging more frequently in West Brickell and the utility bills went up at that residence.

A judge ruled in Carollo's favor and said the alleged charter violation wasn't sufficient to challenge Carollo's eligibility after he'd already been elected.

"If we would've been sued before the election, we would've proven he didn't make the year [deadline] and taken him off the ballot," Planas contends to this day.

Though Carollo still owns the property on Morris Lane, he has moved from the West Brickell apartment and is now renting a home in Little Havana. Because he no longer resides on the Morris Lane property, he cannot claim a state homestead exemption on it. In a recent post, local blogger Elaine de Valle of Political Cortadito pointed out that the current round of redistricting might prove beneficial to Carollo, given that a federal appellate court ruled last month that William "Bill" Fuller and Martin A. Pinilla could sue the commissioner in his personal capacity for $10 million for alleged harassment of their businesses in after they supported Leon in the 2017 commission race.

If Carollo were to move back into his Coconut Grove home and apply for a homestead exemption, not only would his property taxes there go way down, but the court wouldn't be able to seize the property as an asset if he lost the case to Fuller and Pinilla.

Fuller tells *New Times* he's aware of the redistricting map and that he and his legal team are reviewing it.

"What I can tell you is that we have been provided a lot of information from people in [Carollo's] inner circle and we're examining all available information," says Fuller, who declined to comment further.

12/15/22 Ceballos Article

Joshua Ceballos, *City of Miami Sued for 'Racial Gerrymandering' in Redistricting Map*, WLRN (Dec. 15, 2022), https://www.wlrn.org/politics/2022-12-15/city-of-miami-sued-for-racial-gerrymandering-in-redistricting-map

City of Miami sued for ‘racial gerrymandering’ in redistricting map

WLRN 91.3 FM | By Joshua Ceballos
Published December 15, 2022 at 1:19 PM EST

Updated at 4:55 p.m.

When Miami redrew its district maps early this year, many residents criticized the city for carving up neighborhoods, including ones populated by minorities.

Now the city is facing a legal challenge to its redistricting process, and an allegation of furthering racial segregation through its mapmaking, WLRN can reveal.

On Thursday, the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) of Florida sued the City of Miami in federal court claiming the city violated the Equal Protection Clause of the 14th Amendment, which guarantees citizenship, just treatment and voting protection for Black people and minorities.

The ACLU of Florida and their plaintiffs – four residents and several voting rights organizations including the South Dade and Miami-Dade branches of the NAACP – contend that the city's redistricting map is an unconstitutional product of “racial gerrymandering” for packing racial and ethnic groups into specific districts, thus diluting those groups’ voting power in other parts of Miami.

"When governments use race to pack as many individuals of a certain racial group into certain districts or to split up communities along racial lines, and that's not justified by advancing fair representation – that is racial gerrymandering. That's what we've seen in Miami," said Nicholas Warren, staff attorney for the ACLU of Florida.

"We look forward to addressing the allegations in court," City Attorney Victoria Méndez told WLRN through a spokesperson.

The city re-charted the map of its five commission districts this spring after the 2020 U.S. Census revealed Miami jumped in population, with much of that growth centered in District 2, which includes downtown, Brickell, and much of the city’s coastline. Because of that uneven growth, Miami had to redraw its commission borders to balance out the district populations.

City leaders hired attorney and lobbyist Miguel De Grandy as a consultant on the map-making process, and sought to distribute about 28,000 voters into other districts in part by carving pieces

of District 2 – including two sections of Coconut Grove - and giving them to other commissioners.

According to Census demographic data the city used during redistricting, District 5, which includes Little Haiti and Overtown, has the majority proportion of Black voters in Miami. Districts 1, 3, and 4 are all majority Hispanic districts, while District 2 has the highest percentage of white non-Hispanic voters.

During the redistricting process, the commission's purported goal was to maintain the existing racial balance of the districts. But the ACLU argues that, in effect, the commission actually packed districts with specific racial groups in an act akin to segregation.

"[Miami's racial gerrymander] is the product of a calculated scheme in which communities and neighborhoods were split along racial lines for the predominant purpose of maintaining racially segregated districts," reads the court complaint, provided to WLRN.

De Grandy defended the redistricting, telling WLRN that the "main driver" for the new maps was a "directive to maintain the core of existing districts."

"The districts in the adopted plan are relatively compact and join politically cohesive communities in a city where significant voting polarization exists between the different protected classes under the Voting Rights Act," he added. "Race and ethnicity were only considered to the extent necessary to comply with the Voting Rights act."

The complaint alleges that the city's Cuban-American commissioners — Alex Diaz de la Portilla of District 1, Joe Carollo of District 3 and Manolo Reyes of District 4 — jockeyed for swaths of land from across the city of Miami that had greater percentages of Hispanic voters to place in their majority-Hispanic districts.

Meanwhile, the suit alleges, they also corralled Black Miami voters into District 5.
By doing so, the plaintiffs allege the commission essentially picked its voters for the next election and curtailed the influence of minority voters in certain districts.

"The packing of Black voters into one district, District 5, was done with the result of minimizing Black voters' influence in surrounding districts," Warren told WLRN.

"A similar dynamic happened with the three supermajority Hispanic districts, where again the commission tried to pack as many Hispanics residents into those districts as they possibly could, which diminishes Hispanic influence [in District 2 and District 5] as well."

Residents criticized the redistricting

Many residents of Miami's Coconut Grove neighborhood — which went from being solely in District 2 to now being split between three commissioners — criticized the redistricting from the get-go.

Jihad S. Rashid, a Black longtime-resident of Coconut Grove, told commissioners at a Feb. 25 commission meeting not to “mess with” the neighborhood and diminish the Black vote in the neighborhood’s historically-Bahamian Village West.

"This is no different than if it was gerrymandering based on race, because culturally, Coconut Grove is one," Rashid said during the public comment period at the commission meeting.

Outgoing Commissioner Ken Russell, who represents District 2, told *Miami New Times* in February that he was against splitting Coconut Grove because the neighborhood did not have the population growth to justify any cuts.

"If it can be accomplished in other ways, it should. Once you break up this community into three different districts, you've now fractured their ability to go to a common champion," Russell said at the time.

Now that the districts map has landed in federal court, if a judge agrees with the plaintiffs that Miami is guilty of racial gerrymandering and the current map is unconstitutional, the city will have to go back to the drawing board and draft a legally-compliant map before next year’s commission elections in November.

The ACLU and NAACP sued another Florida city earlier this year over their redistricting map, and a federal judge has already agreed with their allegations of racial gerrymandering.

A judge ordered the City of Jacksonville in October to redraw district lines after plaintiffs sued the city arguing they packed Black voters into four city council districts to weaken their power in the remaining three.

12/29/22 Flechas Article

Joey Flechas, *Miami Commissioner Resigns a Few Days Early, Leaving District 2 Seat Open in New Year*, MIA. HERALD (Dec. 29, 2022), https://www.miamiherald.com/article270560797.html

Miami Herald

Miami commissioner resigns a few days early, leaving District 2 seat open in New Year

BY JOEY FLECHAS

UPDATED DECEMBER 29, 2022 5:43 PM

Miami Commissioner Ken Russell resigned his District 2 seat Thursday afternoon, leaving City Hall a few days before he had originally planned under a state law that requires elected officials to step down when they run for another office.

Russell, 49, unsuccessfully ran for Congress earlier in the year, forcing him to leave office before completing his second four-year term on the City Commission after being reelected in 2019. His term was set to end in November 2023. He made his resignation effective Jan. 3, the day new members of Congress are sworn in. On Thursday, he submitted a new letter making his resignation effective at 5 p.m.

“My experience as a Miami City Commissioner has been a rich and rewarding one,” Russell wrote. “It has been the highest honor to serve and lead the citizens of this great city, and I will be forever grateful to my constituents, colleagues and supporters for allowing me the privilege to do so.”

The resignation leaves a vacancy on the commission for the seat representing District 2, which includes most of Miami’s coastal neighborhoods from Coconut Grove north through Brickell, downtown, Edgewater and Morningside. Under Miami’s city charter, the remaining four commissioners have 10 days to decide if they want to appoint someone to complete Russell’s term or call a special election.

Commissioners are expected to meet before Jan. 8 to make a decision. If they cannot make a decision, according to the charter, a special election must be held.

A special election could be likely. Commissioner Joe Carollo recently told Miami Herald news partner WLRN that a special election would be too costly for someone who would serve little more than 10 months. City officials estimate a special election, which could be held in late February or early March, would cost around $330,000.

But two other commissioners are thinking differently.

“I am undecided, but I’m leaning toward letting the people decide,” Commissioner Manolo Reyes told the Miami Herald on Thursday.

Commission Chairwoman Christine King said her thinking has not changed since 2020, when the the District 5 seat was vacated by Keon Hardemon after he won election to the Miami-Dade County Commission. The commission asked for applicants and asked them if they would run in 2021 for the same seat, because a majority of commissioners wanted a caretaker who would pledge to stay out of the race. King refused to make that commitment and advocated for a special election.

"My position is I do not feel like it is my place to determine who is best to serve the residents of District 2," King said. "They should be allowed to determine who their representative is. That has been my position from when it was me, and it hasn't changed."

In that case, the commission appointed Jeffrey Watson to fill out the remainder of Hardemon's term after he pledged not to run. A year later, he broke his promise and campaigned against King unsuccessfully.

Reyes echoed King's comments about a special election, saying "democracy has no price."

ROCKY EXIT

Russell's departure is marked by a contentious ending to the Nov. 17 commission meeting. There was supposed to be one more meeting in December, which would've been Russell's final time on the dais and a chance for him to advocate for multiple zoning items related to affordable housing projects in Coconut Grove. In December, the commission could have approved zoning changes and funding.

Commissioner Alex Díaz de la Portilla moved to cancel the December meeting, and Carollo supported it. Rankled and predicting he would be outvoted, Russell declared he would resign that night and stormed out of the meeting.

Eventually commissioners voted 3-1 to cancel the last meeting of the year, with Reyes the lone no vote. Russell tried to call a special meeting before Thanksgiving to undo the vote and take up only his initiatives, but only Reyes would agree to meet.

"The deferral was a petty and unnecessary political move that undermined Little Bahamas of Coconut Grove," Russell recently told the Herald. "Too many important issues for the community were pushed to a later date when I would not be around to support them. We will see if the commission honors their word to take these items up in January and do what is right for the community."

On Thursday, Russell said he was able to steer $47,800 in grants to a number of Grove organizations to help them with local projects. About $638,000 in local and federal funding for groups in Little Bahamas remains on the agenda for the commission's first regular meeting of 2023, on Jan. 12.

WHAT'S NEXT FOR KEN RUSSELL?

Russell, who owns a wholesale watersports equipment company, was recently hired by London-based consultancy firm Longevity Partners, which advises governments and private real estate interests on environmental sustainability issues.

His early resignation allows him to return to lobby city officials earlier than if he had left office in January. On New Year's Day, a new state law takes effect prohibiting former elected officials from lobbying their former governments for six years. Because he resigned before the end of the year, Russell could come back to City Hall to lobby in two years.

The new law also prevents current elected officials from lobbying other government agencies. Russell's early resignation also prevents any potential issues with this law, though governments are largely dormant during the holiday season.

Russell said the lobbying laws did not factor into his decision to leave office early.

This story was originally published December 29, 2022 5:27 PM.

1/9/23 Flechas Article

Joey Flechas, *Voters in Miami's District 2 Will Choose Their Next Commissioner in Special Election*, MIA. HERALD (Jan. 8, 2023, updated Jan. 9, 2023), https://www.miamiherald.com/article270923747.html

Miami Herald

Voters in Miami's District 2 will choose their next commissioner in special election

BY JOEY FLECHAS

UPDATED JANUARY 09, 2023 3:08 PM

Voters in Miami's waterfront neighborhoods will choose their next representative in a special election next month.

In a rare Sunday afternoon meeting, city commissioners unanimously voted to hold an election Feb. 27 to fill the District 2 seat that was recently vacated by former commissioner Ken Russell. District 2 extends from Coconut Grove through Brickell, downtown, Edgewater and Morningside.

The decision delivered some neighborhood advocates a major win, allowing them to choose the interim commissioner through a vote after a short campaign season that will begin this week. Commission Chairwoman Christine King and Commissioner Manolo Reyes notched victories, asserting their shared position that an election was the most democratic way to find Russell's successor.

Following Russell's Dec. 29 resignation, the commission had 10 days to appoint a replacement to serve out the remainder of his term, which expires in November. Their deadline was 5 p.m. Sunday.

A daylong hearing on Saturday, which included comments from 18 people who wanted to be appointed to the seat, yielded no decision. They cast ballots multiple times. King and Reyes steadfastly supported holding an election. Through 10 rounds of voting, they chose no one.

"I do believe, as I have said, that the people should decide who their representative is," King said Sunday.

Commissioners Joe Carollo and Alex Díaz de la Portilla voted to appoint candidates, with former Miami-Dade judge Martin Zilber being Díaz de la Portilla's consistent pick. They argued that a special election would be costly, and it would not truly be democratic because the election would draw such a small turnout, and the highest vote-getter would win — no runoff is required in such a race.

On Sunday, commissioners picked up where they left off. With one hour left, they had voted 10 times on an appointment with no winner, a repetitive process that had people in the audience rolling their eyes. An initial vote to call an election failed.

When it became clear there was still no consensus, Díaz de la Portilla tried to argue that the commission shouldn't formally call for an election until a regularly scheduled meeting Thursday. Carollo jumped in to say that even though he strongly objected to an election, there was no sense in putting off the inevitable and shrinking the timeline for candidates to mount campaigns and raise money.

"If all that we're going to do is prolong this, I don't think this is the right way to go," he added.

Díaz de la Portilla promptly changed his vote after Carollo's statements, making the vote for an election unanimous. In the end, Reyes and King never switched their positions.

The qualifying period for the election will begin Monday and run through 6 p.m. Friday. People who meet the qualifications to run for District 2 commissioner will have until then to file paperwork with Miami's city clerk to run for the Feb. 27 election. The commission is estimated to cost the city about $330,000.

At one point, Díaz de la Portilla argued that an election would be undemocratic.

"The argument that a special election works is not a good argument," he said, saying the turnout would be low. "I don't buy it. And I don't think anybody here should buy it."

Speaking next, Reyes pointed out that in November 2020, when there was a vacancy to fill the District 5 seat, Díaz de la Portilla argued "passionately" for a special election. At that time, Reyes was pushing for a "caretaker" commissioner to be appointed, someone who would promise not to run.

The commissioner they appointed then, Jeffrey Watson, broke a pledge to stay out of the 2021 District 5 election, which he eventually lost. Reyes has said in recent days that he wasn't going to make the same mistake again.

"I should've supported your plea for a special election at that time. What made you change? I don't know," Reyes told Díaz de la Portilla on Sunday. "But at that time, you were very passionate, very passionate about a special election."

This story was originally published January 8, 2023 5:55 PM.

First Russell Resignation Letter

Letter from Ken Russell to City Clerk, June 3, 2022

City of Miami, Florida

KEN RUSSELL
COMMISSIONER - DISTRICT 2

CITY HALL
3500 PAN AMERICAN DRIVE
MIAMI, FLORIDA 33133
(305) 250-5333

June 3, 2022

City Clerk Todd B. Hannon
Office of the City Clerk
3500 Pan American Drive
Miami, FL 33133

Dear Mr. Hannon,

My experience as a Miami City Commissioner has been a rich and rewarding one. It has been the highest honor to serve and lead the citizens of this great City and I will be forever grateful to my constituents, colleagues, and supporters for allowing me the privilege to do so.

This correspondence shall serve as my irrevocable letter of resignation in accordance with Section 99.012, Florida Statutes. This resignation is effective no later than the earlier of the date I would take office, if elected; or the date my successor is required to take office.

It has truly been a pleasure to serve the residents of the City of Miami. I am deeply proud of the work we have done together to advance our City and all its people.

Sincerely,

Ken Russell
Miami City Commissioner, District 2

CC: Governor Ron DeSantis
Florida Department of State

RECEIVED
2022 JUN -3 PM 4:03
OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK
CITY OF MIAMI

Second Russell Resignation Letter

Letter from Ken Russell to City Clerk, Dec. 29, 2022

City of Miami, Florida

KEN RUSSELL
COMMISSIONER - DISTRICT 2

CITY HALL
3500 PAN AMERICAN DRIVE
MIAMI, FLORIDA 33133
(305) 250-5333

December 29, 2022

City Clerk Todd B. Hannon
Office of the City Clerk
3500 Pan American Drive
Miami, FL 33133

Dear Mr. Hannon,

This correspondence shall serve as my letter of resignation from the District 2 Miami City Commission seat, effective December 29, 2022, at 5:00 P.M.

My experience as a Miami City Commissioner has been a rich and rewarding one. It has been the highest honor to serve and lead the citizens of this great city and I will be forever grateful to my constituents, colleagues, and supporters for allowing me the privilege to do so.

It has truly been a pleasure to serve the residents of the City of Miami. I am deeply proud of the work we have done together to advance our city and all its people.

Sincerely,

Ken Russell
Miami City Commissioner, District 2

RECEIVED
2022 DEC 29 PM 2:54
OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK
CITY OF MIAMI

First ACLU-FL Letter

Letter from ACLU of Florida to City Commission,
***Re: Legal Requirements in City Commission Redistricting and West Coconut Grove Concerns*,**
Feb. 25, 2022

February 25, 2022

Miami City Commission
3500 Pan American Drive
Miami, FL 33133

Copies to: Mayor Francis X. Suarez, City Clerk Todd B. Hanson, City Attorney Victoria Méndez, Miguel A. De Grandy, Stephen M. Cody

Via email

Re: Legal Requirements in City Commission Redistricting and West Coconut Grove Concerns

ACLU
AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION FOUNDATION
Florida

4343 West Flagler Street
Suite 400
Miami, FL 33134
www.aclufl.org

Nicholas Warren
Staff Attorney

nwarren@aclufl.org
(786) 363-1769

Abdelilah Skhir
Policy Strategist

askhir@aclufl.org
(786) 363-1660

Dear City Commissioners,

We write to you regarding several aspects of the City Commission's ongoing redistricting process which have concerned us. We hope that we can clarify the City's obligations and opportunities with respect to these issues.

Firstly, as you know, the City is bound to comply with two critical legal requirements: Commission districts must comply with Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act, 52 U.S.C. § 10301, which protects racial and language minorities' opportunity to participate in the political process and elect candidates of their choice. The City must also respect the U.S. Constitution's prohibition on racial gerrymandering. As part of that mandate, the Commission is barred from adopting arbitrary numerical demographic targets when fashioning districts.

It has come to our attention that at previous meetings, Commissioners have discussed a target of 50% Black total population or voting-age population (VAP) for District 5. Such a numerical target, divorced from any actual analysis of what share of the population or electorate may be necessary to afford Black voters an opportunity to elect preferred candidates, raises equal protection concerns. Furthermore, overconcentrating Black voters in District 5 above and beyond what is necessary to afford that opportunity to elect preferred candidates may constitute unlawful "packing."

In fact, the total population or voting-age population figures the Commission relies on may not relate to the actual opportunity Black voters may have to elect preferred candidates in Commission elections. Voter registration and actual turnout data for current and proposed District 5 reveal that Black voters make up a substantially *higher* share of registered voters and actual voters than the Census figures indicate. For example: Black voters make up about:

- **57.6%** of registered voters in the existing District 5;
- **55.8%** of actual voters at the last state general election; and
- **62.0%** of actual voters at the most recent state primary election.

- **55.5%** of registered voters in the most recent proposed District 5;
- **53.2%** of actual voters at the last state general election; and
- **61.3%** of actual voters at the most recent state primary election.

In comparison, existing District 5 is about **52.9%** Black by Census voting-age population, and the most recent proposed District 5 would be about **49.8%** Black VAP. We urge you to take the full breadth of available information and data into account when crafting districts, rather than looking merely at the surface-level Census population totals.

ACLU
AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION FOUNDATION
Florida

Secondly, Commission districts must be substantially equal in population, generally plus or minus five percent from the ideal district size. This constitutional requirement allows some discretion for the Commission to balance other competing criteria, such as keeping neighborhoods together and maintaining the cores of existing districts.

We have noticed some discrepancies in the population figures presented to you at previous meetings. For example, Mr. De Grandy's presentation on November 18, 2021 indicated first that the Census counted 442,241 people living in Miami (the correct total), but a later slide presented the populations of the existing five districts, which added up to just 441,890. This initial error was repeated in mathematical calculations throughout the presentation, giving an incorrect picture of the population equality—and inequality—of the five districts.

Moreover, proposed redistricting plans presented by Mr. De Grandy at previous meetings have included precincts that are outside the City of Miami. In particular, several areas in the City of Coral Gables have been included in drafts for District 2. Needless to say, including non-Miami populations in the City Commission's proposed districts gives an inaccurate picture of the population equality of the proposals under consideration. The Commission must take care that it uses the accurate and official Census figures, and does not include population outside the City.

Finally, we stand in solidarity with the residents of the West Grove neighborhood, who have expressed their concerns about being moved out of District 2. We note that fixing the first two issues we discuss gives the City an opportunity to accommodate West Grove residents' concerns. Accommodating these concerns would be consistent with the Commission's stated goals of maintaining the core constituencies of existing districts, maintaining traditional communities, and keeping neighborhoods whole. While existing District 2 must shed population to achieve substantial equality, it can do so from its northern

end and from the west side of US 1, permitting the West Grove neighborhood to remain together in District 2.

If we can share any other information that would be helpful, please don't hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,

ACLU
AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION FOUNDATION
Florida

Nicholas Warren
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(786) 363-1769
nwarren@aclufl.org

Abdelilah Skhir
Policy Strategist
(786) 363-1660
askhir@aclufl.org

Second ACLU-FL Letter

Letter from ACLU of Florida to Mayor Suarez,
***Re: City of Miami Redistricting*,**
Mar. 31, 2022

March 31, 2022

Mayor Francis X. Suarez
Miami City Hall
3500 Pan American Drive
Miami, FL 33133

Copies to: City Commissioners, City Clerk Todd B. Hanson, City Attorney Victoria Méndez, Miguel A. De Grandy, Stephen M. Cody

Via email

Re: City of Miami Redistricting

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Abdelilah Skhir
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(786) 363-1660

Dear Mayor Suarez,

Last week, the City Commission passed a new redistricting map that raises grave concerns. Public opposition to the map has been sustained and robust. We urge you to listen to the voices of Miamians and veto this map to uphold the principles of fair representation, equality, and good governance that we all value.

There are many reasons to reject this map—its dissection of neighborhoods, its emphasis on advancing incumbents' personal and political advantage to the exclusion of the public good, its lack of respect for communities of interest, the failure to make the final amended map publicly available, etc. But we wish to highlight just one major reason, which we also raised with the City Commission a month ago.

We are concerned that the Commission has adopted an arbitrary numerical demographic target for District 5. Commissioners and their consultants repeatedly made clear in meetings that they set a quota of 50% Black voting-age population (BVAP) for this district. It is also clear that the City has conducted no functional analysis to determine what share of the population or electorate is necessary for District 5 to usually allow Black voters the opportunity to elect candidates of their choice.

Such an express racial target, divorced from such a functional analysis to determine what is necessary to achieve compliance with the Voting Rights Act, raises equal protection concerns.[1] Furthermore, over-concentrating Black voters in District 5 above and beyond what is necessary to afford that opportunity to elect preferred candidates may constitute unlawful "packing."

[1] *See, e.g.*, *Cooper v. Harris*, 137 S. Ct. 1455 (2017); *Bethune-Hill v. Virginia State Board of Elections*; 137 S. Ct. 788 (2017).

As we shared in our earlier letter, voter registration and actual turnout data for current and proposed District 5 reveal that Black voters make up a substantially *higher* share of registered voters and actual voters than the Census figures indicate. While the existing District 5 has a BVAP of **52.9%**, Black voters make up about:

- **57.6%** of registered voters;
- **55.8%** of actual voters at the most recent state general election; and
- **62.0%** of actual voters at the most recent state primary election.

The newly proposed District 5 has a BVAP of 50.3%—just over the Commission's 50% target—but Black voters make up about:

- **56.2%** of registered voters;
- **53.8%** of actual votes at the most recent state general election;
- **60.2%** of actual voters at the 2018 state general election; and
- **61.9%** of actual voters at the most recent state primary election.

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Florida

Furthermore, we have analyzed the newly proposed District 5 to estimate how Black-preferred candidates have fared in recent probative elections.[2] We estimate that these Black-preferred candidates would have garnered the following share of the vote inside the new District 5:

Election	Office	Black-Preferred Candidate	Vote Share	Non-Black Preferred Candidate	Vote Share
2020 General	President	Biden	83.3%	Trump	15.7%
2020 General	County Mayor	Levine Cava	82.2%	Bovo	17.8%
2020 Primary	Circuit Judge Grp. 55	Adebayo	59.4%	Perkins	40.6%
2018 General	Governor	Gillum	90.9%	DeSantis	8.3%
2018 General	Circuit Judge Grp. 14	Gordon	76.2%	del Rio	23.8%

All five Black-preferred candidates enjoyed robust—often overwhelming—majorities within the proposed District 5, even with its bare-majority BVAP.[3] This analysis suggests that Black voters can maintain an ability to elect candidates of choice even if the BVAP were to drop below 50%.

[2] While there have been no recent competitive municipal elections, either in District 5 or for citywide office, we analyzed five competitive races that together provide a probative cross-section of different types of races, including nonpartisan local elections.

We determined the Black-preferred candidate by conducting an ecological inference (EI) analysis within the City of Miami, using precinct election results and racial demographic data from the Supervisor of Elections, ALARM Project, Voting and Election Science Team (VEST), and Census Bureau.

[3] Notably, even in races where Black-preferred candidates lost citywide or won narrowly citywide (the two judicial races), those Black-preferred candidates won comfortably in proposed District 5.

We urge you and the Commission to take the full breadth of available information and data into account when reviewing these districts, rather than looking merely at the surface-level Census population totals. Those Census figures do not tell the full picture and are inadequate to gauge compliance with the Voting Rights Act.

In sum, this redistricting proposal is bad for Miamians and raises grave issues of fairness and equity. Your veto of this map would send a message that the people's right to fair representation should never be up for debate. We urge you to return this map to the Commission, which can then go back to the drawing board and craft an equitable plan that values the voices and representation of all Miami residents.

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Sincerely,

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Email from Supervisor of Elections' Office

Email from Assistant County Attorney Michael B. Valdes,
2023 City of Miami Municipal Election –
***Relevant Deadlines and Impact for Miami-Dade SOE*,**
Jan. 30, 2023

2023 City of Miami Municipal Election - Relevant Deadlines and Impact for Miami-Dade SOE

Valdes, Michael B. (CAO) <Michael.Valdes@miamidade.gov>

Mon 1/30/23 2:20 PM

To: andy.bardos@gray-robinson.com <andy.bardos@gray-robinson.com>;Abdelilah Skhir <ASkhir@aclufl.org>;Nicholas Warren <NWarren@aclufl.org>
Cc: Rosenthal, Oren (CAO) <Oren.Rosenthal@miamidade.gov>

Counsel,

Due to the ongoing litigation in the case of *Grace, et al. v. City of Miami*, Case No. 22-cv-24066 (S.D. Fla.), the Miami-Dade County Elections Department has been asked what impact a potential order redrawing the Commission Districts in the City of Miami would have on the department's ongoing elections activities and its preparation for the November 2023 City of Miami municipal election. As counsel for the Elections Department (along with Oren Rosenthal, who is CC'ed here), we have been asked to provide both sides in the litigation with the following information:

As it relates to redrawing Miami-Dade County's election precincts, the Elections Department is currently preparing a legislative item to present to the Board of County Commissioners to accurately reflect the latest national, state, county, and local redistricting in the County's election precincts. Because redistricting has been completed, the County is currently redrawing its election precincts to conform to these various district boundary changes. This process is necessary to address many of the administrative challenges that exist in the conduct of elections. The process for approving the precincts is controlled by State law (Florida Statutes Sec. 101.001), which requires that any new precinct maps must be approved by the Board of County Commissioners. As a result, the new precincts must be created, quality tested, and reviewed internally prior to the submission of a final legislative item for consideration by the Board of County Commissioners. The Elections Department will complete its initial work in this process by the beginning of February and complete the legislative item by the end of March. While some minor changes to the initial precinct boundaries may be made between the February and the end of March, any major or wholesale changes to district boundaries made after March, will most likely have to wait until after the City of Miami's November 2023 municipal election. While the lack of fully redrawn precincts will not affect the accuracy or the reliability of the election, it may increase the administrative burdens on the Elections Department in the conduct of the elections and the costs to the City of Miami.

As it relates to the conduct of the City of Miami November 2023 municipal election, any changes in the City of Miami Commission District boundaries which would be reflected in the November 2023 election must be provided through a final, non-appealable order setting those boundaries by August 1, 2023. The August 1, 2023 City of Miami commission district boundaries, as transmitted to the elections department by the City of Miami Clerk, will be the boundaries used by the Elections Department in the conduct of the November 2023 elections. Any changes to the City of Miami commission district boundaries after that date will not be able to be reflected in the November 2023 municipal election.

I hope this information is helpful to both sides in setting the schedule for the final determination of this matter.

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Due to the unprecedented and changing situation involving COVID-19, the County Attorney's Office is currently working remotely. We will have limited access to regular mail, physical files, and other resources that we would otherwise have while working in-office. As a result, we ask that you please correspond with us by e-mail or send an electronic copy of any physical document you send to our offices to this e-mail address. We also will have limited access to certain physical and other records in response to discovery, public records requests, and other similar requests and ask for your patience and understanding in any delayed or untimely response. To the extent that we have stored data or information online and readily accessible, we will continue to provide it in a timely manner. Please also note that our fax machine has been disconnected and is no longer being used for incoming correspondence at this time. We appreciate your cooperation at this difficult time. Thank you.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA
MIAMI DIVISION

Case No. 1:22-cv-24066-KMM

GRACE, INC., *et al*.,

Plaintiffs,

v.

CITY OF MIAMI,

Defendant.
_____/

EXPERT REPORT OF DR. CAROLYN ABOTT

January 31, 2023

Introduction and Summary

The Enacted Miami City Commission Districting Plan is the byproduct of many decades of racialized Commission maps. Changes made from the 2013 enacted plan were also racially motivated, though these changes are minimal compared to the inherited racialization from previous plans.

I was asked by Plaintiff's counsel in this case to use data on voting-age population (VAP), citizen voting-age population (CVAP), and voting patterns within individual city precincts in order to determine whether and to what extent race can explain the overall shapes of the 2022 Enacted Plan districts as well as the changes between the 2013 Plan and the 2022 Plan. In particular, I will examine the Black, White, and Hispanic voting-age populations in the precincts that border all five Commission Districts and draw conclusions about the way race was used to determine the district boundaries. I will also consider alternative explanations for the boundary

changes, and show that these alternatives cannot explain the patterns I observe. Finally, Plaintiff's counsel asked me to draw a majority White-CVAP district but was unable to do so due to the geographic distribution of racial groups.

Based on my examination, I reach the conclusion that areas moved from one district to another were done so on the basis of race and that other areas could have been moved without further segregating the districts by race but were rejected by the Commission or not considered at all. I also have observed the Commission's practice of splitting precincts along racial lines. Finally, I note that there are several alternative precincts that could have been moved out of District 2 for population equality reasons that would not have enhanced the racial divisions of districts to the same extent as the Enacted Plan. Most changes to Districts 1, 3, 4 and 5 that did not involve District 2 were unnecessary and can only be understood on the basis of race.

Qualifications

I am an Assistant Professor of Political Science at Baruch College, City University of New York, where I teach courses in American Government, State and Local Politics, Political Economy, Public Policy, and Public Administration. Prior to joining the faculty at Baruch, I taught at St. John's University in Queens, New York and completed a postdoctoral fellowship at The Ohio State University. I received a Ph.D. in political science and social policy from Princeton University in 2016. Both my research and teaching focuses on various aspects of American politics and public policy, particularly at the state and local level. This work includes research on American elections, including publications in top peer-reviewed journals on local elections, minority representation, voting rights, and voting behavior. Further details about my

professional qualifications and experience are listed in the copy of my curriculum vitae attached. I am being compensated for my work on this report at an hourly rate of $450/hour. No part of my compensation depends on the outcome of this case or on the nature of the opinions that I provide.

Sources and Methodology

In preparing this report, I have relied on my personal knowledge gathered through my years of researching, studying, and publishing. I also utilize the standard methodology that political scientists use when investigating precinct and census data. The 2020 Census provided data on voting-age populations (VAP) by race at the block level that could then be aggregated up to the precinct and split-precinct level. Data on 2019 citizen voting-age population (CVAP) by race provided in the Appendix comes from the 2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (ACS).

City Commission district maps and incumbent addresses were provided to me by Counsel. Precinct shapefiles and statewide election results were downloaded from the Voting and Election Science Team on Harvard's Dataverse (https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataverse/electionscience). Dr. Moy provided me with election results for the 2020 County Mayor race.

Overview of District Maps Prior to 2022 Enacted Plan

When embarking upon the current round of redistricting, the City of Miami had inherited district maps from 2013 and beyond that exhibited clear patterns of racial segregation. *Table 1*

depicts the VAP by race in all five districts under the 2013 Plan. Majorities tend to be exaggerated in districts (Districts 1, 3, and 4 for Hispanic voters; District 5 for Black voters) while voters of those races tend to be spread out across districts in which they do not hold a majority. This is particularly true of Black voters. The Black VAP is 14.8% in the City of Miami. Only one district (District 5) had equal or greater Black VAP under the 2013 Plan. Under the previous map, District 1 contained 10% Black VAP, District 2 contained 7.7% Black VAP, District 3 contained 5.6% Black VAP, and District 4 contained 2.9% Black VAP. District 5, however, had 53% Black VAP, and is the only district in which Black voters could conceivably have any "voice" in a Commission election.

Table 1: District Racial Compositions Under the 2013 Plan

District	Black VAP	White VAP	Hispanic VAP
1	10.1%	3.0%	91.0%
2	7.7%	34.5%	51.9%
3	5.6%	7.4%	88.5%
4	2.9%	6.0%	91.6%
5	52.9%	7.8%	41.6%

Districts 2 and 5 are the most racially diverse districts in the sense that there is no clear racial supermajority of voters. Unlike District 5, however, District 2 needed to be redrawn substantially in order to satisfy population equality concerns (District 5 needed to grow only somewhat). *Table 2* shows the size of the VAP in districts before and after the most recent round of redistricting. Under the 2013 Plan, District 2 contained 34,540 more residents than the

next largest district. This is equivalent to being more than 40% larger than any of the other districts. As a result, District 2 shrunk considerably under the 2022 Enacted Plan while the other four districts all grew. As we will see, however, District 2 was not the only donor of precincts; all districts except District 3 (the smallest under the 2013 plan) donated precincts or portions of precincts, often receiving different precincts from the very districts they were donating to.

Table 2: Population Before and After Redistricting

District	2013 Plan	2022 Enacted Plan
1	81,449	88,108
2	117,281	93,300
3	80,169	87,658
4	80,601	86,597
5	82,741	86,578

Table 3 depicts the racial VAP composition after redistricting. Overall, Black VAP in District 2 decreased slightly as a percentage of total VAP (from 7.7% to 7.2%), as did Hispanic VAP (from 52% to 49%) after redistricting. This was due to the fact that White VAP increased from 34% to 37% after redistricting. White VAP also increased in District 5 while both Black and Hispanic VAP decreased. On the whole, however, there was no statistical difference between VAP by race before and after redistricting at the district level. There were, however, significant patterns of change at a more granular level, which I will discuss in the next section.

Table 3: District Racial Compositions Under the 2022 Enacted Plan

District	Black VAP	White VAP	Hispanic VAP

1	11.0%	3.5%	89.5%
2	7.2%	37.4%	48.6%
3	5.4%	7.7%	88.3%
4	3.1%	7.6%	89.5%
5	50.3%	10.5%	40.6%

Changes Made Between 2013 and 2022 Plan

District 1

District 1 is a super-majority Hispanic district with a small Black and even smaller White population. The district was third largest by population under the 2013 Plan so, in theory, needed to gain only a few residents. The changes under the 2022 Enacted Plan resulted in District 1 growing both in absolute and relative terms (it is now second largest, after District 2).

Changes made to District 1 occurred in tandem with changes only to District 5. Areas 6 and 8 were moved from District 5 into District 1 while Area 7 was moved out of District 1 and into District 5 (please see *Figure 1*). These swaps appear to be entirely motivated by race. Areas 6 and 8 are less Black than the nearby areas surrounding it that remained in District 5, while the reverse is true of Area 7.

At the precinct level, the portions of precincts that were split during the redistricting and remained in their original district looked significantly different from the portions that were moved. In Area 6, the portion of Precinct 531 that was moved from District 5 to District 1 had lower Black VAP and greater Hispanic VAP compared to the portion that remained in District 5.

In Area 8, Precinct 522 also had a split with lower Black VAP and greater Hispanic VAP that was moved into District 1 in addition to a portion of Precinct 512 that had comparatively lower White VAP. And in Area 7, the portion of Precinct 523 that was moved from District 1 to 5 had greater Black VAP and lower Hispanic VAP compared to the portion that remained in District 1. *Table 4* lists these disparities in greater detail.

Table 4: Black, White, and Hispanic Voting-age Population in Precinct Splits that Were Located in Different Districts Under the 2022 Enacted Plan, Areas 6, 7, and 8

Precinct	District 1 Split	District 5 Split
Area 6		
531	27.2%, 44.9%, 71.1%	62.5%, 2.7%, 38.7%
Area 7		
523	27.4%, 1.8%, 82.0%	40.5%, 0.5%, 65.7%
529	18.7%, 2.7%, 86.6%	13.3%, 13.3%, 73.3%
Area 8		
512	50.0%, 37.5%, 37.5%	61.2%, 1.3%, 41.6%
522	32.8%, 1.1%, 77.0%	60.1%, 2.5%, 41.1%

Because District 5 took on additional precincts from District 2 as was necessary for population equalization purposes, District 5 needed to give precincts to either District 1 or District 3. In this regard, it is understandable why District 5 would have been a net donor to District 1. But the areas that were chosen were deliberately done so on the basis of race. That District 5 also received precincts from District 1 (which were also racially distinct from the

surrounding areas) when this should not have been necessary for equalizing, further bolsters the argument that changes made to District 1 were done so on a racialized basis.

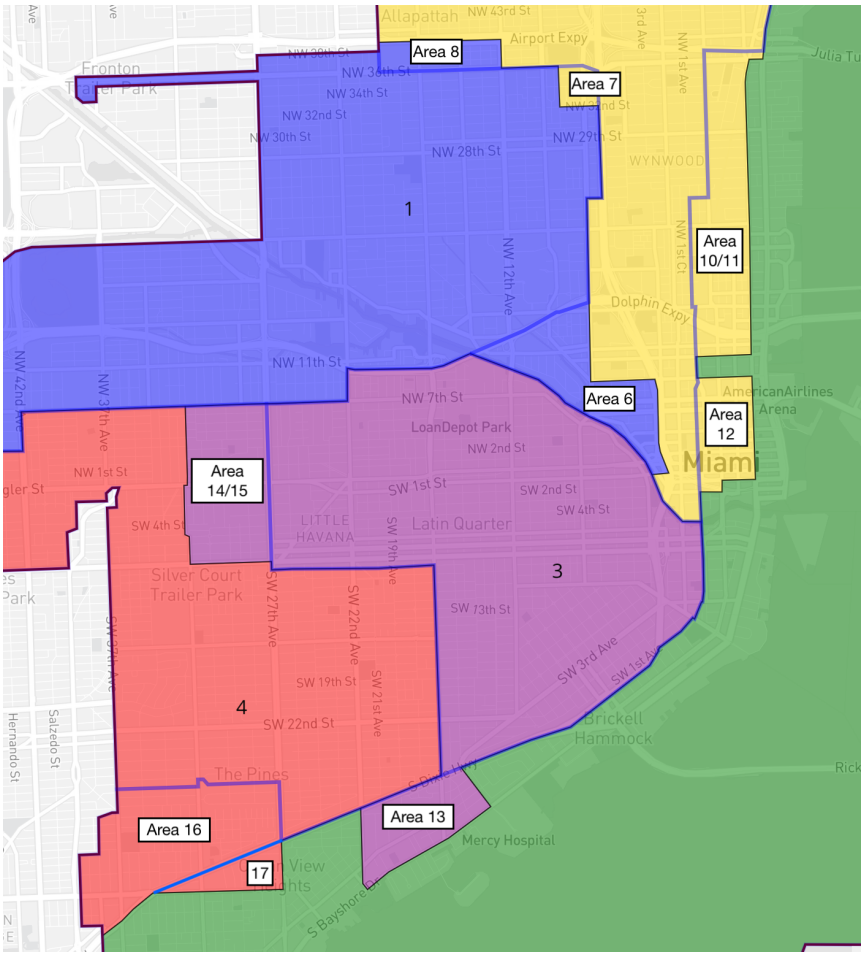

Figure 1: Areas moved between 2013 Plan and 2022 Enacted Plan

District 2

As previously discussed, District 2 is one of the two ethnically and racially diverse Commission districts in the City (District 5 being the other). It was also the largest in terms of population going into the redistricting process and needed to shrink in order to be in compliance with the law. This was accomplished by donating precincts and portions of precincts to Districts 3, 4, and 5. Three areas that were moved from District 2 stand out. The first is Area

10/11 that was given to District 5. This section of donated precincts had a lower White VAP and a greater Hispanic and Black VAP compared to areas that were not moved. This is particularly pronounced among some precincts that were split across District 2 and 5 during the redistricting. Precinct 534A, for instance, was split in such a way that the portion donated to District 5 had nearly 10 percentage points greater Black VAP than the portion that remained in District 2. Precinct 536A saw a split given to District 5 that contained Black VAP that was 45 percentage points higher than the split that stayed in District 2. *Table 5* lists the VAP by race for each of these split precincts.

Area 17, a former section of the southwest part of District 2 directly below US 1, did not substantially differ from the other portions of District 2 surrounding it. It did, however, differ markedly from the racial composition of the receiving District 4, which undercuts the argument that Commissioners were seeking to maintain the core of the Districts' racial compositions. Looking at the split precincts in this area also raises concerns about race-based motivations. *Table 6* lists the areas' two precinct splits and the VAP by race in each district. These precincts were split into sections with very different racial compositions: Precinct 583 gave District 4 a section with a greater percentage of Black and Hispanic voters, while Precinct 584 gave District 4 a much lower percentage of Black voters.

It should be noted, however, that the District 4 split of Precinct 584 contains about 10% of the VAP that the District 2 split contains (235 individuals versus 2,108). This pattern is generally true across all districts and precincts: on average, portions of splits precincts that were moved were one-third the size of the portions that remained in their original 2013 districts.

Table 5: Black, White, and Hispanic Voting-age Population in Precinct Splits that Were Located in Different Districts Under the 2022 Enacted Plan, Areas 10/11

Precinct	District 2 Split	District 5 Split
Area 10/11		
538	8.3%, 31.1%, 54.8%	8.3%, 31.1%, 56.7%
534	6.6%, 24.7%, 60.0%	9.8%, 20.4%, 65.8%
534A	8.3%, 47.3%, 34.2%	17.5%, 28.2%, 42.5%
536A	13.0%, 16.6%, 67.0%	54.8%, 0.0%, 74.2%
984A	7.8%, 23.6%, 61.3%	20.0%, 20.0%, 65.0%
984	7.3%, 35.6%, 48.8%	16.7%, 22.8%, 57.4%

Table 6: Black, White, and Hispanic Voting-age Population in Precinct Splits that Were Located in Different Districts Under the 2022 Enacted Plan, Area 17

Precinct	District 2 Split	District 4 Split
Area 17		
583	5.3%, 50.3%, 41.6%	8.3%, 35.6%, 53.9%
584	34.2%, 21.8%, 42.1%	1.3%, 14.0%, 83.4%

Area 13 is also notable for a number of reasons. The first is the odd and unintuitive shape that this carve-out of District 2 creates. For compactness reasons, it would have made more sense to give District 3 portions of District 2 that were further north and closer to District 5. These portions further north along US 1 could have even been donated to District 3 in addition to Area 13. Instead, however, District 3 took on portions of District 4 (discussed below) that did not make sense strictly for purposes of population equalization. Secondly, while Area

13 does not differ markedly from the surrounding areas in terms of Black VAP, it has considerably lower Hispanic VAP than both the surrounding areas of District 2 and – by quite a bit – of the receiving District 3. Though the split precincts in Area 13 do not markedly differ from one another across districts in terms of VAP by race, the movement of Area 13 had ripple effects in the drawing of other districts that was largely adjudicated by racial concerns. *Table 7* lists these split precincts and how the portions between Districts 2 and 3 differ by racial VAP.

Table 7: Black, White, and Hispanic Voting-age Population in Precinct Splits that Were Located in Different Districts Under the 2022 Enacted Plan, Area 13

Precinct	District 2 Split	District 3 Split
Area 13		
546	3.1%, 51.3%, 40.5%	2.8%, 52.4%, 37.6%
582	1.6%, 49.9%, 43.5%	2.5%, 51.7%, 37.7%

District 3

District 3 is the second smallest district by population. As discussed in the previous section, District 3 needed to add portions of other districts in order to address population equalization issues, and did so by taking on areas from District 2 – the largest district in the City – and from District 4.

As discussed above, Area 13 was moved from District 2 to 3 for reasons that appear to be unmotivated by race as the precinct splits are not substantively distinct across district lines. Area 13, however, contains only 1,396 people. This is a relatively small (18.6) percent of the total 7,493 people that were moved into District 3. These 1,396 residents in Area 13 make up

only 1.6% of District 3's overall population of 87,658 under the 2022 Enacted Plan. The bulk of the population that was moved came instead from Area 14/15 that originated in District 4.

Area 14/15 did not strongly differ from the areas immediately surrounding it, either in District 3 or District 4. The two split precincts in this area also did not look different from the split portions that remained in District 4. Area 14/15, however, has a very high Hispanic VAP of 96.2%. This very high proportion of potential Hispanic voters helped to offset the lower proportion of Hispanic voters that were gained by District 3 in Area 13 (37.6% Hispanic VAP). Adding additional portions of District 2 – rather than unnecessarily adopting Area 14/15 from District 4 – would have lowered the overall percentage of Hispanic VAP. It is likely that Area 14/15 was adopted by District 3 in order to balance the addition of Area 13.

Changes to Districts 4 and 5 were discussed in the sections on Districts 1-3.

Alternative explanations

Partisan gerrymander

Partisan gerrymanders are loosely defined as an attempt by a single party in charge of redistricting to maximize the number of seats held by the party. Partisan gerrymanders often occur when the majority party is tasked with drawing the maps and has full control over the district lines. This allows the majority party to draw districts in such a way as to narrowly guarantee the most number of majority-held seats in the legislative body, i.e., create competitive districts that give the majority party a narrow victory while splitting the minority party's voters into as few districts as possible that could grant them a victory.

This is not a viable explanation for what happened during the most recent round of redistricting of the Miami City Commission for a number of reasons. First, City Commission elections are nonpartisan. While it is quite easy to figure out the partisan affiliation of a candidate, there are no partisan primaries nor general elections that are guaranteed to pit candidates of different parties against one another. Second, the redistricting process was under the purview of the entire Commission, not just the "majority party" (in quotations as the Commission is nonpartisan and as such cannot have explicit partisan control), which meant that all Commissioners had at least nominal input on the map. Finally, the 2022 Enacted Plan was approved by a margin of 3-2 with one Democratic Commissioner joining two Republican Commissioners in the majority. Approval of traditional partisan gerrymanders cannot cross party lines as no minority party member would agree to the final product.

Maintaining the partisanship of the district cores

A similar but unrelated alternative explanation to partisan gerrymandering is the idea that the 2022 Enacted Plan was designed to maintain the current partisan makeup of the cores of the districts, i.e., in order to guarantee that a Democrat would always represent District 5 and that a Republican would always represent District 3.

This alternative explanation does not hold water. For moved precincts that were not split and still had geographically contiguous neighboring precincts that remained and could be used for comparison, either partisan voting patterns in both the 2018 gubernatorial election and the 2020 county mayor election looked remarkably similar or the comparison precinct was too small (i.e., only one person voting) to make reasonable inferences.

Additionally, moved precincts – generally speaking – did not look like the cores of the receiving districts. There were other precincts that could have been moved, even if they were not directly nearby to the precincts that were moved (but were geographically contiguous to the receiving district), that would have been preferable for maintaining partisan voting patterns of the adopting or donating district. For example, part of Precinct 548 was moved into District 3 from District 4. Precinct 548 looked nothing like the core of District 3. 59.4% of voters voted for DeSantis (the Republican candidate) in Precinct 548 that was moved, while 41.2% of District 3 voted for DeSantis using the 2013 map. Conversely, 53.4% of District 4 - the giving District - went for DeSantis. A more reasonable precinct to have been moved, had the plan been truly concerned about maintaining core partisanship patterns, would have been Precinct 572, 49.2% of which voted for DeSantis.

As another example, part of Precinct 583 was moved from District 2 to 4. 22% of this precinct voted for DeSantis compared to the overall 53.4% of District 4 and the 29.4% of District 2. A better portion of District 2 to move (which, again, was necessary for population equalization reasons) would have been 546 which went 29.9% for DeSantis. This precinct was split in the 2022 map, with one portion remaining in District 2 and one portion moved to District 3. If the map had truly aimed to preserve core partisanship, it would have made more sense to keep 546 in District 2 (or cede it to District 4) rather than give it to District 3 and instead move 582, 993, and/or 569 to District 3 where partisan voting patterns were far more similar. District 2 could have also donated its north end, which is heavily Democratic (i.e., Precincts 516, 544, 534B or the remaining portions of 999, 538, 534, 534A, 536A, 984A, 984

which each went 25.6%, 24.2%, 24.1% 26.5%, 18.1%, 23.2%, 24%, 14%, 23%, and 23% for DeSantis), and given them to District 5 which is also heavily Democratic.

Keeping incumbents in their districts

I have reviewed the locations of the five incumbents' addresses as given to me by Counsel and as reported on their voting registration, and I have come to the conclusion that no incumbent lives near one another, nor do they live near district boundaries that needed to change for population-equalization reasons, and that this consideration could not have affected the drawing of the district lines.

Maintaining the cores of existing districts

Cores of existing districts were not changed; only boundary areas were affected. That said, there were a number of other boundary precincts and areas that could have made equal or greater sense to have been moved. These have been discussed in previous sections of the report.

Compactness

Visual inspection reveals that the 2022 Enacted Plan is less compact than the 2013 Plan and as such compactness concerns cannot be used as an explanation for redistricting decisions. Notable features of the 2022 Enacted Plan that stand out as being strangely drawn include splits of Precincts 536A and 534A (District 2) that act as a finger that juts into District 5. Similarly, splits of Precincts 546 and 582 belonging to District 3 extend past US-1 into District 2

when the rest of District 2's border is contiguous with US-1. The exception to this are splits of Precincts 583 and 584 belonging to District 4, and also appear to be drawn without regard to natural geographic boundaries.

Alternative Map Proposals

A number of alternative maps were proposed but not enacted. All maps tended to shore up existing racial compositions within individual Commission districts, particularly those of Districts 1, 2, and 5. The alternative maps did differ from one another in a number of ways, however, as described below.

A February 7, 2022 draft map

This alternative map (please refer to *Figure 2*) proposed to move Area B from District 2 to 5 and has 32.1% Black VAP, 22% White VAP, and 46.4% Hispanic VAP. This area was proposed to be moved to District 5 in exchange for keeping a small carve out of Area A in District 2. Area A has 14.2% Black VAP, 20.9% White VAP, and 61% Hispanic VAP.

The February 7 draft map also proposed to keep Area D in its 2013 district (District 5) but was instead moved to District 1 under the 2022 Enacted Plan. Area D has 29.9% Black VAP, 3.5% White VAP, and 72.1% Hispanic VAP. In exchange, Area C stayed in District 5. This area is very small with only 647 residents (580 of whom are of voting age) and has 7.6% Black VAP, 27.9% White VAP, and 58.8% Hispanic VAP.

Commissioner Russell's rejected proposal

This map (please see *Figure* 3) would have moved a less Hispanic area into District 3, lowering the District's overall Hispanic share. Areas 13 and 17 from *Figure 1* were not planned to be moved out of District 2 in this proposal, though they eventually were in the 2022 Enacted Plan. These areas are 5.1% Black VAP, 40.8% White VAP, and 49.5% Hispanic VAP. Under this proposal, there was also an area that would be moved from District 2 to District 3 that did not come to pass. This area has 5.6% Black VAP, 40.8% White VAP, and 42.9% Hispanic VAP.

Commissioner Russell's rejected revised proposal

This proposal (*Figure 4)* differed from the original Russell proposal in that the area proposed to be moved from District 2 to District 3 was cut in half. The area that was proposed to remain in District 2 has 4.9% Black VAP, 46.8% White VAP, and 37.6% Hispanic VAP. In comparison, the area that was proposed to continue to move to District 3 has 5.8% Black VAP, 38.9% White VAP, and 44.6% Hispanic VAP.

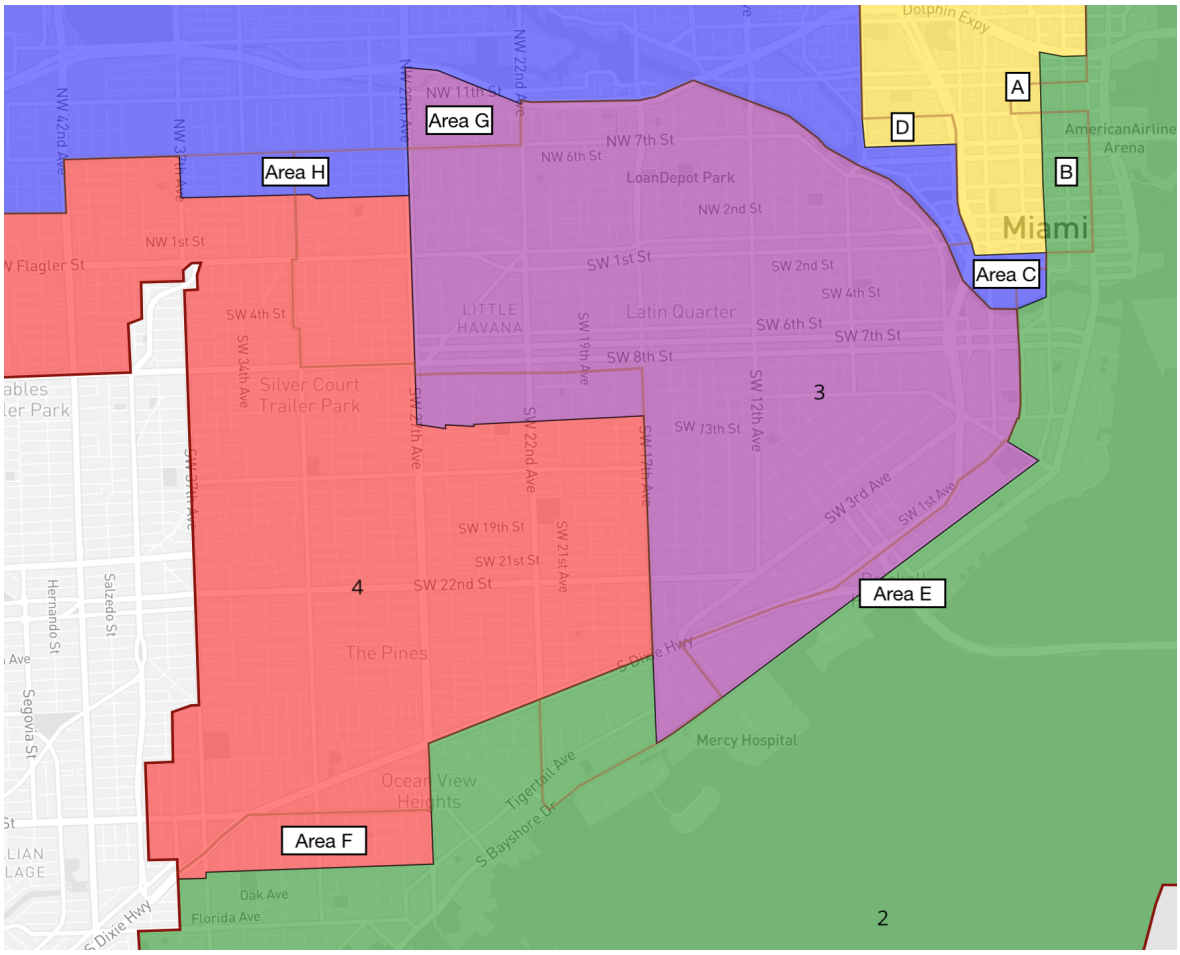

Figure 2: Areas of difference between February 7, 2022 draft map and 2022 Enacted Plan

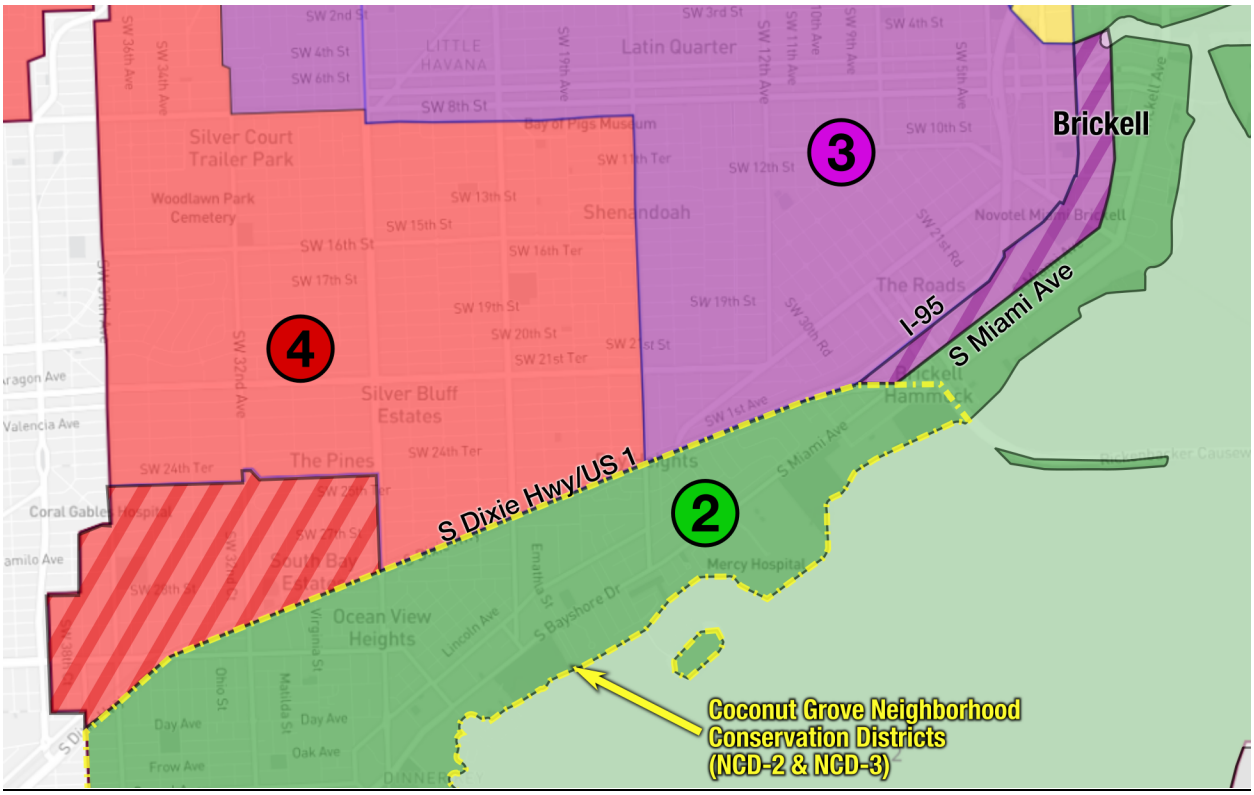

Figure 3: Commissioner Russell's initial proposal

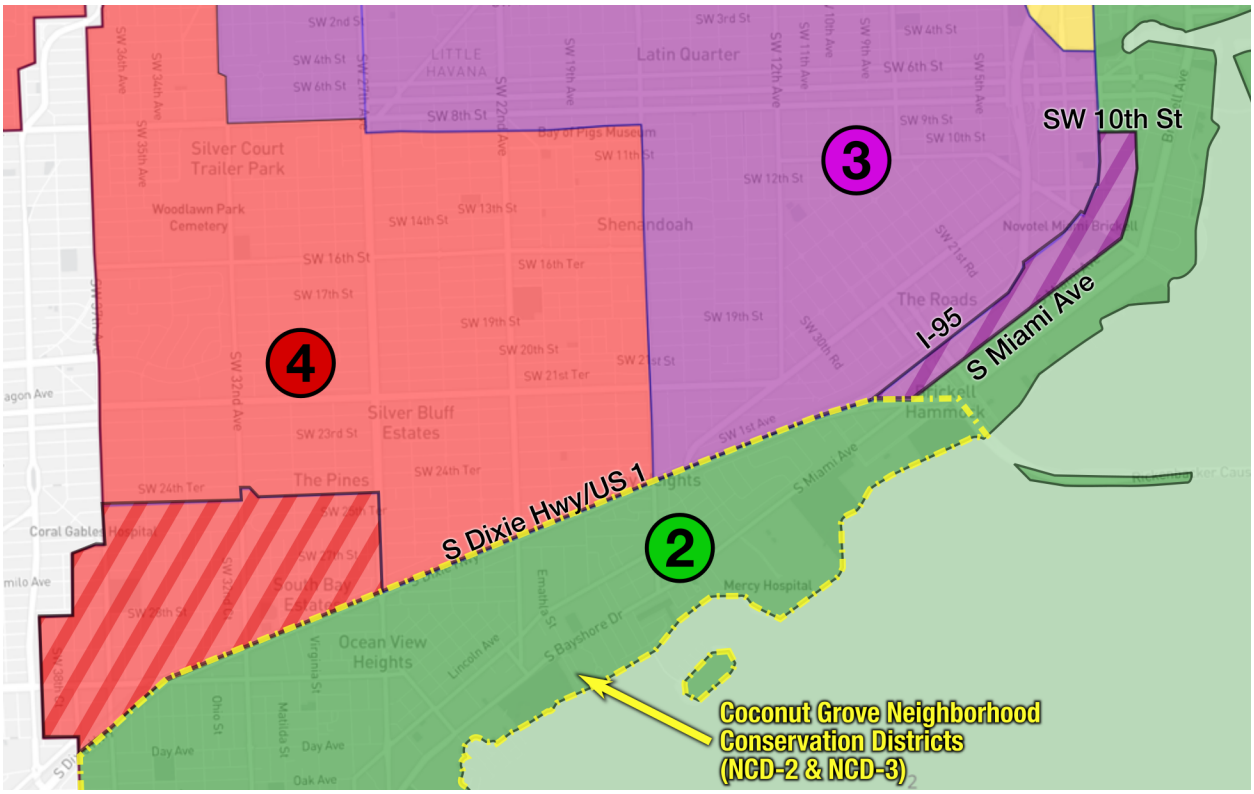

Figure 4: Commissioner Russell's revised proposal

Commissioner Reyes's rejected proposal

This map (*Figure 5*) proposed to move an area that would have been less Hispanic than the one that was eventually moved. This proposal is similar to the Russell proposals except that it adds in a portion of District 2 to be moved to District 3 that encompasses both Area 13 in *Figure 1* and the area that connects Area 13 to the Russell area. This strip has 0.9% Black VAP, 31.4% White VAP, and 61.6% Hispanic VAP. These numbers do not include Area 13.

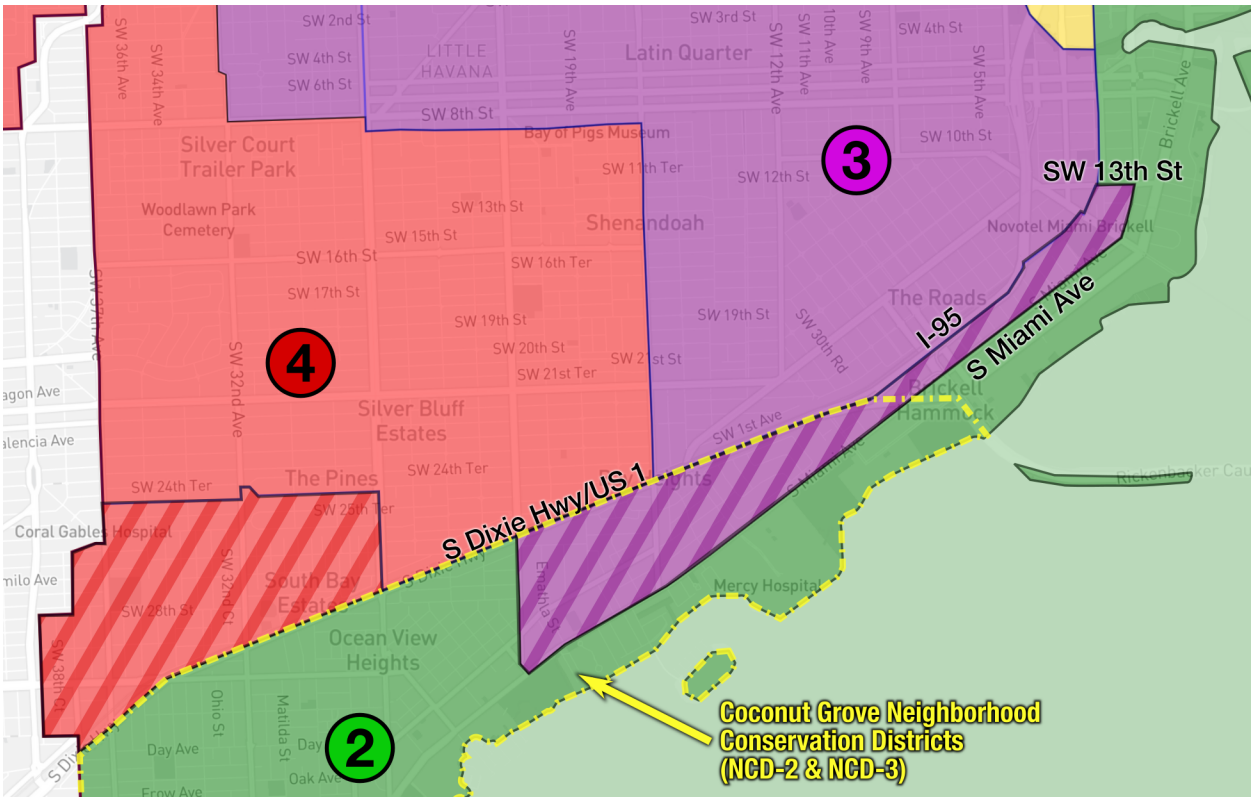

Figure 5: Commissioner Reyes's proposal

Map with a majority White CVAP district

Counsel asked me to attempt to draw a district that contained 50% or more White CVAP but I found it impossible to do so due to the distribution of racial groups across the city.

Conclusion

The 2022 Enacted Plan for the Miami City Commission has been designed around racial and ethnic considerations. While the Commission inherited a 2013 Plan that was already highly segregated by race, many of the changes made during the most recent round of redistricting were also motivated by race. Apart from a small portion of District 2 that was moved into

District 3 that objective demographic data does not demonstrate to be race-based, I found no evidence that any factors other than race and ethnicity affected the drawing of district lines in pursuit of equalizing population across districts.

Dr. Carolyn Abott, Ph.D.

January 31, 2023, in New York City, NY

Appendix

Demographics of the 2013 Plan									
	Total Population and Deviations			2020 Census Voting-Age Population (VAP)			2019 American Community Survey Citizen VAP (CVAP)		
Dist.	Total Pop.	Pop. Dev.	% Dev.	Hisp. VAP	Black VAP	White VAP	Hisp. CVAP	Black CVAP	White CVAP
1	81,449	–6,999	–7.9%	91.0%	10.1%	3.0%	86.6%	8.0%	4.8%
2	117,281	+28,833	+32.6%	51.9%	7.7%	34.5%	49.4%	9.5%	38.1%
3	80,169	–8,279	–9.4%	88.5%	5.6%	7.4%	86.8%	3.5%	8.8%
4	80,601	–7,847	–8.9%	91.6%	2.9%	6.0%	90.1%	1.1%	7.5%
5	82,741	–5,707	–6.5%	41.6%	52.9%	7.8%	30.9%	59.4%	8.2%
City	*442,241*	—	—	*71.1%*	*14.8%*	*13.9%*	*66.4%*	*17.6%*	*14.5%*

Demographics of the February 7 Draft									
	Total Population and Deviations			2020 Census Voting-Age Population (VAP)			2019 American Community Survey Citizen VAP (CVAP)		
Dist.	Total Pop.	Pop. Dev.	% Dev.	Hisp. VAP	Black VAP	White VAP	Hisp. CVAP	Black CVAP	White CVAP
1	88,775	+327	+0.4%	88.7%	10.5%	4.3%	84.8%	8.7%	5.9%
2	88,363	-85	-0.1%	47.8%	7.8%	37.6%	44.7%	10.4%	41.5%
3	87,600	-848	-1.0%	88.4%	5.5%	7.6%	86.6%	3.2%	9.3%
4	90,437	+1,989	+2.3%	88.1%	3.4%	8.7%	86.7%	1.7%	10.2%
5	87,066	-1,382	-1.6%	41.6%	49.8%	10.1%	30.9%	58.7%	8.9%
City	*442,241*	—	—	*71.1%*	*14.8%*	*13.9%*	*66.4%*	*17.6%*	*14.5%*

Demographics of the Feb. 22 Draft/Base Plan/Enacted Plan									
	Total Population and Deviations			2020 Census Voting-Age Population (VAP)			2019 American Community Survey Citizen VAP (CVAP)		
Dist.	Total Pop.	Pop. Dev.	% Dev.	Hisp. VAP	Black VAP	White VAP	Hisp. CVAP	Black CVAP	White CVAP
1	88,108	-340	-0.4%	89.5%	11.0%	3.5%	86.1%	8.2%	5.0%
2	93,300	+4,852	+5.5%	48.6%	7.3%	37.4%	44.4%	8.7%	40.5%
3	87,658	-790	-0.9%	88.3%	5.4%	7.7%	85.6%	3.9%	9.9%
4	86,597	-1,851	-2.1%	89.5%	3.1%	7.6%	89.6%	1.3%	8.2%
5	86,578	-1,870	-2.1%	40.6%	50.3%	10.5%	30.8%	58.2%	9.5%
City	*442,241*	—	—	*71.1%*	*14.8%*	*13.9%*	*66.4%*	*17.6%*	*14.5%*

Demographics of the Initial Russell Plan									
	Total Population and Deviations			2020 Census Voting-Age Population (VAP)			2019 American Community Survey Citizen VAP (CVAP)		
Dist.	Total Pop.	Pop. Dev.	% Dev.	Hisp. VAP	Black VAP	White VAP	Hisp. CVAP	Black CVAP	White CVAP
1	88,108	-340	-0.4%	89.5%	11.0%	3.5%	84.8%	9.3%	5.4%
2	89,309	+861	+1.0%	49.1%	7.3%	37.1%	46.0%	9.4%	41.1%
3	93,246	+4,798	+5.4%	85.2%	5.4%	9.9%	84.8%	3.2%	11.1%
4	85,000	-3,448	-3.9%	90.1%	3.0%	7.2%	89.1%	1.4%	8.2%
5	86,578	-1,870	-2.1%	40.6%	50.3%	10.5%	30.1%	59.0%	9.2%
City	*442,241*	—	—	*71.1%*	*14.8%*	*13.9%*	*66.4%*	*17.6%*	*14.5%*

Demographics of the Revised Russell Plan									
	Total Population and Deviations			2020 Census Voting-Age Population (VAP)			2019 American Community Survey Citizen VAP (CVAP)		
Dist.	Total Pop.	Pop. Dev.	% Dev.	Hisp. VAP	Black VAP	White VAP	Hisp. CVAP	Black CVAP	White CVAP
1	88,108	-340	-0.4%	89.5%	11.0%	3.5%	84.8%	9.3%	5.4%
2	91,619	+3,171	+3.6%	48.8%	7.3%	37.4%	46.0%	9.4%	41.1%
3	90,936	+2,488	+2.8%	86.6%	5.4%	8.9%	84.8%	3.2%	11.1%
4	85,000	-3,448	-3.9%	90.1%	3.0%	7.2%	89.1%	1.4%	8.2%
5	86,578	-1,870	-2.1%	40.6%	50.3%	10.5%	30.1%	59.0%	9.2%
City	*442,241*	—	—	*71.1%*	*14.8%*	*13.9%*	*66.4%*	*17.6%*	*14.5%*

Demographics of the Reyes Plan									
	Total Population and Deviations			2020 Census Voting-Age Population (VAP)			2019 American Community Survey Citizen VAP (CVAP)		
Dist.	Total Pop.	Pop. Dev.	% Dev.	Hisp. VAP	Black VAP	White VAP	Hisp. CVAP	Black CVAP	White CVAP
1	88,108	-340	-0.4%	89.5%	11.0%	3.5%	84.8%	9.3%	5.4%
2	92,617	+4,169	+4.7%	48.7%	7.3%	37.2%	45.5%	9.2%	41.7%
3	89,938	+1,490	+1.7%	87.3%	5.3%	8.6%	86.0%	3.3%	9.9%
4	85,000	-3,448	-3.9%	90.1%	3.0%	7.2%	89.1%	1.4%	8.2%
5	86,578	-1,870	-2.1%	40.6%	50.3%	10.5%	30.1%	59.0%	9.2%
City	*442,241*	—	—	*71.1%*	*14.8%*	*13.9%*	*66.4%*	*17.6%*	*14.5%*

Comparison of 2013 Plan and Feb. 7 Draft									
			Total Population	2020 Census Voting-Age Population (VAP)			2019 American Community Survey Citizen VAP (CVAP)		
Area Description	**Boundaries**	**Precincts**	**Total Pop.**	**Hisp. VAP**	**Black VAP**	**White VAP**	**Hisp. CVAP**	**Black CVAP**	**White CVAP**
Coconut Grove area moved from D2 to D4	US 1, SW 27th Ave, Day Ave, city limits	Parts of 532, 583, 584, 585, 587	5,071	49.1%	10.1%	37.4%	43.5%	6.5%	46.3%
Golden Pines area moved from D2 to D4	SW 25th St, SW 27th Ave, US 1, city limits	577, 578	10,496	81.8%	3.6%	13.6%	83.9%	3.8%	11.8%
Area moved from D2 to D3	SW 17th Ave, S Miami Ave, SW 15th Rd, SW 1st Ave, I-95, US 1	993, part of 582	1,313	56.2%	2.3%	36.9%	60.3%	0.8%	34.8%
Little Havana area moved from D4 to D3	SW 27th Ave, SW 9th St, SW 17th Ave, SW 12th St	Parts of 572, 574	3,221	91.1%	4.1%	5.6%	85.4%	0.9%	13.0%
Little Havana area moved from D4 to D1	NW 37th Ave, NW 7th St, NW 27th Ave, NW 4th St	Parts of 510, 548	2,510	96.1%	2.2%	2.5%	99.1%	0.0%	0.1%
Little Havana area moved from D1 to D3	Dolphin Expy, NW 22nd Ave, NW 7th St, NW 27th Ave	Part of 545	2,897	96.1%	4.2%	1.8%	98.2%	0.6%	0.8%
Riverside area moved from D5 to D1	Miami River, Dolphin Expy, NW 7th Ave, NW 6th Ave, I-95, SW 2nd St, Metrorail	530, 540, 656, 656A, 985, 990, parts of 531, 655	5,230	70.4%	20.0%	10.6%	62.5%	21.2%	15.3%
Riverside area moved from D2 to D1	Miami River, Metrorail, SW 2nd St, S Miami Ave	Part of 984	2,483	56.7%	6.0%	30.2%	60.0%	7.5%	29.0%
Downtown/Omni/Wynwood/Edgewater area moved from D2 to D5		536, 536A, 599, parts of 534, 538, 658A, 984, 984A, 999	9,555	56.9%	10.8%	27.9%	60.5%	11.9%	26.4%
Portion of D1 remaining in D1			78,552	90.8%	10.3%	3.1%	86.3%	8.3%	4.9%
Portion of D2 remaining in D2			88,363	47.8%	7.8%	37.6%	44.7%	10.4%	41.5%
Portion of D3 remaining in D3			80,169	88.5%	5.6%	7.4%	86.8%	3.5%	8.8%
Portion of D4 remaining in D4			74,870	91.5%	2.9%	6.1%	89.9%	1.2%	7.5%
Portion of D5 remaining in D5			77,511	39.4%	55.4%	7.6%	29.1%	61.6%	7.8%

Comparison of Feb. 7 Draft and Base/Enacted Plan									
			Total Population	2020 Census Voting-Age Population (VAP)			2019 American Community Survey Citizen VAP (CVAP)		
Area Description	**Boundaries**	**Precincts**	**Total Pop.**	**Hisp. VAP**	**Black VAP**	**White VAP**	**Hisp. CVAP**	**Black CVAP**	**White CVAP**
Allapattah area moved from D5 to D1	SR 112, NW 12th Ave, NW 36th St, NW 19th Ave	Parts of 512, 522	995	76.6%	33.0%	1.5%	62.8%	34.9%	2.3%
Allapattah area moved from D1 to D5	I-95, NW 32nd St, NW 8th Ave, NW 36th St	Parts of 523, 529	329	66.7%	37.1%	2.1%	50.0%	50.0%	1.4%
Downtown area moved from D5 to D1	I-95, NW 6th St, NW 7th Ave, NW 8th St	Part of 531	794	72.1%	29.9%	3.5%	64.8%	32.6%	0.7%
Riverside area moved from D1 back to D5 (including the Wharf)	Miami River, SW 1st St, I-95, SW 2nd St, S Miami Ave, SW 3rd St, Metrorail	Parts of 655, 656, 984	81	52.6%	40.4%	7.0%	61.5%	15.4%	15.4%
Downtown areas moved from D2 to D5	N/S Miami Ave, SW 2nd St, SE/NE 2nd Ave, NE 8th St; and N Miami Ave, NE 10th St, NE 2nd Ave, Dolphin Expy	982A, parts of 534A, 658A, 984, 984A	2,521	46.4%	32.1%	22.0%	46.1%	33.0%	19.1%
Downtown area moved from D5 back to D2	N Miami Ave, NW 8th St, Metrorail, NE 10th St	Part of 536A	1,638	67.0%	13.0%	16.6%	72.6%	10.7%	15.6%
Riverside area moved from D1 back to D2	Miami River, Metrorail, SW 3rd St, S Miami Ave	Part of 984	2,433	56.7%	5.5%	30.5%	60.0%	5.5%	30.3%
Area moved from D3 back to D2	Alatka St, S Miami Ave, SW 15th Rd, SW 1st Ave, I-95, US 1	993, part of 582	918	62.9%	1.6%	31.3%	57.7%	0.9%	37.1%
Coconut Grove area moved from D2 to D3	US 1, SW 17th Ave, S Bayshore Dr, SW 22nd Ave	Parts of 546, 582	997	36.7%	2.2%	52.8%	36.2%	0.0%	61.7%
Coconut Grove area moved from D4 back to D2	US 1, Bird Ave, SW 27th Ave, Day Ave	Parts of 532, 583, 584, 585, 587	3,474	44.5%	11.5%	40.0%	43.6%	8.0%	44.7%
Little Havana area moved from D3 back to D4	SW 27th Ave, SW 9th St, SW 17th Ave, SW 12th St	Parts of 572, 574	3,221	91.1%	4.1%	5.6%	85.4%	0.9%	13.0%
Little Havana area moved from D4 to D3	SW 8th St, SW/NW 32nd Ave, NW 4th St, NW/SW 27th Ave	Parts of 548, 670	5,026	96.2%	3.0%	2.5%	96.8%	0.4%	2.3%
Little Havana area moved from D1 to D3	NW 4th St, NW 32nd Ave, NW 7th St, NW 27th Ave	Part of 548	1,071	96.1%	3.7%	2.5%	98.2%	0.0%	1.8%
Little Havana area moved from D1 back to D4	NW 4th St, NW 37th Ave, NW 7th St, NW 32nd Ave	Parts of 510, 548	1,439	96.1%	1.1%	2.5%	99.7%	0.0%	0.1%
Little Havana area moved from D3 back to D1	Dolphin Expy, NW 22nd Ave, NW 7th St, NW 27th Ave	Part of 545	2,897	96.1%	4.2%	1.8%	98.2%	0.6%	0.8%
West Grove Triangle moved from D2 to D4 in Feb. 7 Draft and remaining in D4	US 1, SW 27th Ave, Bird Ave	Parts of 583, 584	1,597	59.2%	7.1%	31.7%	43.1%	3.5%	49.6%

Comparison of 2013 Plan and Base/Enacted Plan									
			Total Population	2020 Census Voting-Age Population (VAP)			2019 American Community Survey Citizen VAP (CVAP)		
Area Description	**Boundaries**	**Precincts**	**Total Pop.**	**Hisp. VAP**	**Black VAP**	**White VAP**	**Hisp. CVAP**	**Black CVAP**	**White CVAP**
Allapattah area moved from D5 to D1	SR 112, NW 12th Ave, NW 36th St, NW 19th Ave	Parts of 512, 522	995	76.6%	33.0%	1.5%	62.8%	34.9%	2.3$%
Allapattah area moved from D1 to D5	I-95, NW 32nd St, NW 8th Ave, NW 36th St	Parts of 523, 529	329	66.7%	37.1%	2.1%	50.0%	50.0%	1.4%
Downtown area moved from D5 to D1	Miami River, Dolphin Expy, NW 7th Ave, NW 8th St, I-95, SW 1st St	530, 540, 656A, 985, 990, and parts of 531, 656	5,993	70.8%	21.1%	9.7%	62.7%	22.2%	14.1%
Downtown/Omni/Wynwood/Edgewater area moved from D2 to D5	Metrorail, NW/NE 8th St, NE 2nd Ave, SW/SE 2nd St, S Miami Ave, SW 3rd St; and FEC Railway, NW 14th St, NW 1st Ave, NW 22nd St, N Miami Ave, SR 112, Biscayne Blvd, NE 36th St, NE 2nd Ave, NE 10th St	536, 599, 658A, 982A, and parts of 534, 534A, 536A, 538, 984, 984A, 999	10,496	52.8%	15.9%	28.0%	51.5%	21.4%	25.6%
Coconut Grove area moved from D2 to D3	US 1, Alatka St, S Bayshore Dr, Kirk St, SW 22nd Ave	Parts of 546, 582	1,392	37.6%	2.6%	52.1%	47.1%	0.3%	49.9%
Entire Golden Pines/Coconut Grove area moved from D2 to D4	SW 25th, SW 27th Ave, Bird Ave, US 1, city limits	577, 578, and parts of 583, 584	12,093	78.9%	4.0%	15.9%	76.7%	3.8%	18.5%
Little Havana area moved from D4 to D3	SW 8th St, SW/NW 32nd Ave, NW 7th Ave, NW 27th Ave	Parts of 548, 670	6,097	96.2%	3.1%	2.5%	97.1%	0.3%	2.1%
Portion of D1 remaining in D1			81,120	91.1%	10.0%	3.0%	86.7%	7.9%	4.8%
Portion of D2 remaining in D2			93,300	48.6%	7.3%	37.4%	45.6%	9.3%	41.5%
Portion of D3 remaining in D3			80,169	88.5%	5.6%	7.4%	86.8%	3.5%	8.8%
Portion of D4 remaining in D4			74,504	91.3%	2.9%	6.3%	89.6%	1.2%	7.8%
Portion of D5 remaining in D5			75,753	38.5%	56.0%	7.7%	28.3%	62.2%	7.9%

2022 Enacted Plan's Division of the Southeast Overtown/Park West CRA									
			Total Population	2020 Census Voting-Age Population (VAP)			2019 American Community Survey Citizen VAP (CVAP)		
Area Description	**Boundaries**	**Precincts**	**Total Pop.**	**Hisp. VAP**	**Black VAP**	**White VAP**	**Hisp. CVAP**	**Black CVAP**	**White CVAP**
Portion in D1			1,760	74.4%	27.9%	2.4%	67.1%	30.4%	1.6%
Portion in D2 (6-block appendage off NE 2nd Ave)			1,972	61.0%	14.2%	21.0%	70.9%	11.8%	16.1%
Portion in D5			8,072	38.2%	61.0%	4.7%	23.6%	71.2%	4.4%

Miscellaneous Areas									
			Total Population	2020 Census Voting-Age Population (VAP)			2019 American Community Survey Citizen VAP (CVAP)		
Area Description	**Boundaries**	**Precincts**	**Total Pop.**	**Hisp. VAP**	**Black VAP**	**White VAP**	**Hisp. CVAP**	**Black CVAP**	**White CVAP**
Portion of Allapattah in D1	NW 27th Ave, Miami River, Dolphin Expy, NW 7th Ave, NW 22nd St, I-95, NW 32nd St, NW 8th Ave, NW 36th St, NW 12 Ave, SR 112		40,669	86.8%	17.0%	2.9%	78.6%	15.3%	5.3%
Portion of Allapattah in D5	SR 112, I-95, NW 23nd St, NW 8th Ave, NW 36th St, NW 12 Ave		774	54.7%	47.4%	3.1%	49.2%	49.2%	1.6%
Portion of D5 protruding west of I-95	I-95, NW 8th St, NW 7th Ave, NW 22nd St		1,634	39.6%	60.5%	5.1%	38.6%	58.5%	2.5%
Portion of D2 west of SE 2nd Ave by Miami River	SE 2nd Ave, Miami River, Metrorail, SW 3rd St, S Miami Ave, SW 2nd St		2,433	56.7%	5.5%	30.5%	60.0%	7.5%	29.0%
Portion of the North Grove	US 1, SW 22nd Ave, Kirk St, S Bayshore Dr, SW 27th Ave		2,832	36.7%	2.4%	55.0%	29.9%	1.4%	67.7%

Comparison of Initial Russell Plan to Base Plan									
			Total Population	2020 Census Voting-Age Population (VAP)			2019 American Community Survey Citizen VAP (CVAP)		
Area Description	Boundaries	Precincts	Total Pop.	Hisp. VAP	Black VAP	White VAP	Hisp. CVAP	Black CVAP	White CVAP
Area moved from D2 to D3	I-95, US 1, S Miami Ave, Miami River, Metrorail, SW 1st Ave	568, 668, 993, 996, and part of 541	6,980	42.2%	5.5%	41.5%	37.4%	2.8%	56.2%

Comparison of Revised Russell Plan to Base Plan									
			Total Population	2020 Census Voting-Age Population (VAP)			2019 American Community Survey Citizen VAP (CVAP)		
Area Description	Boundaries	Precincts	Total Pop.	Hisp. VAP	Black VAP	White VAP	Hisp. CVAP	Black CVAP	White CVAP
Area moved from D2 to D3	I-95, US 1, S Miami Ave, SW 10th St, Metrorail, SW 1st Ave	993 and parts of 668, 996	4,670	44.6%	5.8%	38.9%	37.4%	2.8%	56.2%

Comparison of Reyes Plan to Base Plan									
			Total Population	2020 Census Voting-Age Population (VAP)			2019 American Community Survey Citizen VAP (CVAP)		
Area Description	Boundaries	Precincts	Total Pop.	Hisp. VAP	Black VAP	White VAP	Hisp. CVAP	Black CVAP	White CVAP
Area moved from D2 to D3	Alatka St, S Miami Ave, SW 13 St, Metrorail, SW 1st Ave, I-95, US 1	993 and parts of 582, 668, 996	2,280	50.8%	3.0%	39.0%	48.0%	6.0%	43.6%

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Academic Positions

Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, Baruch College - CUNY, 2021 —

Assistant Professor, Department of Government and Politics, St. John's University, 2018 –21

Postdoctoral Research Fellow, John Glenn College of Public Affairs and Department of Political Science, The Ohio State University, 2016 – 18

Education

Ph.D., Politics and Social Policy, Princeton University, 2016

Dissertation: *The Politics of Public Sector Pensions*

Committee: Nolan McCarty, Brandice Canes-Wrone, and Charles Cameron

M.A., Politics, Princeton University, 2013

Fields: American Politics, Formal and Quantitative Methods,
Inequality and Public Policy

B.A. Economics and Political Science, with High Honors, Swarthmore College, 2008

Research and teaching interests

American politics, representation and accountability, state and local politics, public budgeting and finance, interest groups and political parties, federalism, inequality, macro political economy.

Publications

Abott, Carolyn and Akheil Singla. (2021). Helping or Hurting? The Financial Costs and Benefits of Municipal Bankruptcy, *Public Administration Review,* 81(3), pp. 428-445.

Abott, Carolyn and Akheil Singla. (2021). Service Solvency and Quality of Life After Municipal Bankruptcy, *Journal of Political Institutions and Political Economy,* 2(2), pp. 249-280.

Abott, Carolyn and Asya Magazinnik. (2020). At-Large Elections and Minority Representation in Local Government, *American Journal of Political Science*, 64(3), pp. 717-733.

Abott, Carolyn, Vladimir Kogan, Stéphane Lavertu, and Zachary Peskowitz. (2020). School district operational spending and student outcomes: Evidence from tax elections in seven states. *Journal of Public Economics*, 183, 104142.

Abott, Carolyn. (2018). Book review of Michael A. McCarthy, *Dismantling Solidarity: Capitalist Politics and American Pensions since the New Deal* (Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 2017). *Political Science Quarterly*, 133(2), pp. 371-372.

Abott, Carolyn. (2010). Federal Reserve System. *Encyclopedia of United States Political History, Vol. 7: 1976-present*. Ed. Rick Valelly. Washington, DC: CQ Press.

Under Review

Book project: *The Politics of Public Pensions: How Strong Parties and Cooperative Politics Can Save State Government* **Revisions submitted.**

Available working papers

"Voter Responsiveness to Measures of Local Fiscal Performance" (with Matthew Incantalupo and Akheil Singla)

"A Distaste for Deficits: Voter Opinion and Balanced Budget Laws in the U.S. States"

Research in progress

"Local Electoral Institutions and Fiscal Outcomes in the United States" (with Pengju Zhang)

"The Fiscal Federalism Dimension of the SALT Cap and Its Potential Repeal" (with Rahul Pathak)

"Special District Bankruptcies" (with Pengju Zhang)

Invited talks, presentations, and workshops

"A Distaste for Deficits: Voter Opinion and Balanced Budget Laws in the U.S. States"

Research in Progress Faculty Seminar, Marxe School of Public and International Affairs, Baruch College - CUNY, 2021.

Roundtable on Capital Assets Reporting Standards

Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), 2021.

"Service Solvency and Quality of Life After Municipal Bankruptcy"

Local Political Economy Symposium, Bedrosian Center at Sol Price School of Public Policy, University of Southern California, 2021.

"Municipal Bankruptcy as Policy: Local Fiscal Stress and the Decision to File"‡

Public Financial Management Northeastern Workshop, School of Public Affairs and Administration, Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey-Newark, 2020.

"Municipal Bankruptcy as Policy: Local Fiscal Stress and the Decision to File"

Fiscal Policy Series, Federal Reserve Bank of New York, 2019.

"At-Large Elections and Minority Representation in Local Government"

Department of Government and Politics Fall Graduate Colloquium, St. John's University, 2018.

"The Differential Impact of Single-Member and At-Large Voting Districts on Local Democracy: New Tests and Evidence"

Yale Center for the Study of American Politics Annual Conference, Yale University, 2017.

‡Canceled due to COVID-19 pandemic.

Conference presentations

Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association: 2016, 2017, 2022.

Annual Conference of the Association for Budgeting and Financial Management: 2016, 2018,† 2022.†

Annual Public Finance Consortium: 2021.

Annual Meeting of the Southern Political Science Association: 2015, 2016, 2019, 2020,* 2021.

Brookings Municipal Finance Conference: 2020.

Annual State Politics and Policy Conference: 2015, 2020.‡

Urban Affairs Association Conference: 2019.†

Annual Conference of the Association for Education Finance and Policy: 2019.†

Annual Conference of the Association for Public Policy Analysis & Management: 2018, 2019.†

Annual Meeting of the Midwest Political Science Association: 2015, 2017.

Public Management Research Conference: 2017.†

‡Canceled due to COVID-19 pandemic;*Canceled due to earthquake;†Paper presented by coauthor.

Grants, awards, & fellowships

Faculty Innovation Seed Grant (with Rahul Pathak), Provost's Office, Baruch College, 2022 ($12,000)

Cycle 53 PSC-CUNY Traditional B Research Award, City University of New York, 2022 ($6,000)

Travel Grant, APSA Annual Meeting, 2017

Prestage-Cook Travel Award, SPSA Annual Meeting, 2016

Grant, Graduate Student Travel, Center for the Study of Democratic Politics, Princeton, 2015

Grant, Dean's Fund for Scholarly Travel, Princeton, 2015

Grant (with Nolan McCarty), The Social and Economic Effects of the Great Recession, Russell Sage Foundation, 2012 ($114,921)

Graduate School Centennial Fellowship in the Humanities and Social Sciences, Department of Politics, Princeton, 2010 - 2015

Honorable Mention, National Science Foundation Graduate Research Fellowships Program, 2010

Teaching experience

Graduate level

Research Methodology and Quantitative Analysis

State and Local Government and Administration

Public Budgeting and Finance

Undergraduate level

Introduction to Publicy Policy

The Politics of Inequality in the U.S.

Introduction to Public Administration

Research Methods for Political Science and Public Administration

Introduction to American Government

Professional service

Member, Committee to Design the Baruch Public Service Capstone Seminar - 2023-present

Co-chair, Baruch Political Science Department Research Seminar - 2022-present

Member, Baruch Political Science Student Awards Committee - 2022

Member, Baruch Political Science Search Committee in Comparative Politics - 2021

Co-chair, SJU Government & Politics Committee to Redesign the Public Administration Major - 2019-2021

Member, SJU Government & Politics Graduate Education Policy Committee - 2018-2021

Member, SJU Government & Politics Undergraduate Education Policy Committee - 2018-2021

Referee, *American Journal of Political Science, American Political Science Review, Economics & Politics, Economics Letters, Journal of Public Administration Research and Theory, National Tax Journal, Political Analysis, Public Budgeting & Finance, Public Finance & Management*

Professional memberships

Association for Public Policy Analysis & Management, American Political Science Association, Midwest Political Science Association, Southern Political Science Association, American Society for Public Administration, Association for Budgeting and Financial Management

Computer skills

R, Stata, LaTeX, Bloomberg API, SAS, Matlab, EViews

Last updated: January 31, 2023

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA
MIAMI DIVISION

Case No. 1:22-cv-24066-KMM

GRACE, INC., *et al.*,

Plaintiffs,

v.

CITY OF MIAMI,

Defendant.
_____/

EXPERT REPORT OF DR. BRYANT MOY

[02/10/2023]

Racially Polarized Voting in Miami, Florida

Bryant J. Moy, PhD

February 10, 2023

1 Executive Summary

In this report, I examine past election data from the City of Miami, Florida, to determine whether and the extent to which racially polarized voting exists. Racially polarized voting (RPV) exists if minority voters systematically prefer one candidate and the majority ethnic group preferences another. I examine twenty elections between 2017 to 2021. Of the twenty elections, six were endogenous citywide elections, and fourteen were exogenous elections from the federal, county, or state levels. I conclude the following:

- Racially polarized voting exists in ten of the twenty elections studied.
- For endogenous (municipal) elections, two of six exhibited signs of racially polarized voting. In those contests, the Latino-preferred candidate prevailed over the Anglo-preferred candidate.
- For exogenous elections, eight of the fourteen exhibited signs of racially polarized voting. In five of those eight contests, the Latino-preferred candidate won, blocking either the Anglo-preferred candidate, the Black-preferred candidate or both.
- The Latino-preferred candidate won the majority of polarized races at 70% (7/10). Black- and Anglo-preferred candidates won 50% (4/8) and 33% (3/9) of the polarized contests they were involved in.
- Black and Anglo voters tended to have the same preferred candidates in six of the ten races with racially polarized voting. Alternatively, Black and Latino voters had the same candidate once in polarized races.

2 Background and Qualifications

I am a Data Science Faculty Fellow at the Center for Data Science and a Visiting Assistant Professor in the Wilf Family Department of Politics at New York University.[1] I received a Ph.D. in Political Science from Washington University in St. Louis in 2022. My concentration in graduate school was American Politics and Political Methodology.

My current area of expertise is related to local government, race and ethnic politics, and the use of advanced statistical models to understand political phenomena. My research has been published in the *Journal of Experimental Political Science* and *Political Behavior*. Other writings have appeared in the *Oxford Bibliographies in Political Science* and the *Political Science Educator*.

My research has won the Best Poster Award from the Society of Political Methodology, and I have received the Susan Clarke Young Scholar Award from the Urban and Local Politics Section of the American Political Science Association. In addition, I provide a copy of my curriculum vitae in the Appendix of this report.

1. I have also accepted an appointment as a tenure-track Assistant Professor in the Wilf Family Department of Politics at New York University starting in 2024.

3 Racially Polarized Voting

Racially polarized voting occurs when a minority group votes for one candidate and the dominant racial or ethnic group votes for an opposing candidate. For the City of Miami, Florida, we are interested in three ethnic groups: Anglos, Blacks, and Latinos. Indeed, according to the 2020 Census, Latinos of any race make up 70% of the population, while non-Hispanic whites – Anglos – and non-Hispanic Blacks make up 14% and 12%, respectively.[2]

I classify the candidates as Latino-, Black-, or Anglo-preferred if there is sufficient evidence that the ethnic group votes in a cohesive block. For this report, I use the 60% threshold of support as a sign of cohesive voting. In other words, if a candidate receives higher than 60% support among members of the same ethnic group, that candidate is that group's preferred candidate. If racially polarized voting exists, I would expect to see the ethnic groups have different preferred candidates in large numbers.

To assess racially polarized voting patterns, I will rely on ecological inference. In the next section, I detail ecological inference and my approach.

4 Methodology: Ecological Inference

Researchers typically examine patterns of racial polarization by inferring individual voting behavior from aggregate data – also known as ecological inference. We infer an individual's voting behavior by examining voting patterns within and between precincts. Ecological inference estimates racial group-level preferences from aggregate precinct data.

I conduct this analysis using two approaches. First, I examine each election and present a bivariate scatterplot between the ethnic composition of the electorate and candidate vote share. In this analysis, each dot represents a precinct. The x-axis will indicate the electorate's composition, and the y-axis will indicate the candidates' vote share. I draw a fitted line and display the correlation coefficient and the corresponding p-value, which will indicate whether the correlation is statistically significant. For a racial group to have a preferred candidate, I expect the fitted line to fall over the 60% threshold of candidate vote share when the precincts are racially homogeneous. The fitted line extrapolates to racially homogeneous precincts even when no observed precinct exists. Second, I run an iterated ecological inference algorithm using eiCompare, which estimates a candidate's support among each ethnic group.[3] This method is widely accepted to estimate candidate support among ethnic or racial groups (Collingwood et al. 2020; King and Roberts 2016; Lau, Moore, and Kellermann 2020).

Researchers typically use the voting age population or citizen voting age population estimate derived from the U.S. Census and predict the racial composition of voters in a given geographic area (i.e., precincts). Fortunately, Miami-Dade County provides a publicly available count of registered voters by precinct and racial/ethnic group using the information on their voter file.[4] Using the Miami-Dade County data and voter file is preferable to the U.S. Census and prediction approach because it provides a more accurate measure of the racial composition of the electorate.

5 List of Elections Analyzed and Additional Statistics

I examine twenty elections, including six municipal-level (endogenous) contests and fourteen non-municipal (exogenous) contests. Endogenous elections originate from the city itself. This includes races for City Mayor and City Commissioner. Exogenous races are contests that overlap with Miami precincts but do not originate at the city level. Examples of exogenous races include contests for the President, Governor, and County Mayor. Analyzing exogenous races – alongside endogenous one – are essential because they provide

2. The data comes from the U.S. Census Bureau. The table is entitled, "Hispanic or Latino, and Not Hispanic or Latino by Race" in the Decennial Census.

3. The eiCompare (Collingwood et al. 2020) *R* package relies and builds upon two other packages for ecological inference: "ei" (King and Roberts 2016) and"eiPack" (Lau, Moore, and Kellermann 2020) I include this analysis only for elections where these quantities can be calculated reliably. In all cases, the substantive results from the scatterplots and ecological inference packages are the same.

4. Miami-Dade County's Elections Department Data:https://www.miamidade.gov/elections/voter-statistics-current-archive.html

additional information about the nature of racially polarized voting. The exogenous contests examined in this report are similar to the city-level races in that most are non-partisan local contests. Yet, we benefit from the varying levels of competitiveness found in exogenous races. Indeed, most of the endogenous municipal contests were non-competitive. Thus, it is probative to endogenous and exogenous elections.

In my sample of elections, I include all municipal (endogenous) elections from 2017 to 2021. Beyond municipal elections, I include exogenous contests that have sufficient overlap with Miami precincts. In Table 1 I provide a full list of elections analyzed.

Table 2 shows the composition of the 2020 citizen voting age population using the district line from the 2013 plan. Similarly, Table 3 shows the 2020 citizen voting age population using the district lines from the current 2022 enacted plan.

Table 1: List of Elections Analyzed

Year	**Election**	**Endo/Exo**	**Office**
2021	Municipal	Endogenous	City Mayor
2021	Municipal	Endogenous	City Comm. Dist. 3
2021	Municipal	Endogenous	City Comm. Dist. 5
2017	Municipal	Endogenous	City Mayor
2017	Municipal	Endogenous	City Comm. Dist. 3
2017	Municipal	Endogenous	City Comm. Dist. 4
2020	General	Exogenous	Congress, 24
2020	General	Exogenous	County Comm. Dist. 3
2020	General	Exogenous	County Mayor
2020	General	Exogenous	Clerk of the Court
2020	General	Exogenous	President
2020	Primary	Exogenous	County Property Appraiser
2020	Primary	Exogenous	County Judge, Grp. 24
2020	Primary	Exogenous	County Judge, Grp. 9
2020	Primary	Exogenous	Circuit Judge, Grp. 75
2020	Primary	Exogenous	Circuit Judge, Grp. 67
2020	Primary	Exogenous	Circuit Judge, Grp. 65
2020	Primary	Exogenous	Circuit Judge, Grp. 57
2020	Primary	Exogenous	Circuit Judge, Grp. 55
2018	General	Exogenous	Governor

Table 2: Citizen Voting Age Population by District, 2013 Plan

District	Map/Plan	Anglo	Black	Latino
District 1	2013	4.2%	7.6%	87.4%
District 2	2013	36.8%	9.2%	48.7%
District 3	2013	9.5%	4.2%	85.8%
District 4	2013	7.3%	1%	90.8%
District 5	2013	8%	59.8%	32.3%

Table 3: Citizen Voting Age Population by District, 2022 Enacted Plan

District	Map/Plan	Anglo	Black	Latino
District 1	2022	5%	8.1%	86%
District 2	2022	40.4%	8.7%	44%
District 3	2022	9.9%	3.9%	85.6%
District 4	2022	8.2%	1.3%	89.6%
District 5	2022	9%	58.1%	30.8%

Table 4: 2020 Citizen Voting Age Population

City	Anglo	Black	Latino
Miami	14%	17%	67%

6 Does RPV Exist Across Elections?

In this section, I examine twenty races in the City of Miami. The first six are municipal-level endogenous races, including the mayor and city commissioners. The next fourteen races are exogenous and include races for federal office (i.e., Congress and President), county offices (i.e., county commission, county mayor, county judge, and property appraiser), and state government (Governor).

6.1 Election 1: Mayor 2021

The 2021 Miami mayoral contest was between five candidates: Francis Suarez, Max Martinez, Marie Exantus, Anthony Dutrow, and Francisco Pichel. Francis Suarez won the race with overwhelming support by receiving 78.6% of the vote, with the next closest candidate – Max Martinez – receiving only 11.6% of the vote. Figure 1 shows the bivariate relationship between the precinct's demographic composition and Suarez's support. First, we can examine the fitted line in the scatterplot and extrapolate the estimated vote share of the candidate if there were homogeneous precincts (i.e., a precinct with all Anglos, Blacks, or Latinos). Across all groups, Suarez would have received higher than 60% of the vote. Second, these results are verified using the ecological inference algorithm to estimate the candidate's vote share if only one race or ethnic group voted (Collingwood et al. 2020; King and Roberts 2016; Lau, Moore, and Kellermann 2020). Indeed, Francis Suarez is estimated to receive over 70% support from all racial groups.

I find no evidence of racially polarized voting in this election.

Figure 1: Scatterplot: Race/Ethnic Composition by Candidate Vote Share

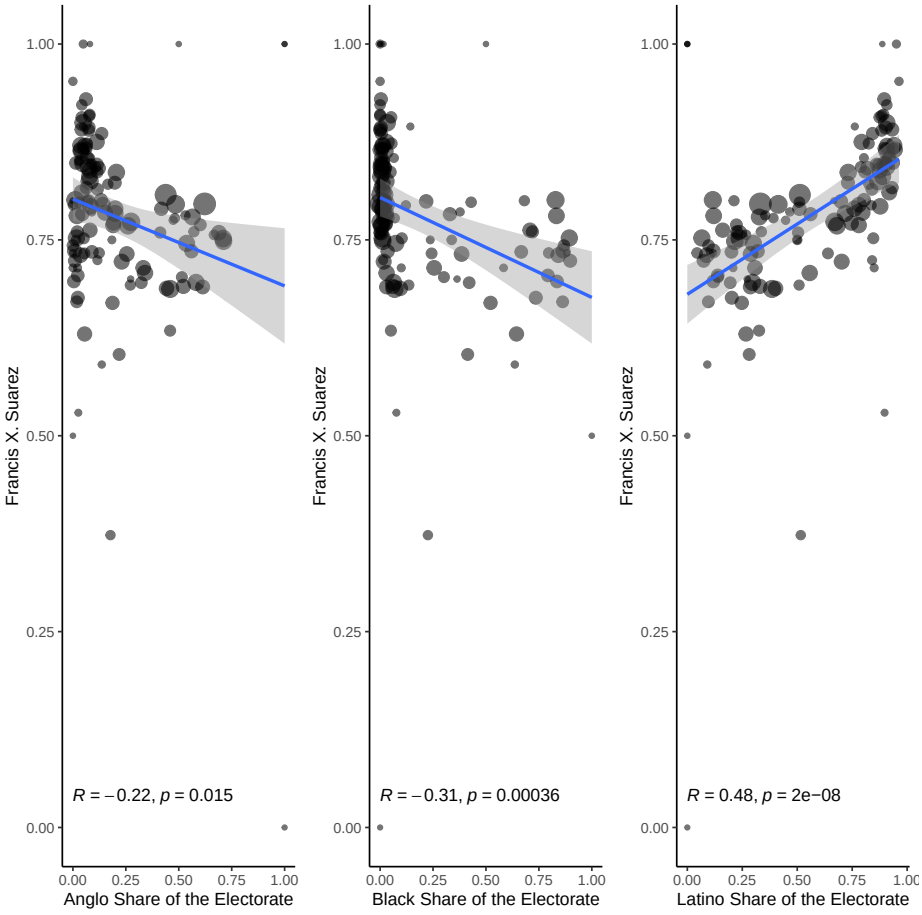
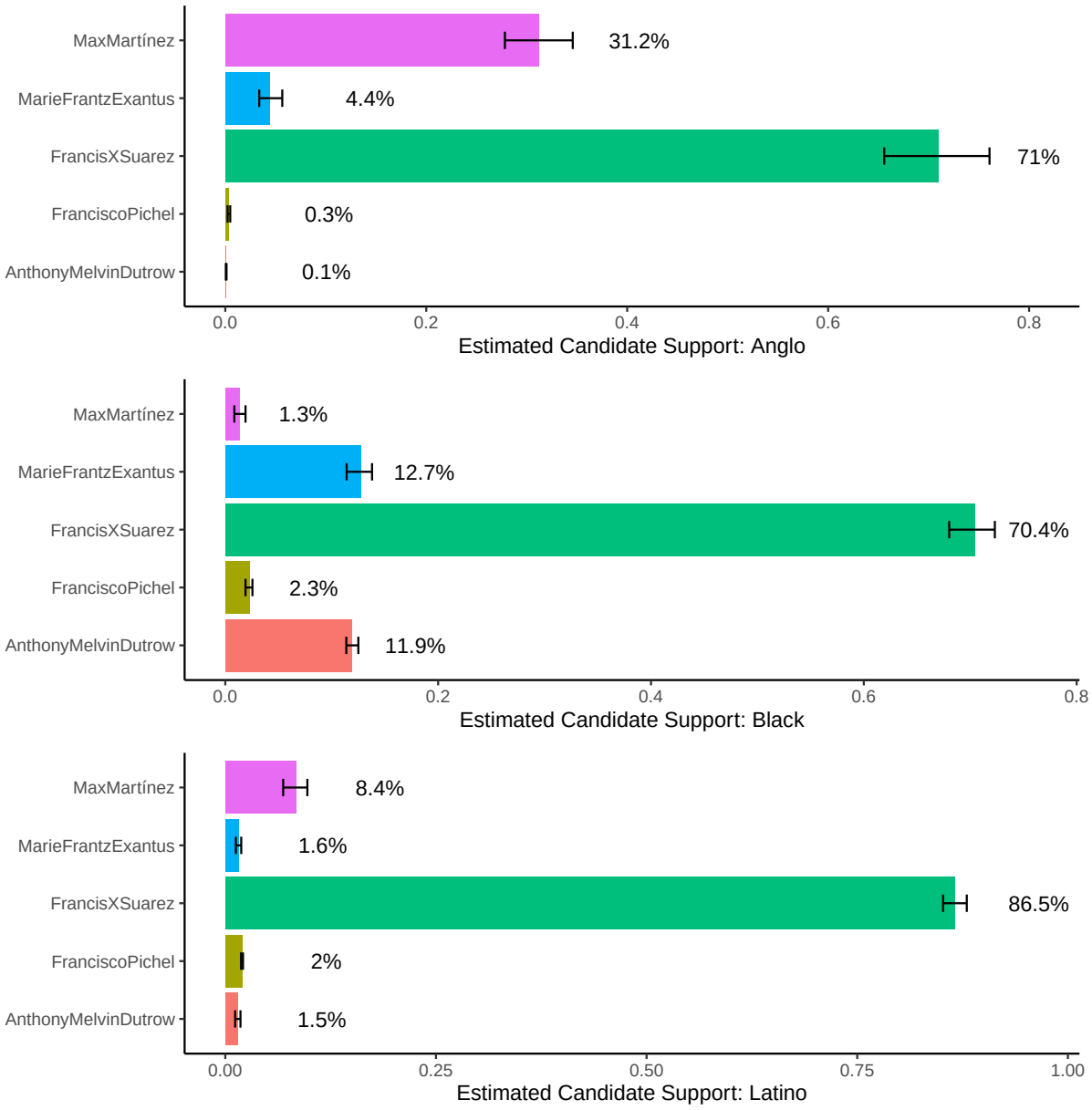


Figure 2: Estimated Candidate Support by Race/Ethnicity

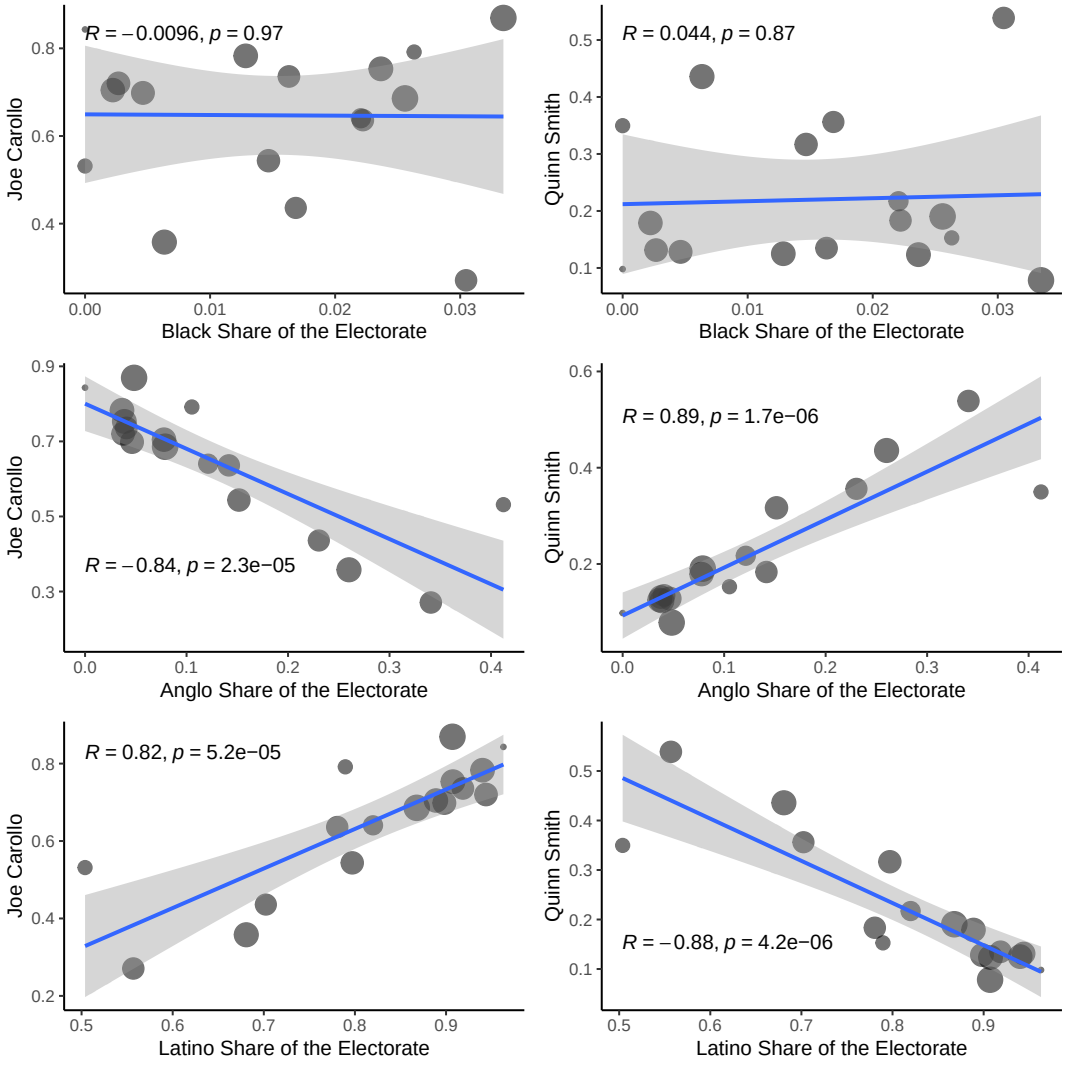


6.2 Election 2: District 3 2021

In 2021, the City of Miami held an election for District 3 City Commissioner between four candidates: Joe Carollo, Andriana Oliva, Quinn Smith, and Miguel Soliman. Joe Carollo won with 64.4% of the vote, while Quinn Smith received the second most votes at 21.8%. Figure 3 depicts the bivariate relationship between the racial composition of the electorate and candidate choice. The Anglo-preferred candidate is Quinn Smith, as shown by the positive relationship between Anglo share of the electorate and Smith vote share. In contrast, as the share of Anglo voters increases, the share of Carollo votes declines. The Latino-preferred candidate is Joe Carollo. As the Latino share of the electorate increases, the share of Carollo votes increase, and the share of Smith votes decrease. I find no relationship between the Black share of the electorate and candidate vote choice. This finding (or lack of one) is driven by the low proportions of Black voters within the commission district. Indeed, the Black share of the electorate is lower than 5% across every precinct in this district.

I find evidence that racially polarized voting exists in this district between Anglos (who preferred Smith) and Latinos (who preferred Carollo). Joe Carollo – the Latino-preferred candidate – won the race.

Figure 3: Scatterplot: Race/Ethnic Composition by Candidate Vote Share

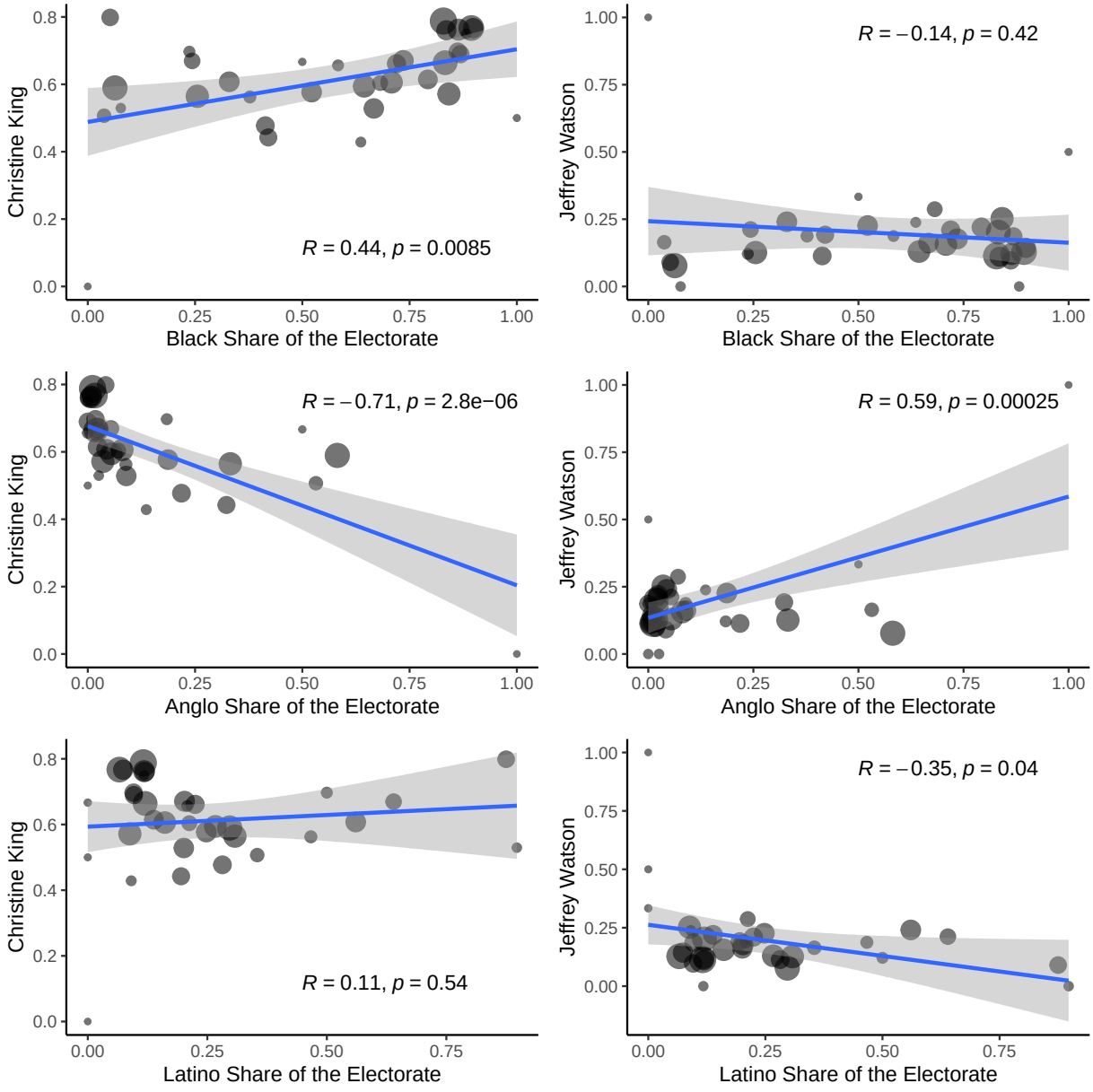


6.3 Election 3: District 5 2021

The City of Miami held an election for District 5 City Commissioner between seven candidates: Francois Alexandre, Zico Fremont, Michael Hepburn, Christine King, Revran Lincoln, Stephanie Thomas, and Jeffrey Watson. Christine King won with 64.92% of the vote, with Jeffrey Watson receiving the second most votes at 15.81%. Figure 4 depicts the bivariate relationship between electorate demographics and candidate vote choice. The Black-preferred candidate and the Latino-preferred candidate was Christine King. I find no evidence that Anglo support for any candidate reached the 60% threshold.

I find no evidence of racially polarized voting in this election.

Figure 4: Scatterplot: Race/Ethnic Composition by Candidate Vote Share



6.4 Election 4: Mayor 2017

Miami held an election for Mayor in 2017 between four candidates: Francis Suarez, Williams Armbrister, Christian Canache, and Cynthia Jaquith. Francis Suarez won with 85.81% of the vote, with Cynthia Jaquith receiving 5.47% of the vote. Figure 5 depicts the bivariate relationship between electorate demographics and candidate choice. Across all racial and ethnic groups, Suarez was the preferred candidate.

I find no evidence of racially polarized voting in this contest.

Figure 5: Scatterplot: Race/Ethnic Composition by Candidate Vote Share

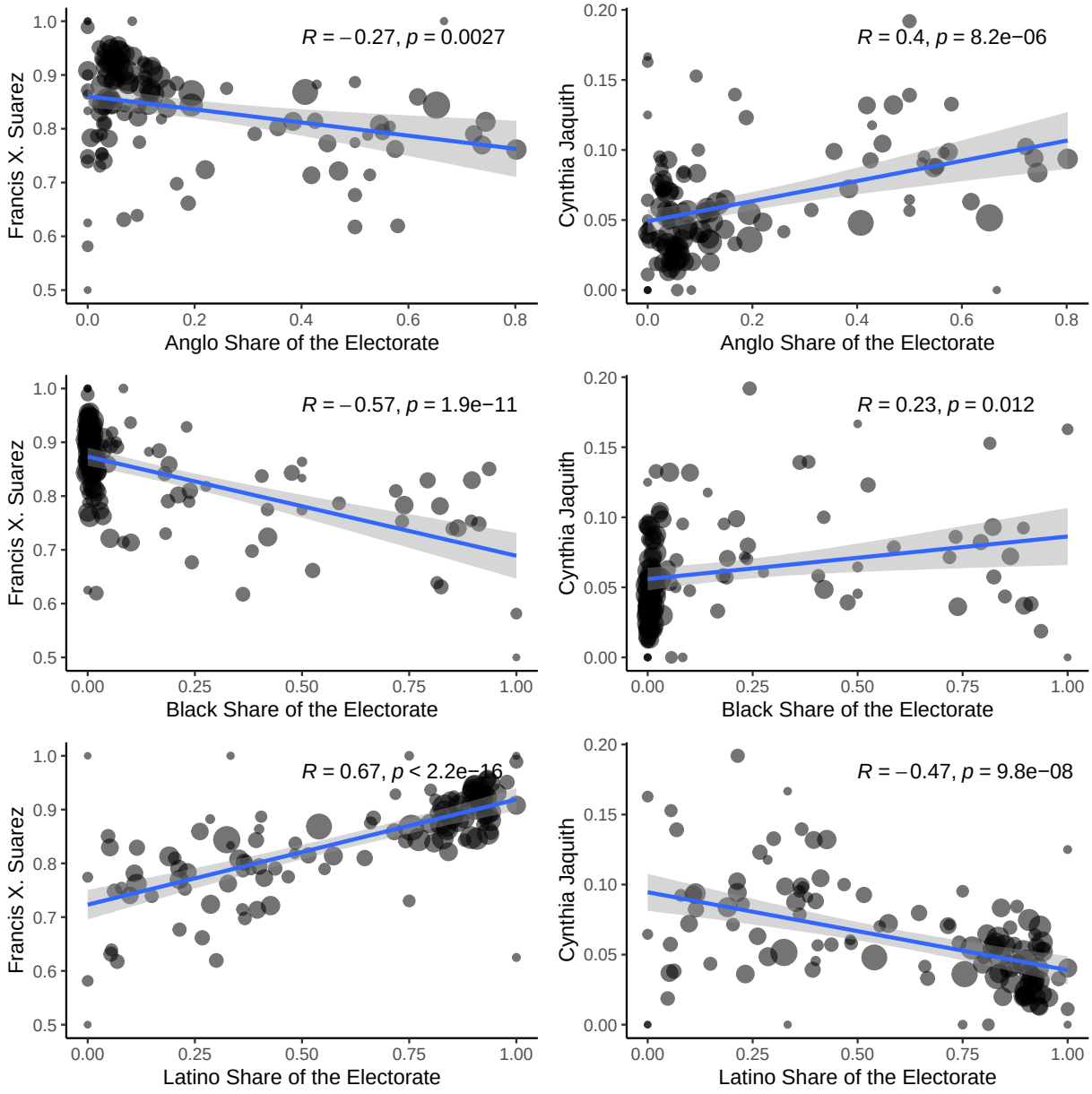
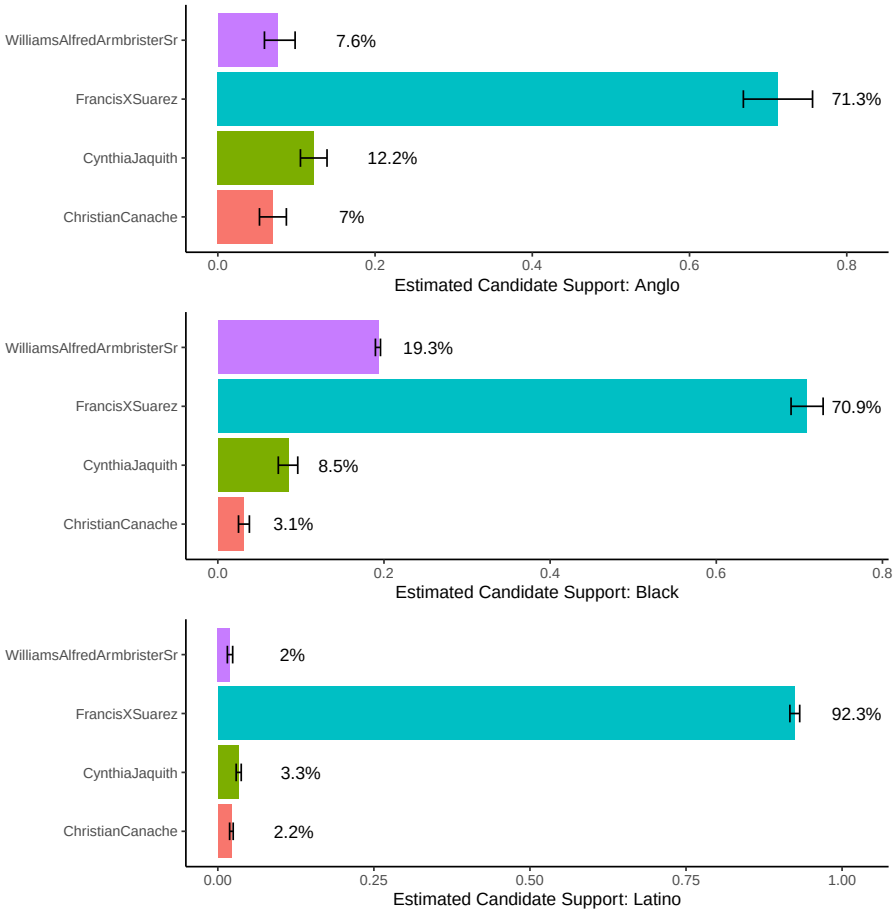


Figure 6: Estimated Candidate Support by Race/Ethnicity



6.5 Election 5: City Commissioner District 3 2017

Miami held an election for District 3 City Commissioner on December 7th between seven candidates. This contest proceeded to a runoff election between Joe Carollo and Alfonzo Leon. I analyze the runoff election. Joe Carollo won with 52.7% of the vote. Alfonzo Leon was the Anglo- and Black-preferred candidate. Both groups were cohesive in their support (95.7% and 99%). The Latino-preferred candidate was Joe Carollo. I estimate the Latino support for Carollo to be 60.8%, which is near the threshold. It's important to note that most precincts in this district had a Latino super-majority. Indeed, no precinct in this district had less than 50% Latino share of the electorate.

I find evidence of racially polarized voting in this contest. The Latino-preferred candidate prevailed.

Figure 7: Scatterplot: Race/Ethnic Composition by Candidate Vote Share

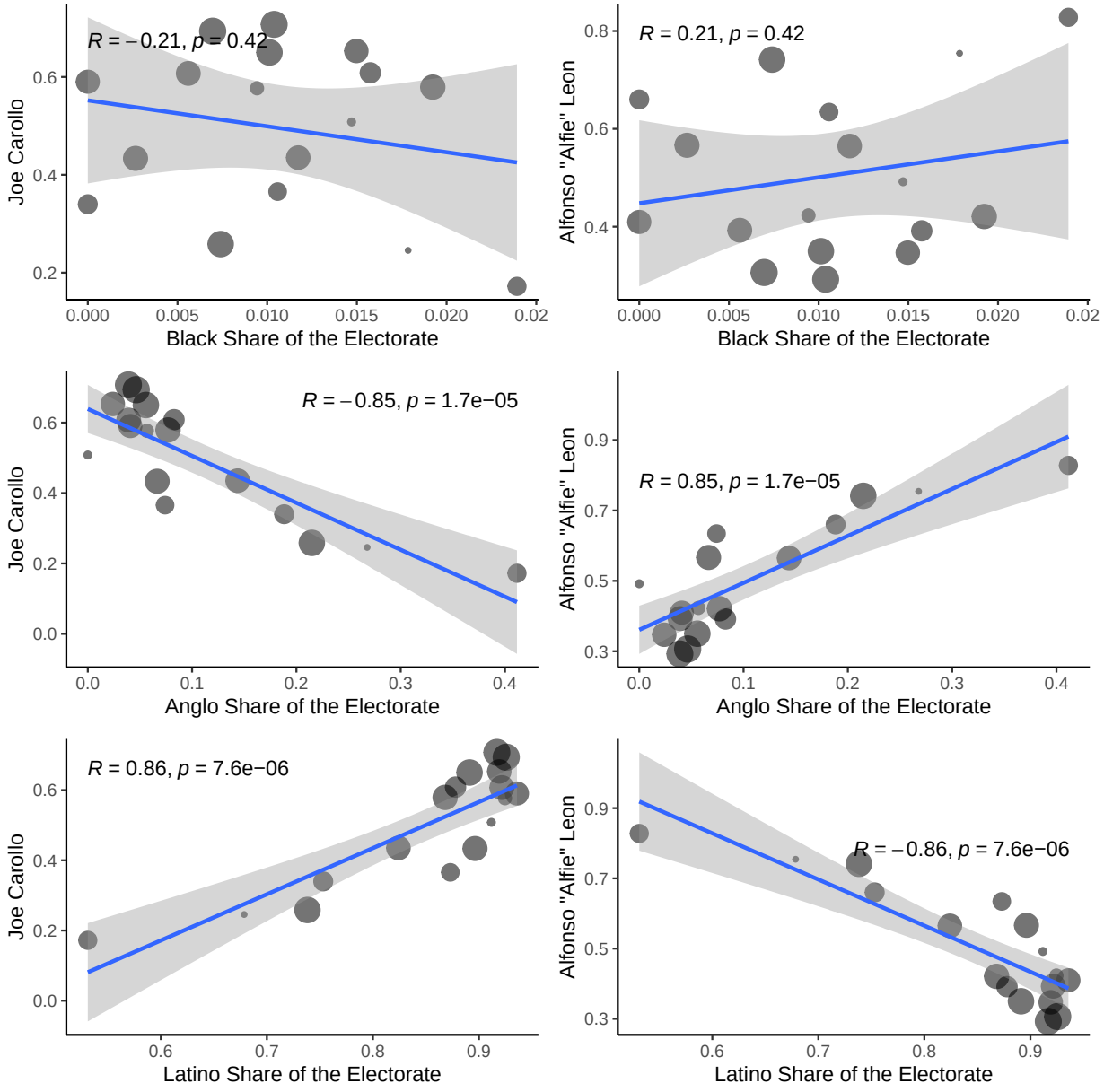
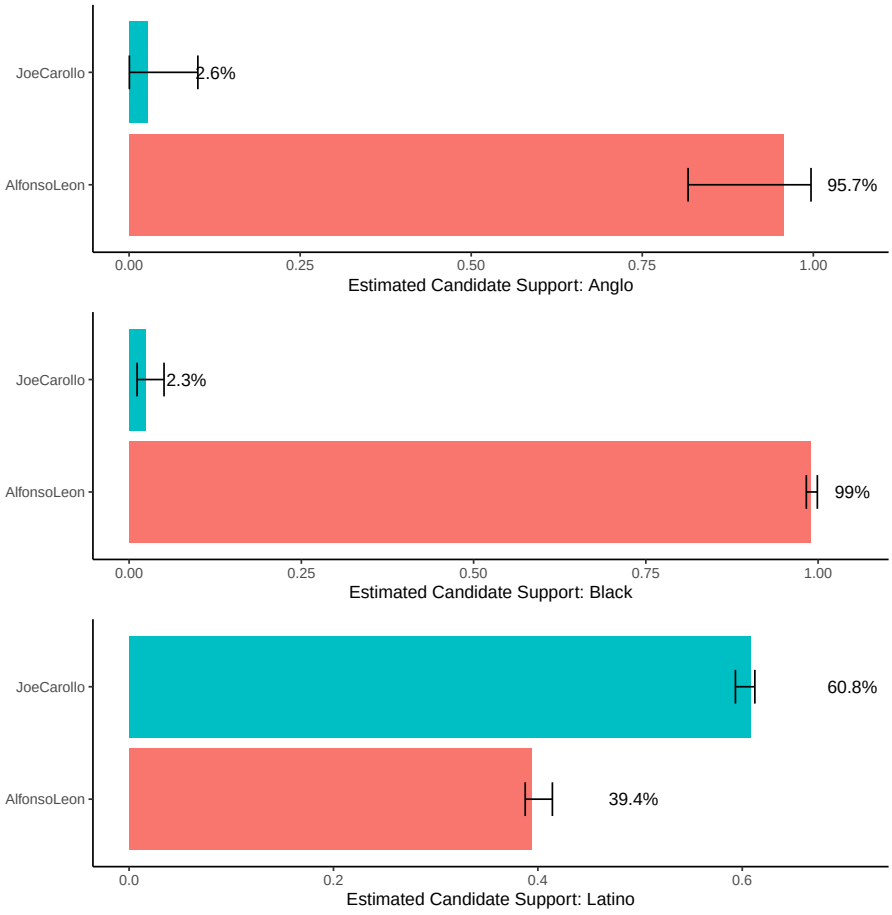


Figure 8: Estimated Candidate Support by Race/Ethnicity

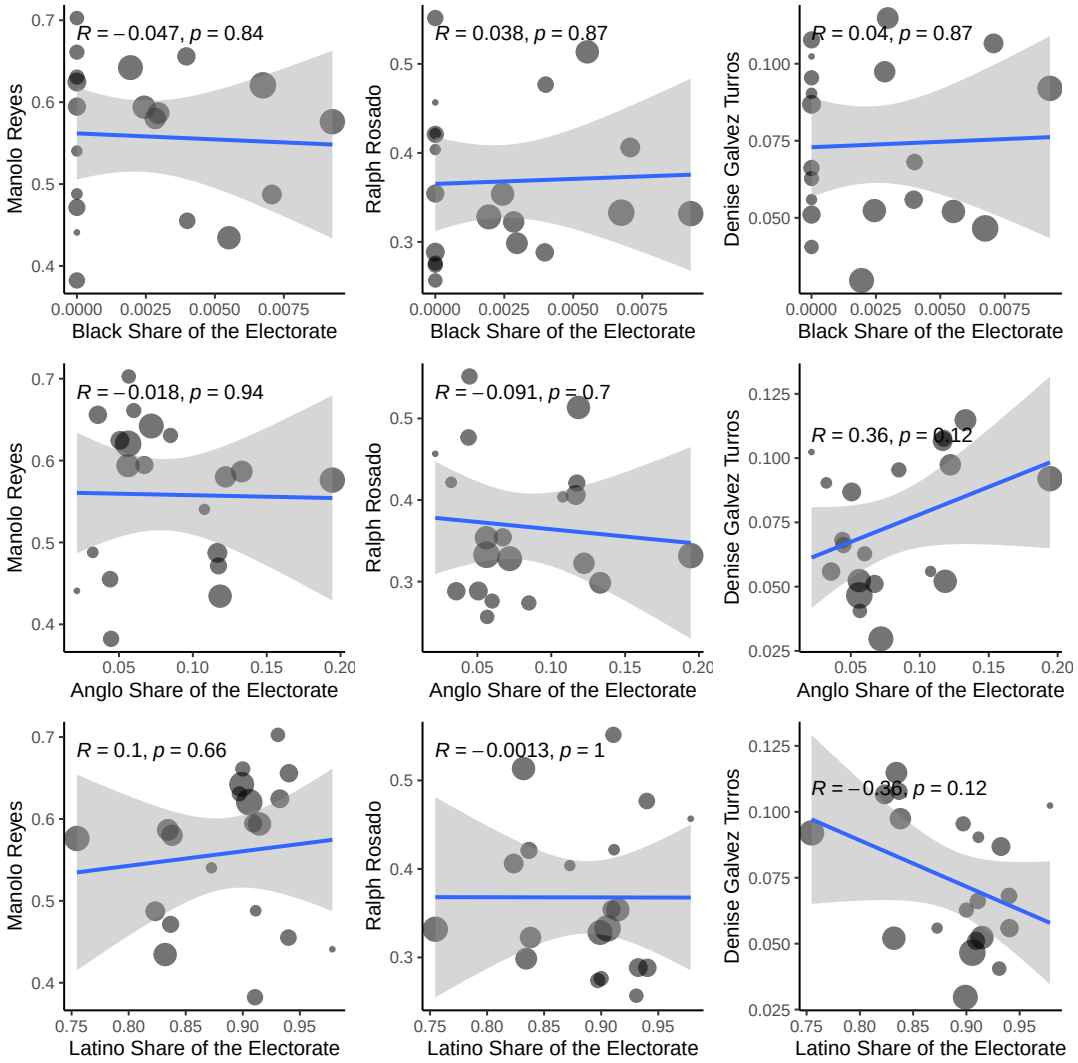


6.6 Election 6: District 4 2017

Miami held an election for District 4 Commissioner between three candidates: Manolo Reyes, Ralph Rosado, and Denise Turros. Manolo Reyes won the election with 56.74% of the vote, with Ralph Rosado receiving the second most votes at 36.15%. Figure 9 depicts the bivariate associations between the racial composition of the electorate and vote choice. No candidates were deeply preferred by any racial group, as shown by the lack of relationships throughout Figure 9. District 4 is a predominantly Latino district with all precincts having more than 70% Latino electorate.

I find no evidence of racially polarized voting in this election.

Figure 9: Scatterplot: Race/Ethnic Composition by Candidate Vote Share



6.7 Election 7: Congress 24 2020

The northern part of Miami sat in Florida's 24th Congressional District prior to the 2022 redistricting. I examine precincts in the City of Miami. In the 2020 election, there were three candidates in the race: Frederica Wilson (Democrat), Lavern Spicer (Republican), and Christina Olivo (Independent). Frederica Wilson was the preferred candidate among Black voters. I do not find evidence that Anglo or Latino voters had a preferred candidate. As Figure 11 shows, support for Frederica Wilson was only greater than 60%

among Black voters, even though all racial groups nominally supported Wilson. While the Miami portion of this congressional district was majority Black, Wilson won the plurality of the votes in both the Anglo and Latino majority precincts. Wilson won Miami precincts with 76.5% of the vote.

I find no evidence of racially polarized voting across the Miami precincts in this election.

Figure 10: Scatterplot: Race/Ethnic Composition by Candidate Vote Share

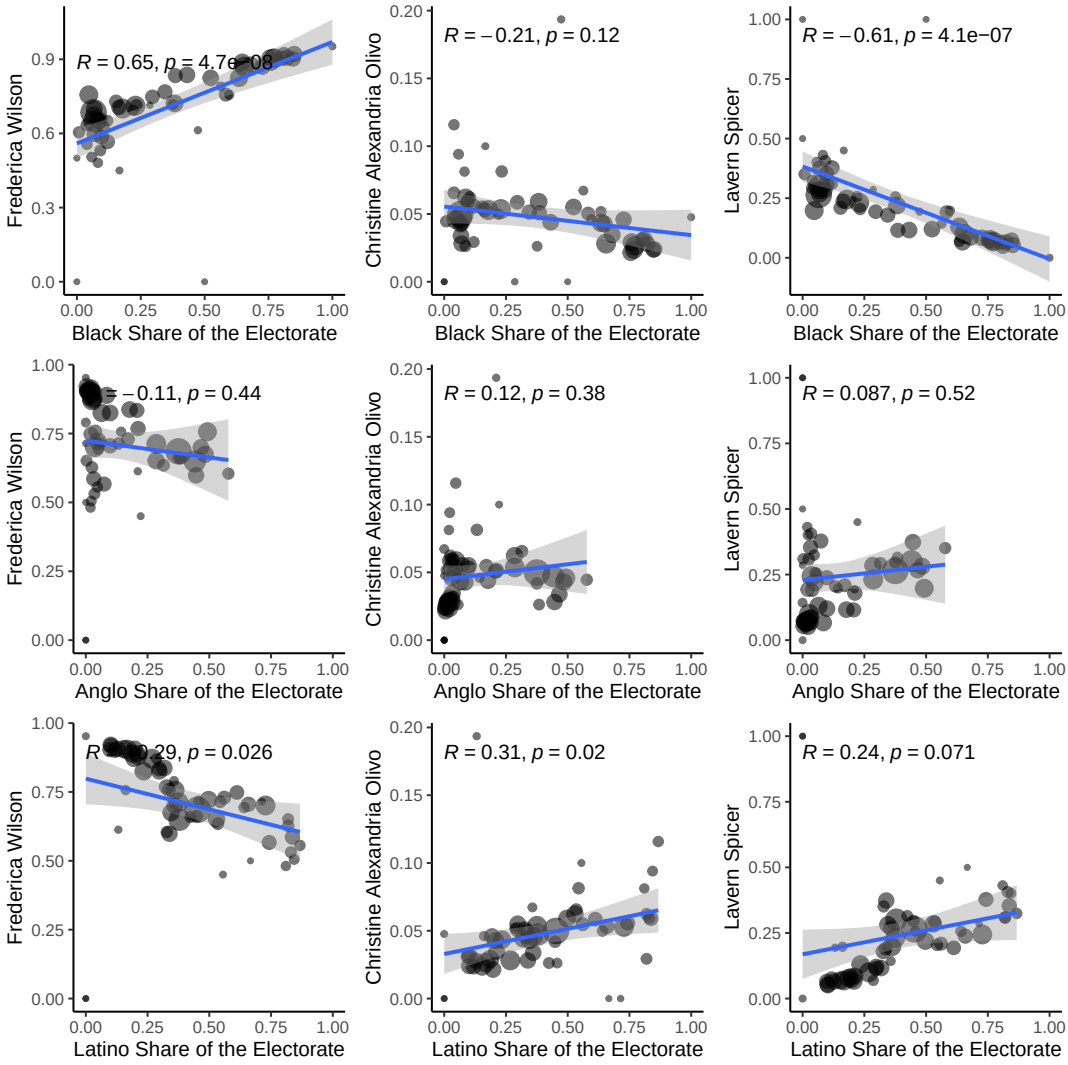
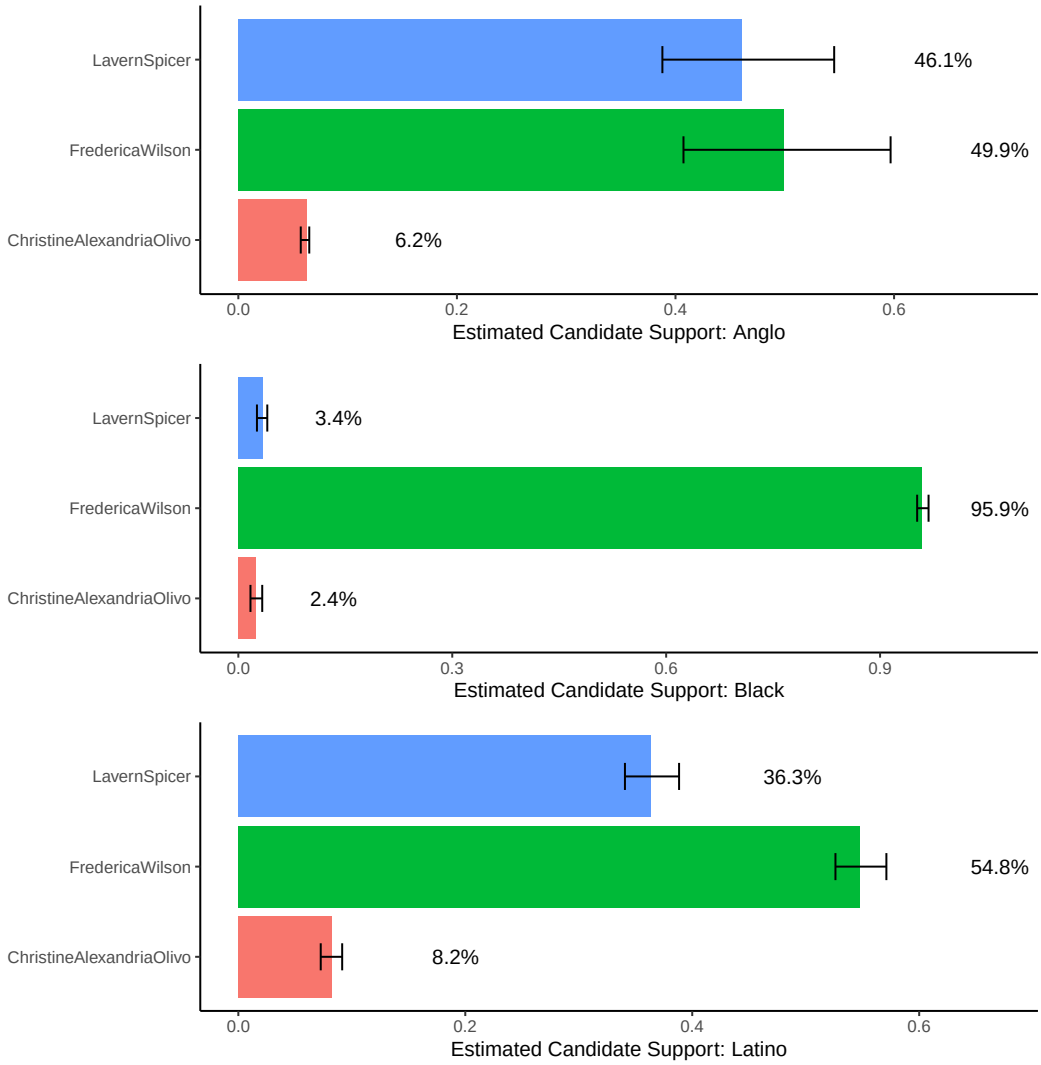


Figure 11: Estimated Candidate Support by Race/Ethnicity



6.8 Election 8: County Commission 3 2020

The exogenous election of County Commissioner District 3 was between Keon Hardemon and Gepsie Metellus. If the election were held in Miami precincts, Hardemon would have won with 66.7%. The Black-preferred and Latino-preferred candidate was Keon Hardemon, and the Anglo-preferred candidate was Gepsie Metellus.

I find evidence that racially polarized voting exists between the Miami precincts of County Commission 3. The Black and Latino preferred candidate (Keon Hardemon) won against the Anglo-preferred candidate (Gepsie Metellus).

Figure 12: Scatterplot: Race/Ethnic Composition by Candidate Vote Share

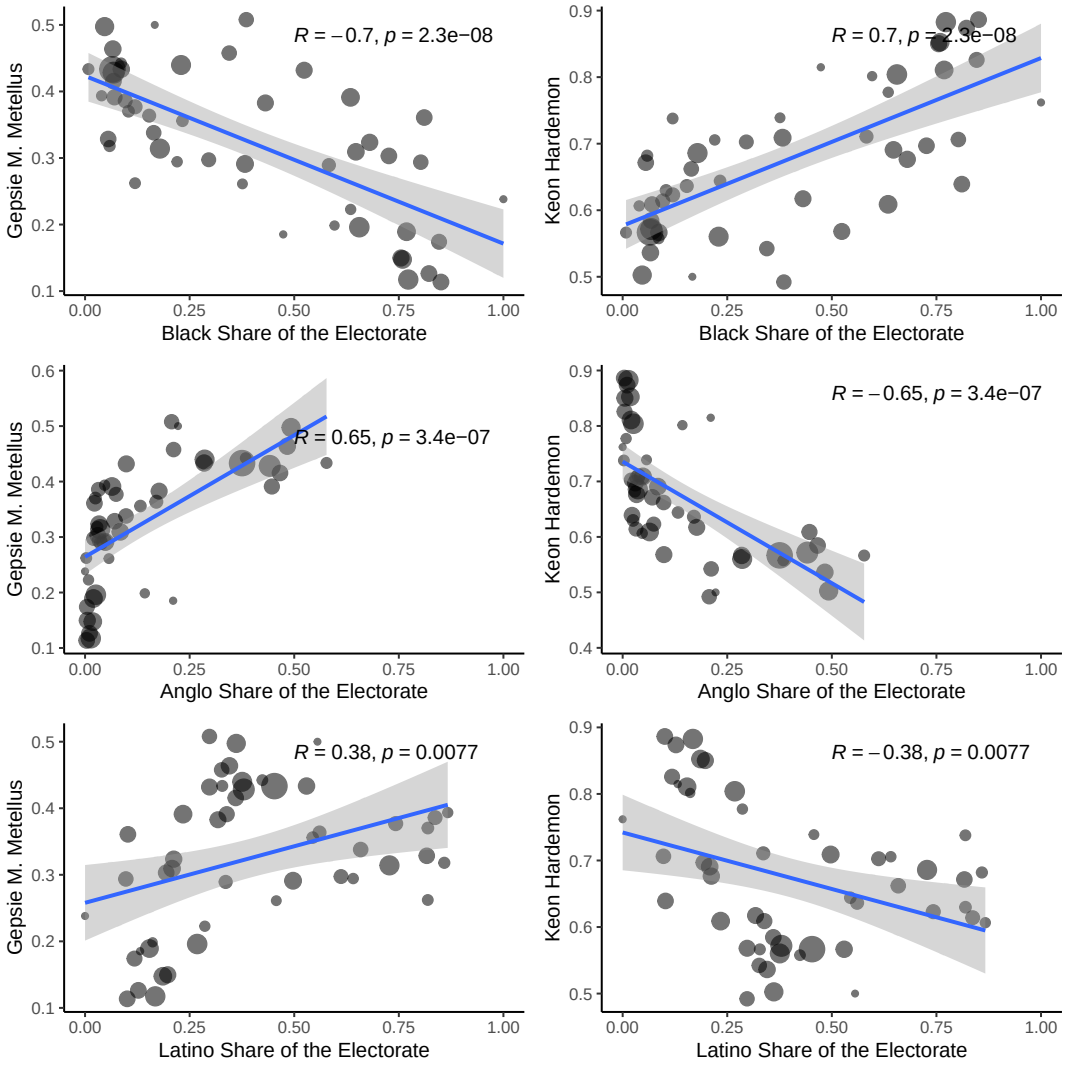
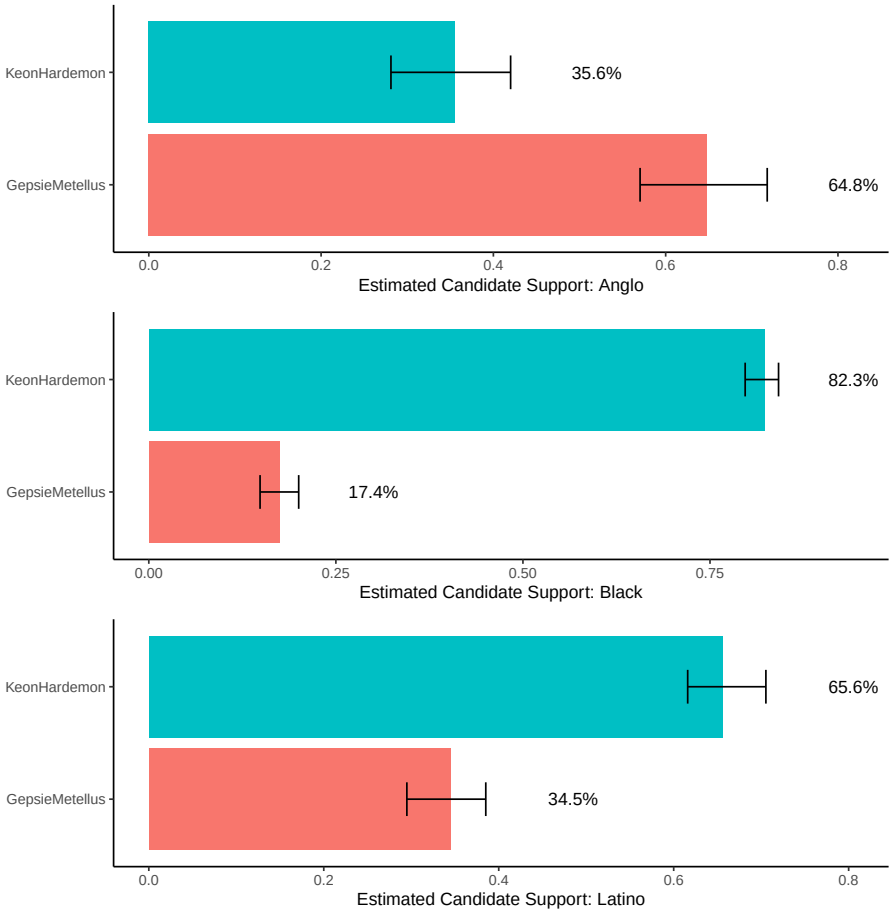


Figure 13: Estimated Candidate Support by Race/Ethnicity



6.9 Election 9: County Mayor 2020

The 2020 Miami-Dade County Mayor race was between five candidates: Daniella Levine Cava, Esteban Bovo, Alex Penelas, Xavier Suarez, and Monique Barley. During the runoff election, Daniella Levine Cava won with 54% of the vote. I analyze the runoff results in the Miami precincts. Figure 14 depicts the bivariate association between the electorate's racial composition and the candidate's vote share. The Black- and Anglo-preferred candidate was Daniella Levine Cava. The Latino-preferred candidate was Esteban Bovo. Latino support for Bovo is estimated near the 60% threshold.

I find evidence of racially polarized voting in this contest. The Black- and Anglo-preferred candidate won.

Figure 14: Scatterplot: Race/Ethnic Composition by Candidate Vote Share

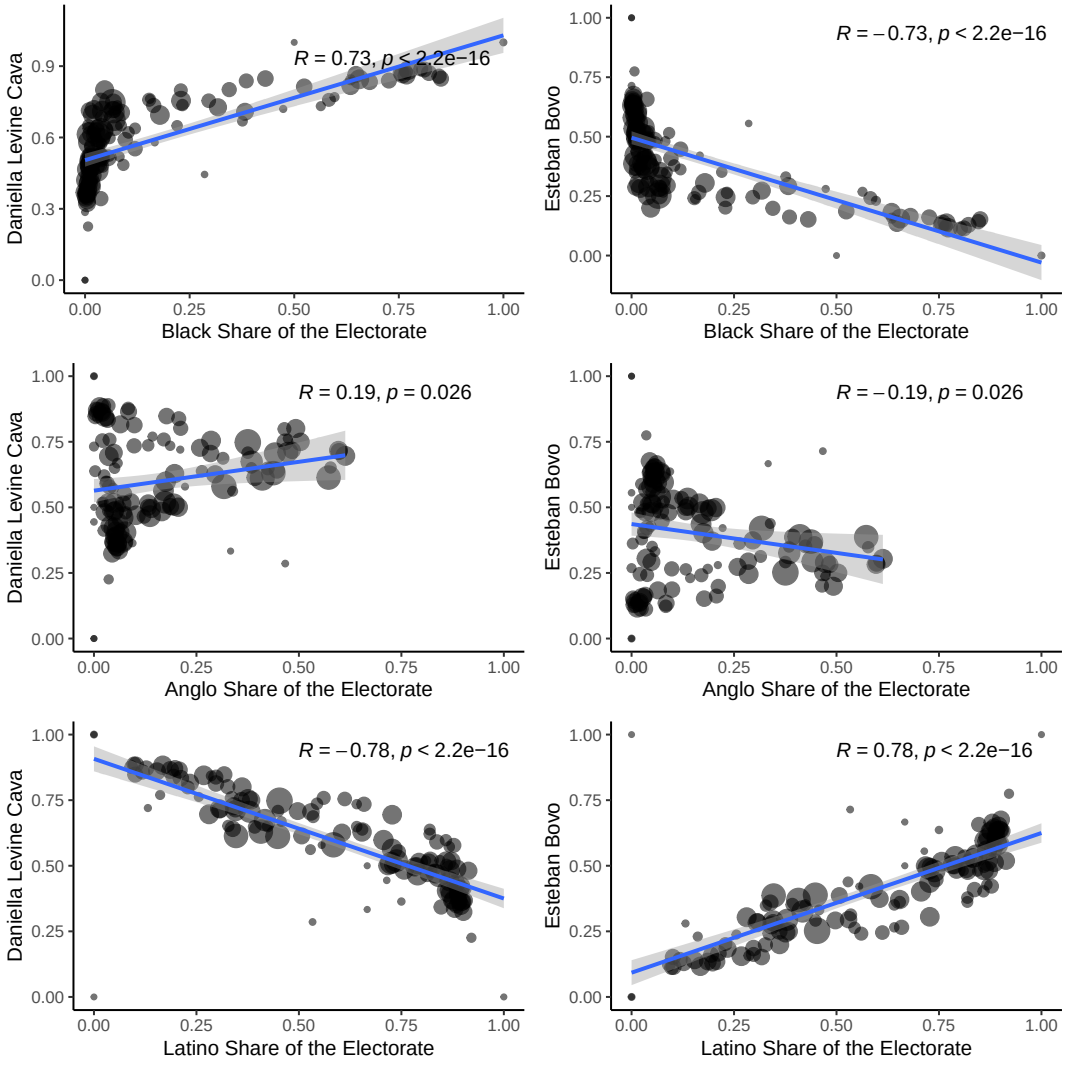
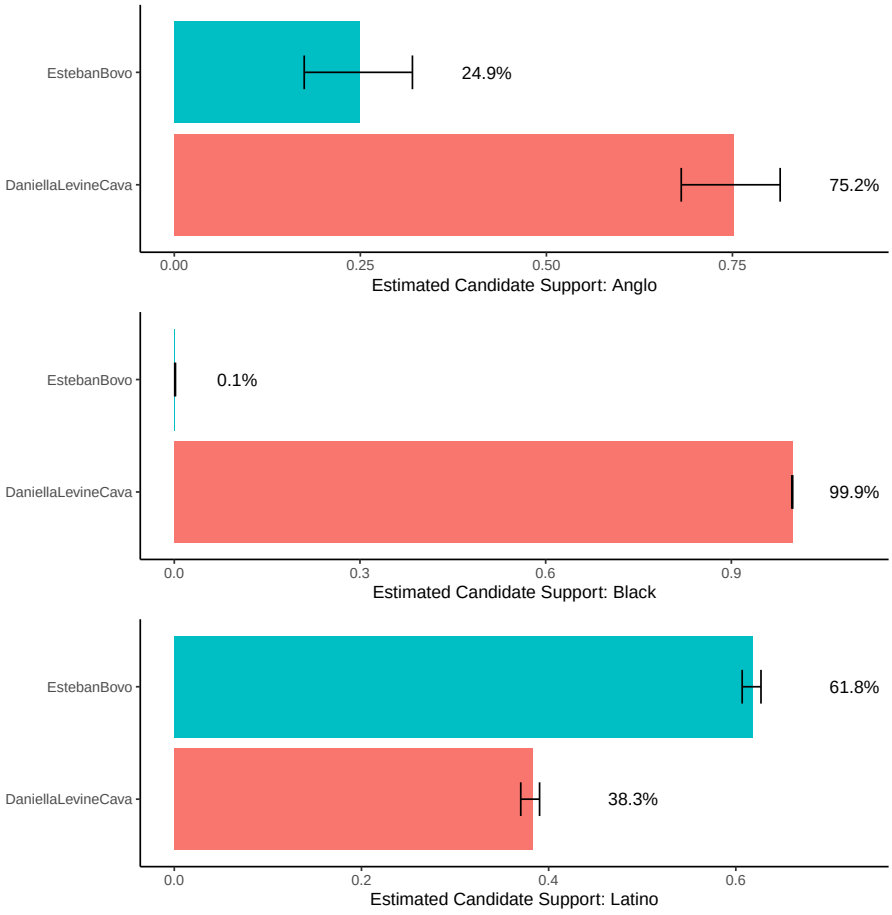


Figure 15: Estimated Candidate Support by Race/Ethnicity



6.10 Election 10: Clerk 2020

The contest for the County Clerk of the Courts was between two candidates: Harvey Ruvin (Democrat) and Rubin Young (Independent). I use Miami precincts in this analysis. Harvey Ruvin won with 76.5% of the vote in Miami precincts. All racial and ethnic groups preferred Harvey Ruvin.

I find no evidence of racially polarized voting in this contest.

Figure 16: Scatterplot: Race/Ethnic Composition by Candidate Vote Share

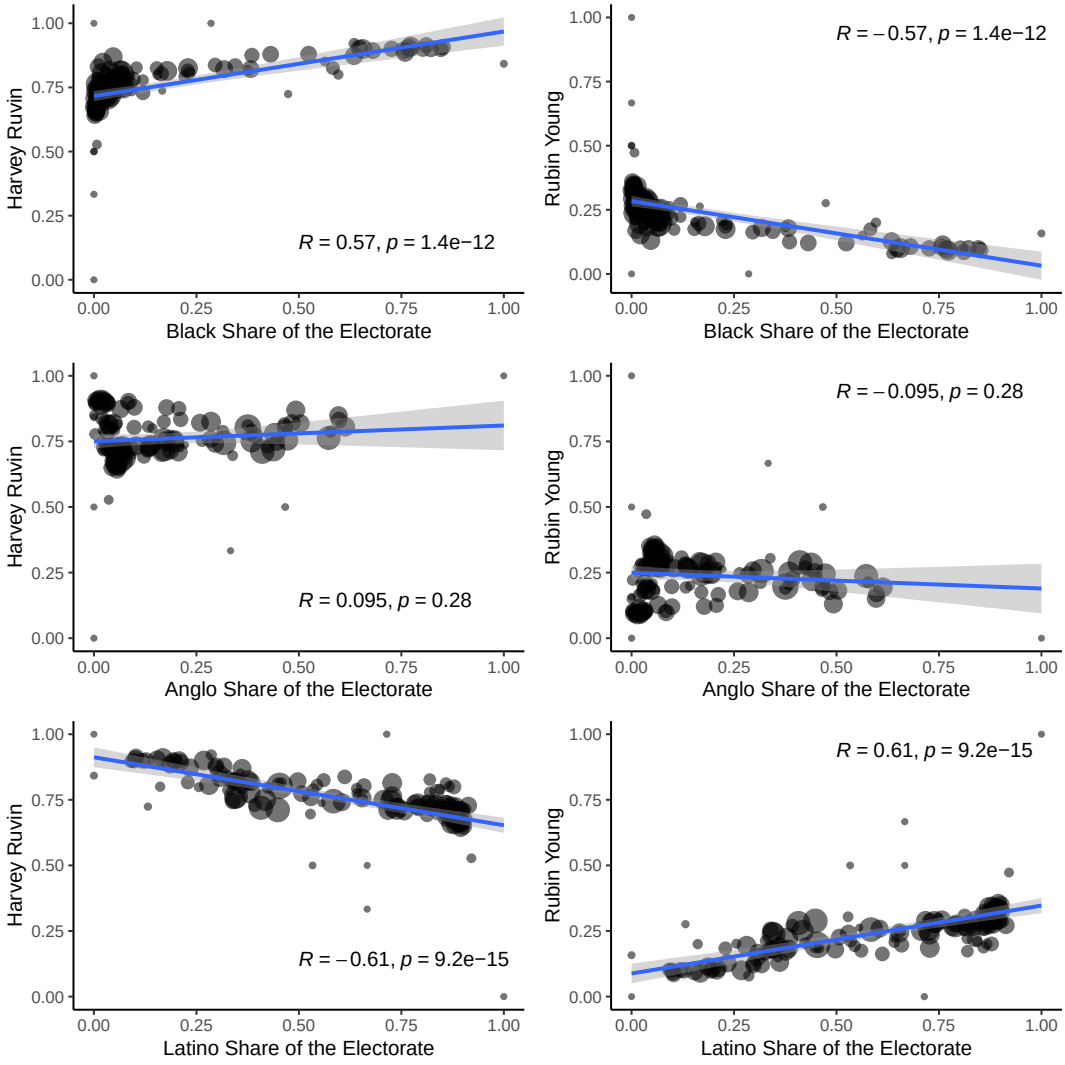
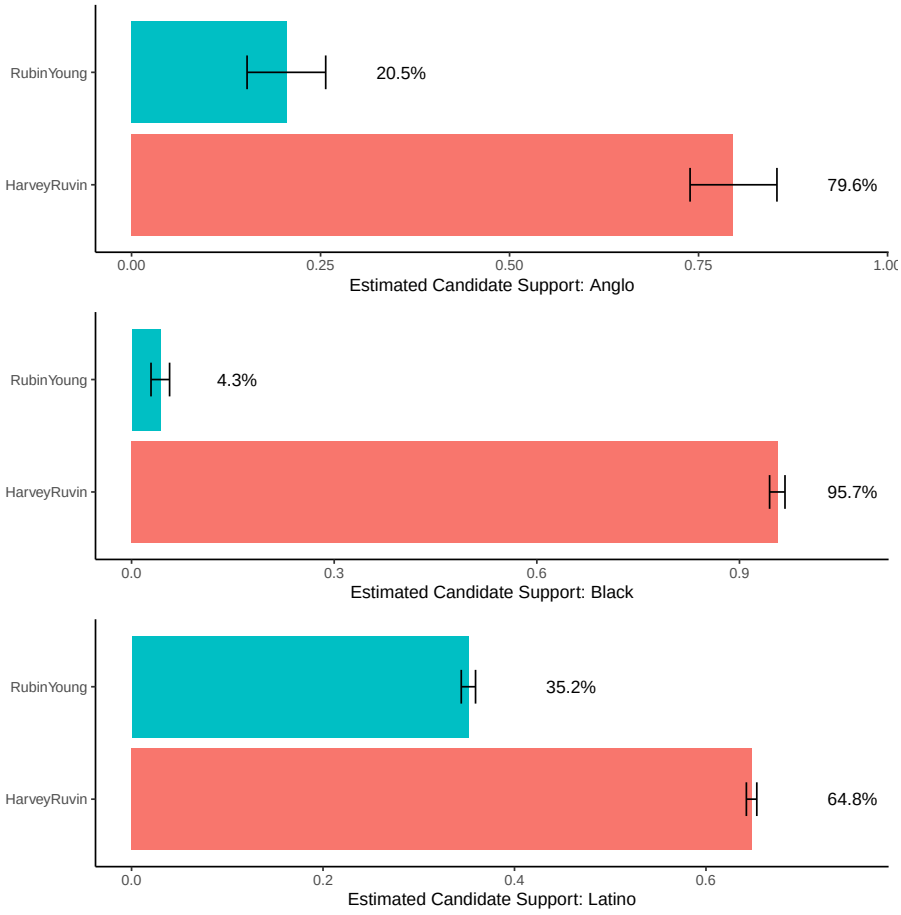


Figure 17: Estimated Candidate Support by Race/Ethnicity



6.11 Election 11: President 2020

The 2020 Presidential race was primarily between Donald Trump (Republican) and Joseph Biden (Democrat). I analyze Miami precincts only. Biden won Miami precincts with 59% of the vote. The Anglo and Black-preferred candidate was Joseph Biden, while the Latino-preferred candidate was Donald Trump. Latino cohesion was near the 60% threshold. Black and Anglo support for Biden was cohesive at an estimated 95% and 80%, respectively.

I find evidence of racially polarized voting in this contest. The Black and Anglo-preferred candidate (Biden) won.

Figure 18: Scatterplot: Race/Ethnic Composition by Candidate Vote Share

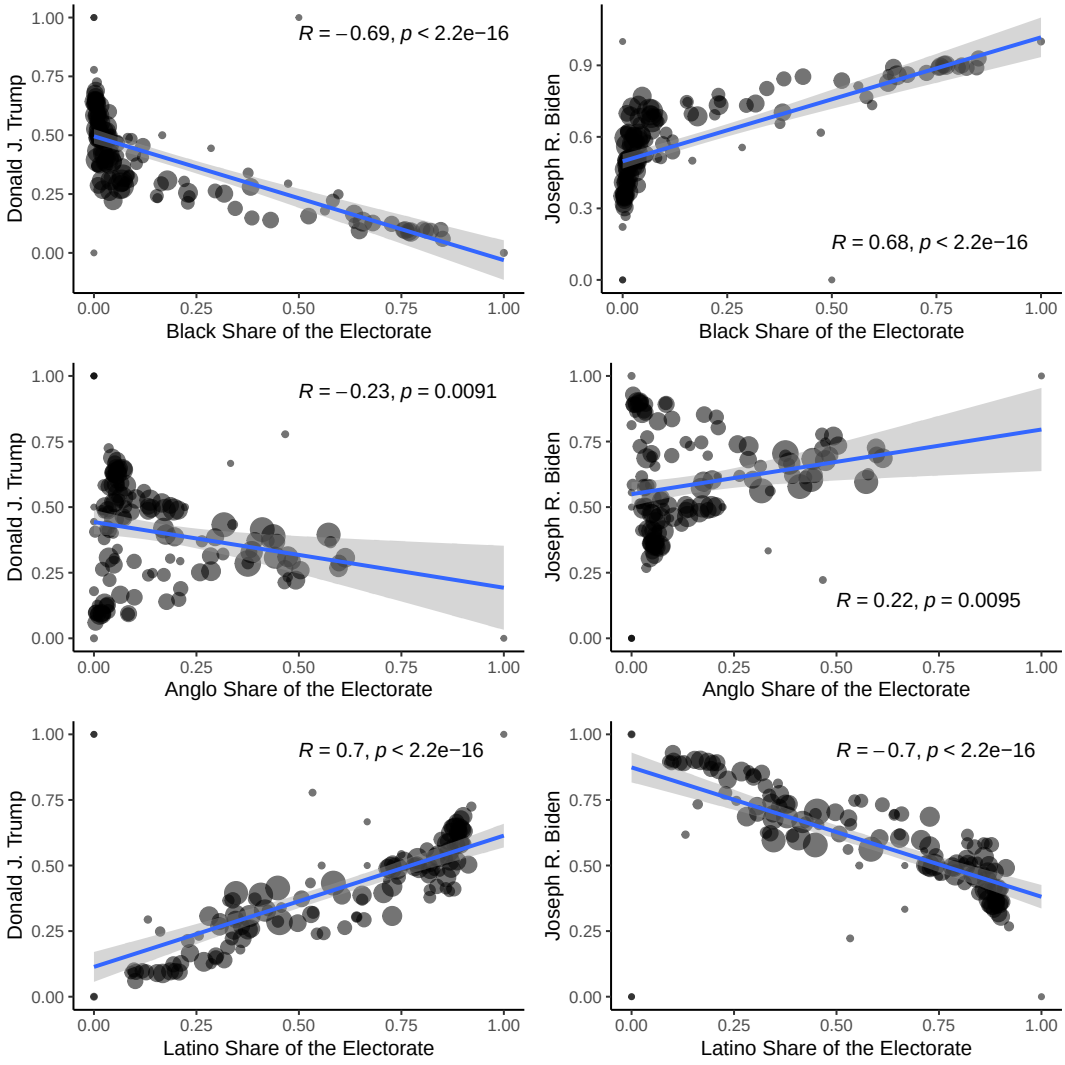
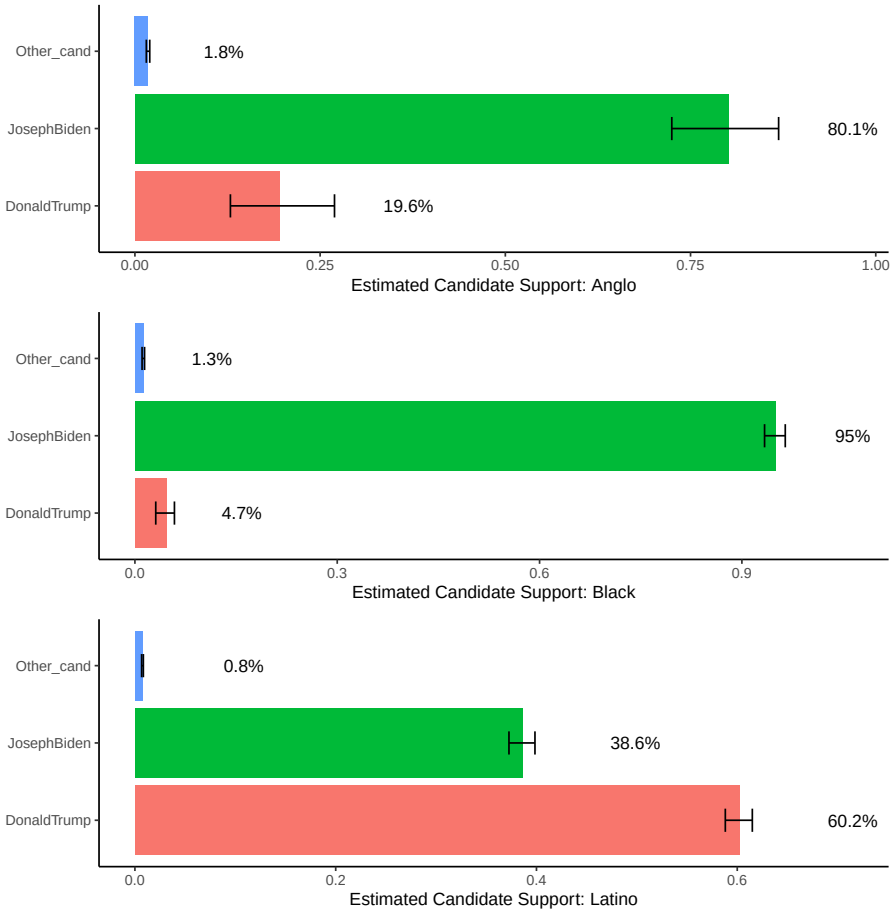


Figure 19: Estimated Candidate Support by Race/Ethnicity



6.12 Election 12: County Property Appraiser 2020

The County Property Appraiser election was between Pedro Garcia and Marisol Zenteno. While the Anglo-preferred candidate was Marisol Zenteno, I fail to find evidence that Latinos or Black greatly preferred either. In other words, while Latinos nominally supported Garcia (58%) and Blacks supported Zenteno (53%), neither Latino nor Black preferred a candidate over 60% (See Figure 21). Zenteno won Miami precincts with 51% of the vote.

I find no evidence of racially polarized voting in this contest.

Figure 20: Scatterplot: Race/Ethnic Composition by Candidate Vote Share

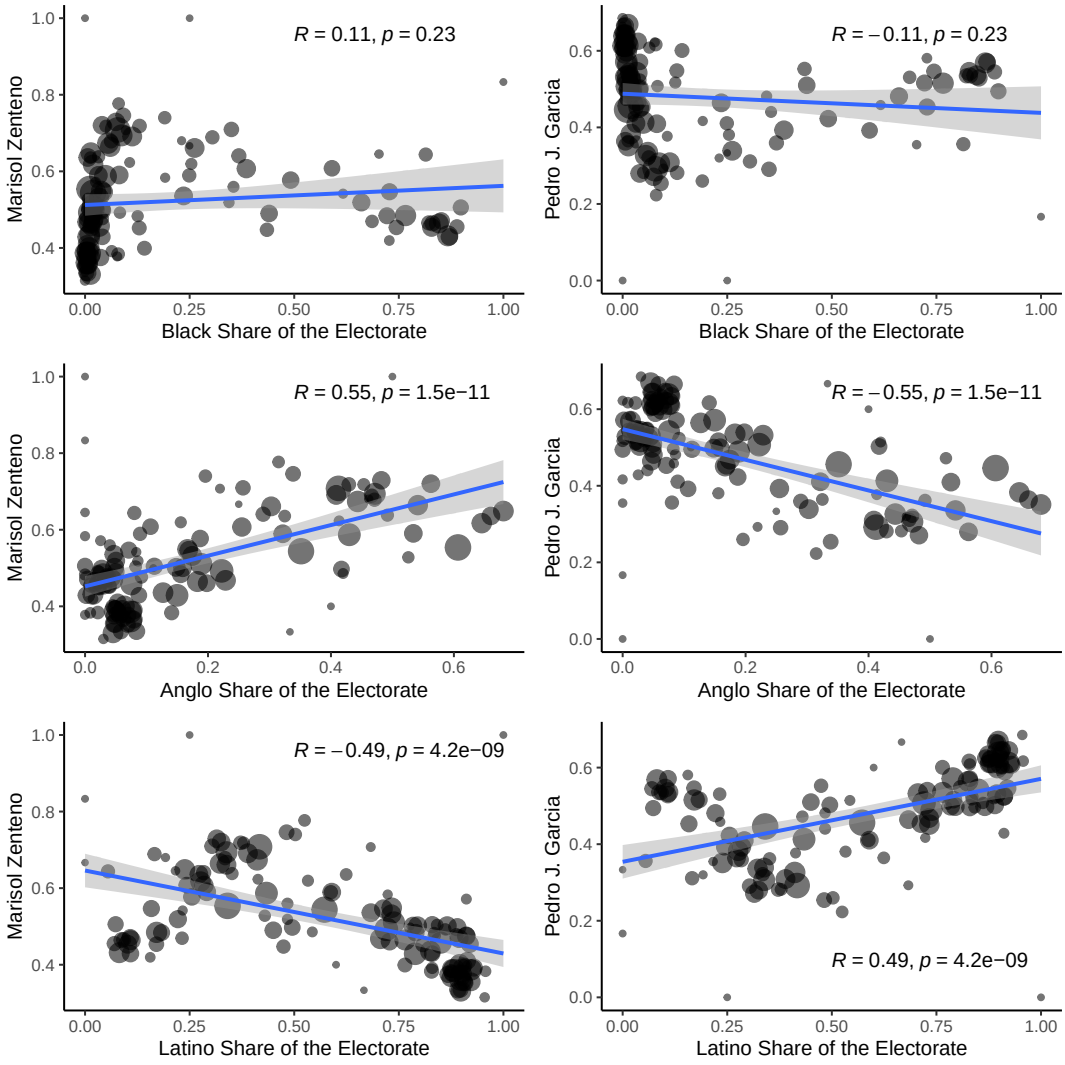
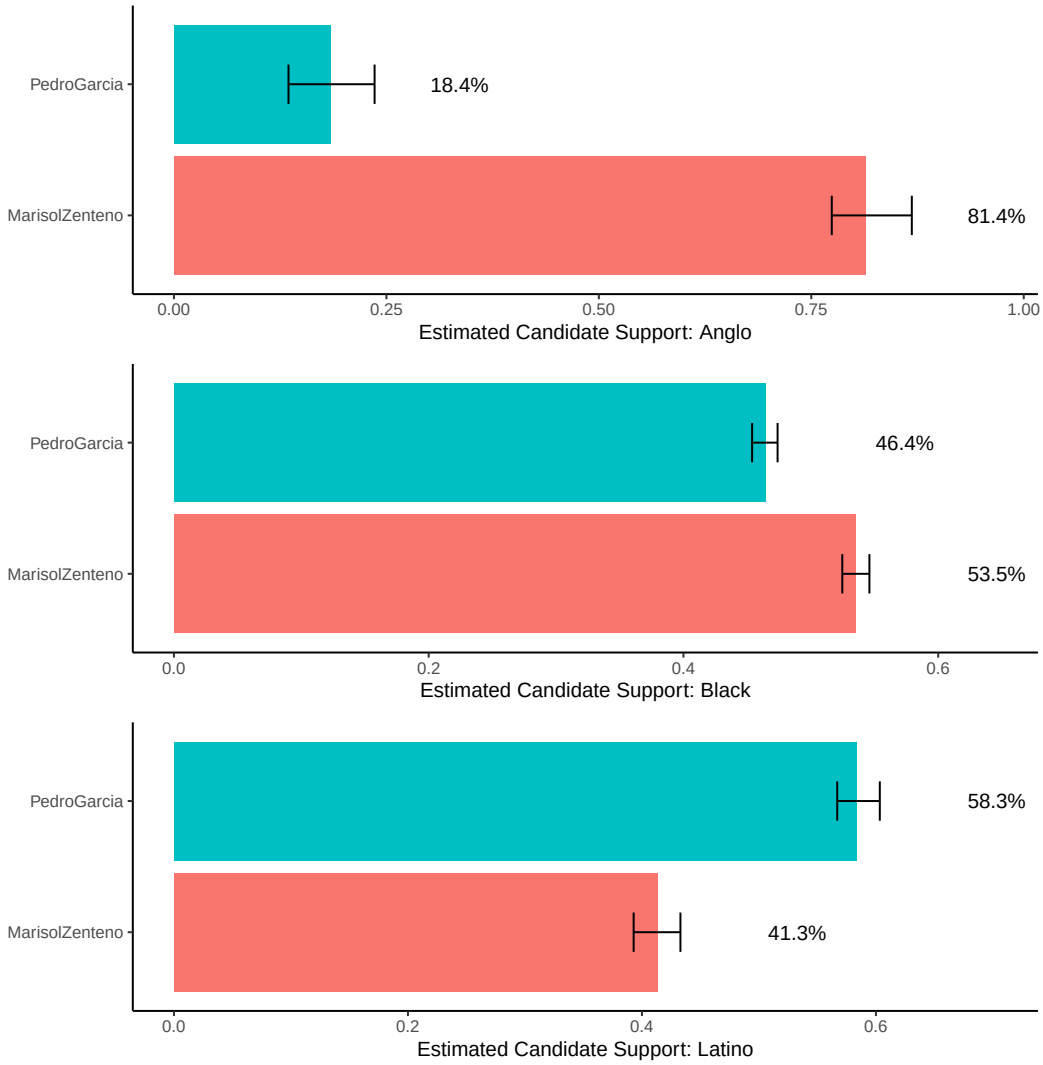


Figure 21: Estimated Candidate Support by Race/Ethnicity



6.13 Election 13: County Judge 24 2020

The County Judge Group 24 election was between Christine Bandin and Shaun Spector. Analyzing Miami precincts only, Christine Bandin won the race with 78% of the vote. Bandin was the preferred candidate by all racial and ethnic groups.

I find no evidence of racially polarized voting in this contest.

Figure 22: Scatterplot: Race/Ethnic Composition by Candidate Vote Share

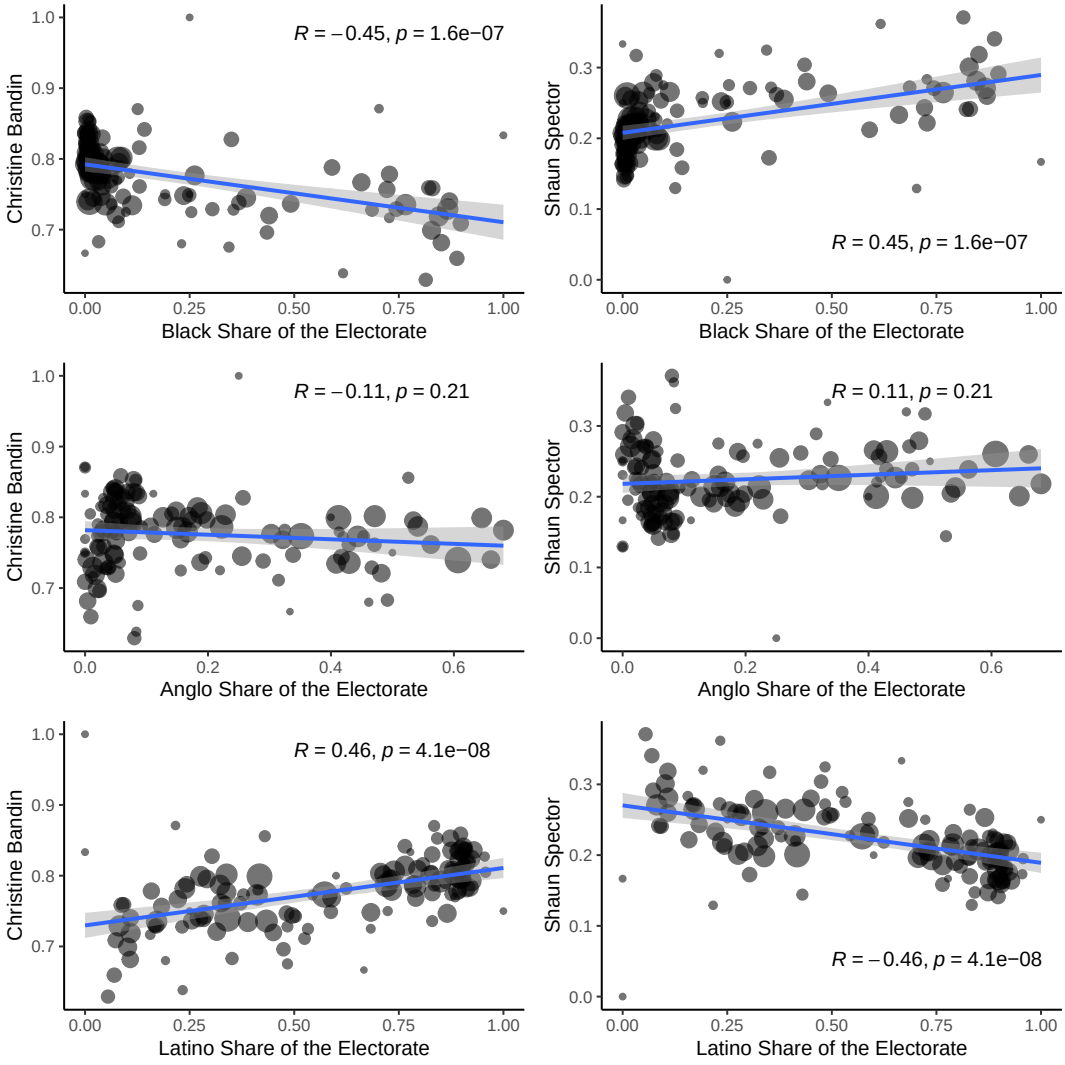
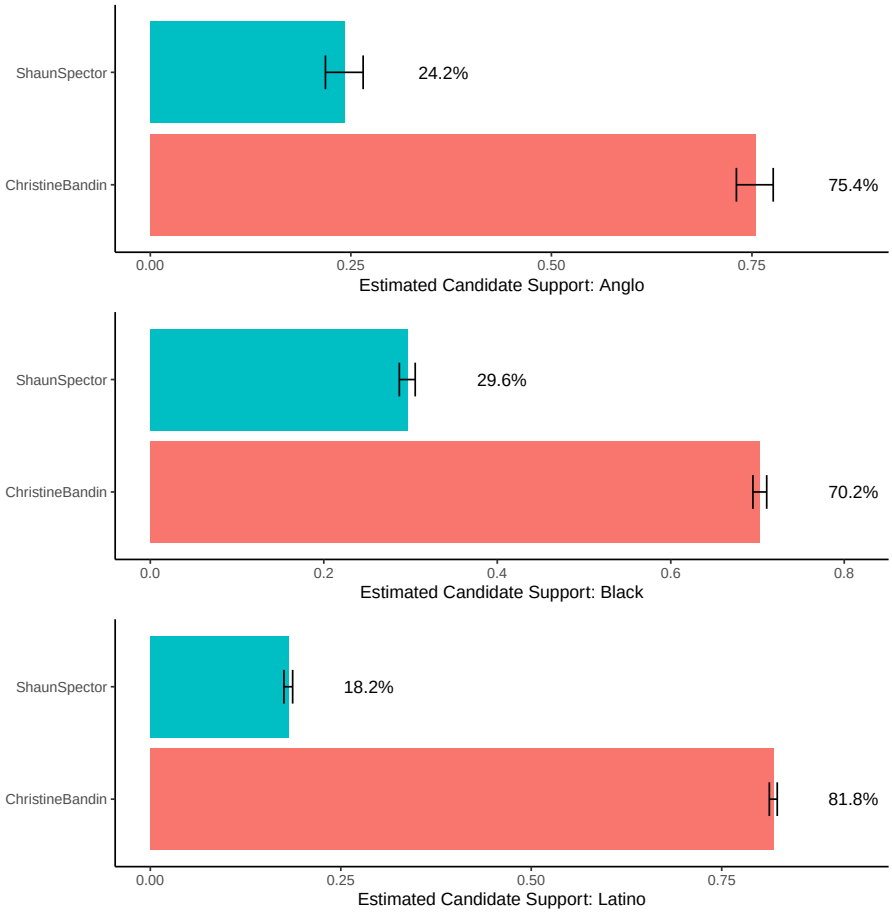


Figure 23: Estimated Candidate Support by Race/Ethnicity



6.14 Election 14: County Judge 9 2020

The County Judge (Group 9) election was between Joseph Mansfield and Miguel Mirabal. In the Miami precincts, Miguel Mirabal won the race with 53% of the vote. The Black and Anglo-preferred candidate was Mansfield, while the Latino-preferred candidate was Mirabal.

I find evidence of racially polarized voting in this contest with the Black and Anglo-preferred candidates losing.

Figure 24: Scatterplot: Race/Ethnic Composition by Candidate Vote Share

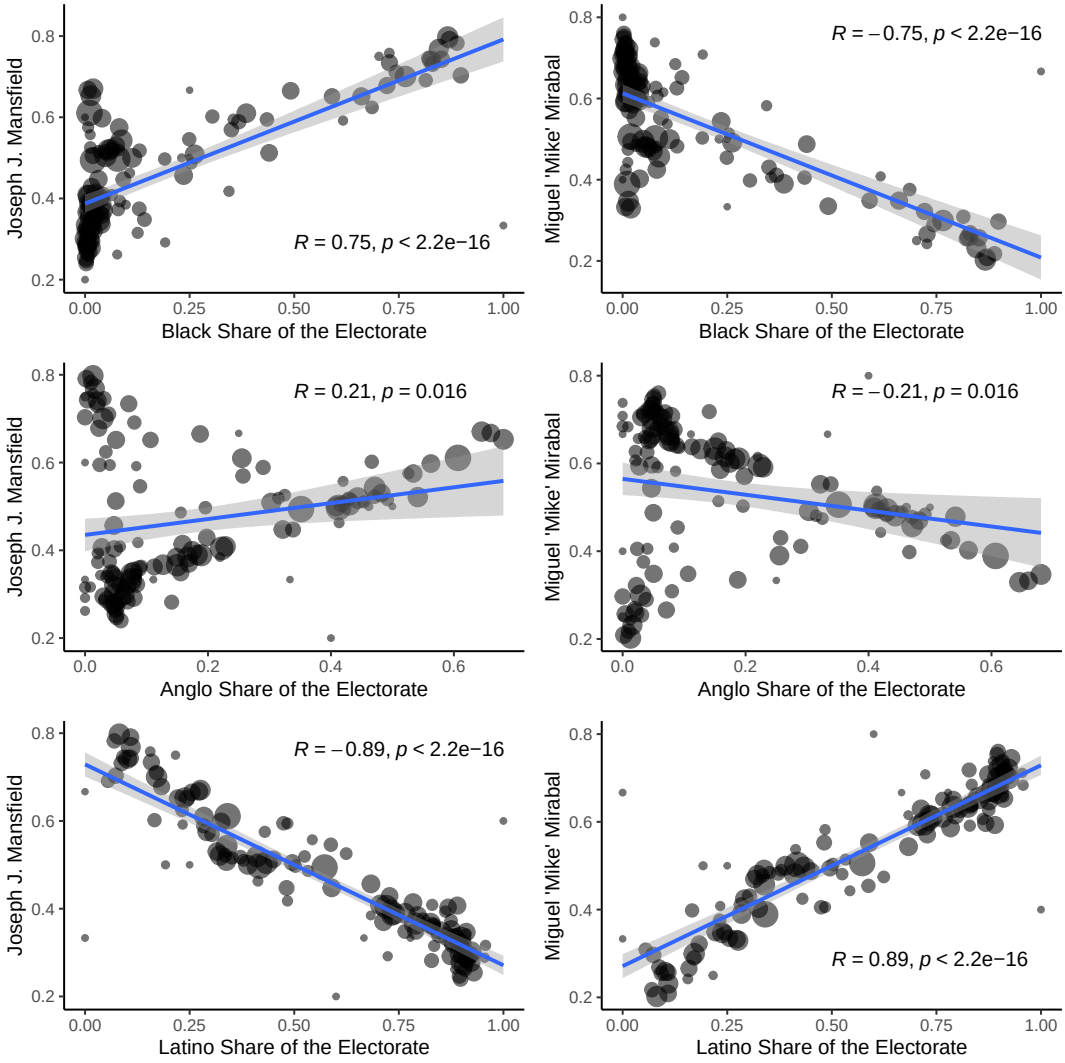
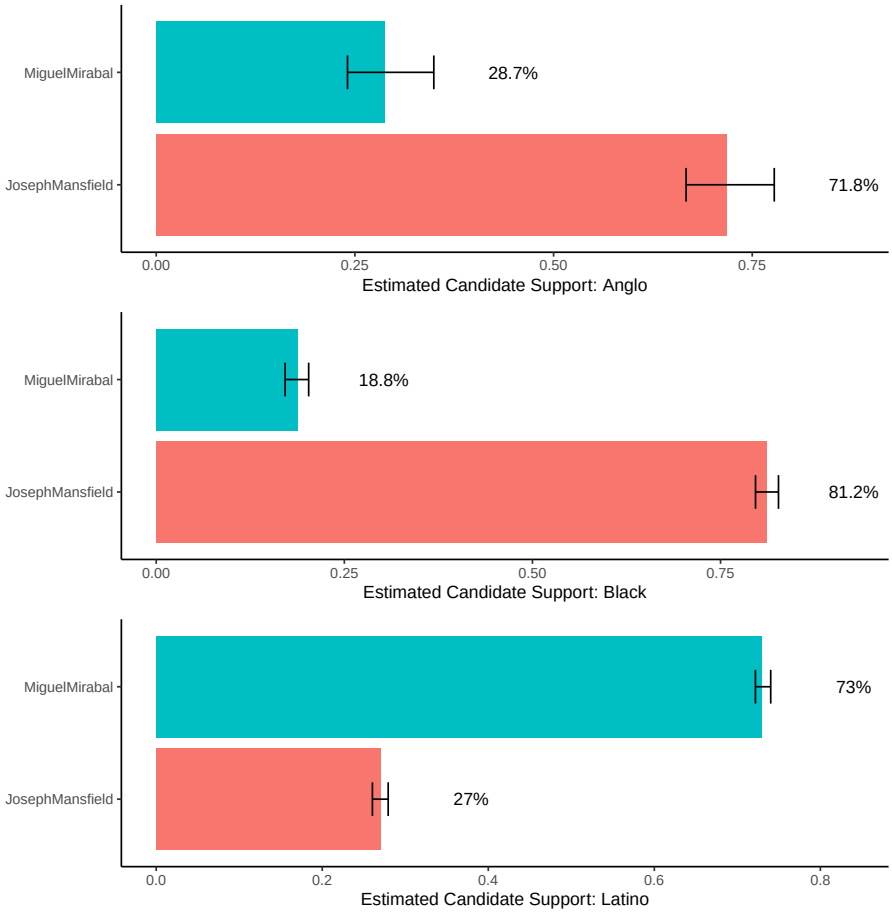


Figure 25: Estimated Candidate Support by Race/Ethnicity



6.15 Election 15: Circuit Judge 75 2020

The Circuit Judge (Group 75) race was between Rosy Aponte and Dava Tunis. Aponte won the Miami precincts with 56% of the vote. I find no clear evidence that Black voters preferred Aponte to Tunis. Aponte support among Black voters was 58%, which is lower than the 60% threshold. The Anglo-preferred candidate was Dava Tunis. The Latino-preferred candidate was Rosy Aponte.

I find evidence of racially polarized voting in this contest. The Latino-preferred candidate won.

Figure 26: Scatterplot: Race/Ethnic Composition by Candidate Vote Share

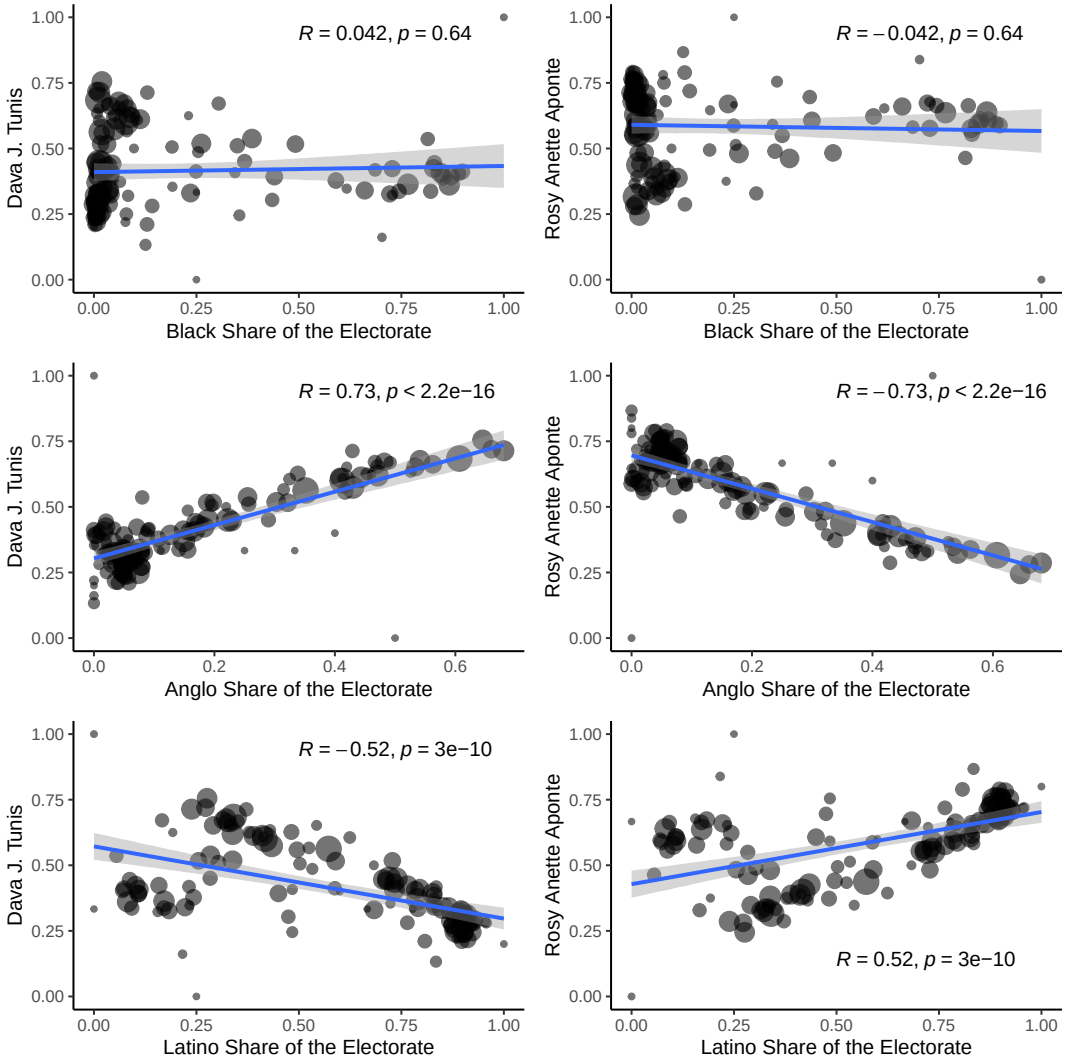
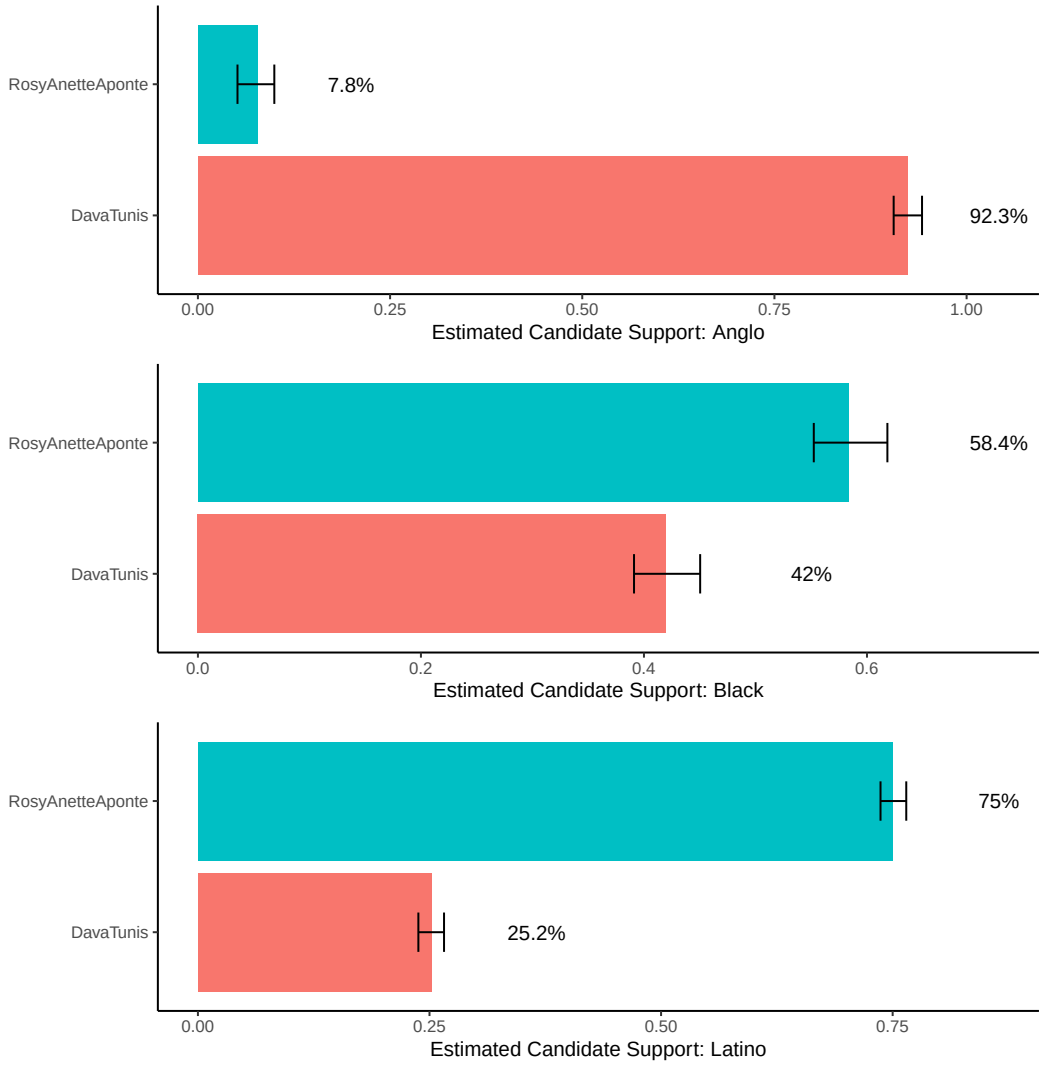


Figure 27: Estimated Candidate Support by Race/Ethnicity



6.16 Election 16: Circuit Judge (Group 67) 2020

The Circuit Judge (Group 67) contest was between Marcia Hansen and Mavel Ruiz. In Miami precincts, Mavel Ruiz won with 56.8% of the vote. The Black-preferred candidate was Hansen, while the Latino-preferred candidate was Ruiz. Anglos slightly preferred Ruiz (55%), but the evidence is inconclusive as it did not reach the threshold of 60%.

I find evidence of racially polarized voting in this contest. The Latino-preferred candidate won.

Figure 28: Scatterplot: Race/Ethnic Composition by Candidate Vote Share

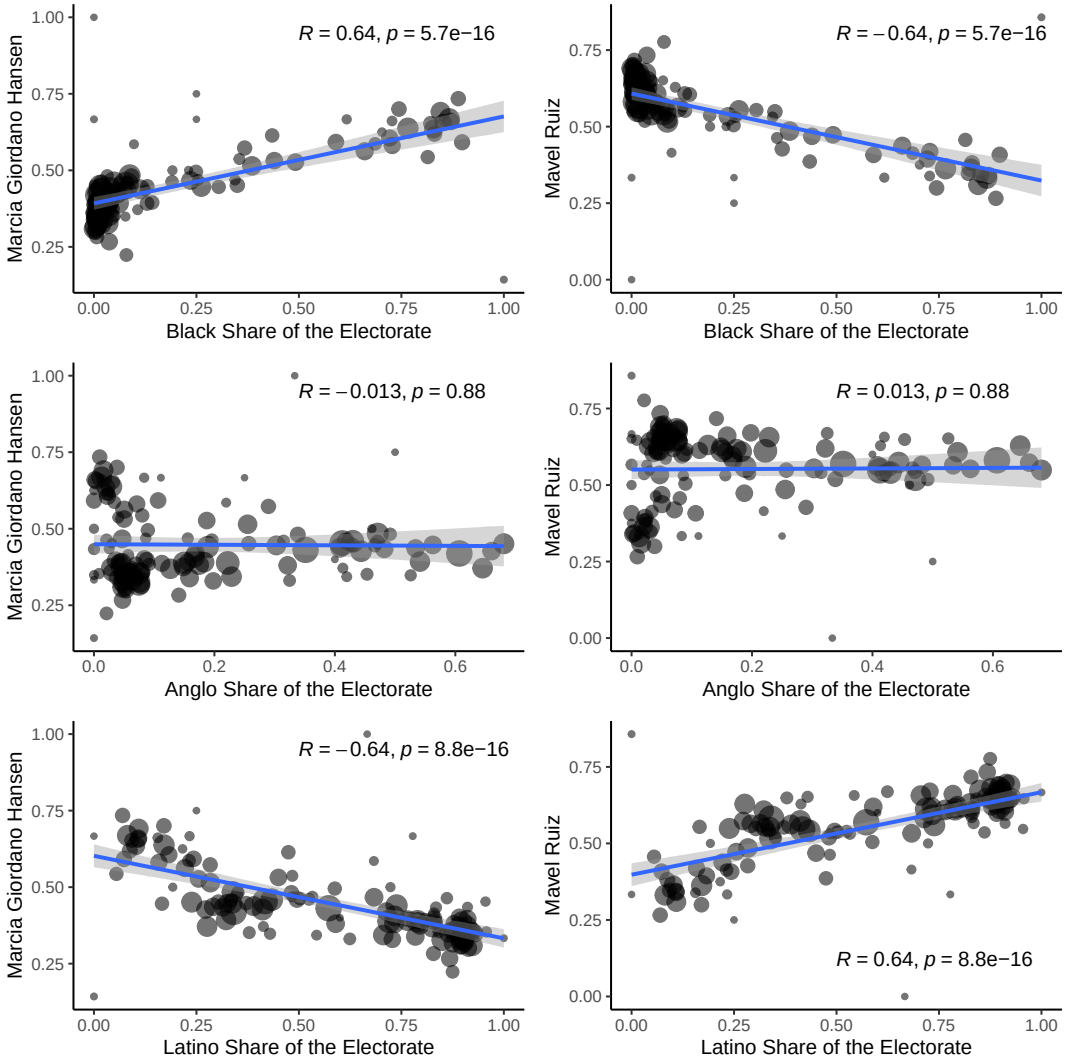
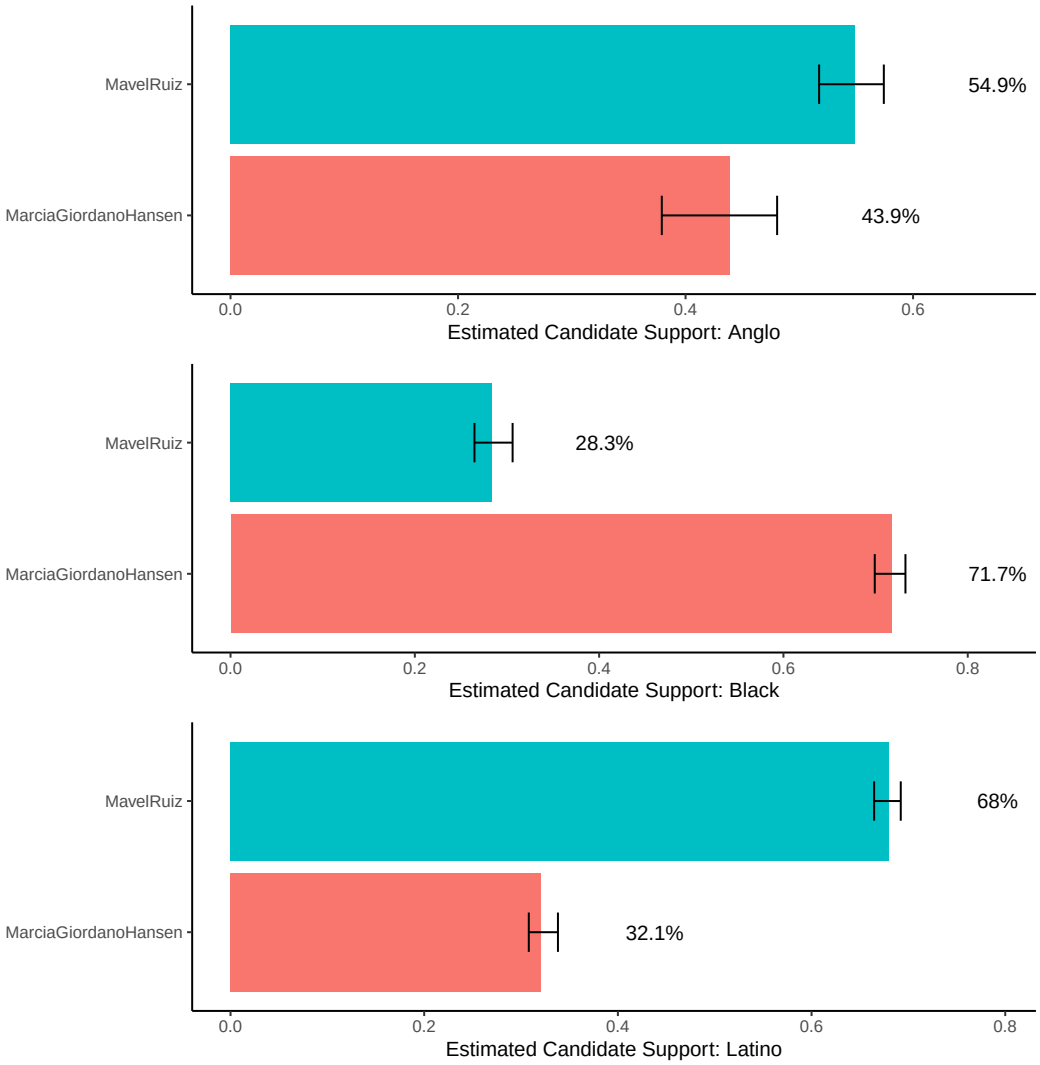


Figure 29: Estimated Candidate Support by Race/Ethnicity



6.17 Election 17: Circuit Judge (Group 65) 2020

The Circuit Judge (Group 65) election was between Denise Martinez-Scanziani and Thomas Rebull. If the contest was held in only Miami precincts, Martinez-Scanziani would have won with 51% of the vote. The Black-preferred candidate was Rebull, winning 59.8% of their vote. I do not find clear evidence that Latinos or Anglos had a preferred candidate. As shown in Figure 31, Anglos supported Rubell at 51.2%, and Latinos preferred Martinez-Scanziani at 56.5%. In all cases, support for the preferred candidate did not reach 60%.

I find no evidence of racially polarized voting in this contest.

Figure 30: Scatterplot: Race/Ethnic Composition by Candidate Vote Share

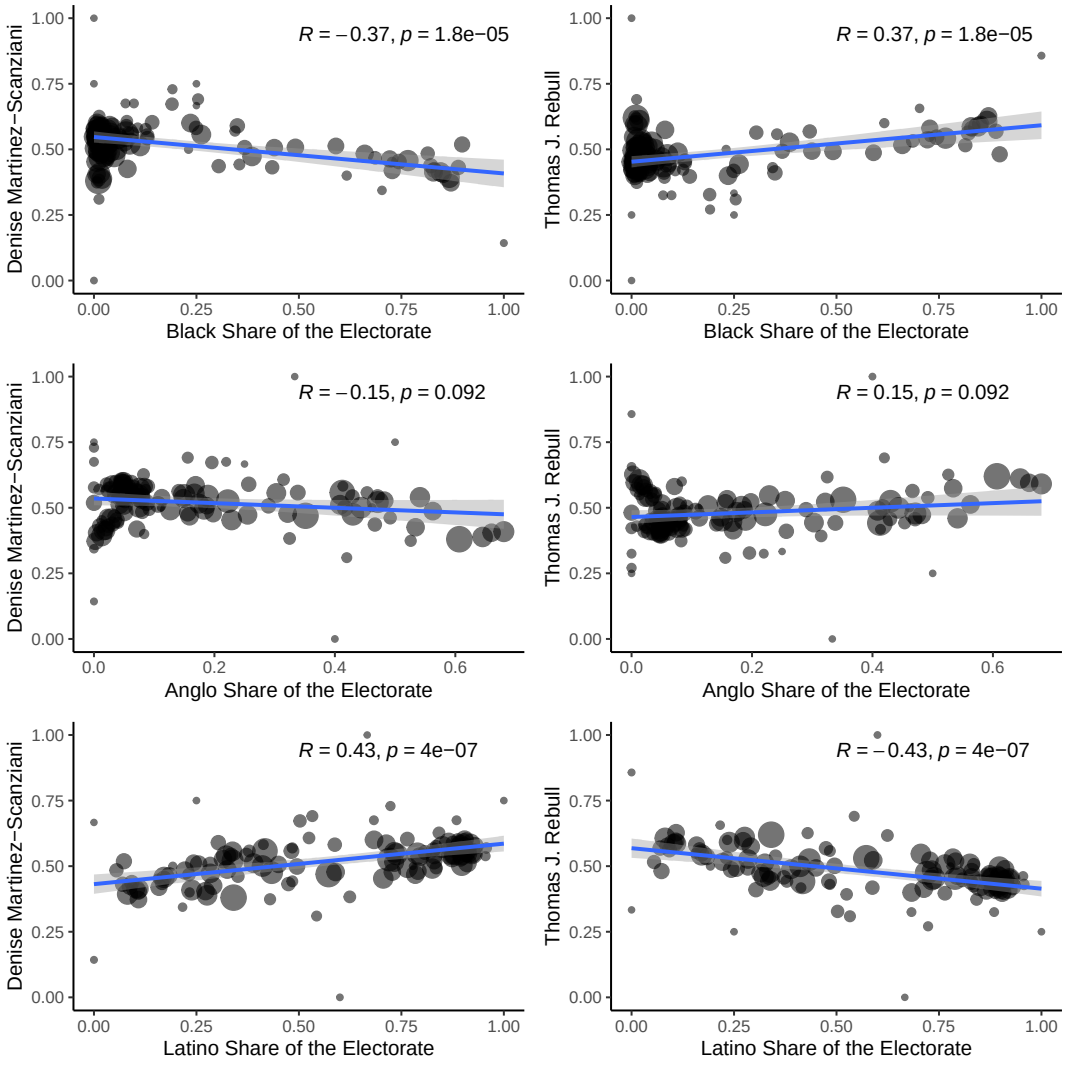
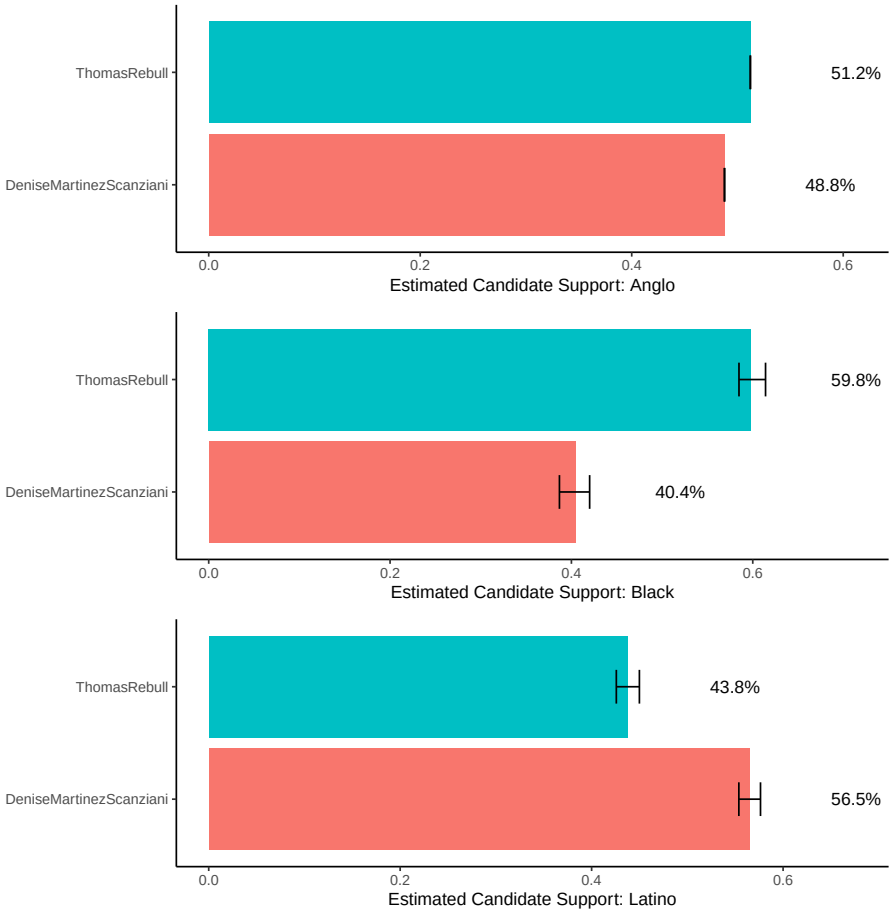


Figure 31: Estimated Candidate Support by Race/Ethnicity



6.18 Election 18: Circuit Judge (Group 57) 2020

The Circuit Judge (Group 57) election was between Carmen Cabarga and Roderick Vereen. Carmen Cabarga won Miami precincts with 56.6% of the vote. The Black and Anglo-preferred candidate was Roderick Vereen, while the Latino-preferred candidate was Carmen Cabarga.

I find evidence of racially polarized voting in this contest. The Latino-preferred candidate won.

Figure 32: Scatterplot: Race/Ethnic Composition by Candidate Vote Share

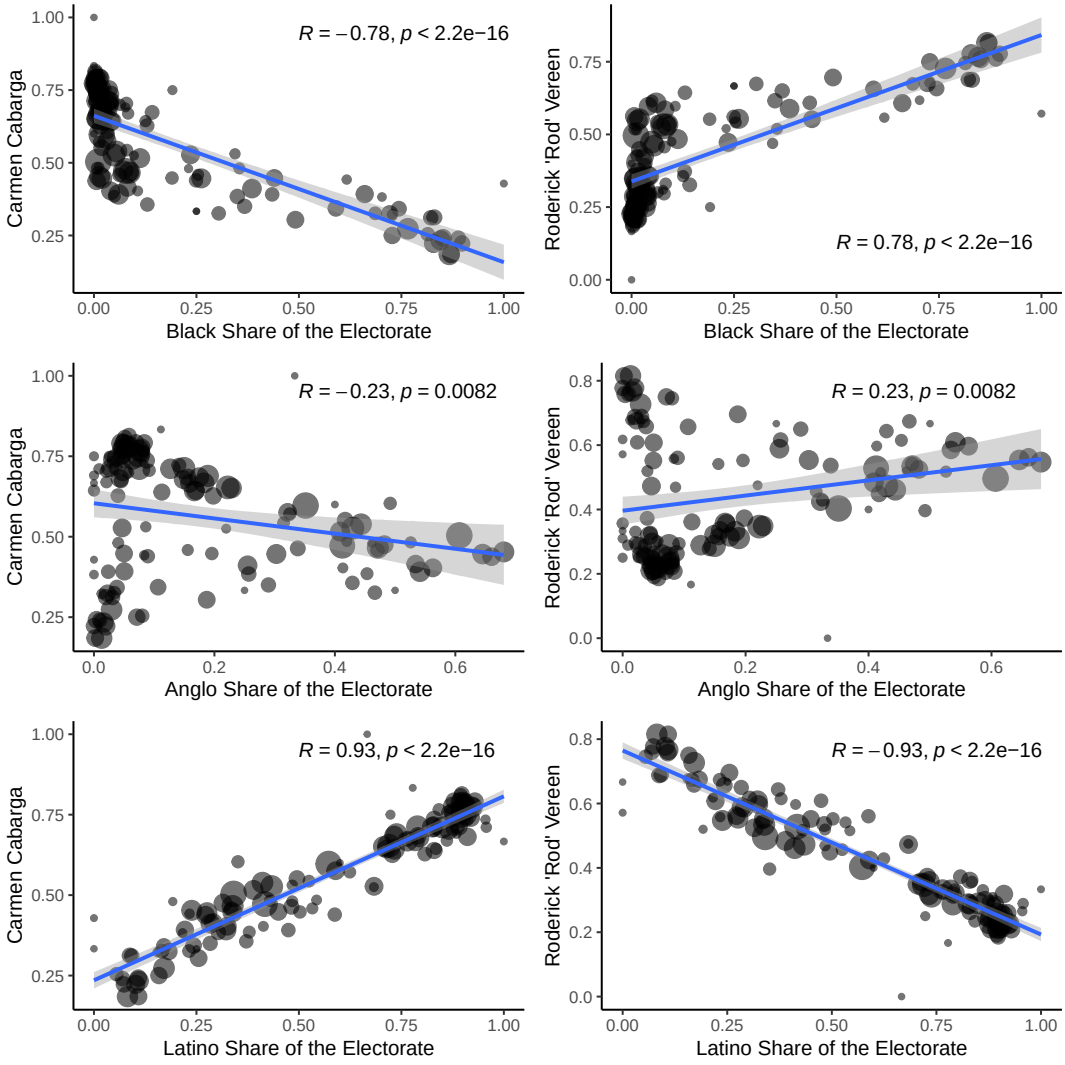
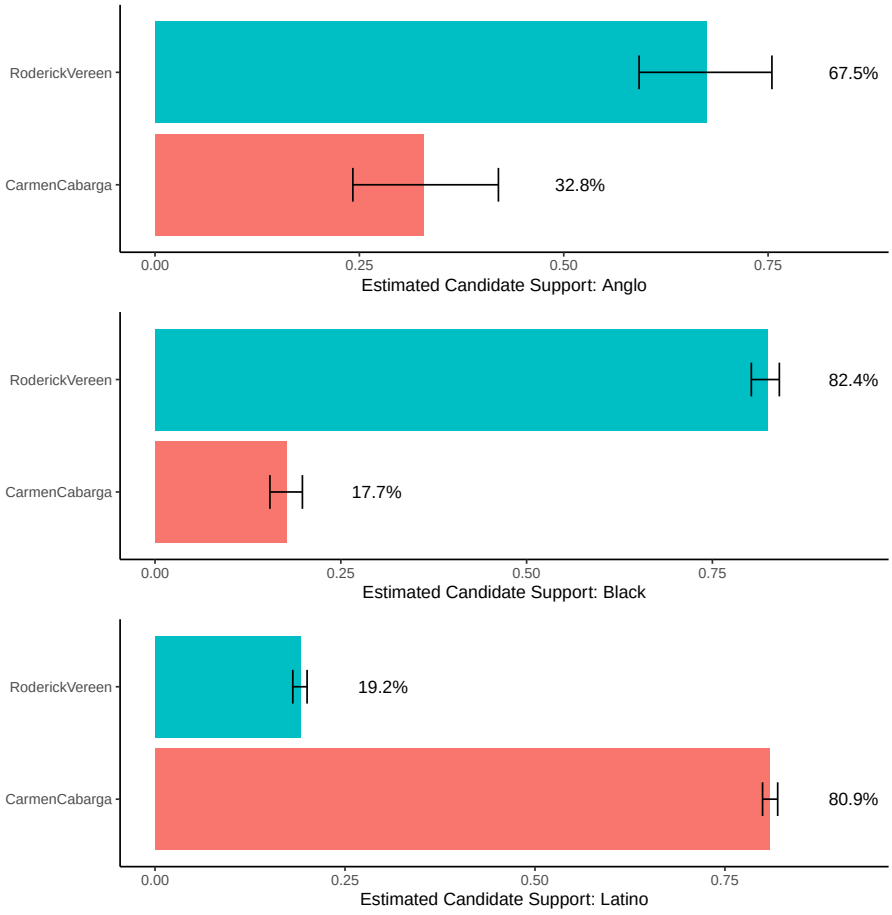


Figure 33: Estimated Candidate Support by Race/Ethnicity



6.19 Election 19: Circuit Judge (Group 55) 2020

The Circuit Judge (Group 55) contest was between Olanike Adebayo and Joe Perkins. Adebayo won Miami precincts with 51.4% of the vote. The Black and Anglo-preferred candidate was Adebayo. While both groups have higher than 60% cohesion in voting, the cohesion rate among Blacks were on the lower end of the spectrum (60.04%). The Latino-preferred candidate was Joe Perkins.

I find evidence of racially polarized voting in this contest. The Black and Anglo-preferred candidate won the Miami precincts.

Figure 34: Scatterplot: Race/Ethnic Composition by Candidate Vote Share

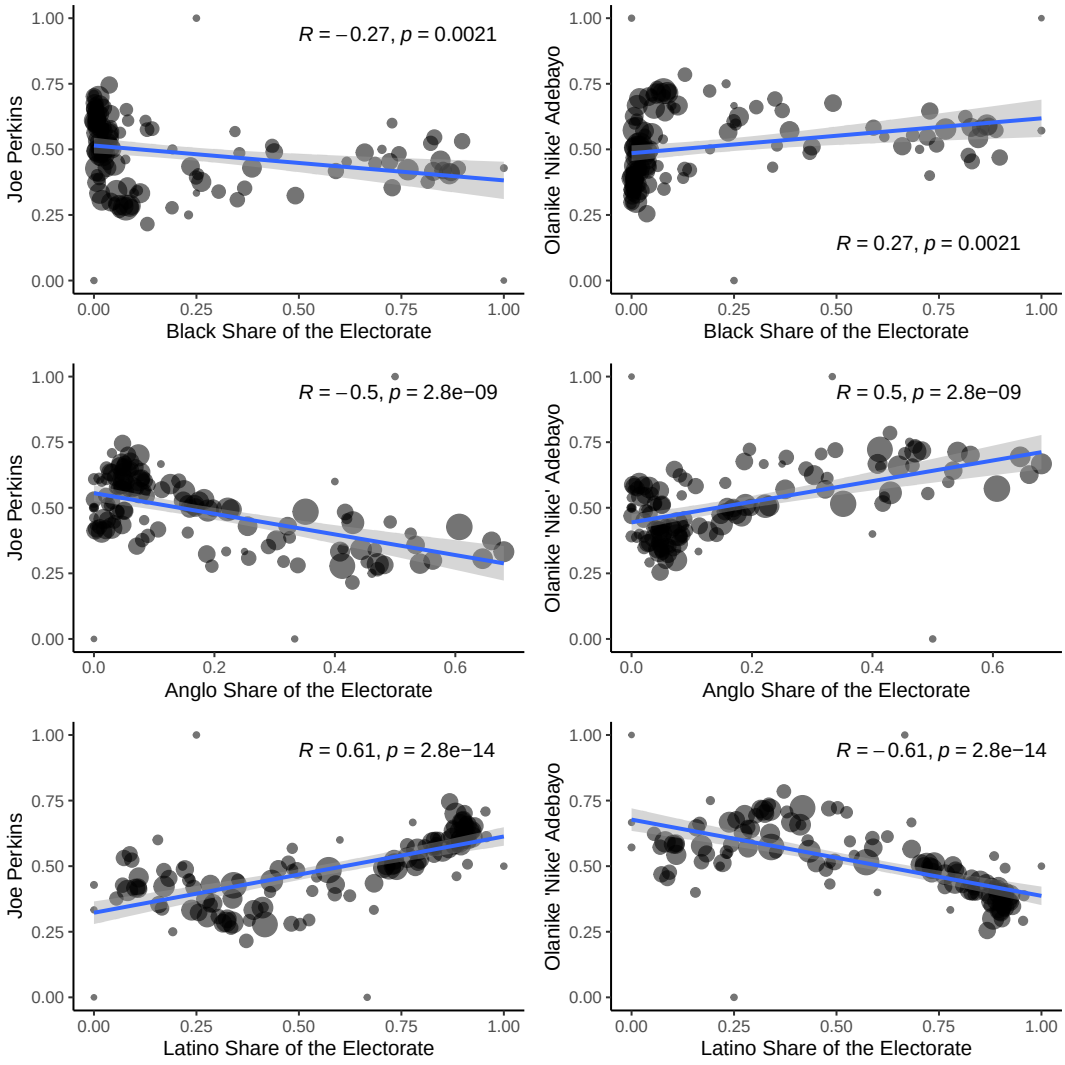
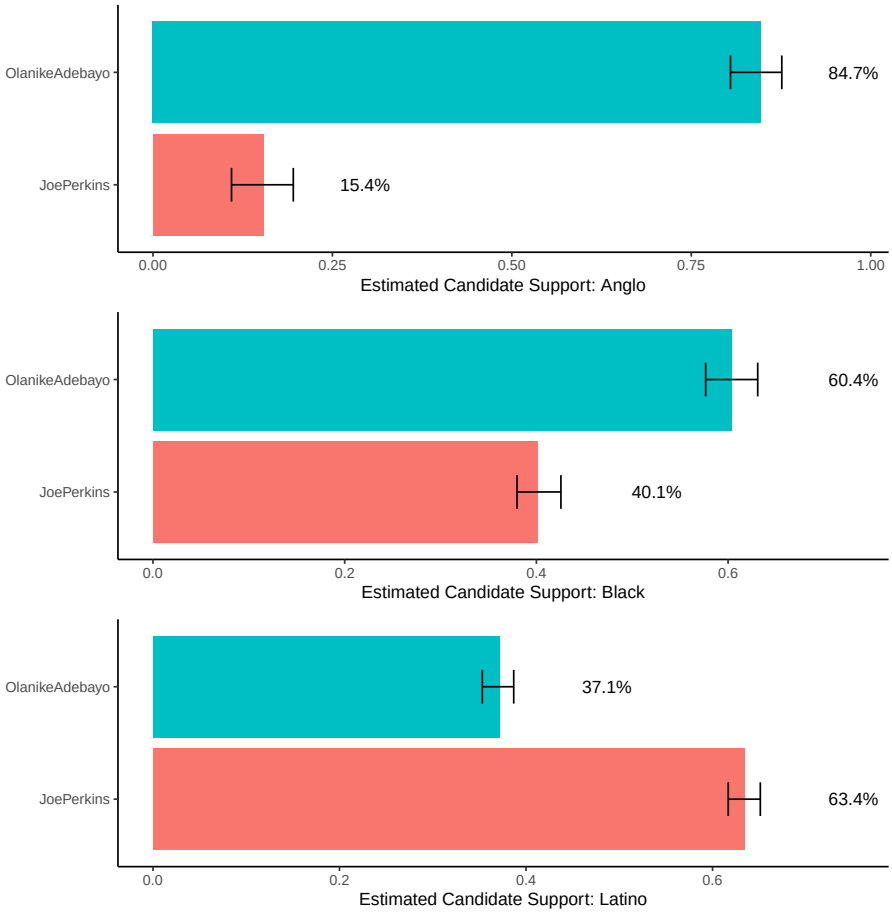


Figure 35: Estimated Candidate Support by Race/Ethnicity



6.20 Election 20: Governor 2018

The 2018 gubernatorial race was primarily between Ron Desantis (R) and Andrew Gillum (D). If the contest was held in only Miami precincts, Gillum would have won with 65% of the vote. In Figure 36, I plot the share of the electorate by ethnicity, and vote shares of the top two vote receiving candidates. There's sufficient evidence that Blacks and Anglos preferred Andrew Gillum to Ron DeSantis. However, Latinos support was split between DeSantis at 52.6% and Gillum at 45.4%. Thus, Latino support was not cohesive.

I find no evidence of racially polarized voting in this contest.

Figure 36: Scatterplot: Race/Ethnic Composition by Candidate Vote Share

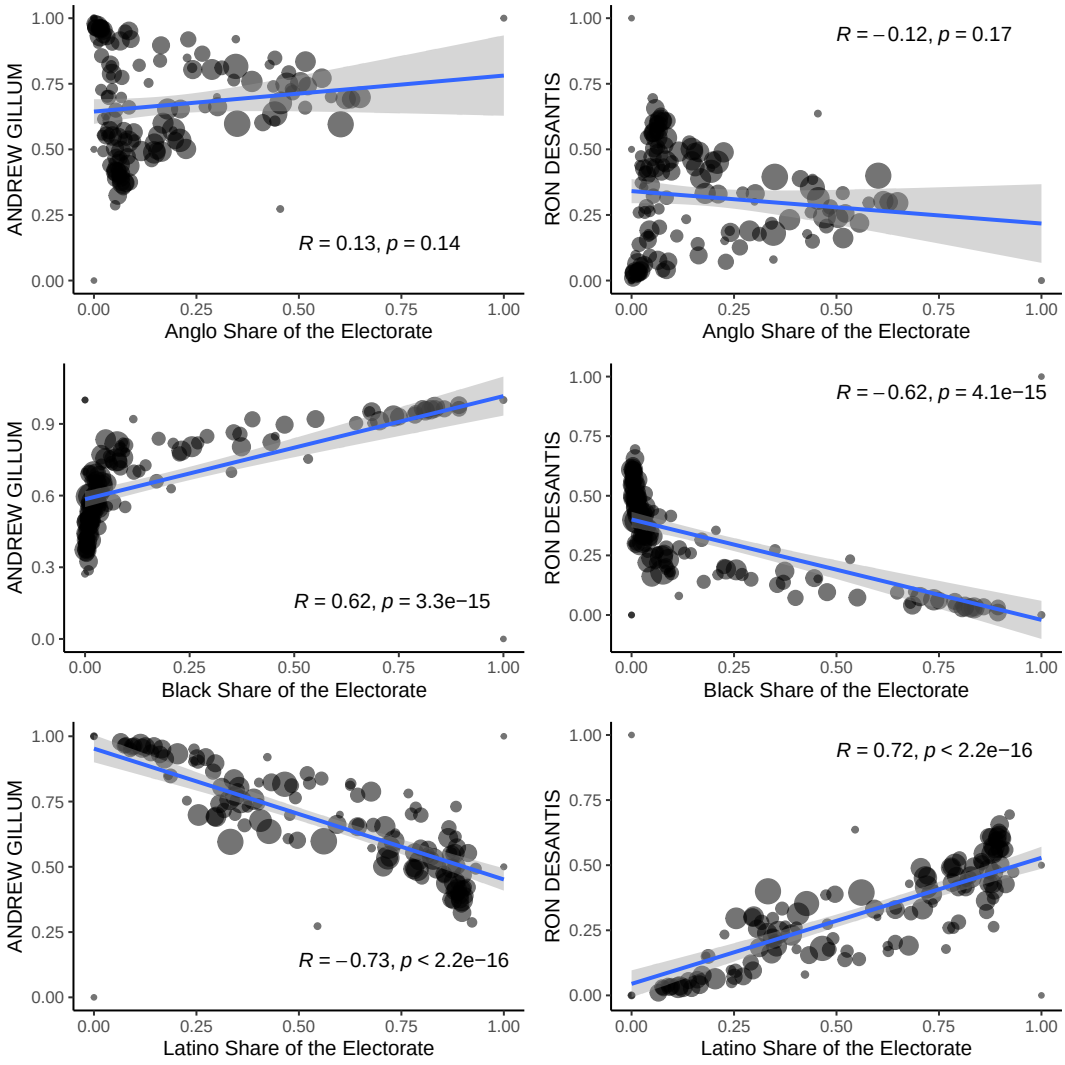
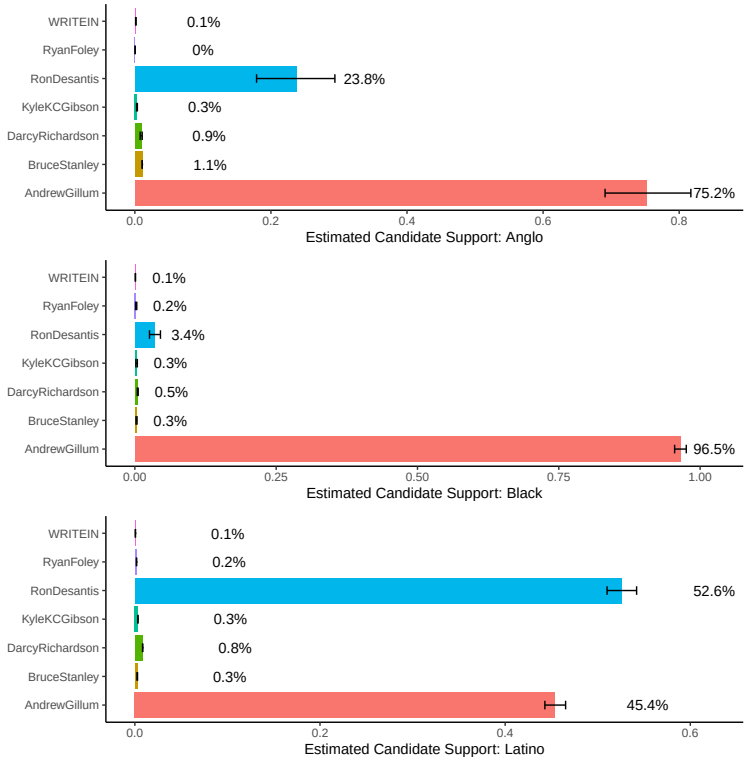


Figure 37: Estimated Candidate Support by Race/Ethnicity



7 Threshold Analysis

The analysis thus far provides evidence of racially polarized voting. With a sample of twenty elections in the City of Miami between 2017 and 2021, I found ten contests showing discernible patterns of racially polarized voting. In this section, I estimate the proportion of Black, Anglo, and Latino registered voters required for their preferred candidate to prevail.

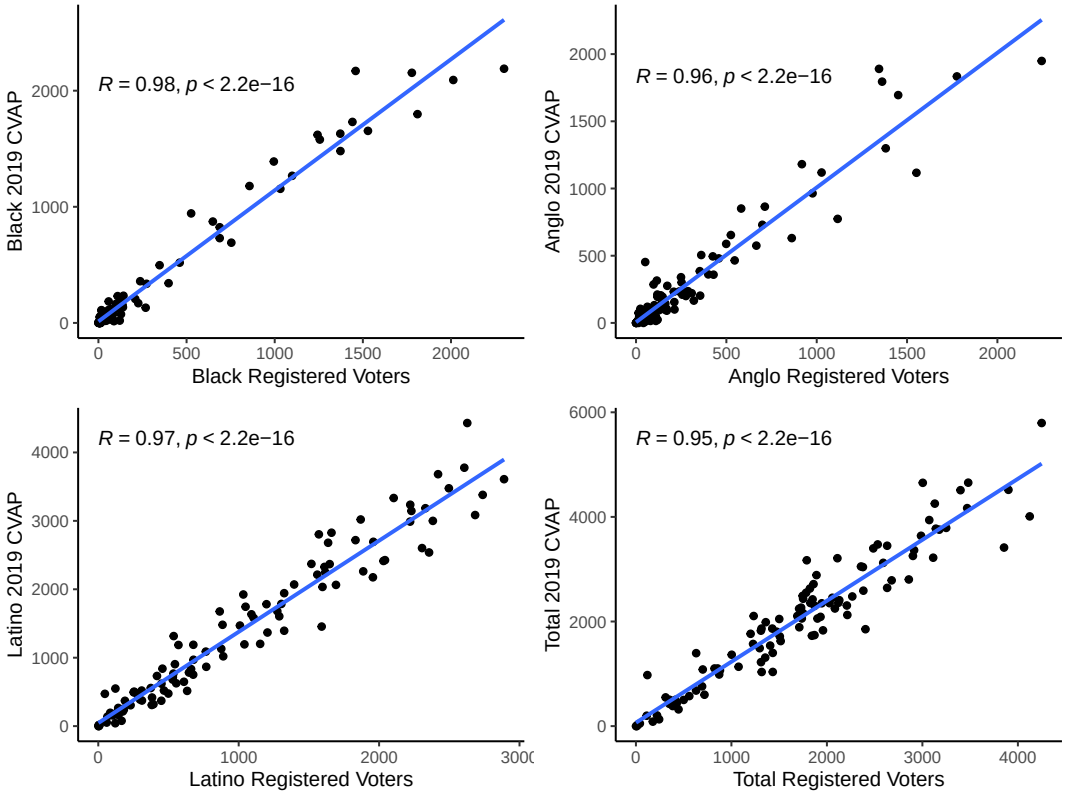
To estimate this threshold proportion, I need turnout by ethnicity, the proportion of registered voters by ethnicity, the estimated support of the group-preferred candidate, and the total number of registered voters in the area. These numbers come from two sources: (1) the turnout rates and the registered voter rate are taken from the voter file, and (2) the estimated support for the group's preferred candidate is derived from ecological inference. Using these quantities, I estimate the proportion of registered voters needed to elect the group-preferred candidate. In other words, this analysis will show how the Black-preferred candidate would have done if the share of Black registered voters varied. I do this analysis for all ethnic groups that have a preferred candidate.

It is important to note that I use registration numbers rather than citizen voting age population. Using registration rates by ethnicity provides a more accurate depiction of racially polarized voting at this level. Generally, the citizen voting age population is less precise at the precinct level, where much of our analysis primarily takes place. For example, a few precincts have more registered voters of a particular race than the estimated citizen voting age population.

In Figure 38, I plot the relationship between the number of registered voters in the precinct and the CVAP. They are correlated between .97 and .98. Furthermore, in Figure 39, I plot the same relationship using the group's share of registered voters and the group's share of CVAP. I again find a high correlation between the variables. Thus, I use the registered voters for my analysis. For reference, if you want to calculate the estimated share of Black CVAP from the Black share of registered voters, you will subtract 0.2 percentage points from the Black share of registered voters. For Anglos, you would subtract two percentage points from the Anglo share of registered voters to estimate the Anglo CVAP. Lastly, to estimate Latino

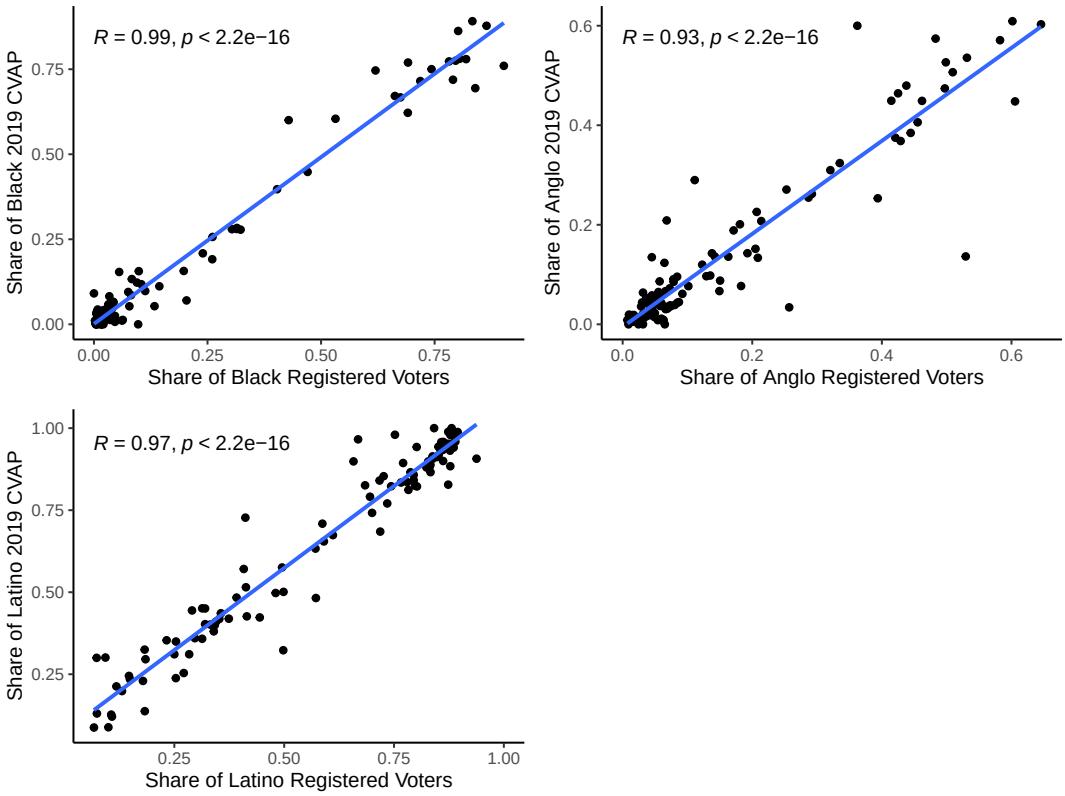
CVAP, you would add seven percentage points to the Latino CVAP.[5]

Figure 38: Registration and 2019 CVAP: Miami Precincts



5. Note that for Latinos, the share of Latino registered voters underestimates the CVAP.

Figure 39: Share of Registered Voters and Share of 2019 CVAP: Miami Precincts



I run and interpret results for the ten contests exhibiting racially polarized voting patterns. For ease and reliability of computation, I estimate the vote share as if only three ethnic groups were voting: Blacks, Anglos, and Latinos.

Interpreting the Threshold Plots. If the contest had a group-preferred candidate, I estimate the proportion of registered voters needed for that candidate to be elected with a majority vote. The x-axis is the group's share of the registered voters. The y-axis is the preferred candidate's estimated vote share. The black line is how the share of registered voters translates to a candidate's vote share. I draw a dashed line across the 50% vote share to indicate when the candidate reaches a majority. I draw a vertical red line at the point where the candidate is elected.

The blue line will show the composition of the voting electorate. For example, the point at which the grey and blue lines intersect should be interpreted as the electorate's composition when their preferred candidate wins. Furthermore, when the blue line is above the black line, the ethnic group's preferred candidate is receiving above-average support from other groups. We expect this to be the case when two groups share the same preferred candidate.

7.1 City Commissioner District 3 2021

The contest for City Commissioner District 3 in 2021 showed patterns of racially polarized voting. The Anglo-preferred candidate was Quinn Smith, while the Latino-preferred candidate was Joe Carollo. Joe Carollo won the contest. Latinos made up 84% of the registered voters in this district. As shown in Figure 40, Latinos would need to be 61% of the registered voters for their preferred candidate (Carollo) to win.

For the Anglo-preferred candidate to prevail, they would need to 48% of the registered voting population (See Figure 41). Anglos are currently 12% in this district. While there is slight evidence that Black's preferred Smith to Carollo, they did not make up a sufficient amount in any precinct to provide reliable results.

Figure 40: Latino-Preferred Candidate Carollo

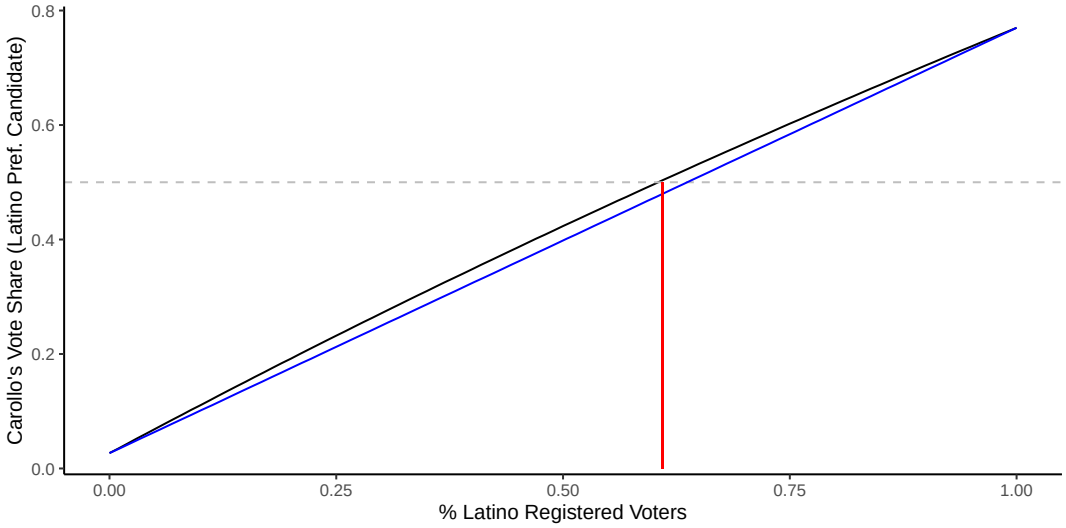
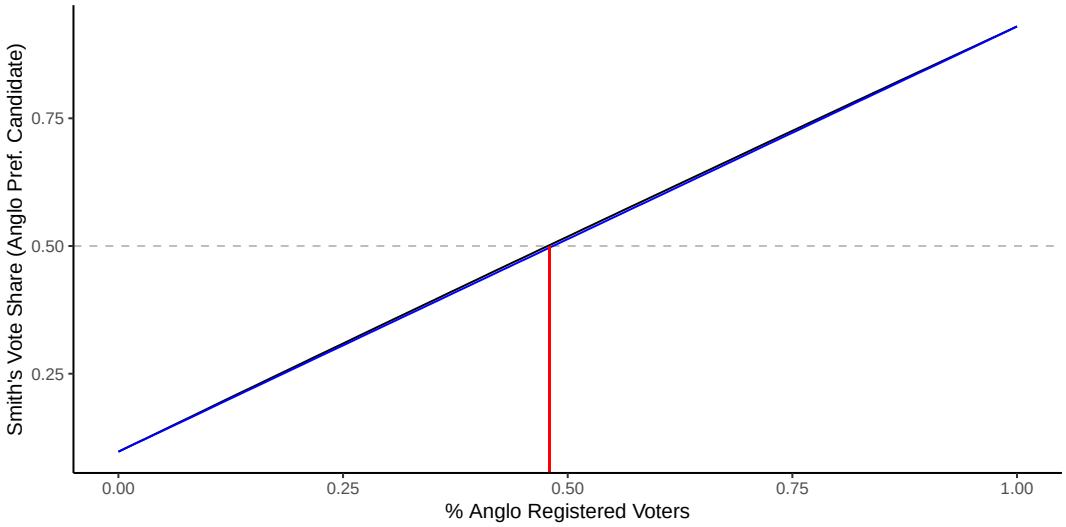


Figure 41: Anglo-Preferred Candidate Smith



7.2 City Commissioner District 3 2017

The contest for City Commissioner District 3 in 2017 showed patterns of racially polarized voting. The Latino-preferred candidate was Joe Carollo, while the Anglo- and Black-preferred candidate was Alfonso Leon. The Latino-preferred candidate prevailed. Latino's make up 79% of the district. As shown in Figure 42, Latinos need to make up about 77% of the registered voters for their candidate to receive 50% of the vote. When the Latino-preferred candidate wins, the Latino share of the electorate is about 83%.

For the Anglo-preferred candidate to prevail, Anglos need to make up 72% of the registered voters (See Figure 43). When the Anglo-preferred candidate wins, the Anglo share of the electorate is 19%. For the Black-preferred candidate to prevail, Blacks need to make up 26% of the registered voters (See Figure 44). When the Black-preferred candidate wins, the Black composition of the electorate is about 10%. This suggests that the Black-preferred candidate has larger than average support from other racial groups. In this case, the Anglo- and Black-preferred candidates are the same.

Figure 42: Latino-Preferred Candidate Carollo

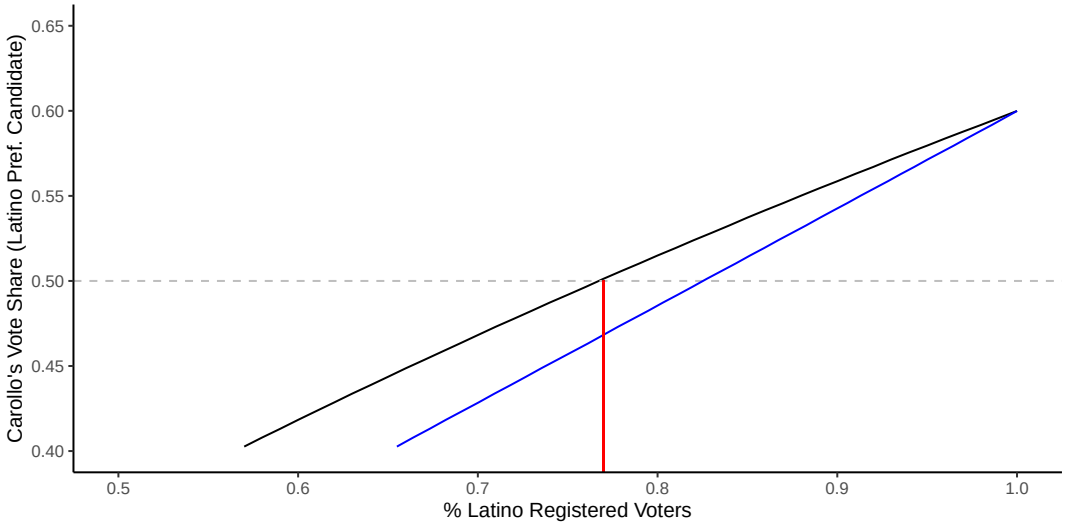


Figure 43: Anglo-Preferred Candidate Leon

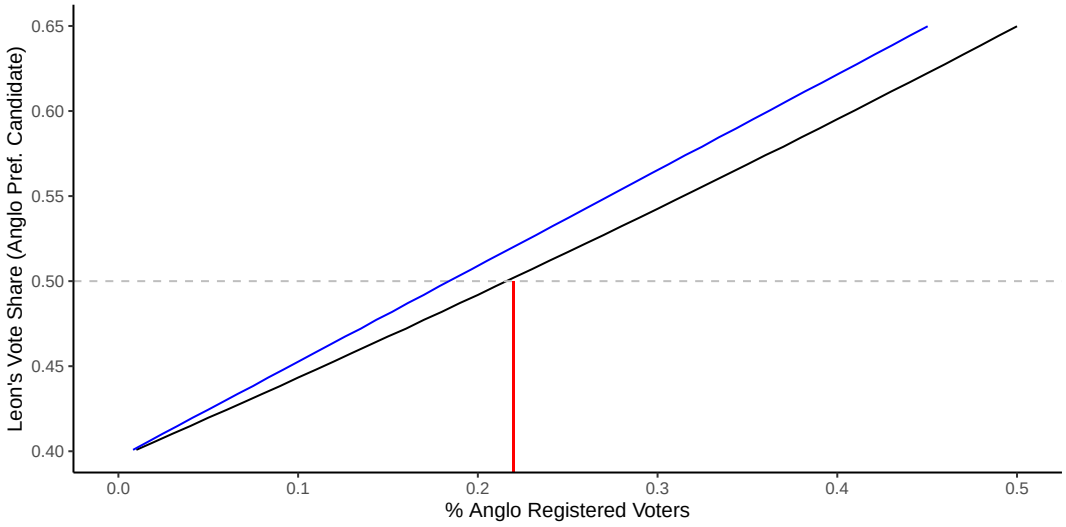
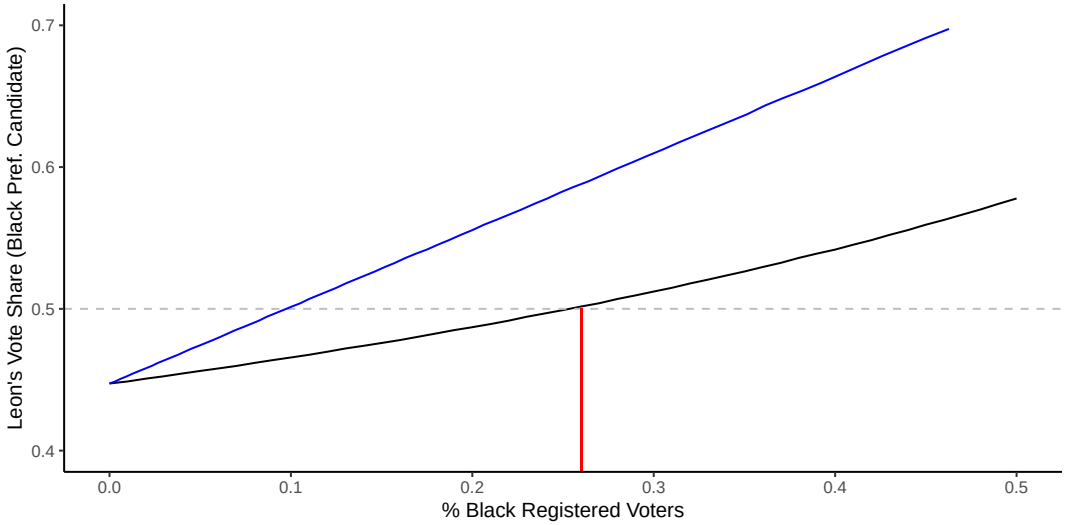


Figure 44: Black-Preferred Candidate Leon



7.3 County Commissioner District 3

The contest for County Commissioner District 3 in 2020 showed patterns of racially polarized voting. The Black-preferred and Latino-preferred candidate was Keon Hardemon. The Anglo-preferred candidate was Gepsie Metellus. Across all levels of Black share and Latino share of registered voters, the Black preferred candidate prevails (See Figures 45 and 46). The Anglo-preferred candidate needs Anglo voters to make up 60% of the registered voter population to win a majority. When the Anglo-preferred candidate wins, they will make up 63% of the voting electorate.

Figure 45: Black-Preferred Candidate

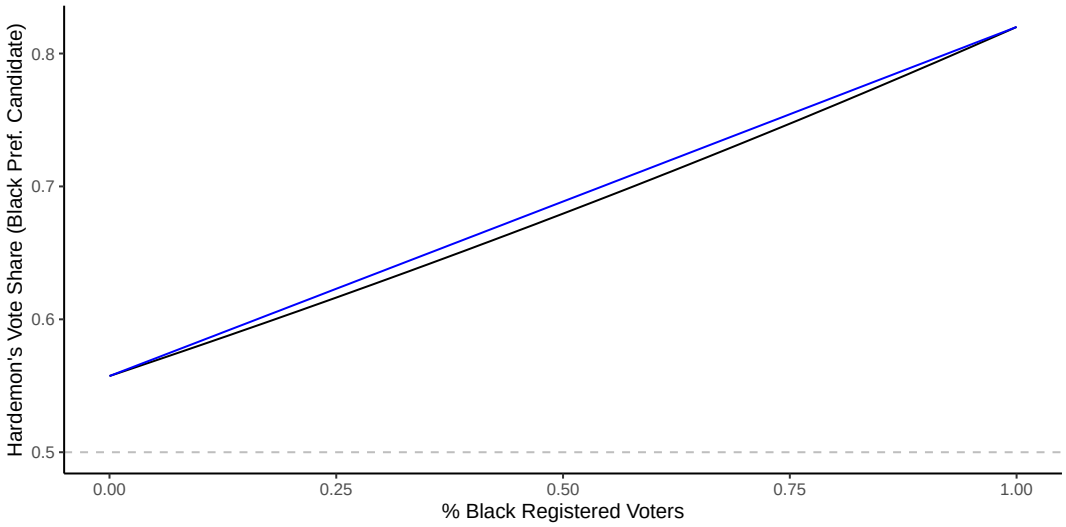


Figure 46: Latino-Preferred Candidate

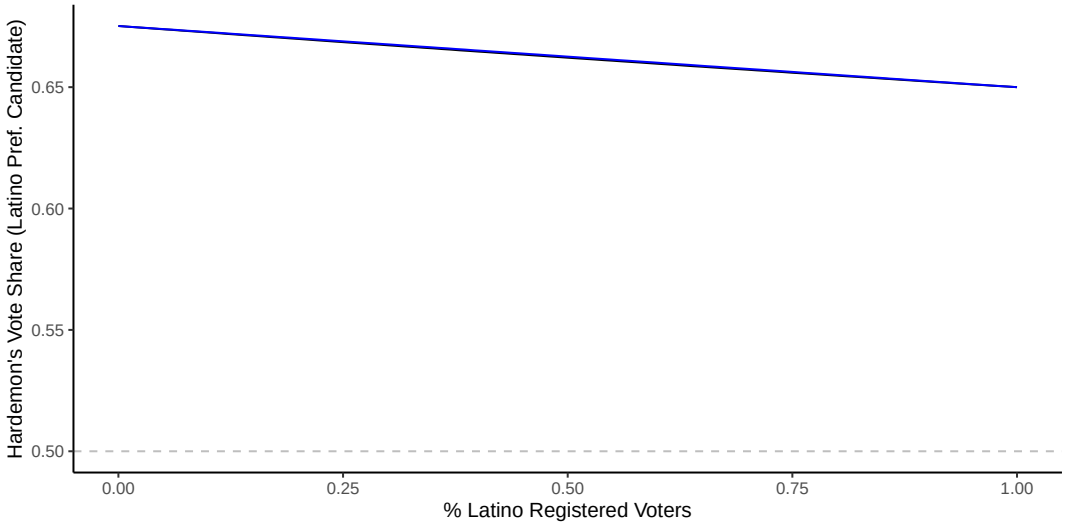
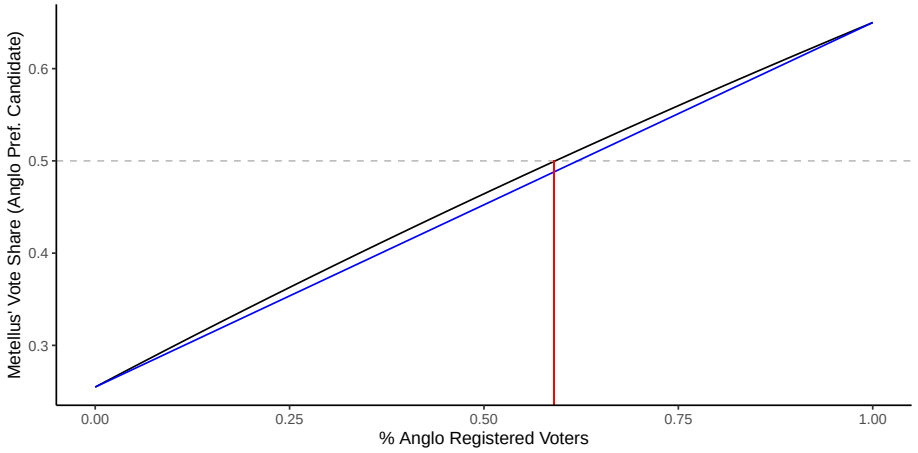


Figure 47: Anglo-Preferred Candidate



7.4 County Mayor 2020

The contest for County Mayor in 2020 showed signs of racially polarized voting. The Black and Anglo-preferred candidate was Levine Cava while the Latino-preferred candidate was Bovo. For the Black-preferred candidate to prevail, Blacks must make up 8% of the registered voter population. Similarly, the Anglo-preferred candidate must make up 2% of the registered voting population to prevail. For the Latino-preferred candidate to prevail, they must make up 74% of the registered voter population.

Figure 48: Black-Preferred Candidate

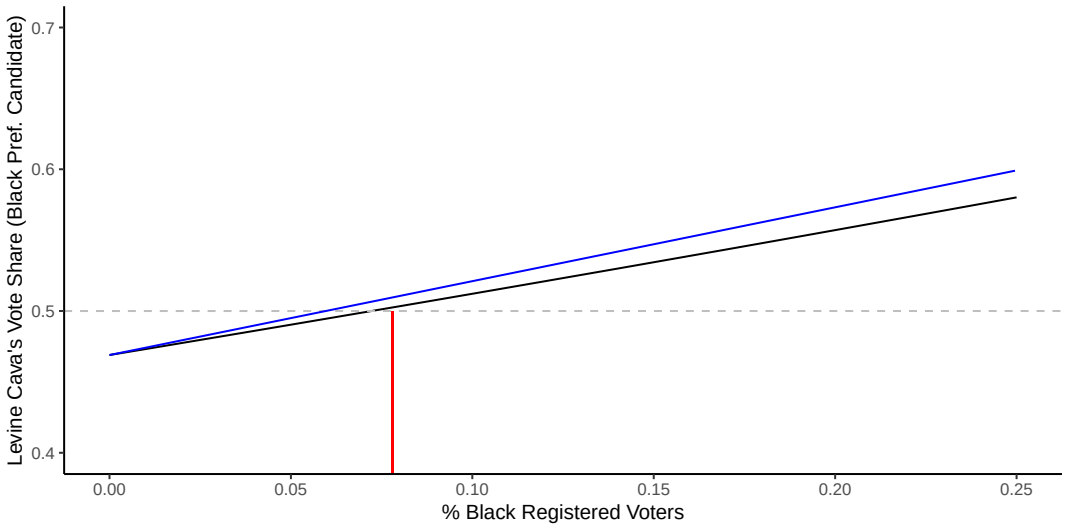


Figure 49: Anglo-Preferred Candidate

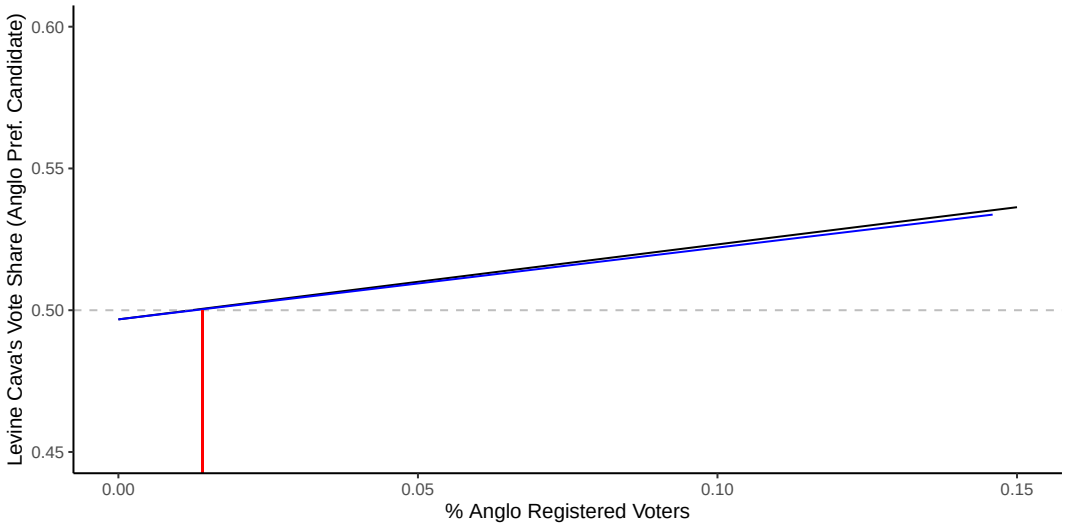
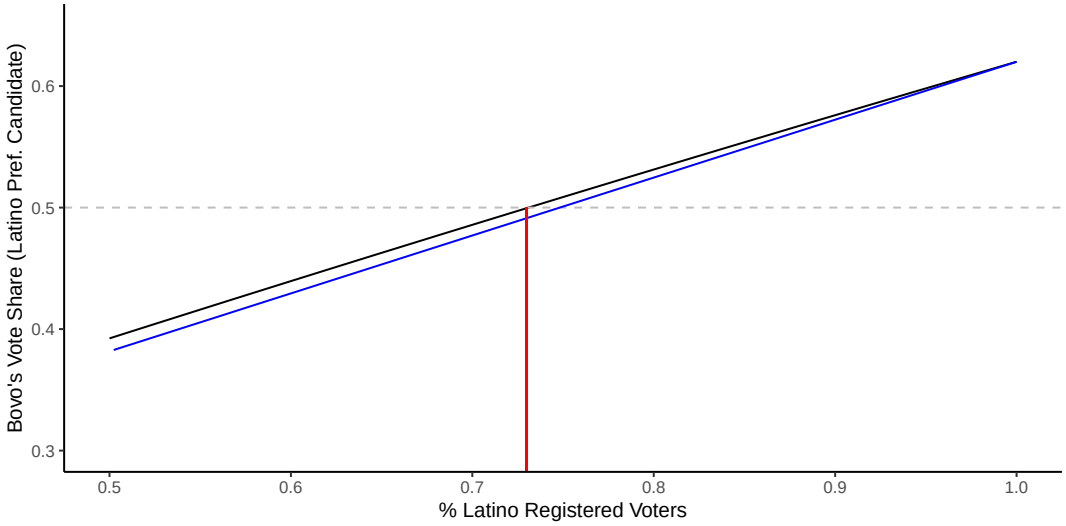


Figure 50: Latino-Preferred Candidate



7.5 Presidential 2020

The Presidential race in 2020 showed signs of racially polarized voting. The Black- and Anglo-preferred candidate was Biden. The Latino-preferred candidate was Trump. For the Black-preferred candidate to win, the Black share of the registered voter population must reach 5%. Similarly, the Anglo share of the registered voter population must reach 4% for the Anglo-preferred candidate to win. For the Latino-preferred candidate to win, Latinos must make up 77% of the registered voter population.

Figure 51: Black-Preferred Candidate

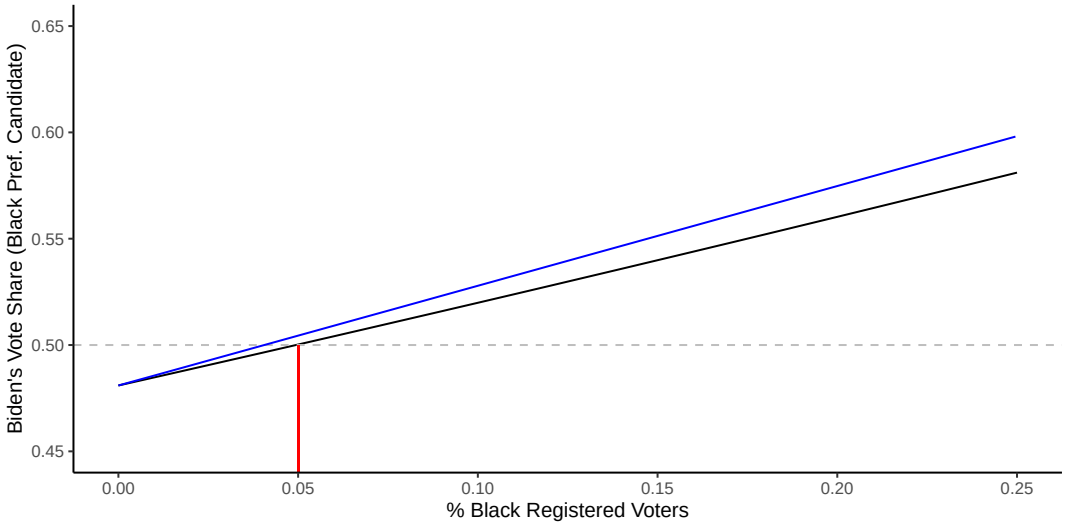


Figure 52: Anglo-Preferred Candidate

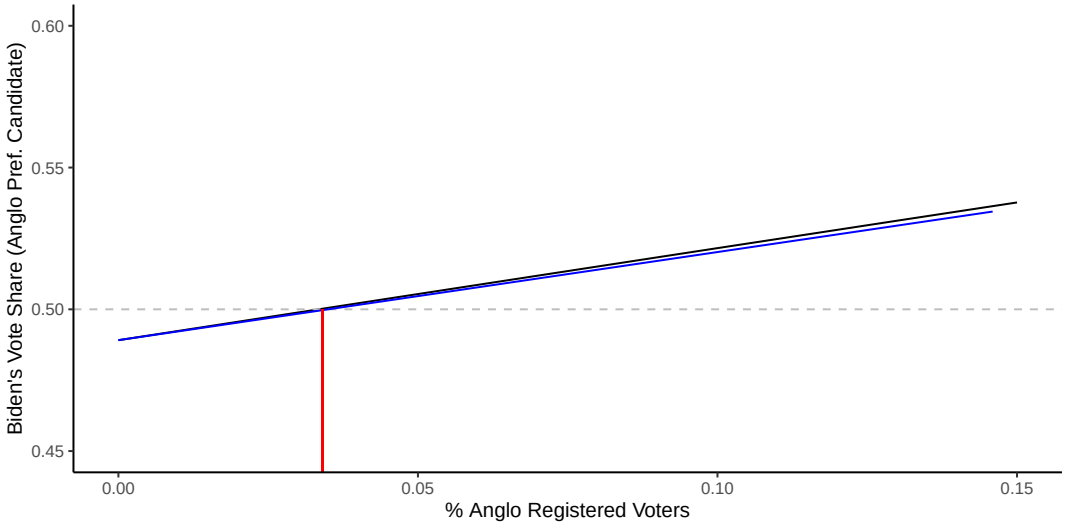
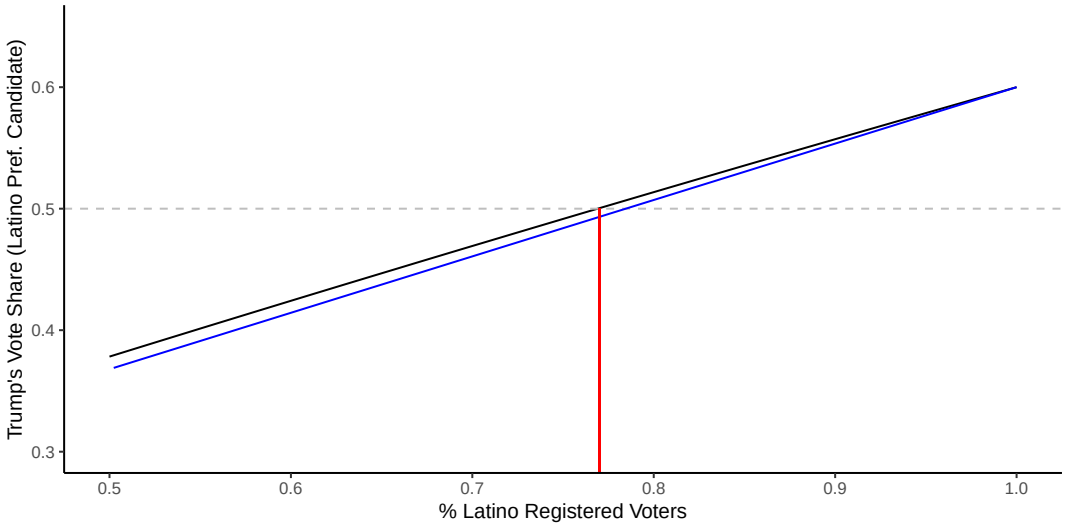


Figure 53: Latino-Preferred Candidate



7.6 County Judge (Group 9) 2020

The County Judge (Group 9) election showed signs of racially polarized voting. The Black and Anglo-preferred candidate was Mansfield. The Latino-preferred candidate was Mirabal. For the Black-preferred candidate to win, the Black share of the registered voter population must reach 30%. Similarly, the Anglo share of the registered voter population must reach 33% for the Anglo-preferred candidate to win. For the Latino-preferred candidate to win, Latinos must make up 77% of the registered voter population.

Figure 54: Black-Preferred Candidate

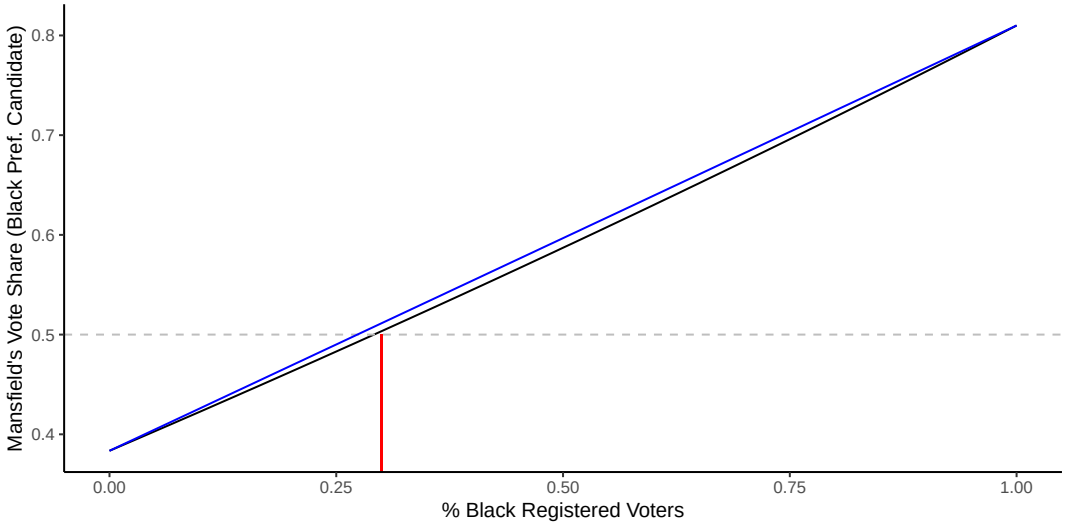


Figure 55: Anglo-Preferred Candidate

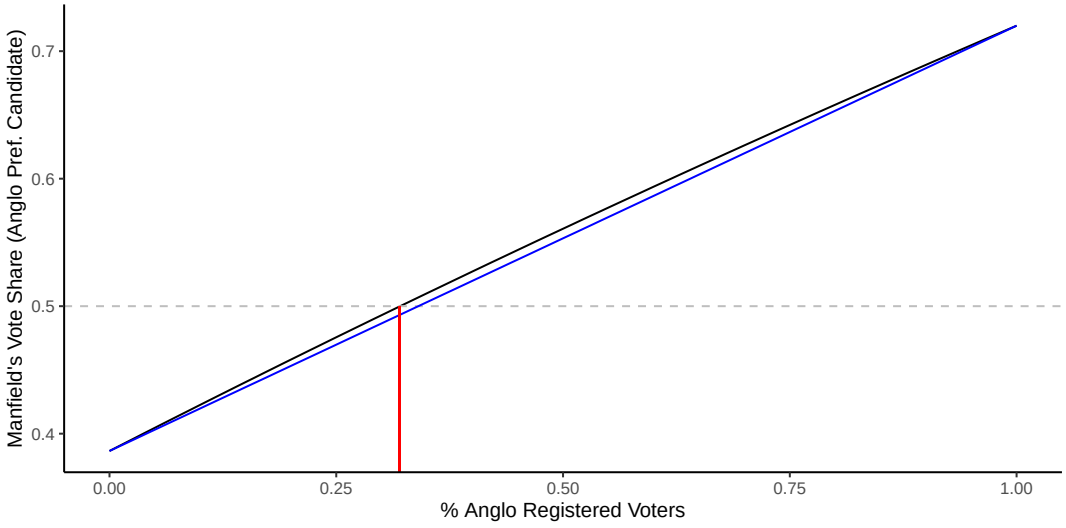
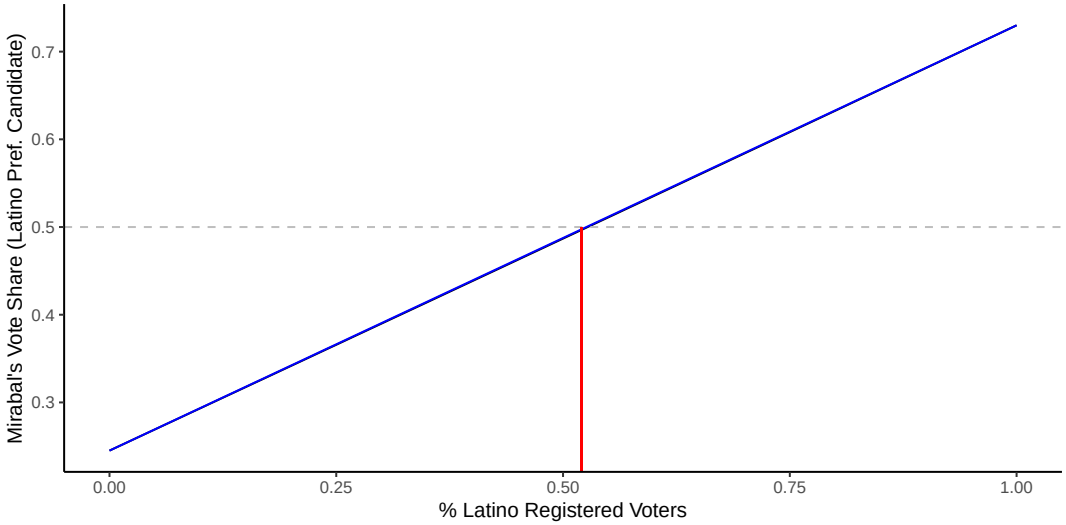


Figure 56: Latino-Preferred Candidate



7.7 Circuit Judge 75

The Circuit Judge (Group 75) contest showed signs of racially polarized voting. The Anglo-preferred candidate was Dava Tunis, and the Latino-preferred candidate was Aponte. While there is suggestive evidence that Black's preferred Aponte to Tunis, the results did not meet the 60% threshold. As such, I analyze the Anglo and Latino composition of the registered population. For the Anglo-preferred candidate to win, the Anglo share of the registered voter population must reach 32%. For the Latino-preferred candidate to win, Latinos must make up 44% of the registered voter population.

Figure 57: Anglo-Preferred Candidate

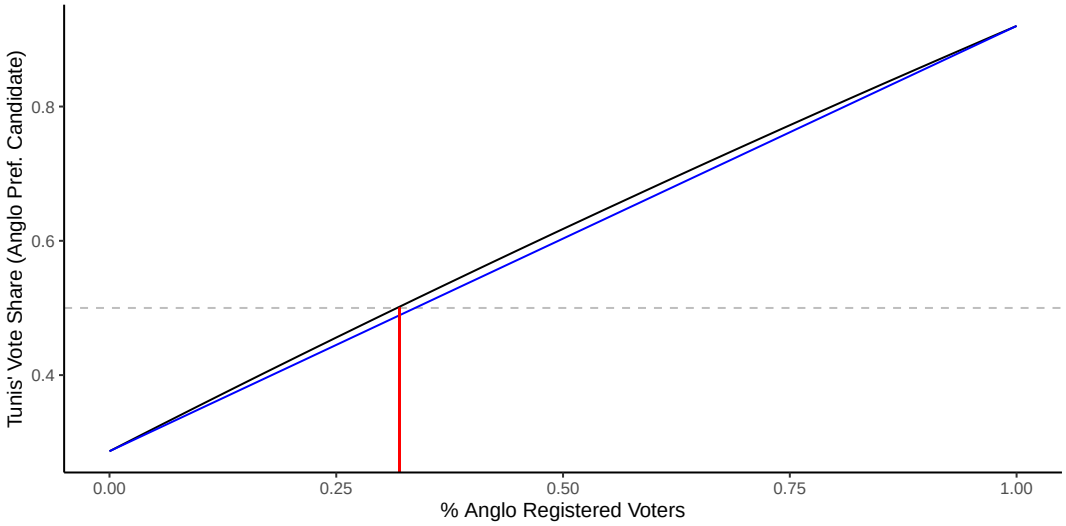
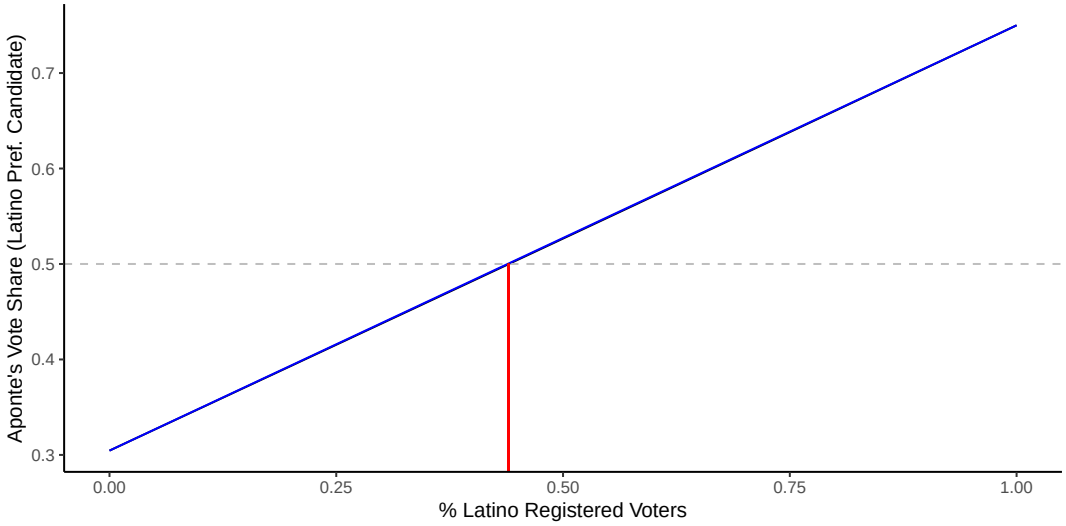


Figure 58: Latino-Preferred Candidate



7.8 Circuit Judge (Group 67) 2020

The Circuit Judge (Group 67) contest showed signs of racially polarized voting. The Black-preferred candidate Marcia Giordano Hansen, while the Latino-preferred candidate was Mavel Ruiz. There's suggestive evidence that Anglo's preferred Ruiz to Hansen, but Anglo cohesion did not reach 60%. For the Black-preferred candidate to prevail, Blacks must make up 43% of the registered population. For the Latino-preferred candidate to win, they must make up 29% of the registered population.

Figure 59: Black-Preferred Candidate

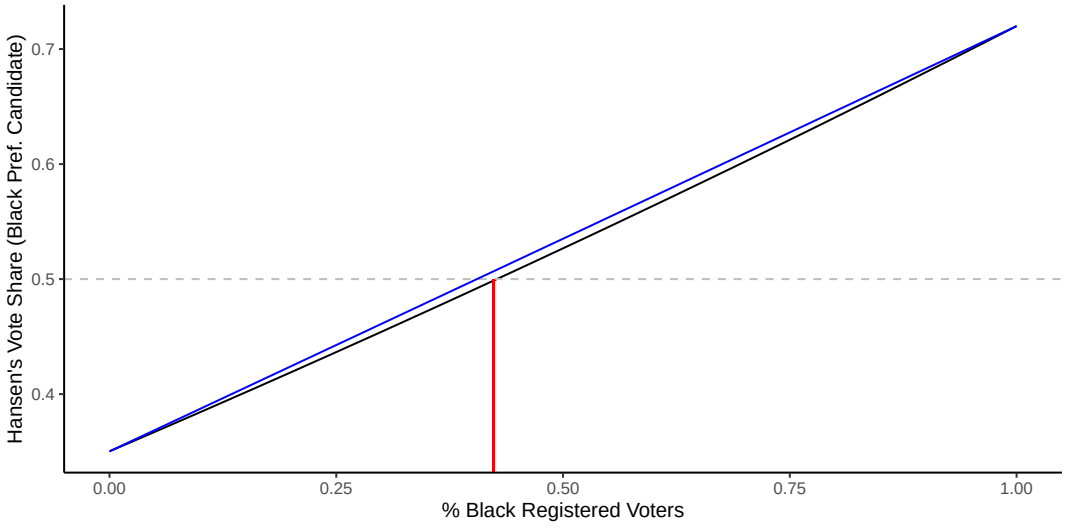
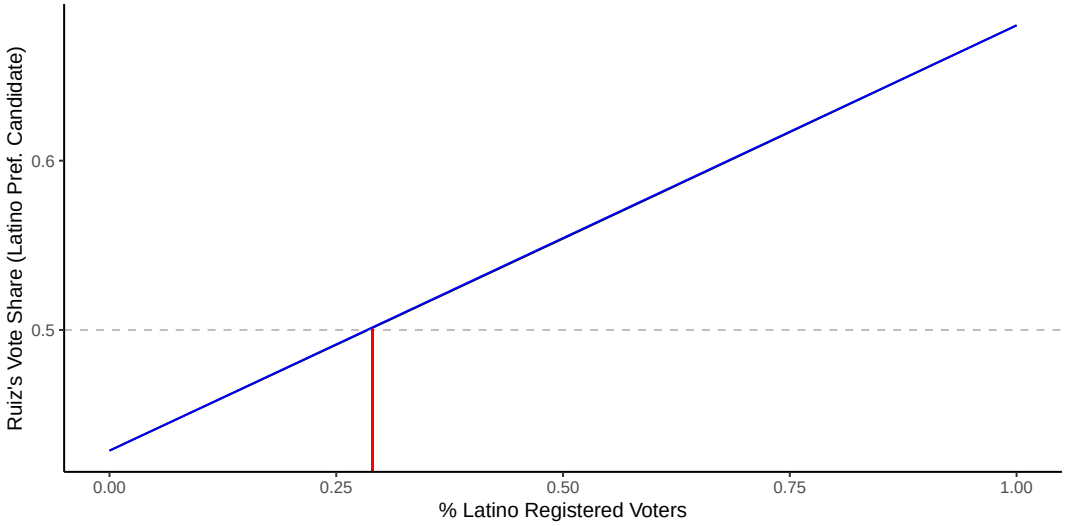


Figure 60: Latino-Preferred Candidate



7.9 Circuit Judge 57

The Circuit Judge (Group 57) contest showed signs of racially polarized voting. The Anglo- and Black-preferred candidate was Vereen, while the Latino-preferred candidate was Cabarga. For the Black-preferred candidate to prevail, Blacks must make up 49% of the registered voter population. For the Anglo-preferred candidate to prevail, Anglos must achieve 38% of the population. For the Latino-preferred candidate to prevail, they must be 44% of the registered voter population.

Figure 61: Black-Preferred Candidate

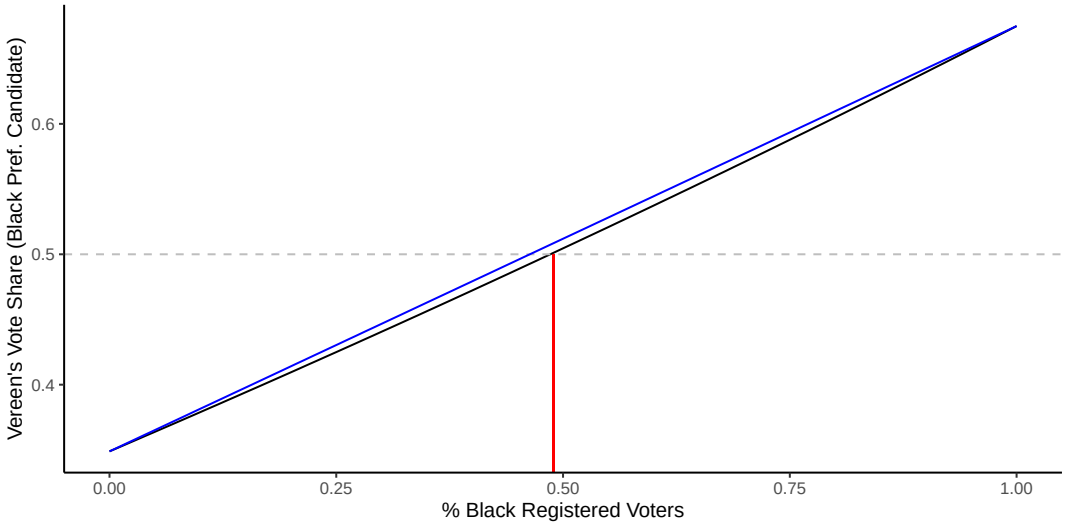


Figure 62: Anglo-Preferred Candidate

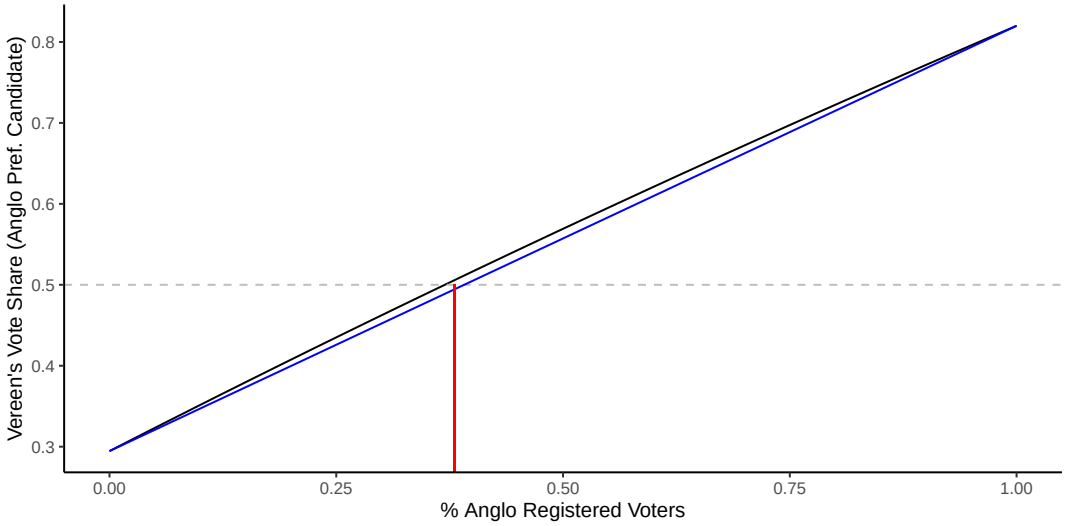
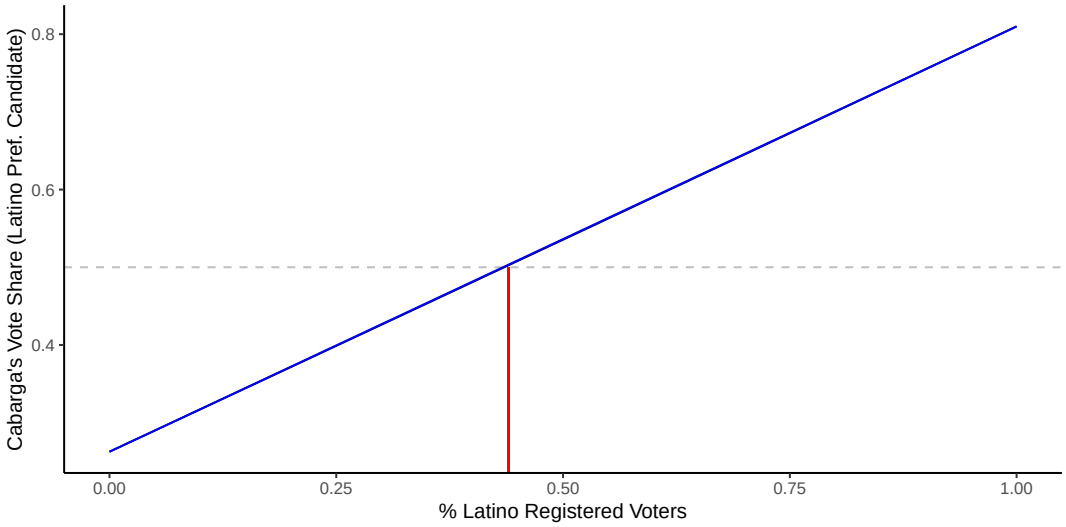


Figure 63: Latino-Preferred Candidate



7.10 Circuit Judge (Group 55)

The Circuit Judge (Group 55) contest showed signs of racially polarized voting. The Black- and Anglo-preferred candidate was Olanike Adebayo, while the Latino-preferred candidate was Joe Perkins.

The Black-preferred candidate prevails when their registration share is 12%. For the Anglo-preferred candidate to win, they must reach 18% of the registered voter population. For the Latino-preferred candidate to prevail, the Latino share of the registered voting population must reach 65%.

Figure 64: Black-Preferred Candidate

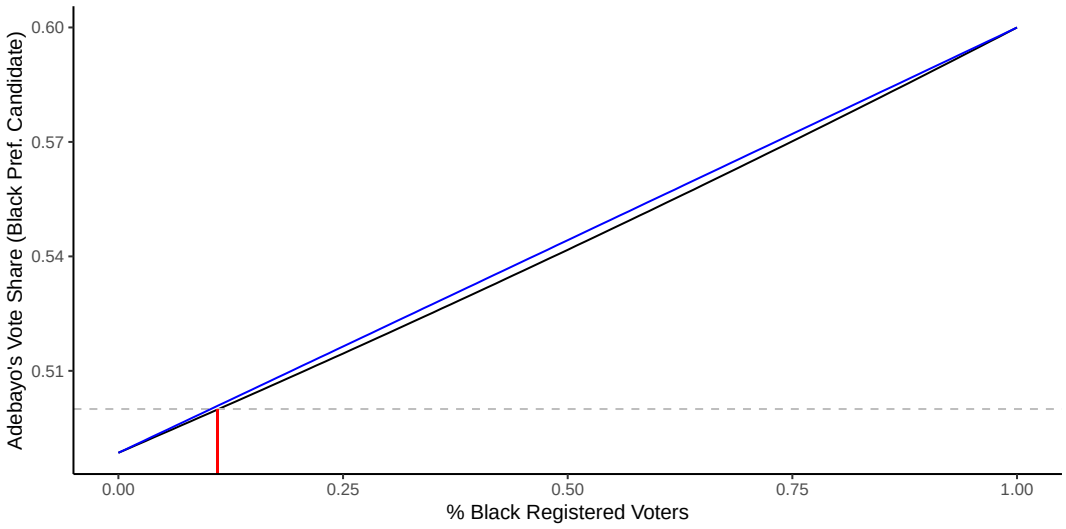


Figure 65: Anglo-Preferred Candidate

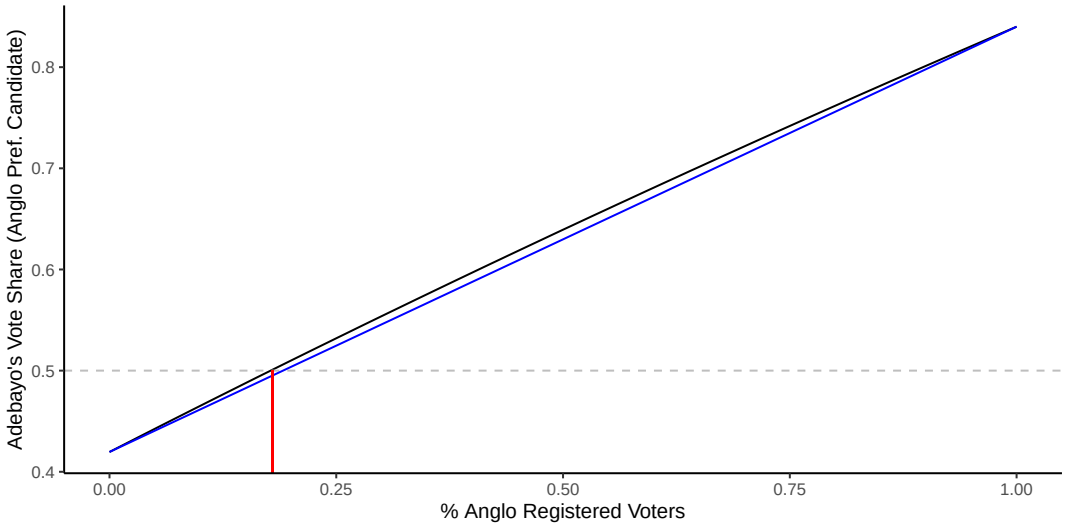
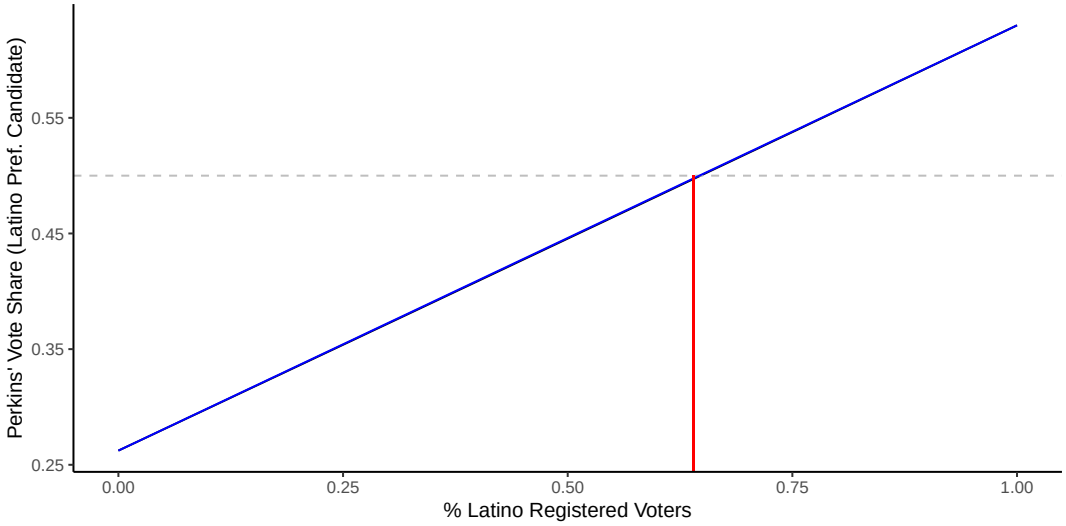


Figure 66: Latino-Preferred Candidate



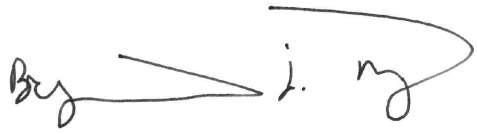
8 Summary

This report aims to determine whether and to what extent racially polarized voting exists in Miami, Florida. Using data from Miami-Dade County's Elections Department, I examine twenty races between 2017 and 2021. Six of the twenty races were endogenous (municipal elections), and fourteen were exogenous.

I evaluate racially polarized voting using two methods. First, I create bivariate scatterplots between the demographic composition of the turnout and candidate vote share. A group cohesively supports a candidate if their support – in homogenous precincts – reaches 60% or greater. Second, I use ecological inference from the eiPack package to estimate the level of support each candidate received from each racial group. Where the method provides interpretable 95% confidence bands, I display the results. My results are robust across both methods.

I find evidence of racially polarized voting in half of the contests analyzed. One-third (2/6) of the endogenous races can be characterized as racially polarized, while 57% (8/14) of exogenous races were polarized. Of the ten races that exhibited RPV, Latinos prevailed in 70% (7/10) of them. Indeed, Latinos prevailed at a higher rate than Blacks (4/8) and Anglos (3/9).

It is important to note the coalition formation at the local level. Blacks and Anglos preferred the same candidate in six RPV contests. In contrast, only one of the RPV contests saw Blacks and Latinos prefer the same candidate.



Bryant J. Moy, Ph.D.
Date: February 10, 2023

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Lau, Olivia, Ryan T. Moore, and Michael Kellermann. 2020. "eiPack: Ecological Inference and Higher Dimension Data Management." *https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=eiPack.*

Bryant J. Moy

CONTACT INFORMATION

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New York, NY, 10012

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bryant.moy@nyu.edu
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EMPLOYMENT

New York University, New York City, NY

Assistant Professor, **Department of Politics**, Starting September 2024

Data Science Faculty Fellow, **Center for Data Science**, July 2022 -

Visiting Assistant Professor, **Department of Politics**, July 2022 -

EDUCATION

Washington University in St. Louis, St. Louis, MO

Ph.D., Political Science, 2022

- Chair: Jacob Montgomery
- *Three Essays on Local Government: Responsiveness, Transparency, and Discriminatory Ordinances*

M.A., Political Science, 2018

Arkansas State University, Jonesboro, AR

M.A., Political Science, 2016

- Thesis: *Economic Freedom's Clash with Participatory Democracy*
- Committee: (Chair) Rollin Tusalem, Jacob Ausderan, and Hans Hacker

B.A., Political Science, May 2014

- *Cum Laude*

RESEARCH INTERESTS

Substantive: American Politics, Local/Urban Politics, Race & Ethnic Politics
Methodological: Causal Inference, Experimental Design, Computational Methods

PUBLICATIONS

3. **Moy, Bryant J.** 2021. "Can Social Pressure Induce Responsiveness? An Open Records Field Experiment with Mayoral Offices." *Journal of Experimental Political Science,* 8(2), 117-127. doi: 10.1017/XPS.2020.22

2. Gimpel, Jim, Nathan Lovin, **Bryant Moy**, and Andrew Reeves. 2020. "The Urban-Rural Gulf in American Political Behavior" *Political Behavior,* 42, 1343-1368. doi: 10.1007/s11109-020-09601-w

1. Reeves, Andrew, David Miller, and **Bryant J. Moy**. 2018. "U.S. Presidential Campaigns and Their Impact." *Oxford Bibliographies in Political Science*, ed. by L. S. Maisel. Oxford University Press. doi: 10.1093/OBO/9780199756223-0156

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

1. O'Brochta, William and **Bryant J. Moy**. 2021. "Department-Level Graduate Student Peer Teaching Workshops." *The Political Science Educator.* 25(1) 6-8.

Working Papers

3. **Moy, Bryant J.** "Responsiveness in the Patchwork of Local Government"
   - Won Best Poster Award (Applications). PolMeth XXXVIII. July 2021.
2. **Moy, Bryant J.** "Racial Threat and Policy Adoption in Local Government: The Emergence of Criminal Activity Nuisance Ordinances in Ohio Municipalities"
1. Dasanaike, Noah, Jacob Montgomery, **Bryant J. Moy**, and Santiago Olivella. "Small-area estimation using Gaussian Process grouped IRT regression and post-stratification"

Invited Talks

3. "Racial Threat and the Emergence of Discriminatory Ordinances." NYU Wagner Research Seminar, Oct 20, 2022
2. "Responsiveness in the Patchwork of Local Government." Junior Americanist Workshop Series (JAWS), December 2021
1. "Responsiveness in the Patchwork of Local Government." The George Rabinowitz Seminar Series, American Politics Research Group. University of North Carolina - Chapel Hill. Oct. 29, 2021.

Conference Presentation

13. **Moy, Bryant J.** "Racial Threat and the Emergence of Criminal Activity Nuisance Ordinances" Local Political Economy Pre-Conference (LPEC), September 2022
12. **Moy, Bryant J.** "Racial Threat and the Emergence of Criminal Activity Nuisance Ordinances" American Political Science Association, September 2022
11. **Moy, Bryant J.** "Racial Threat and the Emergence of Criminal Activity Nuisance Ordinances" PolMeth XXXIX, July 2022 (Poster)
10. **Moy, Bryant J.** "Racial Threat and the Emergence of Criminal Activity Nuisance Ordinances" Midwest Political Science Association, April 2022
9. **Moy, Bryant J.** "Responsiveness in the Patchwork of Local Government" Southern Political Science Association, January 14, 2022.
8. **Moy, Bryant J.** "The Dynamic City: Responsiveness in Local Government?" American Political Science Association, Oct 1, 2021. (iPoster)
7. **Moy, Bryant J.**. "Responsiveness in a Fragmented Local Politics" PolMeth XXXVIII. July 13-16, 2021. (Poster)
6. Dasanaike, Noah, Jacob Montgomery, **Bryant J. Moy**, and Santiago Olivella. "Small-area estimation using Gaussian Process grouped IRT regression and post-stratification" St. Louis Area Methods Meeting (SLAMM) May 7, 2021.
5. **Moy, Bryant J.** "The Limited City: Does Dynamic Responsiveness Exist in Local Government?" Midwest Political Science Association, April 17, 2021.
4. **Moy, Bryant J.** "Can Social Pressure Induce Responsiveness? An Open Records Field Experiment with Mayoral Offices." (Cancelled - COVID) Midwest Political Science Association, 2020.
3. Rickert, Patrick, Nicholas Waterbury, and **Bryant J. Moy**. "Changing Principals: Committee Chair Effectiveness in a Partisan Congress" American Political Science Association. Washington, DC. August 29 - September 1, 2019 (Poster)

2. Gimpel, Jim, Nathan Lovin, **Bryant J. Moy**, and Andrew Reeves. "The Urban-Rural Gulf in American Political Behavior" Midwest Political Science Association, Chicago, IL. April 5 - 8, 2018

1. Hacker, Hans J., Lisa Bohn, and **Bryant J. Moy**. "A Grave Responsibility: Teaching Social Justice through an Interdisciplinary, Curricular/Extra-Curricular, Collaborative Experience." Southwestern Social Science Association. April 2015.

Awards, Fellowships, Grants

Award — American Political Science Association (Urban and Local Politics Section)
- Susan Clarke Young Scholars Award — 2022

Award — Society for Political Methodology
- Best Poster Award (Applications) — July 2021

Fellowship — Washington University in St. Louis
- Graduate Fellowship — Fall 2016 - 2022
- The Otto E. Gansow Memorial Scholarship — Fall 2017

Fellowship — Institute for Humane Studies
- Summer Graduate Research Fellow $6,000 — Summer 2022
- Summer Graduate Research Fellow $5,000 — Summer 2021

Fellowship — Mercatus Center
- Bastiat Fellowship $5,000 — 2021-2022
- Don Lavoie Fellowship $1,250 — Spring 2021

Travel Awards — Washington University in St. Louis
- Travel Grant, Department of Political Science $200 — Spring 2017

Grants/Awards — Arkansas State University
- Travel Grant, Department of Political Science $500 — Spring 2015
- Travel Assistance Award, Graduate School, $400 — Spring 2015
- Outstanding M.A. Student Award — May 2016

Teaching Experience

Data Science Faculty Fellow — Fall 2022
DS-UA 201: Causal Inference
New York University

Trainer — Fall 2019 - Fall 2020
SQL, Relational Databases, and Voter Files
Washington University in St. Louis

Instructor — Summer 2019
Introduction to American Politics
Student Evaluation Mean 4.83 (out of 5)
Washington University in St. Louis

Instructor — Spring 2015
POSC 2103 - Introduction to United States Government
Student Evaluation Mean 3.56 (out of 4)
Arkansas State University

Teaching Assistant

Teaching Assistant
- Causal Inference: Panel Data - *Short Course* (Instructor: Yiqing Xu) — Summer 2021
- Business of Elections (Instructor: Andrew Reeves and Steve Malter) — Fall 2020
- Privacy in the Digital Age (Instructor: Sunita Parikh) — Spring 2020
- Research Design (Instructor: Matthew Gabel) — Fall 2019
- Health Politics (Instructor: Darl Lewis) — Spring 2019
- Introduction to American Politics (Instructor: Andrew Reeves) — Fall 2017, 2018

Professional Experience

Data Analyst

- Jon Ossoff for U.S. Senate 2020-2021

Service

- Reviewer: *American Political Science Review*, *American Politics Research*, *Journal of Politics*, *Political Behavior*, *Political Research Quarterly*
- Dean's Student Advisory (Infrastructure) Committee, Fall 2015
  College of Humanities and Social Science, Arkansas State University
- *Assistant Coach* to the Arkansas State Moot Court Team Fall 2014 - Spring 2016
- *Organizer* Political Science Department Film Series. Spring 2014
  "*Trading Places*: In a socioeconomic and race perspective"

Technical Skills R, SQL, Stata, LaTeX, Qualtrics, Python

Updated: December 19, 2022

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA
MIAMI DIVISION

Case No. 1:22-cv-24066-KMM

GRACE, INC., *et al.*,

Plaintiffs,

v.

CITY OF MIAMI,

Defendant.
_____/

DECLARATION OF CAROLYN DONALDSON

My name is Carolyn Donaldson. I am over the age of 18 and competent to make this declaration. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746 and the laws of the United States, I state the following:

1. I serve as the Vice Chair and Acting Chair of Grove Rights and Community Equity, Inc. ("GRACE"), a local nonpartisan nonprofit community-based membership organization and plaintiff in this matter.
2. GRACE was founded in 2019 as a 501(c)(3) Florida nonprofit community-based membership organization.
3. GRACE's mission is to advocate for equitable economic development while preserving the historic Black and Bahamian community, culture, and residents of Miami's West Grove neighborhood, protecting vulnerable Black tenants and homeowners at risk of eviction and displacement, restoring the rights of the wrongfully displaced, and preserving the community, culture, and history of the West Grove and its people.
4. GRACE's membership includes voters and residents in the City of Miami, most of whom are Black and Bahamian. GRACE members live principally in City Commission Districts 2 and 4.

5. As part of the organization's mission, GRACE, Inc. has consistently advocated for the voting rights of its members, African Americans, and other voters of color in Miami.
6. GRACE is deeply concerned by the new City Commission map's division of the West Grove into Districts 2 and 4. This severing of the community makes it more difficult for GRACE and our members to advocate and organize around the neighborhood issues we care about, and impairs our members' quality of representation.
7. The West Grove has particular needs and issues that benefited from the focused attention of a single commissioner. Further, the West Grove has a deep connection to the rest of Coconut Grove, and uniting the entire neighborhood in a single Commission district would better serve the area's residents, including GRACE's members.
8. GRACE is especially concerned that the West Grove and Coconut Grove more broadly were split into different districts to achieve a particular desired racial balance of the different districts, rather than to serve our neighborhood.
9. The racial gerrymander of the recently enacted City Commission map unfairly classifies Miami residents and GRACE members on the basis of race.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on this 1st day of February 2023.

By: _____

Carolyn Donaldson

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA
MIAMI DIVISION

Case No. 1:22-cv-24066-KMM

GRACE, INC., *et al*.,

Plaintiffs,

v.

CITY OF MIAMI,

Defendant.
_____/

DECLARATION OF REBECCA PELHAM

My name is Rebecca Pelham. I am over the age of 18 and competent to make this declaration. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746 and the laws of the United States, I state the following:

1. I serve as the Executive Director of Engage Miami, Inc., a local nonpartisan nonprofit community-based membership organization and plaintiff in this matter.
2. Engage Miami was founded in 2015 as a 501(c)(4) Florida nonprofit membership organization centering young people's participation in civic engagement.
3. The mission of Engage Miami is to build a more just, democratic, and sustainable Miami by developing a local culture of civic participation for young people that is bold, creative, and impactful.
4. Engage Miami's membership includes populations of largely Gen Z and Millennial Black and Latino Miamians. Engage Miami, Inc. members live in each of the recently enacted City Commission Districts.
5. As part of the organization's mission, Engage Miami has consistently advocated for the voting rights of its members, and other voters of color in Miami.
6. The recently enacted City Commission districts unfairly classify residents of Miami and

Engage Miami's members on the basis of race.

7. Further, Engage Miami and our members are concerned that the Commission did not conduct its redistricting process in a public-minded way, instead ignoring the concerns of genuine communities and neighborhood residents to draw maps that divide the city along racial lines.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on this 1st day of February, 2023.

By: _____

Rebecca Pelham

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA
MIAMI DIVISION

Case No. 1:22-cv-24066-KMM

GRACE, INC., *et al.*,

Plaintiffs,

v.

CITY OF MIAMI,

Defendant.
_____/

DECLARATION OF HAROLD FORD

My name is Harold Ford. I am over the age of 18 and competent to make this declaration. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746 and the laws of the United States, I state the following:

1. I serve as the President of the South Dade Branch of the NAACP ("South Dade NAACP"), a local nonpartisan, nonprofit membership organization and plaintiff in this matter.
2. The South Dade NAACP was rechartered in 2019 as an affiliate of the Florida State Conference of Branches and Youth Units of the NAACP (the oldest civil rights organization in the state), after having been incorporated into the Greater Miami-Dade County Branch for over a decade. The South Dade NAACP serves Miami-Dade County south of Flagler Street.
3. The mission of the South Dade NAACP is to eliminate race-based discrimination and ensure the political, educational, social, and economic equality of rights of all persons.
4. As part of the organization's mission, the South Dade NAACP has consistently advocated for the voting rights of its members, African Americans, and other voters of color in

Miami.

5. The South Dade NAACP membership includes voters and residents throughout the City of Miami south of Flagler Street, most of whom are Black. South Dade NAACP members live in City Commission Districts 2, 3, and 4.

6. The recently enacted City Commission map unfairly classifies residents of Miami and South Dade NAACP members on the basis of race.

7. The South Dade NAACP is particularly concerned with the way the new map splits Coconut Grove and especially the West Grove. The three sprawling districts that Coconut Grove is now placed into make it more difficult for our members to establish meaningful relationships with their commissioners, and mean those elected officials tend to be less responsive to the needs of the varied and geographically disperse communities that they try to serve.

8. Besides the impacts on our members, the Commission map makes it harder for the South Dade NAACP itself to advocate before the City Commission. Organizing in a specific neighborhood, for example, may require interfacing with several commissioners whose districts cut across those neighborhoods—not just Coconut Grove, but also Flagami, Little Havana, and others.

9. Florida's Sunshine Law has strict rules for when multiple elected official meet to discuss an issue. So, commissioners may be reluctant to meet together with the public, or even hear from the public what another commissioner said in another meeting on a particular issue. Therefore, when South Dade NAACP members from the same neighborhood try to advocate around a common issue that impacts them, it may require organizing multiple meetings with different commissioners, or else convincing the commissioners to go

through the meeting notice process and wait for that to happen. If cohesive neighborhoods like Coconut Grove were kept whole in a single district, our members' advocacy on the issues they care about would be easier and more effective.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on this 31st day of January, 2023.

By: _____

Harold Ford

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA
MIAMI DIVISION

Case No. 1:22-cv-24066-KMM

GRACE, INC., *et al*.,

Plaintiffs,

v.

CITY OF MIAMI,

Defendant.
_____/

DECLARATION OF DANIELLA PIERRE

My name is Daniella Pierre. I am over the age of 18 and competent to make this declaration. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746 and the laws of the United States, I state the following:

1. I serve as the President of the Miami-Dade Branch of the NAACP ("Miami-Dade NAACP"), a local nonpartisan, nonprofit membership organization and plaintiff in this matter.
2. The Miami-Dade NAACP was founded over 100 years ago as an affiliate of the Florida State Conference of Branches and Youth Units of the NAACP (the oldest civil rights organization in the state). The Miami-Dade NAACP covers the area of the county north of Flagler Street.
3. The mission of the Miami-Dade NAACP is to eliminate race-based discrimination and ensure the political, educational, social, and economic equality of rights of all persons.
4. As part of the organization's mission, the Miami-Dade NAACP has consistently advocated for the voting rights of its members, African Americans, and other voters of color in Miami.
5. The Miami-Dade NAACP membership includes voters and residents throughout the City

of Miami north of Flagler Street, most of whom are Black. NAACP members live in City Commission Districts 1, 2, 3, and 5.

6. The Miami-Dade NAACP is concerned that the racial gerrymander of the recently enacted City Commission maps unfairly classifies residents of Miami and Miami-Dade NAACP members on the basis of race.
7. In particular, we are concerned that Black residents in the north half of the city have been packed into a single district—District 5—thereby stripping them from surrounding districts and diminishing their influence in those districts.
8. The NAACP is gravely concerned that, as a result of this practice, the commissioners for the districts that surround District 5 will think their job is primarily *not* to serve and represent Black constituents. It worries us that this artificial stripping of Black voters form these districts means candidates will not have to campaign for the votes of Black Miamians, or pay attention to Black residents of the city, compared to if this practice had not taken place.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on this 2nd day of February, 2023.

By: _____

Daniella Pierre

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA
MIAMI DIVISION

Case No. 1:22-cv-24066-KMM

GRACE, INC., *et al.*,

Plaintiffs,

v.

CITY OF MIAMI,

Defendant.
_____/

DECLARATION OF CLARICE COOPER

My name is Clarice Cooper. I am over the age of 18 and competent to make this declaration. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746 and the laws of the United States, I state the following:

1. I live in the West Grove in Miami City Commission District 2.
2. I am African American.
3. I am a board member of Grove Rights and Community Equity, Inc. ("GRACE"), a local nonpartisan nonprofit community-based membership organization, and the President of the Coconut Grove Village West Homeowners & Tenants Association.
4. I care deeply about my community, and I want what is best for Miami, the West Grove, and Coconut Grove. I am politically engaged and plan to continue being politically engaged in the future.
5. I believe the City Commission map should be drawn fairly. I believe that the process of creating the map should have been fairer, including to Black residents of Miami.
6. As a resident of the newly enacted City Commission District 2, I am concerned that Black residents like me have been artificially stripped from my district on the basis of our race.

7. Because of the way the map was drawn and the reasons the Commission gave for drawing it, I am worried that the map sends a message to my commissioner that their job is to primarily serve white residents and be the commissioner for white voters.
8. I am also concerned about the splitting of my neighborhood, Coconut Grove, and in particular the West Grove, between Districts 2, 3, and 4. Coconut Grove is a cohesive neighborhood with particular interests, and it makes more sense for the entire neighborhood to be represented by one commissioner who can focus on our needs.
9. I am deeply worried that the Commission ignored the outcry from the public, particularly Black residents of the West Grove, who opposed splitting our community. It greatly concerns me that the Commission chose to divide Coconut Grove for racial reasons, to separate cohesive communities along racial lines and achieve their preferred racial balance for the map.
10. I do not believe the Commission advances fair representation, and in fact I believe it impairs it and makes it harder for my community and neighborhood to get the representation we deserve as Miami residents.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on this 1st day of February, 2023.

By: Clarice Cooper

Clarice Cooper

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA
MIAMI DIVISION

Case No. 1:22-cv-24066-KMM

GRACE, INC., *et al.*,

Plaintiffs,

v.

CITY OF MIAMI,

Defendant.

_____/

DECLARATION OF JARED JOHNSON

My name is Jared Johnson. I am over the age of 18 and competent to make this declaration. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746 and the laws of the United States, I state the following:

1. I live in Brickell in Miami City Commission District 3.
2. I am African American.
3. I am a member of Engage Miami, Inc.
4. I moved to Miami in 2021 and have quickly become very politically engaged in the city. I care deeply about my community, and I want what is best for Miami and my community here. I plan to continue being politically engaged in the future.
5. I believe the City Commission map should be drawn fairly. I believe that the process of creating the map should have been fairer, including to Black residents of Miami.
6. As a resident of the newly enacted City Commission District 3, I am concerned that Black residents like me have been categorized and stripped from my district, on the basis of our race.
7. I am concerned that as a result, commissioners elected in my district get the message that

they are elected to represent the interests of Hispanic voters only.

8. I am also concerned that the Commission map splits my neighborhood, Brickell, along racial lines between Districts 2 and 3.

9. The border between Districts 2 and 3 is just a block and a half to the east of my apartment. In my view, it is more logical to keep all of my Brickell neighbors together in one district, because our neighborhood has common issues (of being an urban, dense, transit-oriented, coastal neighborhood) that can more sensibly be served by a single commissioner.

10. I am also concerned that District 3 is predominantly driven by racial considerations that are not geared toward fair representation for minority residents.

11. I believe that the racial classification of voters in the Commission map prevents fair representation on the City Commission.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on this 01 day of February, 2023.

By: _____

Jared Johnson

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA
MIAMI DIVISION

Case No. 1:22-cv-24066-KMM

GRACE, INC., *et al.*,

Plaintiffs,

v.

CITY OF MIAMI,

Defendant.
_____/

DECLARATION OF STEVEN MIRO

My name is Steven Miro. I am over the age of 18 and competent to make this declaration. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746 and the laws of the United States, I state the following:

1. I live in Little Havana, in Miami City Commission District 3.
2. I am Hispanic and Cuban.
3. I care deeply about my community, and I want what is best for Miami. I am politically engaged and plan to continue being politically engaged in the future.
4. I believe the City Commission map should be drawn fairly. I believe that the process of creating the map should have been fairer, including to Hispanic residents of Miami.
5. As a resident of the newly enacted City Commission District 3, I am concerned that Hispanic residents like me have been packed into my district on the basis of their race.
6. I am also concerned that District 3 was drawn how it was largely because the Commission wanted it to have a certain racial breakdown, and did not draw the map to best serve our neighborhood or to provide representation.
7. I am worried that Little Havana is split into three districts, and that the Commission seems

to have done so deliberately to allocate Hispanic residents into different districts.

8. I am concerned Miami residents are not fairly represented on the City Commission as a result of the way the Commission drew its map, including District 5.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on this 26 day of January, 2023.

By: _____

Steven Miro

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA
MIAMI DIVISION

Case No. 1:22-cv-24066-KMM

GRACE, INC., *et al.*,

Plaintiffs,

v.

CITY OF MIAMI,

Defendant.
_____/

DECLARATION OF ALEXANDRA CONTRERAS

My name is Alexandra Contreras. I am over the age of 18 and competent to make this declaration. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746 and the laws of the United States, I state the following:

1. I live in the Auburndale area of Little Havana, in Miami City Commission District 4.
2. I am Hispanic and Cuban.
3. I am a member of Engage Miami, Inc, and serve as its Senior Communications Manager.
4. I care deeply about my community, and I want what is best for the community of Miami. I am politically engaged and plan to continue being politically engaged in the future.
5. I believe the City Commission map should be drawn fairly. I believe that the process of creating the map should have been fairer, including to Hispanic residents of Miami.
6. As a resident of the newly enacted City Commission District 4, I am concerned that Hispanic residents like me have been packed into my district on the basis of their race.
7. I am also concerned that District 4 is extremely atypical in shape. I am worried that my district's shape is largely because the Commission wanted the district to have a certain racial demographic, and did not draw the map to best serve our neighborhood or to

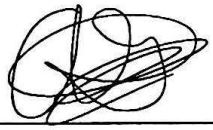
provide representation.

8. In particular, it concerns me that Little Havana is split into three districts, and that the Commission seems to have done so deliberately to allocate Hispanic residents into different districts.

9. I am concerned Miami residents are not fairly represented on the City Commission as a result of the way the Commission drew its map, including District 4.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on this 30 day of January, 2023.

By: 

Alexandra Contreras

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA
MIAMI DIVISION

Case No. 1:22-cv-24066-KMM

GRACE, INC., *et al.*,

Plaintiffs,

v.

CITY OF MIAMI,

Defendant.
_____/

DECLARATION OF YANELIS VALDES

My name is Yanelis Valdes. I am over the age of 18 and competent to make this declaration. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746 and the laws of the United States, I state the following:

1. I live in Omni/Downtown, in Miami City Commission District 5.
2. I am Latina and Cuban.
3. I am a member of Engage Miami, Inc, and serve as its Director of Organizing and Advocacy.
4. I care deeply about my community, and I want what is best for the community of Miami. I am politically engaged and plan to continue being politically engaged in the future.
5. I believe the City Commission map should be drawn fairly. I believe that the process of creating the map should have been fairer, including to Hispanic residents of Miami.
6. As a resident of the newly enacted City Commission District 5, I am concerned that Hispanic residents like me have been artificially stripped from my district on the basis of our race.
7. I am also concerned that the Commission map splits my neighborhood into several

districts, with slices going to Districts 1, 2, and 5. I live in District 5's southern tail. A couple blocks east of me is District 2. District 1 is just a mile west of me. I am worried that this division and my district's shape and are largely because the Commission wanted the districts to have certain racial demographics and did not draw the map to best serve our neighborhood or to provide representation.

8. I am concerned Miami residents are not fairly represented on the City Commission as a result of the way the Commission drew its map, including District 5.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on this 1 day of February, 2023.

By: _____

Yanelis Valdes

11/21/96 Chardy Article

Alfonso Chardy, *Rights Group's Suit Wants Miami to Change Election System*, MIA. HERALD, Nov. 21, 1996, at 2B

Newspapers by ancestry
https://www.newspapers.com/image/641818333
The Miami Herald (Miami, Florida) · Thu, Nov 21, 1996 · Page 26
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Rights group's suit wants Miami to change election system

By ALFONSO CHARDY
Herald Staff Writer

A church-based civil rights organization sued Miami on Wednesday, urging a federal court to order the city to modify its election system to guarantee black representation on the commission.

People United to Lead the Struggle for Equality, or PULSE, said in its lawsuit that Miami's at-large elections deny blacks proper representation.

Donna Ballman, the PULSE attorney, said single-member district elections would be the legal remedy to ensure that blacks are systematically elected to the City Commission.

The lawsuit is the response from the black community to the outcome of last week's special election, when the sole black commission member lost to a Hispanic candidate.

It is the first time in 31 years that the Miami City Commission does not have a black member. The other members include four Hispanics and one white, non-Hispanic commissioner.

New Commissioner Humberto Hernandez promised that, despite his victory over the Rev. Richard Dunn, he would push for district elections as early as today's regular commission meeting.

Miami Mayor Joe Carollo met with PULSE leaders shortly after the lawsuit was filed and promised to work with the organization to bring about district elections.

Emmanuel Whipple, a South Miami pastor and PULSE president, said his organization was grateful the mayor supported the concept of district elections.

But Whipple said PULSE will pursue the lawsuit, nonetheless, because it feels the threat of a court order gives the black community more confidence than a politician's promise.

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12/30/96 Branch Article

Karen Branch, *Miami Group Pushing Hard for Single-Member Districts*, MIA. HERALD, Dec. 30, 1996, at 12A

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The Miami Herald (Miami, Florida) · Mon, Dec 30, 1996 · Page 162
Downloaded on Jan 30, 2023

Miami group pushing hard for single-member districts

By KAREN BRANCH
Herald Staff Writer

The ball is rolling — slowly — on efforts to change the way the city of Miami elects its commissioners.

Last Monday, at a meeting to deal with Miami's financial crisis, a group that has sued the city urged commissioners to act soon.

People United to lead the Struggle for Equality filed a lawsuit soon after the Rev. **Richard Dunn** lost a commission seat to **Humberto Hernandez**. That left Miami without a black commissioner for the first time in three decades.

"We don't want to see it put on the back burner," said **S. Stringer Ahmad**, PULSE's first vice president. "The government cannot continue to be governing if some of the people are left out."

PULSE wants commissioners elected from single-member districts — not citywide, as they are now.

At the urging of PULSE attorney **Donna Ballman**, commissioners took a baby step toward that change. They passed this resolution:

"In principal, this commission goes on record that we are in favor of having districts for commissioners in the City of Miami," Miami Mayor **Joe Carollo** said.

All five commissioners voted "yes."

The next step: Commissioners have until late March to come up with a plan acceptable to PULSE, to avoid a court battle.

Of course, it may all be moot if the city is dissolved and merges with Metro-Dade government.

★ ★ ★

Metro-Dade Mayor Alex Penelas went national last week.

USA Weekend magazine, which appears in 488 newspapers across the country, plugged Penelas as one of its 1997 Movers and Shakers.

"The new Democratic mayor of Dade County, Fla., represents perhaps the decade's biggest political trend: the rising clout of Hispanic voters," wrote reporter

S. FLORIDA POLITICS

Myron B. Pitts in a two-paragraph profile.

Penelas told the author he expects that trend to grow.

★ ★ ★

Will the *fourth* time be the charm for Dade County's legislative delegation?

Come Jan. 6, we'll know.

That's the day retiring delegation chair — Sen. **Ron Silver**, D-North Miami Beach — hopes to turn over the post to someone new.

Since November, Silver has tried three times to get his colleagues to pick a new chairman. All three times, the 27-member delegation failed to muster a quorum.

The next attempt will be in Tallahassee.

Silver figures because all state lawmakers must report to the Capitol for committee meetings that week, the chances for getting a quorum are better.

"I would hope they would live up to their obligation to elect a new chair," Silver said. "This is not something that looks very good to the outside world. We have a legislative session that begins in less than two months and we need to be prepared."

The candidates are Rep. **Larcenia Bullard**, D-Richmond Heights, and Rep. **Luis Morse**, R-Little Havana.

★ ★ ★

Metro-Dade Commissioner **Barbara Carey** will back off — for now — on plans to haul Texaco before Dade's Equal Opportunity Board.

On Dec. 17, she persuaded commissioners to hold a debarment hearing to ban the oil giant from doing business with Dade, if it's found to have "engaged in racial discrimination."

The Rev. **Jesse Jackson** and NAACP President **Kweisi Mfume** were planning a boycott after the release of recordings in which Texaco executives belittled blacks and plotted to destroy documents related to a race discrimination suit.

Jackson and Mfume abandoned the boycott Dec. 18.

That was the day Texaco announced plans to diversify its work force and do more business minority-owned companies.

Florida growing from migration

By CAROL ROSENBERG
Herald Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — Only 33,000 more babies were born in Florida than residents who died in the state last year. But thanks to robust migration, both from inside the country and abroad, the Sunshine State's population grew by 1.5 percent.

In estimates being released today by the Commerce Department, the Census Bureau projected the U.S. population at 266,499,365 on Jan. 1, 1997, a one-year increase of 2.3 million people, or 0.9 percent.

Florida's population figures were tracked from July 1, 1995 to July 1, 1996. The Census Bureau estimated the state grew by 216,000 people, keeping its rank as the nation's fourth most populous state. Florida's population was 14.4 million, behind New York with 18.18 million, Texas with 19.12 million and California with 31.87 million.

Nevada was the fastest-growing state in the country, increasing by 4.5 percent or 70,000 people.

Florida had one of the highest mortality rates in the country — losing 155,000 residents. But international migration brought 83,000 foreigners. Only New York, the District of Columbia and California settled more immigrants.

Florida also had strong domestic migration — adding 101,000 people from elsewhere in the United States.

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1/20/97 Branch Article

Karen Branch, *Single-Member Districts Touchy Issue at City Hall*, MIA. HERALD, Jan. 20, 1997, at 2B

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The Miami Herald (Miami, Florida) · Mon, Jan 20, 1997 · Page 98
Downloaded on Jan 30, 2023

DADE POLITICS

By KAREN BRANCH

Single-member districts touchy issue at City Hall

Dropped on the desk of Miami City Attorney **A. Quinn Jones** late last week: an offer to settle a lawsuit filed by People United to Lead the Struggle for Equality.

PULSE, seeking single-member commission districts to give blacks a better shot at getting elected, sent the letter Friday.

That was a day after Miami Mayor **Joe Carollo** blasted *another* PULSE offer to settle. His beef: a provision for Miami to foot the group's legal bills.

PULSE's letter called Carollo's bluff.

Lawyer **Donna Ballman** penned the one-page offer.

Strike the attorneys' fees, it said. *Now*, will Miami accept the consent decree — the document that would keep the two sides out of court?

Ballman isn't holding her breath.

"I firmly believe that the commission is not serious about agreeing to districts, but if this is the only issue holding us back, let's resolve it," she wrote in the same letter. "Once this is deleted, the next issue will be the color of the paper or the size of the font."

Carollo's reaction was far from warm.

"Frankly, for us to have district elections and African-American representation is not dependent on Donna Ballman," Carollo said Friday. "We are going to do it in conjunction with *all* the leadership of African-American representation."

The mayor vowed to scrap the current system — which forces all Miami candidates to run citywide. The Rev. **Richard Dunn** lost a commission bid under that system last fall, leaving Miami without a black commissioner for the first time in 30 years.

His loss prompted PULSE's lawsuit. Dunn is also a plaintiff.

Carollo vowed that a new system of single-member districts will be in place by November.

"We're not playing games," he said. "We'll make sure we have districts and African-American representation in time for the next city of Miami election."

Mayor rumors cooking

Mayoral rumor fires have reached bonfire stage, even though the elections aren't until the fall.

Two alleged aspirants: WSCV-Channel 51 General Manager **Jose Cancela** and Metro-Dade Commissioner **Bruce Kaplan.**

Cancela, a political animal who lives in Coconut Grove, is rumored to be considering a bid for Miami's mayoral race in November.

Kaplan — who recently won re-election and another four-year term on the Metro Commission — lives in Miami Beach, where Mayor **Sy Gelber** is ready to retire.

Both deny the rumors.

"I don't know where it started, but over the last few weeks people have stopped me to ask if it's true," said Cancela, who has taken an active role as of late in opposing the abolish-Miami movement.

He'll raise money and editorialize in *that* campaign, he said.

And as for considering a campaign for mayor?

"No," Cancela said. "Not at all."

Kaplan says he has no plans — yet — to leave Metro for Miami Beach City Hall.

Lawyer sues for fees

Coconut Grove lawyer **Joseph Portuondo** has sued his ex-client, the Miami Sports and Exhibition Authority, for $61,000 in legal fees Portuondo says he's owed for services rendered last year.

The two parted company in October, soon after he turned in a $186,598 bill.

That was for three months of work by Portuondo and Shutts & Bowen, a firm hired by Portuondo to help him battle billionaire **H. Wayne Huizenga.**

Huizenga holds management rights at the Miami Arena through his company Decoma Miami Associates. MSEA, the arena owner, has been embroiled in a nasty legal fight with Huizenga since June over control of the facility.

Shutts & Bowen settled *its* bill — at a considerable discount.

The firm collected $117,650 after billing $166,525 in fees and expenses, according to MSEA.

Portuondo received $76,000 before the current dispute and $7,000 after he filed the lawsuit. He said MSEA asked him to reduce his final bill.

He declined.

"They never gave me a reason," Portuondo said.

Diaz-Balart opens website

Attention, surfers of the Internet.

U.S. Rep. **Lincoln Diaz-Balart,** R-West Dade, now has a home page on the World Wide Web — complete with a waving palm tree.

The home page — accessible at http://www.house.gov/diaz-balart/ — went online Friday.

If you have a tip on Dade politics, please call Karen Branch at (305) 376-2316.

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3/13/97 Garcia Article

Manny Garcia, *Giving Miami Blacks a Voice*,
MIA. HERALD, Mar. 13, 1997, at 1A

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https://www.newspapers.com/image/641361652
The Miami Herald (Miami, Florida) · Thu, Mar 13, 1997 · Page 1
Downloaded on Jan 30, 2023

Giving Miami blacks a voice

Panel to re-draw city election map

By MANNY GARCIA
Herald Staff Writer

Miami Mayor Joe Carollo plans to announce today the creation of a blue-ribbon panel that will re-draw Miami's election map to guarantee black representation on the commission by November.

Last fall, Miami lost its so-called black commission seat for the first time in 31 years. The loss prompted a lawsuit by a church-based civil rights group, urging a federal court to order the city to modify its election system.

The five-member commission now comprises four Hispanics and one white non-Hispanic.

"We plan to have the issue on the ballot for the next election," Carollo said. "The goal is to keep the process in the community and not give that right away to the federal court."

Carollo has tapped Vice Mayor Wifredo "Willy" Gort to head the panel, a rainbow coalition that has taken at least five months to put together.

Carollo said 17 people have agreed to join, but he and Gort hope to lure more members in the coming days. Among those already on board: attorney H.T. Smith; Miguel de Grandy, a former state representative; Joe Geller, chairman of the Dade Democratic Party; and Athalie Range, a former Miami commissioner and a black community matriarch.

"We hope to have our first meeting within two weeks," Gort said. "I think we are moving pretty fast with the goal being to have this ready for November's election."

Smith said Wednesday that he agreed to join the board, with some concerns over its clout.

"The devil's in the details," Smith said. "I want to know what authority this group will have. Will commissioners bind to our recommendations?"

Three commission members are up for re-election this fall: Carollo, Gort and Humberto Hernandez. But all five commissioners have repeatedly said they

PLEASE SEE PANEL, 17A

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The Miami Herald (Miami, Florida) · Thu, Mar 13, 1997 · Page 17

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Panel to re-draw Miami's election map

Aim is to help blacks gain commission representation by November

PANEL, FROM 1A

support single-member districts.

Carollo also said Wednesday that he wants to place redistricting on the same ballot as the abolition question — a move he hopes will prompt black voters who want black representation to vote against abolishing Miami.

"We think it is an issue that should be decided at the same time," Carollo said.

Last fall, a group of downtown merchants and city residents sponsored a petition drive to dissolve the city and raised enough signatures to place it on the ballot. The group said Miami, mired by a $68 million budget shortfall, is too poor and badly run to be salvageable.

In November, People United to Lead the Struggle for Equality, or PULSE, filed suit, alleging that Miami's at-large elections deny blacks proper representation. PULSE sued right after the sole black commissioner, the Rev. Richard Dunn, lost to Hernandez.

PULSE lawyer Donna Ballman argues that single-member district elections would ensure that blacks are systematically elected to the commission. But she still questions whether commissioners are acting as quick as they talk.

"Carollo has been announcing since November that the panel had been named," Ballman said.

Carollo

Gort

Dunn, a plaintiff in the lawsuit, reacted with more optimism.

"I am happy to see them moving in that direction," Dunn said. "I was getting a little worried."

In January, Ballman offered City Hall a consent decree — a document meant to keep the two sides out of federal court while they worked out the details on district boundaries.

Both parties agreed that this is the way to go, because it will spare each side time and money.

"A court process can bog down for years," said de Grandy, a lawyer and expert in redistricting.

For now, exactly how many more district seats will be added remains unclear. Miami currently elects its five commissioners citywide.

Gort said he favors four commissioners chosen from districts, with two others and the mayor elected at-large. Also mentioned: three commissioners elected at large and three from districts.

"Redistricting has been called the most political process that exists," said de Grandy.

ON THE PANEL

This is a partial list of community leaders asked to serve on Miami's redistricting panel. Seventeen have agreed to serve.

Attorney **H.T. Smith**; **Athalie Range**, Miami's first black commissioner; **Mary Ellen Miller**, former chairwoman of the Dade Republican Party; activist **Sue Cobb**; attorney **Frank Gimenez**; **Joe Geller**, chairman of the Dade Democratic Party; attorney **Rafael Peñalver**; Miami Times Publisher **Rachel Reeves**; **Peggy Demon**, an assistant to U.S. Rep. Carrie Meek; Dade School Board Chairman **Solomon Stinson**; **Al Cardenas**, vice chairman of Florida's Republican Party; **Ray Goode**, a former Dade County manager; School Board member **Manty Sabates-Morse**; state Reps. **Luis Morse** and **James Bush**; and Metro-Dade Commissioners **Barbara Carey**, **Jimmy Morales** and **Miriam Alonso**.

Miguel de Grandy, a former state representative, is looking into whether he can serve because he represents Commissioner Tomas Regalado, a defendant in the suit by People United to Lead the Struggle for Equality.

Source: Miami Mayor Joe Carollo and Vice Mayor Wilfredo "Willy" Gort.

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3/14/97 Garcia Article

Manny Garcia, *Election Remap for Miami*,
MIA. HERALD, Mar. 14, 1997, at 12A

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The Miami Herald (Miami, Florida) · Fri, Mar 14, 1997 · Page 337
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Election remap for Miami

By MANNY GARCIA
Herald Staff Writer

Miami Mayor Joe Carollo is assembling a blue-ribbon panel that will re-draw Miami's election map to guarantee black representation on the commission by November.

Last fall, Miami lost its so-called black commission seat for the first time in 31 years. The loss prompted a lawsuit by a church-based civil rights group, urging a federal court to order the city to modify its election system.

The five-member commission now consists of four Hispanics and one white non-Hispanic.

"We plan to have the issue on the ballot for the next election," Carollo said. "The goal is to keep the process in the community and not give that right away to the federal court."

Carollo has tapped Vice Mayor Wifredo "Willy" Gort to head the panel, a rainbow coalition that has taken at least five months to put together.

Carollo said 17 people have agreed to join, but he and Gort hope to lure more members soon. Among those already on board: attorney H.T. Smith; Miguel de Grandy, a former state representative; Joe Geller, chairman of the Dade Democratic Party; and Athalie Range, a former Miami commissioner and a black community matriarch.

The aim of the redistricting is to help black people gain City Commission representation by November.

"We hope to have our first meeting within two weeks," Gort said. "I think we are moving pretty fast with the goal being to have this ready for November's election."

Smith said Wednesday that he agreed to join the board, with some concerns over its clout.

"The devil's in the details," Smith said. "I want to know what authority this group will have. Will commissioners bind to our recommendations?"

Three commission members are up for re-election this fall: Carollo, Gort and Humberto Hernandez. But all five commissioners have repeatedly said they support single-member districts.

Carollo also said Wednesday that he wants to place redistricting on the same ballot as the abolition question — a move he hopes will prompt black voters who want black representation to vote against abolishing Miami.

"We think it is an issue that should be decided at the same time," Carollo said.

Last fall, a group of downtown merchants and city residents sponsored a petition drive to dissolve the city and raised enough signatures to place it on the ballot. The group said Miami, mired by a $68 million budget shortfall, is too poor and badly run to be salvageable.

In November, People United to Lead the Struggle for Equality, or PULSE, filed suit, alleging that Miami's at-large elections deny blacks proper representation. PULSE sued right after the sole black commissioner, the Rev. Richard Dunn, lost to Hernandez.

PULSE lawyer Donna Ballman argues that single-member district elections would ensure that blacks are systematically elected to the commission. But she still questions whether commissioners are acting as quick as they talk.

"Carollo has been announcing since November that the panel had been named," Ballman said.

Dunn, a plaintiff in the lawsuit, reacted with more optimism.

"I am happy to see them moving in that direction," Dunn said. "I was getting a little worried."

In January, Ballman offered City Hall a consent decree — a document meant to keep the two sides out of federal court while they worked out the details on district boundaries.

Both parties agreed that this is the way to go, because it will spare each side time and money.

"A court process can bog down for years," said de Grandy, a lawyer and expert in redistricting.

For now, exactly how many more district seats will be added remains unclear. Miami currently elects its five commissioners citywide.

Gort said he favors four commissioners chosen from districts, with two others and the mayor elected at-large. Also mentioned: three commissioners elected at large and three from districts.

"Redistricting has been called the most political process that exists," said de Grandy.

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The Miami Herald

Huizenga seeking 2nd big tax break to remodel stadium

By STEVE BOUSQUET
Herald Capital Bureau

TALLAHASSEE — Wayne Huizenga has figured out one more way to make a buck: The more pro sports teams you own, the more tax breaks you can seek from the Florida Legislature.

The owner of the Miami Dolphins is asking lawmakers for a rebate of up to $60 million in sales taxes so he can upgrade refreshment stands, concourses, even the bathrooms at Pro Player Stadium. It's only fair, say his lobbyists, who point out that every major pro sports franchise in the state except the Dolphins has received the same tax break.

"We've extended that benefit to other sports franchises. It seems to me there's no reason not to extend it to the Dolphins," explains Rep. John Thrasher, R-Orange Park, who said he was lobbied by "Huizenga's people" before filing his bill (HB 1145).

Huizenga's people say it's his turn — but is he asking too much?

Huizenga has already received the same tax benefit for the same stadium once before.

As owner of the Marlins, he got it to pay for the changes to convert a football stadium for major league baseball. If the Legislature grants his latest wish — and lawmakers rarely say no to Huizenga — he will be the only sports franchise owner in the state to receive the tax exemption twice in the same ballpark.

Curt Kiser, a former Republican state senator from Pinellas County who co-wrote the original law in 1988, said that's not what he had in mind. He said "double-dipping" — that is, one owner receiving two tax breaks — was one thing he always guarded against.

"Our idea was to use this as a mechanism to springboard new teams to come into Florida," said Kiser, who tried to lure the Chicago White Sox to move to St. Petersburg's domed downtown stadium. "The Legislature needs to decide just how far they want to go. Are we going to do things for all franchises, regardless of when they got here?"

The Dolphins were well established by the time the Legislature passed a law in 1988 to promote economic development by enticing out-of-state sports teams with the promise of paying less in sales tax — the biggest source of money to run schools and social programs.

Since then, the law has been amended over and over, and each time the tax break door was pushed open wider. Once, the law was changed to keep the Tampa Bay Bucs from fleeing Florida, and once to keep big-league baseball teams training in the state during spring's Grapefruit League season.

The latest to grab the exemption were the NBA's Heat and the Magic a year ago. The Heat immediately pledged its $60 million toward construction of its new bayfront arena; the Magic, along for the ride, got the same benefit.

Preparing for Super Bowl

Huizenga's representatives say he hopes to make football-friendly improvements to the stadium in preparation for the 1999 Super Bowl. Those improvements, they emphasize, will produce jobs, helping the economy.

Huizenga also promises to spend the tax rebate money only in areas accessible to the public — not in those exclusive executive suites that corporations use to entertain clients, and they say Huizenga himself will spend as much as the state gives him back.

"We're agreeing not only to match it but to use it only in the areas that are accessible to the general public," says Ron Book, Huizenga's Tallahassee lobbyist. "If you take away the incentives for business to build, you are getting right at the heart of economic development and job creation."

Two bills

The Huizenga bill would simply backdate the qualifying date for a sports franchise from 1987 — when Miami and Orlando were awarded NBA teams — to Aug. 16, 1965, the date the old American Football League brought Miami into the big leagues. In addition to Thrasher's bill, which already has broad and bipartisan support, a similar Senate version (SB 1438) has been filed by Sen. Ron Silver, D-North Miami Beach.

Neither bill has been scheduled for any hearings yet.

To help persuade reluctant lawmakers, Huizenga's lobbyists are distributing copies of an inch-thick economic impact study claiming the Dolphins pumped $86 million directly into the South Florida economy in 1996 and $187 million in indirect contributions, such as rooms, meals, rental cars and gas bought by visiting out-of-town fans.

The study said the Dolphins employ 242 people year-round and 1,935 more part-timers on game days. The part-timers worked an average six-hour shift, and earned between $6.25 and $7.50 hour each, the study said.

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3/15/97 *Herald* Article

***Panel Named to Draw Miami Districts*,**
MIA. HERALD, Mar. 15, 1997, at 2B

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The Miami Herald (Miami, Florida) · Sat, Mar 15, 1997 · Page 26
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IN BRIEF

AROUND DADE

Panel named to draw Miami districts

Miami Mayor Joe Carollo Friday released the final list of community activists who will serve on a blue-ribbon panel that will re-draw Miami's election districts. Their charge: replace Miami's at-large election system with districts that will guarantee black representation on the commission.

The panelists:

Miami Commissioner Willy Gort, chairman; Miguel de Grandy, former state representative, vice chairman; Mary Ellen Miller, former chair Dade GOP, vice chairman; Athalie Range, former Miami commissioner, vice chairman;

Metro-Dade Commissioner Miriam Alonso; Rep. James Bush; Alberto Cardenas, vice chairman of Florida's Republican party; Metro-Dade Commissioner Barbara Carey; Sue Cobb, community activist; Peggy Demon, an assistant to U.S. Rep. Carrie Meek; George DePontis, political consultant; Jacques Despinosse, Haitian activist; Simon Ferro, former state Democratic party chairman;

Joe Geller, Dade Democratic party chairman; Ray Goode, former Dade County manager; Frank Jimenez, attorney; George Knox, attorney; Dr. Rudolph Moise; Metro-Dade Commissioner Jimmy Morales; Rep. Luis Morse; Manty Sabates-Morse, school board member; the Rev. Henry Nevin; Ralph Penalver, attorney; Frankie Rolle, Grove activist; H.T. Smith, attorney; Solomon Stinson, Dade school board chairman; Ellena Carpenter; Fred Joseph, community activist; Raul Masvidal, former banker.

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3/15/97 *Herald* Editorial

Editorial, *Where to Draw the Line*,
MIA. HERALD, Mar. 15, 1997, at 10A

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The Miami Herald (Miami, Florida) · Sat, Mar 15, 1997 · Page 166
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Where to draw the line

MIAMI DISTRICTS
Panel should strive for districts that will reflect the city's makeup.

Whether redistricting can save Miami is problematic. The city still isn't out of the fiscal woods, and that overshadows all else. That said, redistricting is desirable to ensure that the City Commission includes the voices of all.

Credit Mayor Joe Carollo for naming a blue-ribbon panel, headed by Vice Mayor Wilfredo "Willy" Gort, for the task. The 17 members are familiar civic servants, attuned to Miami's complex and often-fractious ethnic politics as well as to the everyday problems of delivering city services.

One panelist, lawyer and former state Rep. Miguel de Grandy, was in the thick of the last legislative and congressional redistricting. His expertise should be particularly useful.

A lawsuit seeking single-member districts was filed in November by People United to Lead the Struggle for Equality, or PULSE, following the defeat of Miami's sole black commissioner, the Rev. Richard Dunn. For the first time in 31 years, the five-member Miami City Commission has no black member, which PULSE alleges is the result of at-large elections. The suit is in abeyance, allowing the commission to deal with the issue.

Already there are several proposals, ranging from simply dividing the city into five districts to enlarging the commission and blending single-member and at-large seats. Vetting these proposals must be an open process that allows participation by city residents whose services are at stake. At a minimum, new districts should be compact, with sufficient voters to ensure that even low-turnout elections yield a result that fairly reflects public opinion.

Mayor Carollo acted responsibly in putting together the panel. Now let the panel's process be responsible, open, and lead to recommendations that people throughout the city can feel comfortable heeding.

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5/5/97 Branch Article

Karen Branch, *Professors Get Election Homework*,
MIA. HERALD, May 5, 1997, at 2B

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The Miami Herald (Miami, Florida) · Mon, May 5, 1997 · Page 12
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Professors get election homework

The next step into changing the way Miami elects its commissioners:

Word from the redistricting experts **Alan Lichtman** and **Rudolph Wilson.**

The pair of university professors met Thursday with a blue-ribbon panel, tapped by Miami Mayor **Joe Carollo.** Miami Commissioner **Willy Gort,** who chairs the panel, gave the two until early June to return with a menu of single-member-districting options — to replace the current system of citywide elections.

The issue arose last fall, when Miami's only black commissioner, the Rev. **Richard Dunn,** lost an election bid. That left Miami without a black commissioner for the first time in three decades.

"The experts have about five different drafts they have to bring back to us by the end of May or the beginning of June," Gort said. "Then we see if we can come down to one or two to present to the public and to the commission."

And why the early-June deadline?

Gort says it's so there's still an opportunity to piggyback the vote on districts onto a September referendum on whether to abolish the city.

Steve Zack, the panel's lawyer, said the plan will be "fair to all communities and legally defensible."

But **Ric Katz,** a city resident who attended Thursday meeting, was concerned that the blue-ribbon panel is stacked with political activists.

"My concern has been since the mayor appointed this committee that it is comprised largely by people deeply involved in politics, but doesn't include homeowner types," said Katz, a Miami homeowner who is also deeply involved in politics — as a campaign strategist. "The homeowners in the city of Miami are the ones paying the bill."

Gort begged to differ: "Many of the people there *were* homeowners," he said. "The committee is a fair cross-representation of this community."

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6/19/97 Chardy Article

Alfonso Chardy, *Blue-Ribbon Panel Picks 2 Plans for Redrawing Districts*, MIA. HERALD, June 19, 1997, at 1B

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The Miami Herald (Miami, Florida) · Thu, Jun 19, 1997 · Page 207
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Blue-ribbon panel picks 2 plans for redrawing districts

By ALFONSO CHARDY
Herald Staff Writer

A blue-ribbon committee Wednesday night picked two plans that would redraw Miami's city-wide electoral system to guarantee the election of commissioners from black districts.

One plan would create two black districts centered in Little Haiti and Liberty City, and would increase City Commission membership by one to six. The other plan would carve out one huge black district encompassing most black neighborhoods and reduce the commission to four members. Both plans would include the option of a strong mayor, elected at large, to break tied votes.

Miami Commissioner Wilfredo "Willy" Gort, chairman of the City of Miami Blue-Ribbon Committee on Single-Member Districts, said the plans are preferences expressed by committee members, not recommendations.

They were selected from among seven plans presented by two redistricting experts. Gort said all seven plans would be presented to the public at hearings starting tonight.

"The only thing we will say is that these plans are the ones we prefer, but that we will listen to input

PLEASE SEE MIAMI, 6B

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Panel to offer redistrict plans to the public

MIAMI, FROM 1B

from the public," Gort said.

The two plans preferred by the committee also would create districts for white, non-Hispanics largely clustered around Coconut Grove and the coastal areas north of downtown Miami and for the city's majority-Hispanic population in east and west Little Havana.

One plan could result in the election of two blacks, three Hispanics and one white, non-Hispanic commissioner. The other could yield one black, two Hispanics and one white, non-Hispanic commissioner.

That means the preferred plans likely will be modified or discarded for some as-yet undefined proposal when the committee meets again Tuesday to choose the final course of action.

Mayor Joe Carollo said he would like to bring the final recommendation to the City Commission as soon as possible to place the vote on redistricting on the same ballot with the Sept. 4 referendum on abolishing Miami.

Action by the special committee capped seven months of haggling between the city and advocates for single-member district elections.

The process began last fall when Miami's only black commissioner — the Rev. Richard Dunn — lost an election to a Hispanic candidate, Humberto Hernandez.

That left the city without a black commissioner for the first time since 1965, when Athalie Range became the panel's first black member.

The current City Commission includes four Hispanics, including Mayor Carollo, and one white, non-Hispanic member.

The first challenge came in late November when People United to Lead the Struggle for Equality, a church-based civil rights group, sued Miami urging a federal court to order the city to modify its electoral system to guarantee black representation.

Shortly after PULSE filed the lawsuit, Carollo met with group leaders and pledged to work to establish single-member district elections.

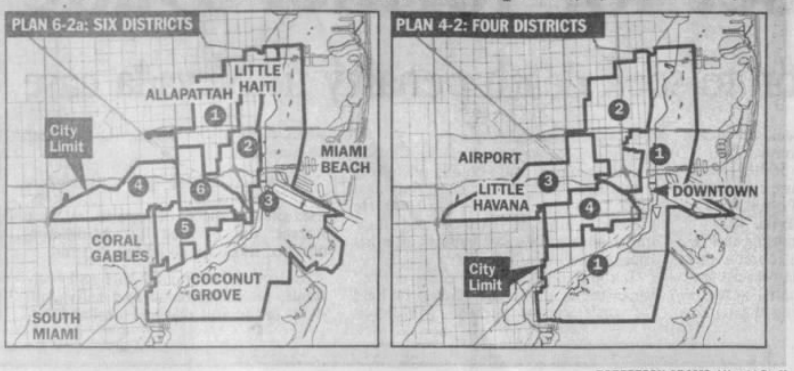
Donna Ballman, the PULSE attorney, said the plan that would create two black districts was "a step in the right direction."

In March, Carollo announced the creation of the blue-ribbon panel. Carollo then tapped Gort to head the committee.

Two months later, the blue-ribbon committee chose redistricting experts Alan Lichtman and Rudolph Wilson, two university professors, and instructed them to come up with the options.

TWO WAYS TO CARVE UP MIAMI

The city of Miami's commissioners are elected by the voters at large, but that will soon change. Here are two ways to carve up the vote into districts, picked from among several proposals Wednesday.



ROBERTSON ADAMS / Herald Staff

HEARINGS

The City of Miami Blue Ribbon Committee on Single Member Districts will hold the following public hearings to explain its preferred plans for creating single-member districts:

- Today at 6:30 p.m., Miami High School auditorium, 2450 SW First St.
- Monday at 6:30 p.m., Jackson High School auditorium, 1751 NW 36th St.
- Tuesday at 6:30 p.m., Miami City Hall commission chambers, 3500 Pan American Dr., Coconut Grove.

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6/24/97 *Herald* Article

***Plan to Expand Miami Commission Draws Public Support*,**
MIA. HERALD, June 24, 1997, at 2B

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The Miami Herald (Miami, Florida) · Tue, Jun 24, 1997 · Page 124
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Plan to expand Miami commission draws public support

Dozens of people voiced support Monday night for expanding the five-member Miami City Commission to six members, plus a mayor elected at-large.

The plan — one of seven presented by a city of Miami Blue Ribbon Committee on Single Member Districts — had a particular advantage for 38 supporters at Miami Jackson High:

"It has two majority black districts," said the Rev. James Phillips, president of People United to Lead the Struggle for Equality. PULSE has sued the city in pursuit of a system to give blacks a better chance of getting elected.

Now, all Miami commissioners are elected citywide. There has been no black member on the commission since last fall's elections. The plans presented by the blue-ribbon panel would divide the city into neighborhood districts.

The plan known as "6-2b" won the most support at the hearing. The ethnic breakdown in those six districts are: three heavily Hispanic, two predominantly black and one — dubbed a "white access" seat — in which the voting-age population is 44 percent Hispanic, 40 percent white, non-Hispanic and 15 percent black.

The panel will have its final public hearing at 6:30 p.m. today at City Hall, 3500 Pan American Dr., before it recommends a final plan.

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6/25/97 Branch Article

Karen Branch, *Super-Strong Mayor for Miami?*,
MIA. HERALD, June 25, 1997, at 1B

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The Miami Herald (Miami, Florida) · Wed, Jun 25, 1997 · Page 17
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APPOINTED 31-MEMBER BLUE-RIBBON REDISTRICTING PANEL: Miami Mayor Joe Carollo.

Super-strong mayor for Miami?

Panel suggests city official have vote, veto power

By KAREN BRANCH
Herald Staff Writer

A blue-ribbon panel tapped by Miami Mayor Joe Carollo to recommend a new way of electing city commissioners took that job one step further Tuesday and called for a super-strong mayor system of government.

That system would give the mayor voting and veto power over commissioners elected from individual neighborhoods.

Miami commissioners mull the recommendation Thursday, with the aim of eventually creating a new system to give blacks a better opportunity to be elected. Since last fall's elections, there has been no black commissioner on the five-member board, now elected at large.

The blue-ribbon panel became sharply divided along ethnic lines on a preferred map for neighborhood commission districts. So members voted to offer two maps — one calling for four commission districts and another calling for six. The six-district map is being redrawn to incorporate a new boundary in Overtown because of concerns that the previous line divided the community.

"This committee was divided on every vote down Hispanic-black lines," said committee member Dario Moreno, a Florida International University political science professor. "If this goes to a [citywide] vote, I have real concerns that it will not pass."

At issue: a six-member map that would create two majority-black districts, three majority Hispanic districts and another district where a white, non-Hispanic candidate possibly could win a seat. The black members on the panel favored that one. But most of the Hispanics on the 31-member panel didn't.

"There's a feeling that the creation of six single-member dis-

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Panel recommends super-strong mayor

DISTRICTS, *FROM* 1B

tricts dilute the Cuban influence . . . and the dilemma was anything other than six continues to dilute the African-American vote," said lawyer George Knox, a panel member.

In the end, the panel agreed to forward two maps to Miami commissioners — without recommending either one.

One plan, which calls for a four-member City Commission, contains three majority-Hispanic districts and a predominantly black district. The six-member plan, likely to lead to the election of at least three Hispanic commissioners and two black commissioners, also includes another coastal district made up of the three major ethnic groups that is intended to give a white, non-Hispanic candidate a chance at getting elected. That opportunity is much less likely in the four-member plan.

"Have we forgotten the white Anglos?" panel member Elena Carpenter said. "I was born in Havana, Cuba, and as a proud American, I am flabbergasted."

"This is what America is about — you can argue," said Miami Commissioner Willy Gort, who presides over the blue-ribbon panel.

He'll also be on the Miami City Commission dais Thursday to report on the plans presented by the committee. Miami commissioners then will set a special meeting before July 6 to choose a final single-member district plan to be presented to Miami voters in the September elections.

If voters approve that, the new electoral system will be in place in time for the November city elections.

Voters also will likely decide the role of the mayor, who will be elected citywide. Panel members recommended that the commission replace the current weak-mayor form of government with a super-strong mayor, who would have extraordinary power. If the mayor lost a close vote, he or she could prevail with a veto.

The problem, as some of the panelists see it, is finding a plan that will pass muster of the majority Hispanic electorate in the city.

"I do think we're representative of the city of Miami," said lawyer Frank Jimenez, a member of the blue-ribbon committee. "There may be a presumption that the six districts don't do enough for Hispanics, and if voters have that perception, then it doesn't pass at the voting booth."

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6/27/97 Branch Article

Karen Branch, *Miami Leaders Divided Over Redistricting Plan*, MIA. HERALD, June 27, 1997, at 3B

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The Miami Herald (Miami, Florida) · Fri, Jun 27, 1997 · Page 97
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Miami leaders divided over redistricting plan

Blacks seeking more clout in City Hall

By KAREN BRANCH
Herald Staff Writer

In its mission to achieve harmony among Miami's ethnically diverse electorate, the Miami City Commission is poised for a clash over maps drawn to give black candidates a better chance at getting elected.

The issue divided along ethnic lines a blue-ribbon panel charged with recommending a plan for single-member districts.

It's dividing the commission.

And it's likely to divide the city as well.

The issue: How much power are Hispanics willing to relinquish to give blacks more representation.

"I'm in favor of single-member districts, and I think African Americans definitely merit having their seat on the commission," said Commissioner Humberto Hernandez. "But not to the detriment of Hispanics."

'Why are we being rushed? I feel I'm being pressured to put this on the ballot September Fourth.'

HUMBERTO HERNANDEZ,
Miami city commissioner

Donna Ballman, attorney for People United to Lead the Struggle for Equality (PULSE) — a church-based group that sued Miami in pursuit of a new electoral system — is already loading up ammunition against the naysayers:

"Their attitude is we've always had one token black seat and you're asking for too much if we give you two," Ballman said. "How is that asking too much to be fair?"

On Saturday, Miami commissioners will meet to review the two single-member districting plans endorsed with little enthusiasm by the panel as a whole. They'll take a final vote on Tuesday.

One plan — heavily favored by black panel members and overwhelmingly opposed by the Hispanic members — calls for a six-member commission. It would likely result in the election of three Hispanics, two blacks and, perhaps, a non-Hispanic white in a district with a slight Hispanic majority.

The five commissioners are now elected citywide. Currently, four are Hispanic and one is non-Hispanic white. But after last fall's elections left Miami without a black commissioner for the first time in three decades, both commissioners and plaintiffs in a voting-rights lawsuit said the election system must change to give blacks a better chance.

Commissioners disagree on how to accomplish that.

"Why are we being rushed?" Hernandez snapped at Thursday's commission meeting. "I feel I'm being pressured to put this on the ballot September Fourth."

Mayor Joe Carollo, who appointed the 31-member blue-ribbon panel, snapped back: "You were the first person that started to talk about districts days after you got elected. And you voted with this commission in a 5-0 vote. I thought you were leading the charge for this and I'm sort of surprised."

The commission is divided over whether to bring the issue to a vote in September — which, if approved, would put single-member districts in place by the November election.

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6/29/97 Branch Article

Karen Branch, *Districts: Back to Drawing Board*,
MIA. HERALD, June 29, 1997, at 1B

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The Miami Herald (Miami, Florida) · Sun, Jun 29, 1997 · Page 29
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Districts: back to drawing board

Miami commission orders new options

By KAREN BRANCH
Herald Staff Writer

Miami commissioners are close to consensus on a single-member district map that is expected to leave Hispanics in control of city government — yet enable blacks and white non-Hispanics to capture one seat each on a five-member commission.

There's one glitch: Someone has to draw it first.

That's precisely what commissioners ordered Saturday at a City Hall meeting meant to be a review of seven maps drawn by districting experts. After two months of debate and hearings, a blue-ribbon panel winnowed those down to two.

Hernandez

On Saturday, commissioners reduced the number to zero.

"Did you ever consider a *five*-district plan?" said Commissioner Humberto Hernandez, a vocal opponent of the other maps. "To me, that's a solution: five, plus a mayor."

It also appears to be a solution for most of his colleagues. They said as much after directing American University professor Alan Lichtman to return with a new set of maps by 7 a.m. Tuesday. That is when they will meet to choose the map on which voters will get the final say Sept. 4.

Commissioners say the five-district plan they envision — likely to elect three Hispanics, one black and one white non-Hispanic — is more apt than any other to win the vote of Miami's majority-Hispanic electorate.

PLEASE SEE DISTRICTS, 8B

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8B THE HERALD, SUNDAY, JUNE 29, 1997 BRO

Commission vetoes district maps

Most members now favor five districts

In Miami, it's difficult to carve an "Anglo-access" seat due to declining numbers of non-Hispanic whites.

DISTRICTS, FROM 1B

by the voters."

But would it be acceptable to a group that's suing the city?

People United to Lead the Struggle for Equality (PULSE) sued after the fall elections left Miami without a black commissioner for the first time in 30 years. PULSE demanded a switch from citywide to district elections. The group endorsed a six-district map, one likely to elect two black commissioners.

PULSE attorney Donna Ballman was noncommittal on a five-district plan that would allow for one majority-black district.

"I won't know until I see it," she said. "Even the so-called Anglo district in the six-district plan is still plurality Hispanic. I don't see how you do it."

That's why J.L. Plummer, the commission's only non-Hispanic, didn't like the six-district map. He hopes that a five-member map yields more favorable numbers for Miami's non-Hispanic white population.

"In the same way this lawsuit is demanding guaranteed representation of the blacks, Anglos have the same right to demand representation," Plummer said. "Not a single plan shows 51 percent or better of a district in which an Anglo would be predominant."

The six-member map endorsed by PULSE has three majority-Hispanic districts, two majority-black districts and a coastal district dubbed an "Anglo access" seat. That coastal district — stretching from Coconut Grove through Brickell to Northeast Miami — has a voting-age population that is 43 percent Hispanic, 40 percent non-Hispanic white and 15 percent black.

Redistricting experts say a non-Hispanic white candidate could still win in the district, despite a Hispanic population edge. Their logic: many of those Hispanics are not citizens, and thus ineligible to vote.

Plummer still wants to see more favorable numbers for non-Hispanic whites.

But it's more difficult to create such a district from five seats than six. Constitutional guidelines say districts must be drawn so each one represents roughly the same population as another.

For example: Miami, with a 1990 Census count of about 360,000, should have roughly 60,000 people in each district of a six-member map. Each district in a five-member map should have a population of about 72,000.

In Miami, it's difficult to carve an "Anglo-access" seat due to declining numbers of non-Hispanic whites. A 1990 Census snapshot of Miami: 62 percent Hispanic, 25 percent black, 12 percent white.

If Miami wants a commission elected from five districts, each must contain about 20 percent of the population. Since non-Hispanic whites are 12 percent of the population, an "Anglo-access" district must draw a substantial amount of its population from other ethnic groups as well.

Hence, the delicate ethnic balancing act.

Non-Hispanic whites like Plummer want representation: "It is inconceivable we would not have representation on this commission."

Black leaders, who back a plan calling for two majority-black seats, may find a five-member map unacceptable if it draws too much of Miami's black population into non-black-majority seats like the "Anglo access" district.

"I feel we need more representation than [one seat]," said former Miami Commissioner Athalie Range, a blue-ribbon panel member partial to the map with two majority-black seats. "However, I don't think we're going to get it. No one has anything to lose here but the black people."

Yet some Hispanics say they stand to lose under the six-district plan advocated by Range and members of PULSE.

Hernandez hit the Spanish-language radio circuit last week, decrying what he said was an over-representation of blacks in the six-district plan. He hit nerves in the heavily Hispanic neighborhoods of Wynwood, Allapattah and East Little Havana by warning them they would be represented by black commissioners if the six-district map were adopted.

"There's not enough African Americans to create two African-American districts," Hernandez said. "The only way they're achieving that is by taking 17,000 Hispanics for each district. They're disenfranchising those Hispanics who have no common interest with the rest of the district."

Hernandez called a five-district plan "workable."

So did Manty Sabates Morse, a Dade School Board member who served on the blue-ribbon panel and who advocated in vain for a five-district map. She was absent the day the panel gave the redistricting experts their marching orders — to draw four-district and six-district maps.

"I had a school board meeting," said Sabates Morse, who believes a five-district map would better reflect Miami's population — and enable the mayor to be a nonvoting strong mayor with veto authority.

Mayor Joe Carollo likes the sound of that, too.

The blue-ribbon panel unenthusiastically endorsed two maps for the city commission's review: one with six districts and another with four. The panel envisioned that either plan would also have a strong mayor with veto power.

But an even number of commissioners posed a dilemma: no tie-breaker vote.

The panel fixed that by suggesting the strong mayor be even stronger — and be able to vote on the commission. But Carollo believes the double-whammy of both voting and veto power is too much. And an odd-numbered commission elected from five districts can solve that, he said.

"That way you have sufficient checks and balances, like the county has now," Carollo said. "That would be the best way of going about it. Miami voters wanted it for the county, so they're going to want it for the city."

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7/2/97 Branch Article

Karen Branch, *Miami Commission Leans Toward 5-Member Panel*, MIA. HERALD, July 2, 1997, at 1B

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The Miami Herald (Miami, Florida) · Wed, Jul 2, 1997 · Page 19
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Miami commission leans toward 5-member panel

By KAREN BRANCH
Herald Staff Writer

Miami commissioners appear poised to sculpt Miami into five voting districts, despite pleas from blacks for a larger commission so they'll have a shot at two seats.

Black leaders pleaded Tuesday for a seven-member commission that, based on racial demographics, would likely allow Hispanics to retain a majority on the commission while giving blacks two seats and white non-Hispanics one.

"As it relates to the black community, it's important that we have at least two districts," said State Rep. Kendrick Meek, D-Miami. "You still can accomplish that through a seven-district plan. Cuban Americans are the majority and should have a super-majority — and they'll have that. Let's work together with this."

After hearing similar pleas from a steady stream of speakers, commissioners unanimously acquiesced by ordering experts to add a seven-seat map to a growing pile of single-member district plans. But a majority of commissioners say they'll probably discard it Thursday, when they pick

PLEASE SEE REDISTRICTING, 6B

DISCUSSING DETAILS: Nathaniel Wilcox, executive director of PULSE, center, listens to State Rep. James Bush III, right, along with the Rev. Jack Lau of St. Francis Xavier before the resumption of a Miami commission meeting.

NURI VALLBONA
Herald Staff

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PROPOSED DISTRICTS

Miami commissioners, now elected at-large, are looking at various plans to create single-member commission districts. The Hernandez plan and a plan proposed by experts were proposed among others Tuesday.

L-070297

ROBERTSON ADAMS / Herald Staff

Miami commissioners likely to back plan for 5 city voting districts, smaller panel

REDISTRICTING, *FROM* 1B

a plan for voters to decide in a Sept. 4 referendum.

The reason: They believe voters will reject a larger governing body.

"It's not going to pass voter scrutiny because of economics: More budget. More offices. More staff," said Commissioner Humberto Hernandez of expanding the five-member commission to seven. "I am in favor of my five-district plan."

Under the plans under consideration, commissioners also plan to add a strong mayor with veto power and no vote on the commission. Commissioners prefer an odd number of seats to provide a tie-breaker.

Miami leaders have been struggling for two months to come up with a plan to elect commissioners from districts. The push began after last fall's elections left the city without a black commissioner for the first time in three decades. People United to Lead the Struggle for Equality sued to get Miami to switch from citywide elections to neighborhood districts — to give blacks a better shot at getting elected. Commissioners also vowed to make a switch — via referendum — to single-member districts.

But the effort has been hampered by a struggle over the balance of power between Hispanics, blacks and non-Hispanic whites, as well as efforts by current commissioners to guarantee their own re-elections.

MEETING THURSDAY

Miami Mayor Joe Carollo has called a special City Commission meeting for 7 a.m. Thursday — three days before the deadline to draft the language for issues that will be on the Sept. 4 ballot. It will be held at Miami City Hall, 3500 Pan American Dr.

The main proposals on the table have included:

- A five-seat plan that would give Hispanics three seats, blacks one seat and non-Hispanic whites a chance at one seat. Most blacks opposed this plan because it would only give blacks one seat.
- A six-seat plan that would give three Hispanics three seats, blacks two seats and white non-Hispanics a chance at one seat. Some Hispanics opposed this plan because it would dilute their power.
- Finally, the plan advanced Tuesday would give Hispanics a super-majority of four seats, blacks the two seats they seek and white non-Hispanics a shot at one seat. A majority of commissioners said this plan creates an oversize governing body.

Seeing the tide moving against their plan Tuesday, PULSE members and others who supported a six-district map changed their strategy at midday.

"If you have a problem with the six, then go to seven," said Peggy Demon, a member of a blue-ribbon panel that recommended a six- and a four-district plan to the commission. "That way, more neighborhoods are going to have this person they can embrace."

Mayor Joe Carollo and Commissioner Willy Gort won't say which plan they prefer. But both agreed that a seven-district map isn't likely to pass in a Sept. 4 referendum.

But three commissioners — Hernandez, J.L. Plummer and Tomas Regalado — said they endorse a five-district plan. There are two versions: One, drawn by experts, had Hernandez and Plummer in the same district. Another version, drafted by Hernandez, puts them in different districts.

"I think he gives a fair distribution," Plummer said.

Apart from the seven-member plan, American University Professor Allan Lichtman — one of the experts charged with drawing the maps — said he will also draw another five-district plan that keeps Plummer and Hernandez in separate districts.

"Certainly a good redistricter would avoid pitting incumbents one against another," he said.

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7/3/97 Branch Article

Karen Branch, *Voting Districts to be Chosen Today*,
MIA. HERALD, July 3, 1997, at 4B

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Voting districts to be chosen today

By KAREN BRANCH
Herald Staff Writer

Miami commissioners will mold the city's and their own political futures today, as they meet to choose a map of single-member commission districts — and define the powers of an executive mayor.

They'll review two new maps today: a five- and a seven-district plan.

Knowing voters will have the final word Sept. 4 on the plan they choose today, commissioners say a five-member body is more politically palatable.

"People are very upset about government and *more* government," Commissioner Willy Gort said. "We've got to make sure we can get something that can pass."

But black leaders back a seven-district map.

It provides for two majority-black seats — one more than a five-seat plan — and would likely resolve a lawsuit against Miami. Last fall, a church-based group sued when elections left Miami without a black commissioner for the first time in 30 years.

"I hope the commission will consider the seven as a good, fair compromise," said Donna Ballman, People United to Lead the Struggle for Equality's lawyer.

A seven-member map could be drawn that would likely elect officials who exactly mirror Miami's ethnic census picture of 62 percent Hispanic, 25 percent black and 12 percent white. The likely electoral outcome, given that Miami voters historically cast ballots along ethnic lines: a Hispanic mayor and a commission of four Hispanics, two blacks and one white non-Hispanic.

The ethnic percentages: 62 percent Hispanic, 25 percent black, 12 percent white non-Hispanic.

A five-member plan would likely lead to a Hispanic mayor and a commission made up of three Hispanics, one black and one white non-Hispanic.

The percentages: 66 percent Hispanic, 16 percent black and 16 percent white non-Hispanic.

That scenario would leave the black population underrepresented — and the Hispanic and white non-Hispanic populations overrepresented.

But Miami commissioners also have other numbers running through their minds as they contemplate their decision today.

Miami is in the midst of a "financial emergency" and has undergone cutbacks and fee hikes to ward off a projected $68 million budget shortfall. Budget director Dipak Parekh estimates a seven-member commission would cost at least $619,352 more the first year than the current five-member commission.

And that doesn't count the cost — in either plan — of the salary and budget for an executive mayor.

Critics of a seven-member plan say financial skittishness over the costs of bigger government would also trickle down to a live-or-die issue on the Sept. 4 ballot: "*Shall the City of Miami retain its existence as a municipality and not be abolished . . . ?*"

"I would very much want the City of Miami to be an entity the next year and the next," state Rep. Luis Morse, R-Miami, told commissioners Tuesday. "But in order for all you to do that, you're going to have to come up with a decision — and unfortunately costs come into effect. . . . The final judge is going to be the voters of the City of Miami."

Lawyer George Knox argued that it's a matter of marketing.

"It won't sell unless you sell it," said Knox, a member of a blue-ribbon panel originally charged with recommending a plan. He prefers a seven-district map. "If the same leaders who participated in the creation of single-member districts would support and encourage it, then it's not necessarily doomed to failure . . . But when those same people wring their hands about how impossible it will be, it's certain to fail."

PROPOSED DISTRICTS

Miami Commissioners meet today to review two proposed maps for single-member commission seats — drawn by districting experts Rudolph Wilson, a political science professor at Norfolk State University, and Professor Allan Lichtman, history department chairman at American University. The meeting begins at 7 a.m. at City Hall, 3500 Pan American Dr. The commission is expected to vote on a plan, which will be forwarded to voters for their final say in a Sept. 4 referendum. Below are the ethnic breakdowns* by percentage of the voting-age (18 and over) population in each district:

PLAN 5-3: FIVE-MEMBER COMMISSION

PLAN 7-1: SEVEN-MEMBER COMMISSION

Ethnic breakdown for plan 5-3

	BLACK	HISPANIC	WHITE NON-HISPANIC
District 1	79%	17%	4%
District 2	28%	35%	36%
District 3	0.5%	90%	9%
District 4	0.2%	91%	8%
District 5	9%	83%	7%

Ethnic breakdown for plan 7-1

	BLACK	HISPANIC	WHITE NON-HISPANIC
District 1	81%	15%	3%
District 2	57%	34%	8%
District 3	23%	32%	44%
District 4	0.7%	92%	7%
District 5	5%	89%	6%
District 6	0.3%	92%	7%
District 7	0.4%	90%	9%

*Some totals do not add up to 100 percent because other ethnic groups are not reflected.

L:070397

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7/3/97 *Herald* Editorial

Editorial, *Go for Seven*,
MIA. HERALD, July 3, 1997, at 22A

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Go for seven

MIAMI DISTRICTS

Why settle for five seats when two more would make the Miami City Commission represent the population better?

As they ponder the fate of the city, Miami commissioners should give serious consideration to a proposal that gives its three key constituent groups a fair shot at representation.

At the moment, commissioners have indicated a preference for five single-member districts, citing, among other factors, economics. As often is the case with redistricting initiatives, battle lines easily can be drawn around numbers. So let it be said that either number, five or seven, would be acceptable in most circumstances.

Indeed, commissioners' rejection of even-numbered districts was appropriate. Small legislative bodies, if even-numbered, create the potential for frequent stalemates. They need to be odd-numbered to create a tie-breaking vote.

Hispanic-community advocates understandably want to hold on to their majority. However, they seek to do so at the expense of the black community, long aggrieved and demanding representation where currently there is none. So the quest for a more-inclusive government must not result in a more-exclusive commission.

Although the five-member plan improves upon an awkwardly configured even-numbered commission, it doesn't go as far as it should. PULSE, a group of African-American residents, would like to see it go further and has filed a lawsuit toward that end.

PULSE makes a valid point. For decades there has been one, and only one, so-called "black seat" on the Miami Commission. That would not change under the five-district proposal. But within Miami's black community there is enough political and ideological diversity to warrant two seats on the commission. Rather than confine black residents to one token commission seat, why not create an opportunity for two? Not doing so would be a demeaning imposition and would ill serve those who would be city leaders.

It already had been acknowledged that the six-district plan was palatable to each side. Three districts would have a Hispanic majority, two would have an African-American majority, and one likely would have had a non-Hispanic white majority.

Rejecting that proposal, commissioners also abandoned the idea of a strong mayor with a commission vote *and* veto. That formula would have guaranteed mischief — and perhaps a lawsuit.

A seven-member commission is likely to produce four Hispanic districts, two with black representatives, and, possibly, one with a non-Hispanic white representative.

To be sure, there indeed would be increased costs with a larger commission and a strong mayor. However, those costs need not get out of hand, because the commissioners themselves control the funds. The newly configured districts would be smaller, so the need for staffing should be downsized accordingly. Commissioners simply would need to exercise stringent fiscal responsibility to that end.

That said, the costs of two additional commissioners pale in comparison to the greater costs of a commission created from the same political and ethnic divisions that have plagued Miami for too long.

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7/4/97 Branch Article

Karen Branch, *Commissioners Choose 5-Seat Plan*, MIA. HERALD, July 4, 1997, at 1B

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Commissioners choose 5-seat plan

By KAREN BRANCH
Herald Staff Writer

Miami commissioners, skittish about a historic vote Sept. 4 on whether to abolish the century-old city, decided Thursday to make that election all the more historic — and ask voters to abolish Miami's system of citywide commission elections on the same ballot.

Their proposed alternative: a five-member commission elected from single-member districts and a strong mayor with veto power, Metro-Dade style.

That choice visibly upset blacks who argued that a seven-member commission would best reflect the city's ethnic diversity. But commissioners, fearing backlash from fiscally conservative voters, opted to stick with five.

VOTERS' PROSPECTS

If Miami voters (A) approve the plan, and (B) do not abolish the city:
- **Seats** in Districts 1, 3 and 5 would be up for election Nov. 4, those in Districts 2 and 4 — where Commissioners Plummer and Regalado live — in 1999.
- **All voters** would choose a strong mayor, to be elected Nov. 4.

See details, 4B

"We need to show a united front, not only for the sake of districts, but also to save the city of Miami," said Commissioner Willy Gort, who backed a seven-seat plan with two majority-black seats, then voted with his colleagues for five districts instead.

Commissioners will select a map for the five districts next week. Three maps drawn by redistricting experts — and a fourth drawn by Commissioner Humberto Hernandez and his uncle — all reap roughly similar results:

Three Hispanics, one black and one white, non-Hispanic commissioner.

Many blacks say one is not enough.

"We want full representation — not just lip service," said state Rep. James Bush, one of several black leaders who walked out of City Hall once the commission made a motion for a five-district plan. "We're going to meet to see whether this is a plan that we can support, and if we can't, how we'll work to abolish the city."

It was precisely voters' anticipated reaction at the polls that tipped the scale in favor of five — and not seven — commission districts.

"If you come up with seven, you're

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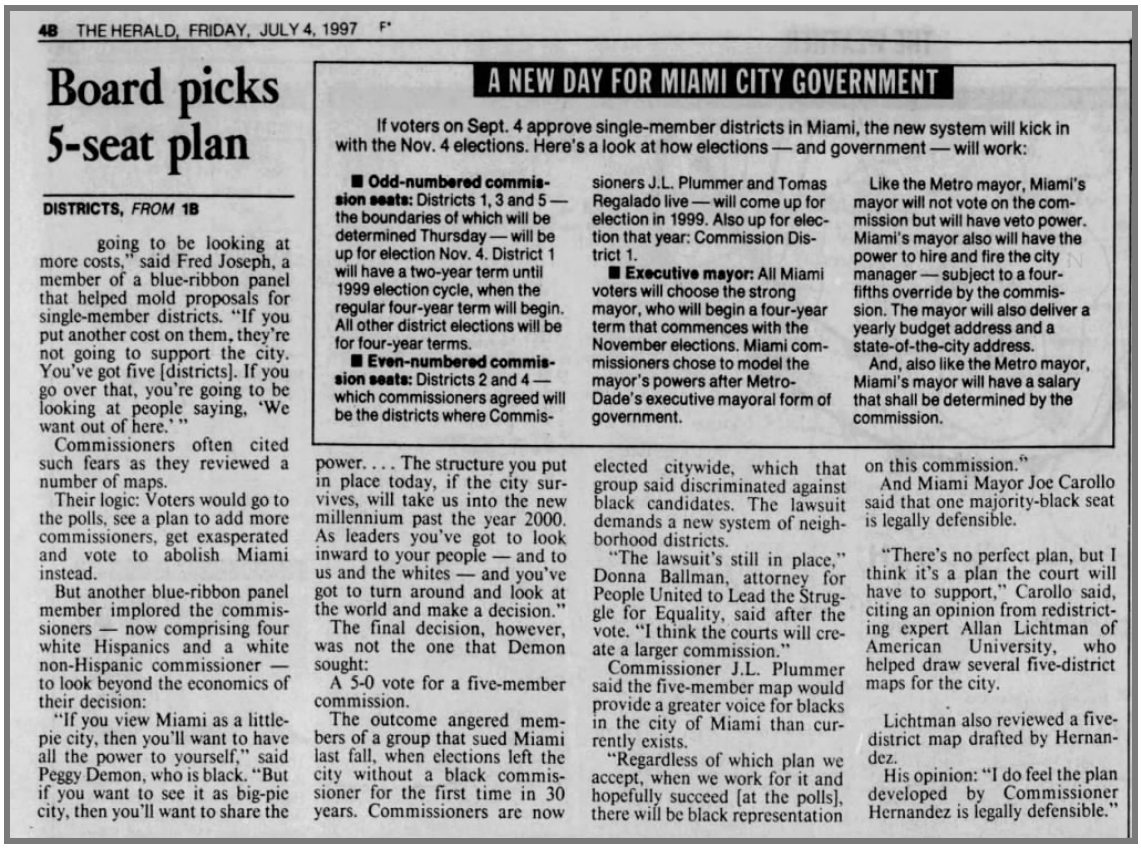

Board picks 5-seat plan

DISTRICTS, *FROM* 1B

going to be looking at more costs," said Fred Joseph, a member of a blue-ribbon panel that helped mold proposals for single-member districts. "If you put another cost on them, they're not going to support the city. You've got five [districts]. If you go over that, you're going to be looking at people saying, 'We want out of here.' "

Commissioners often cited such fears as they reviewed a number of maps.

Their logic: Voters would go to the polls, see a plan to add more commissioners, get exasperated and vote to abolish Miami instead.

But another blue-ribbon panel member implored the commissioners — now comprising four white Hispanics and a white non-Hispanic commissioner — to look beyond the economics of their decision:

"If you view Miami as a little-pie city, then you'll want to have all the power to yourself," said Peggy Demon, who is black. "But if you want to see it as big-pie city, then you'll want to share the power. . . . The structure you put in place today, if the city survives, will take us into the new millennium past the year 2000. As leaders you've got to look inward to your people — and to us and the whites — and you've got to turn around and look at the world and make a decision."

The final decision, however, was not the one that Demon sought:

A 5-0 vote for a five-member commission.

The outcome angered members of a group that sued Miami last fall, when elections left the city without a black commissioner for the first time in 30 years. Commissioners are now elected citywide, which that group said discriminated against black candidates. The lawsuit demands a new system of neighborhood districts.

"The lawsuit's still in place," Donna Ballman, attorney for People United to Lead the Struggle for Equality, said after the vote. "I think the courts will create a larger commission."

Commissioner J.L. Plummer said the five-member map would provide a greater voice for blacks in the city of Miami than currently exists.

"Regardless of which plan we accept, when we work for it and hopefully succeed [at the polls], there will be black representation on this commission."

And Miami Mayor Joe Carollo said that one majority-black seat is legally defensible.

"There's no perfect plan, but I think it's a plan the court will have to support," Carollo said, citing an opinion from redistricting expert Allan Lichtman of American University, who helped draw several five-district maps for the city.

Lichtman also reviewed a five-district map drafted by Hernandez.

His opinion: "I do feel the plan developed by Commissioner Hernandez is legally defensible."

A NEW DAY FOR MIAMI CITY GOVERNMENT

If voters on Sept. 4 approve single-member districts in Miami, the new system will kick in with the Nov. 4 elections. Here's a look at how elections — and government — will work:

■ **Odd-numbered commission seats:** Districts 1, 3 and 5 — the boundaries of which will be determined Thursday — will be up for election Nov. 4. District 1 will have a two-year term until 1999 election cycle, when the regular four-year term will begin. All other district elections will be for four-year terms.

■ **Even-numbered commission seats:** Districts 2 and 4 — which commissioners agreed will be the districts where Commissioners J.L. Plummer and Tomas Regalado live — will come up for election in 1999. Also up for election that year: Commission District 1.

■ **Executive mayor:** All Miami voters will choose the strong mayor, who will begin a four-year term that commences with the November elections. Miami commissioners chose to model the mayor's powers after Metro-Dade's executive mayoral form of government.

Like the Metro mayor, Miami's mayor will not vote on the commission but will have veto power. Miami's mayor also will have the power to hire and fire the city manager — subject to a four-fifths override by the commission. The mayor will also deliver a yearly budget address and a state-of-the-city address.

And, also like the Metro mayor, Miami's mayor will have a salary that shall be determined by the commission.

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7/11/97 Branch Article

Karen Branch, *Miami Commission OKs 5 Voting Districts*, MIA. HERALD, July 11, 1997, at 1B

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Miami Commission OKs 5 voting districts

Different term lengths add to debate

By KAREN BRANCH
Herald Staff Writer

The Miami Commission finalized boundaries Thursday for five single-member districts likely to elect three Hispanics, one white non-Hispanic and — over the protests of black Miamians — just one black commissioner.

What black protesters didn't know:

The 5-0 vote ensured the commission's incumbents will run in districts with four-year terms, while this year's victor in the majority-black district will get a two-year term until the 1999 election cycle.

"I didn't know that," said former Commissioner Athalie Range, who told the commission their plan over-represents Hispanics and under-represents blacks. "There they go again. They're giving us one seat — and now this."

Commissioner Humberto Hernandez insisted it wasn't intentional.

"We didn't even discuss that," he said. "Honestly, I guarantee we forgot about that."

The commission set up the dilemma July 3, when they voted to place a five-seat plan on the Sept. 4 ballot. They approved the ballot language and charter amendments — which they had to do by July 6. But they waited to finalize the map, because that job didn't face the same deadline.

Last week's vote, however, locked them into these details:

The districts where Commis-

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WHAT THE MIAMI COMMISSION APPROVED

- Installing two basketball courts at Jose Marti Park in East Little Havana.
- Spending $782,820 to refurbish two aerial fire trucks.
- Increased spending on the Tower Theater rehabilitation project from $1.9 to $2.3 million.
- Spending $500,000 to build a hurricane-proof Emergency Operations Center at the Fire Training Center.
- Paying the Florida Bar $6,000 to cover the annual dues for all 24 city attorneys.
- Hiring Spillis, Candela & Partners to help advise on the construction of the Watson Island Aviation and Visitors Center.

Commission OKs 5 voting districts

DISTRICTS, *FROM* 1B

sioners J.L. Plummer and Tomas Regalado live would be assigned district Nos. 2 and 4 — and won't be up for election until 1999, since both are in midterm.

Districts 1, 3 and 5 would come up for election this fall, along with an election for mayor. But one of the odd-numbered seats — District 1 — would have a two-year term.

District 1 is the majority black district on the map approved Thursday.

"It's not a perfect plan, but it's a plan that gives representation to *all* the main groups," Mayor Joe Carollo said before the vote. "You're going to end up with three districts for Hispanics, one district that will certainly have an African-American representative, and one ... Anglo-American representative."

"*Possibly*," said Plummer, the only white, non-Hispanic on the commission, who lives in District 2, dubbed the "Anglo-access" seat.

That district is the most ethnically diverse seat of them all, with 44 percent Hispanic voting-age population, 34 percent white non-Hispanic and 20 percent black.

But districting experts contend "Anglos" still hold an advantage there.

Their explanation: more white non-Hispanics are registered to vote in the area, since a large portion of Hispanics are noncitizens, and are ineligible to vote.

There is little doubt, however, the other districts will elect one black commissioner and three Hispanics. The majority-Hispanic seats — 3, 4 and 5 — have Hispanic voting-age populations that range from 78 percent to 92 percent.

Blacks make up 81 percent of the majority-black seat: District 1.

"When you look at present voter registration ... the Hispanic community is 50 percent of voters in the city, and this 5-district plan would give Hispanics 80 percent of voting strength control over the commission, which is not fair to the other groups in the City of Miami," said state Rep. James Bush, who advocated for a larger commission with two majority-black seats.

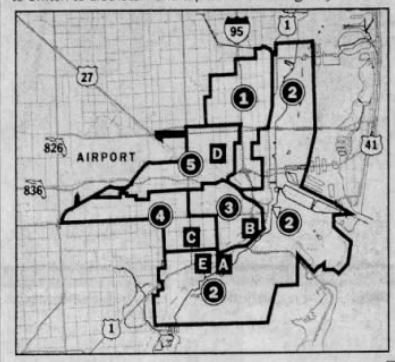
However, while Hispanics constitute half of the city's voters, they make up more than 60 percent of the population.

Bush also reminded commissioners that blacks might be upset enough to vote against the commission's wishes on another issue on the Sept. 4 ballot: whether to abolish the city.

"I don't think we should abolish the City of Miami," Bush said, "but you give us no option, because of the exclusion of full participation in this process."

CARVING MIAMI'S POLITICAL PIE

Miami Commissioners Thursday finalized boundary lines for five single-member commission districts. Miami voters will have the final say on whether to switch to districts – and a plan for a strong mayor – in a Sept. 4 referendum.



The map provides for three majority-Hispanic seats, one majority-black seat and an "Anglo access" seat. It also provides incumbency protection. Each commissioner's residence was drawn into its own district. An exception: Mayor Joe Carollo's home is in Commissioner J.L. Plummer's district. But they won't face each other, since the mayor runs citywide.

Here are ethnic breakdowns of the voting-age (18 and over) population in each district:

	BLACK	HISPANIC	WHITE NON-HISPANIC
District 1	81%	14%	5%
District 2	20%	44%	34%
District 3	0.6%	92%	7%
District 4	0.1%	90%	9%
District 5	14%	78%	7%

NOTE: Some totals do not add up to 100 percent

RESIDENCES
- A J.L. Plummer
- B Humberto Hernandez
- C Tomas Regalado
- D Willy Gort
- E Mayor Joe Carollo

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7/12/97 Balmaseda Column

Liz Balmaseda, *Commission's Districting Logic Is Hard to Digest*, MIA. HERALD, July 12, 1997, at 1B

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The Miami Herald (Miami, Florida) · Sat, Jul 12, 1997 · Page 69
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LIZ BALMASEDA

Commission's districting logic is hard to digest

There are many ways to carve a *lechón*. You can slice it evenly and share the goods with present company. Or you can keep your absent neighbors in mind, knowing that they, too, want their abundant share.

If you are fair, you'd save good pieces for those neighbors. But if you are a politician, you might just scrape together the bits and call it a serving.

There are many ways to carve a *lechón*, and this week Miami city commissioners decided it was best to snap it up among themselves — and reserve a token helping for the neighbors.

The predominantly Cuban-American commission gave its incumbents an edge when it approved boundaries for five single-member districts. Does that surprise anyone? Is it surprising that just one of the five seats belongs to a black district?

In this plan, four seats will enjoy four-year terms — unless interrupted by indictment, of course. One seat, the one assigned to District 1, would be launched with a two-year term. It goes up for election in the fall, and then again in 1999.

That district assignment could have gone to commissioners Humberto Hernandez or Willy Gort, Districts 3 and 5, respectively, or it could have gone to the anticipated black commissioner.

Take a guess who got the two-year seat.

Here's a hint: It wasn't an incumbent.

Is anyone surprised that it's the minority newcomer who must face re-election in two years?

(Friday, after getting bombarded with protest calls, Mayor Joe Carollo's office suggested the three odd-numbered district assignments would be put up for discussion at the next commission meeting.)

Hernandez, who stands to benefit from a district specifically drawn to include his residence, insisted the black-seat slight was purely accidental.

And we know *he's* a guy to believe. He's the guy who was kicked out of City Hall when he was assistant city attorney for running a private law practice out of his office, the guy still under investigation in a mortgage-fraud scam, the lawyer accused of chasing down the relatives of ValuJet victims.

It was Hernandez's victory last fall that was Miami's wake-up call. His win over the Rev. Richard Dunn left Miami without black representation for the first time in 30 years. Hernandez had run two failed campaigns for office, but seized his moment when this "black seat" came up for grabs in a citywide race.

The outcome was proof that one-fourth of Miami would be left with none of the *lechón* unless single-member districts were drawn.

Commissioners passed up a seven-seat plan that would exactly reflect the city's ethnic and racial makeup. Too costly, they argued. They settled on five. And they don't seem overly concerned that they slighted a population in the process.

The cost factor smacks of an excuse. What makes either plan costly has less to do with the commission seats than it does with the new position of a full-salaried, Metro-style strong mayor.

Besides, as Miami struggles with a historic financial crisis and its own potential extinction, its governing commission should be thinking in *big* terms. Redistricting fairly is just the cost of doing business.

It is hard to take this five-seat plan as an earnest effort to take big, important strides toward a functional city. It's just not the best they can do. If they could add that odd, specific loop to squeeze Hernandez's house into District 3 and make sure he wouldn't have to come up against J.L. Plummer, the incumbent in District 2, surely they could learn to carve that *lechón* right.

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7/14/97 Patterson Column

Enrique Patterson, *Power Games Rob African Americans*, MIA. HERALD, July 14, 1997, at 13A

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The Miami Herald (Miami, Florida) · Mon, Jul 14, 1997 · Page 13
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Power games rob African Americans

Enrique Patterson is a Cuban writer living in Miami. He wrote this column for El Nuevo Herald.

MIAMI ISN'T all deficit, corruption, and racial tension. I'm beginning to see encouraging signs. One of them was the Rev. Phillip Foster's July 3 appearance on Tomas Garcia Fuste's radio show on WCMQ (1210 AM). In this ethnically divisive environment, a radio address to Hispanics by a leader of the African-American community is a plus.

Some days earlier — before the Miami City Commission approved the controversial five-district electoral plan, Foster — is a director of People United to Lead the Struggle for Equality — asked me to serve as his interpreter. [PULSE sued the city to force redistricting.] I didn't quite understand the pastor's urgent, perhaps desperate, tone.

ENRIQUE PATTERSON

Later I learned the reason: Commissioner Humberto Hernandez had voiced his fear on Fuste's program that if Jose Marti Park were to fall within a black district, its name might be changed to Martin Luther King Jr. Park. This observation, if not facetious or malicious, was most unfortunate.

I'd reverse the question: Would Hernandez himself be capable of changing the name of a park? We judge others on the basis of what we're capable of doing.

At 10 a.m. on July 3, I showed up at Fuste's station with Foster and the Rev. Jack Lau, of St. Francis Xavier Catholic Church. That morning the City Commission had approved a five-district plan, quashing African Americans' hope of equitable change.

Under the approved plan, Hispanics and non-Hispanic whites gain a representation proportional to their numbers. Non-Hispanic whites, who account for about 12 percent of the population, will have one commissioner; Hispanics, 61 percent of the population, will have three. But African Americans, 24 percent of the population, will have only one.

Putting this in value terms, we must assume that African Americans are worth half as much as non-Hispanic whites, which is why they'll have only one representative — even though in numbers they're twice as many as the non-Hispanic whites.

In addition, Cubans are the commission's majority. Without them, nothing can be approved. This means that it was Cuban commissioners who set up this extremely discriminatory values rating. Their vote conveys their values. Some message!

Things could have been otherwise. That's why African Americans proposed a seven-district alternative — four Hispanics, two African Americans, and one non-Hispanic white. That would give each group proportional representation.

It's not surprising that black leaders were upset, which greatly troubled Commissioner Tomas Regalado. In a call to the station, he said that African-American leaders were unfair. To tell the truth — and he stressed this on the program — Regalado and Mayor Joe Carollo were the first to risk their political careers on Spanish-language radio, asking the Hispanic community to vote for the Rev. Richard Dunn, an African American, against now-Commissioner Hernandez. In view of that, who could possibly say that Regalado and Carollo oppose African-American representation on the commission?

One thing is clear, Regalado said: The earlier issue was African-American representation on the commission, and everyone was for it. The new twist is that now that this representation has been restored, African Americans want *proportional* representation, just like the non-Hispanic whites and the Hispanics.

By this logic, it's unfair for African Americans to demand fair representation. So long as it was a question of having a token black on the commission, no problem. I had never before heard such "sincerity" from anyone — except Fidel Castro. What gall!

My guardian angel is a *chichiricú*, a querulous and gossipy elf who whispers in my ear at night. This is his take on the situation:

It is conceivable that Regalado and the mayor campaigned for Dunn not because they favored African-American representation but to keep Hernandez off the commission. Hernandez was supported by a rival power group that had pitted him unsuccessfully against Carollo in the mayoral election. If Regalado's and Carollo's ploy had worked, they would have eliminated an opponent and placed on the commission a "grateful and docile black ally."

Discord among Cubans eases on occasion, but when it comes to the nonproportional representation of African Americans on the commission, Cubans are downright in harmony. As my *chichiricú* says: "Sometimes there's consensus among Cubans!"

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7/20/97 Hampton Op-Ed

Jim Hampton, *Schizoid Choices? No, It's Just Miami*,
MIA. HERALD, July 20, 1997, at 2L

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The Miami Herald (Miami, Florida) · Sun, Jul 20, 1997 · Page 137
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Schizoid choices? No, it's just Miami

JIM HAMPTON
EDITOR

ANYWHERE else, the proposition would be thought schizoid. But hey, this isn't anywhere else. This is — depending on your direction and duration of migration here — just My-am-uh or Miami or Me-ah-me acting like its current self.

So it is perfectly normal, in this wondrously abnormal place, that Miami's Sept. 4 election ballot will contain two opposing, contradictory, and exquisitely confusing referendum questions. In their simplest form, they are:

When A cancels B

■ Shall Miami have a City Commission of five members elected by districts (they're now elected citywide) and an executive mayor who's not, as now, a commission member but still is elected citywide?

■ Shall Miami abolish itself effective Sept. 30, 1998, become part of unincorporated Dade County, and be governed by the Metro Commission?

So could Miami voters vote simultaneously to abolish the city and to reshape its government? *Yes.* Could they vote simultaneously *not* to abolish the city but to reshape its government. *Si.* Could they vote to abolish the city but *not* to reshape its government? *Oui.*

Schizoid? Naw, folks. It's just My-ah-muh/Miami/Me-ah-me being itself. Which means, of course, that these choices will be influenced heavily by underlying agendas of race, ethnicity, and/or finances. These are:

■ The black group People United to Lead the Struggle for Equality already has a federal Voting Rights Act suit challenging the legality of Miami's electoral system. PULSE wanted, but didn't get, a new City Commission with seven, not five, districted seats.

A seven-seat districted commission would have given Hispanics four seats, blacks two, and non-Hispanic whites (probably) one. This would approximate the city's present ethnic and racial makeup. The five-seat plan, by contrast, almost preserves Cuban Americans' present ratio of power (now four of five commission seats, including the mayor's).

■ Abolishing the city not only would abolish its City Commission, it would transfer the city's governance to the Metro Commission. Abolition also would transfer to Metro the city's present power over its own zoning, policing, and other matters.

Who gets the debt?

Last week City Manager Ed Marquez gave Miamians more food for thought. As we had pointed out previously, abolishing the city might not relieve residents of its geographic area of liability for some $735 million of Miami's bonded debt.

This could require creating a special taxing district that Mr. Marquez's memo drily called GAFKAM — the Geographic Area Formerly Known as Miami. So, he warns, GAFKAM's property owners could become part of unincorporated Dade but still would be held responsible for bonded debt incurred by the city of Miami.

Mr. Marquez's analysis provoked a shriek from Gene Stearns, attorney for the abolish-Miami group that got the petition referendum on the ballot. Mr. Stearns on Thursday filed suit to stop the referendum. He says that Mr. Marquez's memo is dishonest and that the city charter requires this information to be made public 60 days prior to the election. City Attorney A. Quinn Jones answers that the 60-day requirement applies instead to the ballot language, which the City Commission approved prior to the deadline.

So here's the way, on first swirl and with a broad spoon, I stir this complex stew:

■ Just before the election, Spanish-language radio stations will exhort listeners to vote against abolition and for the five-seat district plans. Reason: That would maintain Cuban American control of Miami's government.

■ Black radio stations and preachers will exhort their audiences either to vote against the district plan or (and perhaps and) to join PULSE's lawsuit against the new districts.

■ Irrespective of the vote, PULSE's lawsuit, if pursued, could leave Miami's political fate not to the city's voters but to Senior U.S. District Judge James Lawrence King. PULSE's suit, like the Nicaraguans' suit against the 1996 immigration-reform law, is on Judge King's calendar.

All, some, or nothing

So the Sept. 4 vote conceivably could settle everything, a couple of things, or nothing. That's because the ultimate result depends on elements operating simultaneously in polling places and in federal court.

Of those two arenas, the court's is the more powerful. That's because if PULSE pursues its lawsuit, Judge King — no matter what Miami's voters say — could rule that their choices weren't properly or fairly framed, or that the districting scheme violates the Voting Rights Act, or some combination of these elements. Or Gene Stearns's suit, filed in Dade Circuit Court, could result in the dissolution question being thrown off the ballot.

Schizoid? Nope. Just My-ah-muh/Miami/Me-ah-me. That's what makes this such an exciting — if uncertain — place to live.

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9/5/97 Viglucci Article

Andres Viglucci, *Abolition Attempt Crushed*,
MIA. HERALD, Sep. 5, 1997, at 1A

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The Miami Herald (Miami, Florida) · Fri, Sep 5, 1997 · Page 1
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MIAMI ON THE BRINK
THE VOTE TO ABOLISH

Abolition attempt crushed

Miami to be run by strong mayor

■ VOTERS BACK 5 SINGLE-MEMBER DISTRICTS, 1B

By ANDRES VIGLUCCI
Herald Staff Writer

Miami lives.

Despite a light turnout, enough loyal Miamians trooped to the polls Thursday to save their troubled city from oblivion, pulverizing a proposal that would have put South Florida's best-known metropolis out of business.

"It has always been Miami," said Catalina Sanchez, a Cuban exile and city resident for 28 years, crisply distilling majority sentiment on the issue. "Let it stay Miami."

After refusing to abolish the city by a more than 5-1 margin, voters also easily approved an overhaul of the elected power structure designed in part to ensure election of a black city commissioner. The plan will establish a new strong mayor's post and carve the Miami Commission, now elected citywide, into five single-

PLEASE SEE VOTE, 21A

THE VOTE

Shall the City of Miami retain its existence and not be abolished?
96 OF 96 PRECINCTS

✓	Yes	26,095	85%
	No	4,570	15%

Shall Miami have an executive mayor elected citywide and five commissioners elected from separate districts?
96 OF 96 PRECINCTS

✓	Yes	22,387	80%
	No	5,784	20%

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The Miami Herald (Miami, Florida) · Fri, Sep 5, 1997 · Page 21
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Miami voters easily defeat abolition effort

Strong mayor will run city

VOTE, FROM 1A

member districts.

Miami's elected officials construed the results as a ringing endorsement of their efforts to restore the luster of esteem and fiscal solvency to Miami's tarnished name.

"We got a mandate for the changes we're bringing to the city of Miami, to run the city professionally, with honesty and dignity," Mayor Joe Carollo said. "There is going to be a Miami for a long, long time to come."

The abolition measure's proponents — who less than a year ago collected more than 20,000 signatures to force Thursday's referendum, only to see support virtually evaporate — conceded their cause is dead for now.

"I can't promise we'll fight the battle again," said Gene Stearns, counsel to the Coalition for a New Miami, sponsor of the petition drive. "Those of us who have been involved in improving local government for 10 years are growing weary, especially when there is so little public interest."

Stearns said abolition proponents failed to persuade voters that doing away with the city, and merging its territory with unincorporated Dade County, would immediately bring them lower taxes and, eventually, better local government.

"I think fundamentally we're right, but we did not organize an effective strategy," he said.

A fast start

Few were surprised by Thursday's results. After a fast start, the abolition movement stalled once Carollo and other city leaders appeared able to surmount the fiscal crisis and corruption scandals that erupted at the end of last year.

In contrast to the Save Miami Political Action Committee, which raised $125,000 in a matter of days and blanketed Spanish-language media with their anti-abolition message, Stearns' group raised little money and had no advertising or active campaign.

Dario Moreno, professor of political science at Florida International University and a close observer of local politics, said Stearns' group blew a chance to raise critically important questions about the city's viability.

"What you had was an overwhelming, one-sided campaign on radio by the other side, in which the merits of the issue have not been discussed," said Moreno, who added that he personally opposes abolition.

"What was debated was the emotional aspect, the ethnic aspect, and not, 'How do we deal with some of the real structural problems in the city — the poverty, the corruption, the ineffective government?' "

So confident of victory were Miami officials that they issued an open invitation at noon Thursday to a victory party to be held at 7 tonight at the city's downtown Riverside Center.

Thursday's low turnout, just 24 percent of registered voters, would certainly indicate that neither abolition nor the district-election proposal stirred much public interest.

But the Save Miami campaign, launched by city workers' unions and bankrolled in part by corporate titans like AT&T, BellSouth and FPL, helped ensure that those most likely to support Miami's continued existence — Hispanic voters — made it out to vote.

Dade's Elections Department estimated that 32 percent of registered Hispanic voters cast ballots Thursday, compared to just 11 percent of black voters and 25 percent of non-Hispanic whites.

Ethnic lines

Though polls showed blacks to be mostly opposed to abolition, the cause enjoyed the highest support among non-Hispanic whites, who were about evenly divided on the issue.

Informal interviews at precincts across the city suggested those patterns held largely true Thursday.

Enthusiasm for abolition seemed contained to relatively affluent and predominantly non-Hispanic white enclaves such as Coconut Grove and Morningside, where many residents have long complained about the quality of public services and city leadership. Those neighborhoods would have been free to incorporate as small municipalities had the city been abolished.

"Throw the bums out. Get rid of the city," said L.B. Carpenter, a Grove resident. "I think the smaller communities ought to be able to bring government closer to the people."

But the idea of breaking Miami apart into enclaves divided by income and ethnicity helped convince some that abolition was wrong for the city.

"Yes, Coconut Grove can pay for its own services, police and so on," said Carlos Rosales, who with his wife, Nieves, cast votes against abolition in the mostly Hispanic area of Flagami. "But other marginal neighborhoods can't. Some would have a lot, and others very little."

Other voters echoed the message delivered for weeks by Carollo and talk-show hosts on Spanish-language radio, which played a key role in halting abolition's momentum early in the campaign — that the proposal was a barely disguised effort to undermine Hispanic political power in Dade County.

Some trepidation

To be sure, some cast votes for Miami's survival with trepidation. These voters saw their endorsement as giving the city one last chance to put its house in order.

"I've lived here most of my life. I don't want to see Miami go to ashes," said businessman Jose M. Garcia. "Let's give the city a chance, see what happens.

"Probably taxes will keep increasing, and then we may have to do something." Garcia added, citing the high property taxes paid by his retired parents on their small Flagami house: "If they don't fix it, then this is the end."

For others still, the decision came down not to politics or taxes and services, but to something less tangible: identification with a longtime hometown, or affection for the place that gave a new start to thousands of exiles.

"It is one of those things where your brain tells you one thing and your heart tells you another," said Rosy Cancela. "My brain tells me the city should be abolished. But my heart says no."

Like so many others, Cancela said she voted Thursday with her heart.

Herald staff writers Karen Branch, Alfonso Chardy, Don Finefrock, Manny Garcia and Dan Keating contributed to this report.

CHUCK FADELY / Herald Staff

CELEBRATING WIN: Miami Mayor Joe Carollo gets hugs from daughters Caroline, 9, left, and Kelly, 7, with arms around his neck.

CARL JUSTE / Herald Staff

IN DEFEAT: Abolition backers Janie Manning, left, Jennifer Stearns, Gene Stearns and Pan Courtelis.

> *'We got a mandate for the changes we're bringing to the city of Miami, to run the city professionally, with honesty and dignity.'*
>
> **JOE CAROLLO,** Miami mayor

HERALD LINK

For past coverage of the abolish Miami movement, visit HeraldLink at www.herald.com

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9/5/97 Branch & Keating Article

Karen Branch & Dan Keating, *Vote Favors a Black Commissioner*, MIA. HERALD, Sep. 5, 1997, at 1B

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Vote favors a black commissioner

Miami carved into five single-member districts

By KAREN BRANCH
And DAN KEATING
Herald Staff Writers

Despite a dismal turnout among black voters, Miami's electorate Thursday virtually guaranteed the election of a black commissioner this fall by voting to carve the city into five single-member commission districts.

That same punch of the ballot card turned November's mayoral campaign into a run for Miami's first-ever executive mayor.

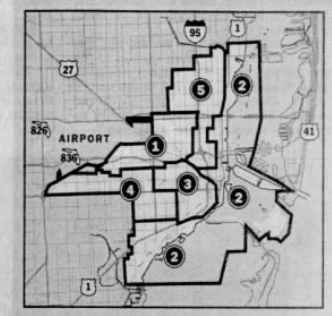
"It was a vote for a new government that will increase representation in terms of neighborhoods — and increase accountability in terms of a powerful mayor," said Dario Moreno, associate professor of political science at Florida International University. "This is Miami's true second chance. And so the challenge for the elected officials is not to blow it."

Miami Mayor Joe Carollo called the vote for district elections and a strong mayor "vital reforms" to bring "representation for all of Miami."

The issue came to a head last fall, when the Rev. Richard Dunn lost an ethnically divided

PLEASE SEE DISTRICTS, 2B

WHO ARE THE VOTERS IN NEW DISTRICTS?



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Here are profiles of the voters in Miami's new commission districts.

DISTRICT	1	2	3	4	5
POLITICAL PARTY (in percent)					
Democrat	37	45	27	25	88
Republican	50	40	59	71	6
Other	13	15	14	14	6
ETHNICITY (in percent)					
White	16	45	23	20	4
Black	11	15	1	0	87
Hispanic	69	38	73	87	6
Other	3	2	3	2	2

ROBERTSON ADAMS / Herald Staff

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District proposal is OKd

A black seat on commission almost assured

DISTRICTS, *FROM* 1B

campaign to Humberto Hernandez. Dunn's loss in the citywide race left Miami without a black commissioner for the first time in 30 years.

Suit forced change

The church-based People United to Lead the Struggle for Equality sued to force Miami into district elections. Carollo, who along with the other commissioners vowed to support single-member districts, named a panel to recommend maps that would serve as backup to Thursday's ballot question. The panel added the strong-mayor proposal, practically as an afterthought.

It was that addition, some analysts believe, that held more sway than even the district issue with Hispanic voters, who comprised the vast majority of voters in Thursday's poorly attended election.

"It is a little cultural, they do like their politicians to have more power than the bureaucrats — that's pretty much a part of Latin American political culture," said WSCV-Channel 51 political analyst Sergio Bendixen, who also explained the vote as a reaction to the 1996 election of Alex Penelas as Metro-Dade's first executive mayor. "The Penelas experiment is popular with them. They feel it's a success."

Quite aware of that successful change in the county's government structure, Miami commissioners modeled the new city mayoral post on the county model. The city charter changes that will transform Miami's mayor from a glorified commission member to a powerful executive was extracted — almost verbatim — from the county charter language.

Like Penelas, Miami's executive mayor will no longer vote on the commission, but will have veto power. The strong mayor will have the power to hire or fire the city manager.

And come Nov. 4, Miami's mayor will be the only city official to be elected at-large. Beginning with that election, each city commissioner will represent one of five slices of the Miami populace — and not the entire city as all of them do now.

A political tradition

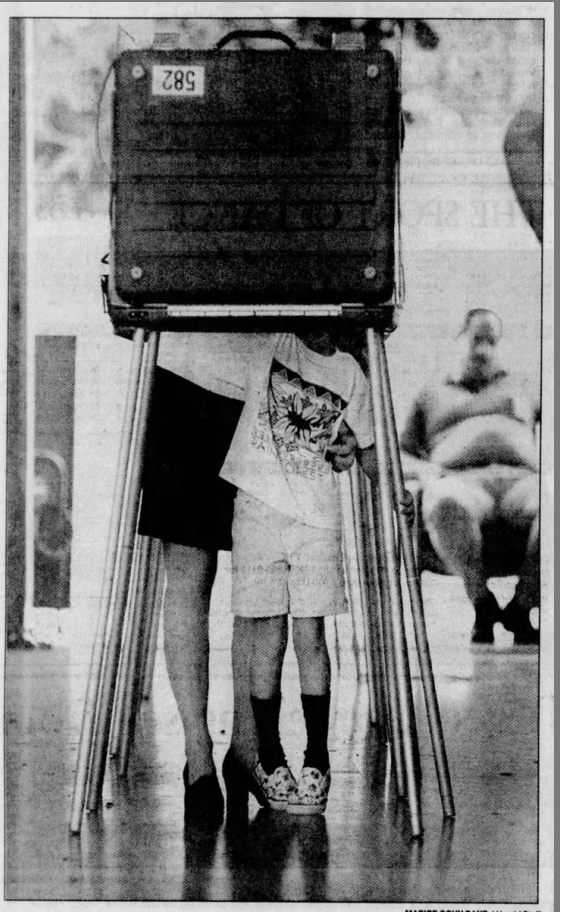
Each district, with the exception of one, features a population that is overwhelmingly represented by one ethnic group. That, in Miami political tradition, regularly translates into elected officials of the same ethnic background.

A Herald computer analysis of registered voters in each district reveals that three districts — 1, 3 and 4 — have majorities of Hispanic voters. District 5 has a majority of black voters.

District 2 — a coastal district carved to give white non-Hispanics a shot at getting elected to the commission — is much more diverse in voter ethnicity. Technically speaking, it's a Hispanic-majority seat because population figures show Hispanics of voting age comprise 44 percent of the population, while white non-Hispanics are 34 percent and blacks are 20 percent.

Voter-registration figures, however, show a different picture, according to The Herald analysis, which shows this ethnic breakdown for registered voters in the district: 45 percent white non-Hispanic, 38 percent Hispanic, 15 percent black. This district, according to experts hired by the city to draw the maps, was likely to elect a white non-Hispanic commissioner, of which there is only one: longtime Commissioner J.L. Plummer.

Bolstering the contention that a white non-Hispanic has a good chance of getting elected in that coastal district is another Herald analysis of the 1996 runoff between Dunn and Hernandez.



MARICE COHN BAND / Herald Staff

STANDING UP AT POLLS: Savannah Sill, 6, helps her mom, Ricky Schechtman, cast her vote at the Coconut Grove fire station on Thursday during the special Miami election.

Miami's executive mayor will no longer vote on the commission, but will have veto power.

Precincts in the area now known as District 2 cast most of their ballots for Dunn — the black, non-Hispanic candidate — over the eventual winner Hernandez, who is Hispanic.

Coastal district

The district — which meanders along Miami's coastal areas in the Northeast through Brickell and south to Coconut Grove — will not be up for election until 1999. That's when the term of Plummer, its current occupant, will end. District 4, the Flagami-area seat where Commissioner Tomas Regalado now lives, also will not face election until 1999.

But the odd-numbered seats — including the one likely to elect a black commissioner — will be on the Nov. 4 ballot.

That has its advantages: "The fact that we have single-member districts, for PULSE, is a tremendous victory," said the Rev. James Phillips, president of PULSE, the group that sued Miami. "We still believe with districts, certain parts of the population really feel and believe they can go to this person and just listen and feel someone there understands their trials and tribulations — particularly in the black community."

And the system of divvying up the city has its disadvantages, as well: "You're going to see a commission which is, in a sense, more parochial, in which individuals look after their neighborhoods more than the whole city," Moreno said.

Herald staff writers Alfonso Chardy and Don Finefrock contributed to this report.

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11/5/97 Viglucci Article

Andres Viglucci, *Teele Wins Miami Seat*,
MIA. HERALD, Nov. 5, 1997, at 1B

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Teele wins Miami seat

JEFFERY SALTER / Herald Staff

'START OF A NEW DAY': Former Metro Commissioner Arthur Teele celebrates his victory to the Miami City Commission. He defeated Pierre Rutledge to take the new District 5 seat.

Hernandez, Gort return to commission

By ANDRES VIGLUCCI
Herald Staff Writer

Given a chance to overhaul the City Commission, Miami voters opted for the familiar on Tuesday, handing easy victories to incumbent Willy Gort, former Metro-Dade Commissioner Arthur Teele and Humberto Hernandez, an ex-city commissioner under federal indictment.

Tuesday's vote, the first under a new system of single-member districts in the city, accomplished what it was meant to — sending an elected black commissioner back to the five-member commission. Teele, former chairman of the Metro Commission, overcame a spirited campaign by political upstart Pierre Rutledge to claim the new District 5 seat.

But one big question loomed after the election:

Will Hernandez — the indicted former commissioner who disposed of challenger Miriam Alonso with surprising ease — be allowed to take his seat on the commission?

Gov. Lawton Chiles, who suspended Hernandez from office following his indictment on bank-fraud and money-laundering

PLEASE SEE MIAMI, 4B

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The Miami Herald (Miami, Florida) · Wed, Nov 5, 1997 · Page 26
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Teele, Hernandez, Gort back in office

MIAMI, *FROM* **1B**

charges in July, has the power to remove him once again.

The governor was not ready Tuesday night to say what action he would take this time. His Miami aide, Joe Pena, said the governor has made no decision.

"We were waiting to see what the voters decided," Pena said. "That will now trigger our process."

Hernandez, whose trial is scheduled for next year, said he is confident Chiles will allow him to serve, citing the governor's decision not to suspend Hialeah Mayor Raul Martinez while he appealed a racketeering and extortion conviction.

"I'm sure that he will respect the will of the people as he has done in the past," Hernandez said.

If Hernandez is suspended, the City Commission would have to pick a substitute or call a special election.

There was never much doubt in the other Hispanic-majority district up for grabs Tuesday. Gort, a sitting commissioner, crushed the perfunctory opposition of Allapattah neighborhood activist Mariano Cruz.

Cruz, a postman, tried to position himself as the working person's alternative to the entrenched pol, but raised little money and made no real headway in the race.

The election of Teele, the politically wily veteran who at one time ruled over the fractious Metro Commission, brings a powerful black voice to the smaller stage of the Miami Commission — one strong enough to compete for influence with that of the new strong mayor.

Teele, who fell from power when he was defeated in a bid to become Metro mayor, relied on his substantial name recognition in District 5, most of which is included in the Metro district he previously represented.

But Rutledge — born, raised and still living in Liberty City — made a race of it despite having few political credentials. He emphasized his local roots in passionate speeches about neighborhood problems, capitalizing on a feeling among some residents that Teele had neglected the district for his role as commission chairman.

"We had one hell of a campaign. I'm thankful," Rutledge told supporters at the Uptown Social Club. "We weren't running against a candidate. We were running against a name."

Teele, who made reviving Overtown and bringing jobs and economic opportunity to Miami's inner cities the centerpiece of his campaign, vowed to become "the pothole commissioner" for Overtown, Liberty City and Little Haiti.

"This is the start of a new day," he said in a victory speech. "We're going to make Overtown great once again. I'm going to deal with the vacant lots, the drugs in the community."

In what was expected to be a close race, Hernandez overcame substantial disadvantages to easily defeat Alonso, a political fresh face who could bank on the political and fund-raising clout of her mother, current Metro-Dade and former Miami Commissioner Miriam Alonso.

Not only was Hernandez running under the cloud of money-laundering and bank-fraud charges, but he was far outspent by the younger Alonso, who ran ad after ad on Spanish-language radio and TV detailing the allegations against him. The TV ads carried video of Hernandez being led away in handcuffs by FBI agents.

But the political novice could not overcome the practiced Hernandez. Hernandez's counteroffensive proved effective. He hit the streets in his power base of Little Havana on the day after his indictment to reassure voters.

In his own ads and political appearances, he reminded listeners about the U.S. justice system's presumption of innocence, and suggested the indictment was the work of Miami Mayor Joe Carollo and other political enemies.

"It was a vicious campaign against me and my family, and obviously my political machine — the people of Miami — is much stronger than Alonso and her money," Hernandez said.

City voters — who had once before elected the young lawyer despite allegations of ambulance-chasing and reports that he was under federal investigation — once again seemed willing to give Hernandez the benefit of the doubt.

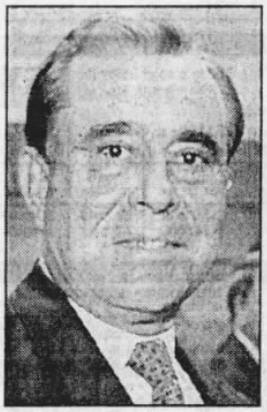
"Humbertico is a nice kid," said Olga Mustelier, echoing the sentiments of many voters after punching her ballot for Hernandez in Little Havana. "He came to my job and he seems very sincere. The federal case doesn't bother me. He is innocent until proven guilty."

The five-member Miami Commission has had no elected black member since longtime Commissioner Miller Dawkins resigned after pleading guilty to federal corruption charges last year.

The Rev. Richard Dunn, a black minister, was appointed to take Dawkins' place, but promptly lost the seat in a citywide election to Hernandez. Many political observers regarded the vote as proof that blacks could no longer be elected to office in a majority-Hispanic city where ethnic voting is the rule.

The City Commission approved the single-member system after a black organization, People United to Lead the Struggle for Equality, sued to force district elections. The suit is still active because PULSE prefers a seven-member commission with two majority-black districts, instead of the five-member body the city approved.

Herald staff writers Yolanda Balido, Cecile Betancourt, Leslie Casimir, Manny Garcia and Sabrina Walters contributed to this report.



OVERWHELMED OPPONENT: Incumbent Willy Gort.

WON DESPITE INDICTMENT: Humberto Hernandez.

NAME RECOGNITION: Ex-Dade Commissioner Arthur Teele.

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6/8/12 McGrory Article

Kathleen McGrory, *New District Shifts Spur Controversy*, MIA. HERALD, June 8, 2012, at 1B

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The Miami Herald (Miami, Florida) · Fri, Jun 8, 2012 · Page B1
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MIAMI CITY COMMISSION

New district shifts spur controversy

With redistricting under way, the possibility of moving the affluent Upper East Side from District 2 to the struggling District 5 has been discussed.

BY KATHLEEN MCGRORY
kmcgrory@MiamiHerald.com

SARNOFF

SPENCE-JONES

Could Miami Commissioner Michelle Spence-Jones replace her colleague Marc Sarnoff as the representative for the Upper East Side?

That's a possibility, as Miami continues the once-a-decade process of redrawing its commission district maps.

Discussions are already taking place behind closed doors at City Hall about whether to move the Upper East Side out of District 2, the affluent district that spans the city's shoreline from Coconut Grove all the way up to Shorecrest.

The Upper East Side would become part of District 5, which has historically been made up of struggling urban communities such as Overtown and Liberty City.

Sarnoff's District 2 has to lose about 16,000 residents during the redistricting process. Spence-Jones' District 5 needs to pick up about the same number.

Despite whispers of horse-trading, the two insist they have not talked about the shift directly. But Spence-Jones said the idea makes some sense because merging the Upper East Side with District 5 would help consolidate some city services.

"We haven't gotten into the details yet," she said. "I've heard that the communities along the north end of Biscayne have been discuss-

• TURN TO DISTRICTS, 2B

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MIAMI CITY COMMISSION

Upper E. Side in play for redistricting

• DISTRICTS, FROM 1B

ed as possible options."

Said Sarnoff: "The Upper East Side is in play, and the western parts of my district are in play. You have to keep the integrity of the neighborhoods intact."

The chatter has Upper East Side residents wondering what the future holds for their neighborhood.

"The act itself is like rearranging deck chairs," said Adam Dunshee, president of Miami Neighborhoods United, a group of community organizations. "But the impact could be quite serious."

The new district maps were supposed to have been created by August 2011 and brought to the commission in March, according to a memo from City Attorney Julie Bru. But the process has been delayed, in part, because Miami is challenging the latest U.S. Census figures. The challenge is unresolved, but redistricting is moving forward.

"It is in the best interest of the city and its residents to have an approved redistricting plan as soon as practicable to avoid a potential lawsuit for malapportionment, minimize voter disruption and confusion, and to allow candidates ample time to campaign in the new districts," City Manager Johnny Martinez wrote in a memo in March.

The city has hired Miguel De Grandy as its redistricting consultant. He will address the commission at the end of the month.

The goal is to even out the population to about 80,000 in each of the five districts while making sure minority communities have a voice.

Districts 1, 3 and 4 each have almost exactly 80,000 residents. But District 2 has 96,286 residents, mostly because of growth in Brickell and downtown Miami over the past decade. And the landlocked District 5's population has dipped to just 67,059.

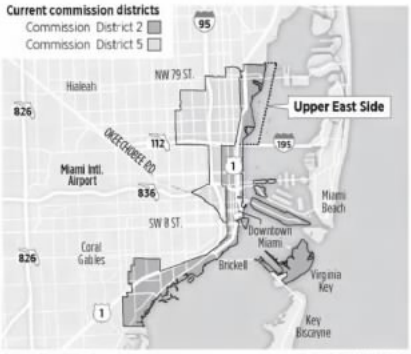
"There will have to be some changes," Commission Chairman Francis Suarez said.

Some observers say shifting the Upper East Side to District 5 from District 2 would be logical. The community straddles the two commission districts, and has just about 13,000 people.

"Geographically, it makes sense," said Frank Rollason, an Upper East Side activist and former Miami assistant city manager. "Plus, we have a lot in common with the community to our west. When we are having crime problems, it usually affects people in that district, too."

New lines for Miami's commission districts?

A shift in population may cause the Upper East Side to become part of Miami Commission District 5. District 5 has historically served Miami's inner-city communities.



Source: City of Miami

M. RUIZ, MIAMI HERALD

But Bill Hopper, the former head of the Morningside Civic Association and a Sarnoff supporter, expressed concerns about being represented by Spence-Jones, who holds the District 5 seat through 2013 and is eligible to run for another term.

"We're not exactly pleased with the controversy surrounding Commissioner Spence-Jones," he said, referring to the fact that she was out of office for two years fighting felony charges. A jury acquitted her of bribery, and grand theft charges were dropped.

Bob Flanders, a co-founder of the Upper Eastside Miami Council, said he, too, would like the Upper East Side to remain aligned with communities like Coconut Grove.

"I just think the waterfront community should be viewed as a whole," he said. "We have special concerns."

There are, of course, other ways to balance the districts that would not involve lopping off the Upper East Side.

District 5 could expand east, compressing District 2 to a narrower sliver along the shoreline.

District 2 could also give the area sandwiched between Coral Way and South Dixie Highway north of Coconut Grove to District 4. But in order to fill out District 5, at least two other districts would have to be redrawn.

Like many political debates in Miami, this one has racial undertones.

Spence-Jones, who is black, represents a district that is more than 70 percent black, according to the most recent Census figures. Her strongest support comes from historically black neighborhoods like Overtown and Little Haiti.

The Upper East Side is almost equal parts black, white non-Hispanic and Hispanic. Sarnoff is white, and draws most of his support from predominantly white non-Hispanic and Hispanic communities.

Spence-Jones said she is happy to discuss all of the options. She said she is not concerned that expanding the district would dilute the power of black voters in District 5.

"I'm looking forward to growing my district," she said.

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2/14/13 McGrory Article

Kathleen McGrory, *Eastsiders Battle Redistricting*,
MIA. HERALD, Feb. 14, 2013, at 5B

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The Miami Herald (Miami, Florida) · Thu, Feb 14, 2013 · Page B5
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MIAMI CITY COMMISSION

Eastsiders battle redistricting

Some residents of Miami's Upper Eastside don't want to switch City Commission districts.

BY KATHLEEN MCGRORY
kmcgrory@MiamiHerald.com

Residents of Miami's Upper Eastside are fuming over a new proposal to reconfigure Miami's five commission districts.

The plan, which is up for a straw vote at Thursday's commission meeting, moves the Shorecrest and Palm Grove neighborhoods from District 2 into District 5. It also splits the MiMo Historic District between the two districts.

The changes are part of a proposal meant to even out the number of residents in each district, as is required by law every 10 years. But neighborhood activists contend the seven coastal communities of the Upper Eastside ought to be represented by a single city commissioner — and are taking their fight to City Hall.

"For years, the Upper Eastside was like the neglected stepchild of the city of Miami," said Eileen Bottari, a Palm Grove homeowner for nearly three decades. "But we organized and now we have a strong voice. ... If we don't stay together, we'll lose that."

The need to reconfigure the districts was driven by a surge in population in District 2, which spans Miami's eastern corridor. Most of the growth took place in the booming downtown and Brickell neighborhoods — not the Upper Eastside.

Meanwhile, District 5, which includes Liberty City, Overtown and Little Haiti, lost residents over the past decade, falling about 12,000 people shy of its target size of 79,000 residents.

The city hired former state Rep. Miguel De Grandy to create new commission districts reflecting the population shift. He is being paid a $397 per-diem rate, or a total of about $50,000 over the past year, he said.

De Grandy has proposed moving several neighborhoods from District 2 to District 5, including the Upper Eastside's Shorecrest and Palm Grove. Other communities moving into District 5 would include Parkwest and Wynwood, which together include about 5,000 people.

De Grandy said the plan complies with laws that prohibit racial gerrymandering, but prevent newly drawn municipal maps from diluting racial minorities. If the proposal were to be adopted, the historically black District 5 would drop from 75 to 70 percent black. The other four districts would be majority Hispanic.

"I am confident that it would withstand a legal challenge," he said.

But at a Tuesday night community meeting at Legion Memorial Park, representatives from at least five Upper Eastside communities found problems with the pitch.

"We're not exactly preserving Miami when we reconfigure neighborhoods that have a history together," said Ginger Vela, director of the Upper Eastside Preservation Coalition.

Ken Jett, representing the Shorecrest Homeowners' Association, said he would prefer to see all of the Upper Eastside move into District 5, rather than just Shorecrest and Palm Grove. The advocacy group Miami Neighborhoods United and several Upper Eastside neighborhoods support that position.

But other critics speculated that the sitting District 5 commissioner, Michelle Spence-Jones, would not want the Upper Eastside because it would dilute her base of voters in Liberty City, Overtown and Little Haiti.

Spence-Jones told The Miami Herald she would be willing to accommodate the coalition of communities.

"If they want to all remain together, let them stay together," Spence-Jones said in an interview. De Grandy "would have to find another place to pick up people for me. The only place I could think of would be Midtown."

But Commission Chairman Marc Sarnoff, who represents District 2, dismissed that suggestion, saying there are only about 2,000 residents there.

Sarnoff acknowledged that redistricting will be "painful" for some neighborhoods. "But if you look at the number of people that have to be absorbed, this [proposal] is the only way to do it," Sarnoff said.

Community advocates have also railed against city leaders for not soliciting more public commentary about the redistricting process. The residents said they were not informed about public meetings on the topic, which were poorly attended.

The commission has until May to approve the new redistricting maps, but hopes to do so sooner.

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2/15/13 McGrory Article

Kathleen McGrory, *Redistricting Foes Get Another Chance*,
MIA. HERALD, Feb. 15, 2013, at 5B

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The Miami Herald (Miami, Florida) · Fri, Feb 15, 2013 · Page B5
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MIAMI

Redistricting foes get another chance

Upper Eastside residents will have another chance to voice opposition to a plan to split the neighborhood between two commission districts.

BY KATHLEEN MCGRORY
kmcgrory@MiamiHerald.com

The plan would move some Upper Eastside neighborhoods from District 2 to District 5.

Days after residents of Miami's Upper Eastside grumbled that they had no input into the city's redistricting process, the Miami City Commission agreed to hold additional public hearings on the subject.

The commission was supposed to take a straw vote Thursday on the proposed new commission districts. But instead, the commission asked redistricting consultant Miguel De Grandy to hold another meeting with neighborhood activists.

The activists oppose plans to move the Shorecrest and Palm Grove neighborhoods from District 2 to District 5, saying all of the Upper Eastside neighborhoods ought to stay together under one commissioner.

"To split us up is to break up the one voice that has taken so many years to create," said Barbara Gimenez, a Belle Meade resident.

Community leaders like Grace Solares also complained that the public did not have enough opportunity to make contributions to the plan.

"The people on the Upper Eastside were deprived of having their two cents in the conversation," said Solares, president of Miami Neighborhoods United. "I think they deserve to have their concerns" on the record, she said.

De Grandy pointed out that he held several public meetings on the topic, even though they weren't required by law.

The meetings were poorly attended.

The commissioners agreed the public should have another chance to weigh in.

"You all should have been noticed and given a chance to speak," Commission Vice Chairman Willy Gort said.

The meetings, both scheduled for 6:30 p.m., will be held Thursday at Legion Hall and March 4 at Miami City Hall.

The city is required by law to redraw its commission districts every 10 years to account for shifts in population. The new maps must be completed by May.

In other business, the commission gave Miami defense attorney José Quiñón the green light to represent Mayor Tomás Regalado in a lawsuit filed by Commissioner Michelle Spence-Jones.

The city won't pay the mayor's legal fees, however, unless he prevails in court.

Quiñón said he recognized the "uniqueness of situation," and was willing to wait for payment — assuming he wins the case.

"At the end of the day, I'm going to come back and I'm going to have a very detailed billing, and we can then take up the issue of [whether] it is reasonable or not," he said.

In the lawsuit, Spence-Jones accuses Regalado and Miami-Dade State Attorney Katherine Fernández Rundle of plotting to destroy her political career in connection with two failed prosecutions. Miami City Attorney Julie O. Bru has recused herself from the case, citing a conflict of interest.

Also Thursday, the commission agreed to let the nonprofit group Olympia Center Inc. manage affordable housing units and ground-floor retail in downtown's Gusman Center for the Performing Arts.

The nonprofit, founded by former Hialeah City Council President Herman Echevarria, is working to restore the performing arts center's historic Olympia Theater. But Echevarria said the restoration efforts have been slow because his organization controls only the theater, not the entire building.

"We weren't able to generate profits for the Gusman through retail or by selling the naming rights," Echevarria said. "We needed the entire building."

The city and the nonprofit spent nearly two years negotiating a contract that will give Olympia Center the rights to manage the 80 affordable housing units through 2017.

Regalado said the agreement will enable the Gusman to "become a real, functioning theater."

"These people were close to walking away," Regalado said. "I'm glad we were able to get this done."

Commissioners also gave a first nod to a proposal allowing advertising on city parking meters and pay stations.

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4/26/13 Rabin Article

Charles Rabin, *Commissioners Delay Vote on Redistricting*, MIA. HERALD, Apr. 26, 2013, at 5B

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The Miami Herald (Miami, Florida) · Fri, Apr 26, 2013 · Page B5
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Commissioners delay vote on redistricting

Miami commissioners put off voting on a controversial redistricting plan and also on a proposed large development.

BY CHARLES RABIN
crabin@MiamiHerald.com

Miami commissioners spent about a half hour discussing redistricting Thursday, but once again held off on a making a decision about how to rearrange voting districts.

The redistricting issue became contentious several months ago when lead consultant Miguel De Grandy offered a plan to move the neighborhoods of Shorecrest and Palm Grove from Commission Chairman Marc Sarnoff's District 2 to Commissioner Michelle Spence-Jones' District 5.

During several public meetings, residents from all over the Upper Eastside expressed a preference that either the entire neighborhood change districts, or there be no change at all.

Commissioners on Thursday told De Grandy's consulting partner, Stephen Cody, to come back in two weeks with two or three alternatives. They also listened to a plan from Shorecrest Homeowner Association President Ken Jett that would move all of the Upper Eastside, from Northeast 36th Street to Northeast 87th Street, from Sarnoff's to Spence-Jones' district.

"The Upper Eastside would be happy with any plan that keeps us together," Jett said.

Before the meeting Commissioner Francis Suarez said he likely wouldn't vote for a plan separating the Upper Eastside, and Mayor Tomás Regalado said he would veto any such plan.

Miami is trying to balance its voting districts, a federal requirement every decade after a new Census. Federal law mandates that district populations remain within 5 percent of each other and reflect the city's demographics.

Spence-Jones voiced concern about a possible loss of federal grant money should any part of the Upper Eastside move to her district, because it is a wealthier neighborhood than the Overtown, Little Haiti and Liberty City areas she now represents.

The day was full of deferments, including votes on:

- A proposed large, mixed-use development in the Civic Center neighborhood along the Miami River. River Landing Development would like to spend $150 million to build more than two million square feet of commercial, retail, restaurant and residential space on more than eight acres of property where the Mahi Shrine is, just west of the Richard Gerstein Criminal Justice Center and north of the Miami River.

The item was delayed until May after lobbyist Vicky Garcia-Toledo told commissioners it had only recently been unanimously approved by the city's planning board, and more time was needed to avoid a possible appeal process.

When complete, River Landing would have 444 residential units, 1.6 million square feet of commercial space, 2,418 parking spaces and a landscaped river walk.

- A proposal to eliminate pay phones on city streets. Activists are complaining some new phones have been installed on Florida Department of Transportation rights-of-way along Biscayne Boulevard. They say they clutter the landscape and exist primarily for advertisers — not phone users.

Sarnoff has requested a study to determine how often the phones are used. The city will also study whether it has the last say when it comes to advertising on the pay phones. The matter will return to the commission in 60 days.

DEATHS | K9 ROCCO

MIAMI-DADE POLICE DEPARTMENT

A TEAM: Miami-Dade Police Canine Rocco, with Officer Andy Giordani, his partner.

Dog helped nab 72 suspects

BY ELINOR J. BRECHER
ebrecher@miamiherald.com

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5/24/13 Rabin Article

Charles Rabin, *Commission Votes Allow 'Double-Dipping' by 4 Employees*, MIA. HERALD, May 24, 2013, at 1B

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The Miami Herald (Miami, Florida) · Fri, May 24, 2013 · Page B1
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MIAMI

Commission votes to allow 'double-dipping' by 4 employees

Under the ordinance, employees hired to fill four top posts will be allowed to collect pensions on top of their salaries.

BY CHARLES RABIN
crabin@MiamiHerald.com

Miami commissioners voted Thursday to allow some of the city's most-senior executives to return to work after retirement and collect a pension in addition to their salaries.

Before the 3-2 vote, Commissioner Wifredo "Willy" Gort and Commission Chairman Marc Sarnoff denied accusations that the change was crafted for two top assistant attorneys who are set for retirement in September — the same time City Attorney Julie Bru leaves the city — and who might want to apply for her job.

Sarnoff, Gort and Commissioner Michelle Spence-Jones voted for the item. Commissioners Francis Suarez and Frank Carollo voted against it.

The new ordinance means that city retirees can be rehired for one of the city's four constitutional positions — city manager, clerk, city attorney and auditor — and earn

• TURN TO PENSIONS, 6B

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MIAMI

City executives to be allowed to collect pension and salary

• PENSIONS, FROM 1B

salaries while also collecting their pensions.

If longtime Assistant City Attorney Warren Bittner became city attorney at his current salary of $210,000, he would receive $368,000 a year, including his pension. Another veteran assistant city attorney, Maria Chiaro, would earn $381,000 of salary and pension if she became city attorney.

Both are currently in an early retirement program called DROP, or Deferred Retirement Option Program, which allows employees to "retire" but continue working at full pay for a specific length of time while accruing their pension, which they collect in a lump sum when they finally retire for good.

Sarnoff sponsored the change, arguing the four positions require experienced hands. He said it could result in savings since commissioners set the salaries of the four constitutional officers and those salaries could be negotiated downward.

"The gatekeeper is here. We decided what that person earns," Sarnoff said in response to residents worried about bloated salaries.

But Suarez, who is running for mayor, said the change is unfair to rank-and-file workers who won't have the same opportunity.

Salaries of the city's four constitutional positions have dropped significantly in recent years as commissioners negotiated new terms. City Manager Johnny Martinez makes $195,000. City Clerk Todd Hannon makes $125,000. City Auditor Ted Guba makes $145,000,and City Attorney Bru makes $228,000.

OPPOSITION

Grace Solares — a representative of Miami Neighborhoods United, an umbrella group for homeowner groups mostly on the city's east side — charged that the new ordinance was created to woo Bittner for the city-attorney job, and said she "vigorously" opposes the ordinance.

Solares said she doubts Sarnoff's comments that the new ordinance could result in lower salaries for the four slots. She noted that Bittner makes more than $200,000 a year now, and said she would be surprised if he was chosen as city attorney and earned less than that.

"I understand it's your mistake [if it's a mistake], but it will be my money," she said.

Sarnoff denied he was sponsoring the ordinance for any one person.

"It isn't because I support Mr. Bittner for city attorney, I simply don't want to cut my nose off," he said.

The city says it is conducting a national search for a city attorney. Gort announced that a committee will whittle down the candidates and the commission will make the final choice.

Also against the legislation were leaders of the city's police and fire unions, whose personnel have taken tremendous pay and benefit cuts the past five years as the city struggled to plug budget shortfalls.

OTHER MATTERS

Also Thursday, after months of testy negotiations, commissioners finally agreed 4-1 on a redistricting plan that levels the population in the city's five districts. Carollo was the only "no" vote.

To get there, though, Sarnoff had to give up a large chunk of the city's Upper Eastside to Spence-Jones. She ended up inheriting the neighborhoods of Palm Grove, Shorecrest, Belle Meade and Bayview.

The issue was contentious to the end, with Upper Eastside residents upset that part of their neighborhood — from Northeast 54th to 61st streets — was broken off.

They had demanded the area stay within one district, whether it was Spence-Jones' or Sarnoff's.

In other business, commissioners gave unanimous, final support to a large mixed-use development along the Miami River, just west of the county criminal courthouse.

River Landing Development intends to spend more than $200 million at 1480 NW North River Dr., where the Mahi Shrine now stands, to build stacked big-box retailers, and a pair of towering buildings that would be divided by a 90-foot promenade down the middle.

The nine-acre setting along the north side of the Miami River, which would offer a wide boardwalk, also will have 444 residences, 1.6 million square feet of commercial space, and 2,418 parking spaces.

S

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Resolution 97-495 and Ex. 1 Thereto

July 24, 1997

J-97-538
7/24/97

RESOLUTION NO. 97- 495

A RESOLUTION, WITH ATTACHMENT(S), RELATED TO PROPOSED CHARTER AMENDMENT NO. 1, TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE ELECTORATE AT A SPECIAL MUNICIPAL ELECTION TO BE HELD ON SEPTEMBER 4, 1997; OFFICIALLY DELINEATING THE JURISDICTIONAL BOUNDARIES OF AND ASSIGNING A DISTRICT NUMBER TO EACH OF SAID DELINEATED DISTRICTS, AS SET FORTH IN "EXHIBIT 1", ATTACHED HERETO AND MADE A PART HEREOF.

WHEREAS, the City Commission, pursuant to Resolution No. 97-447 adopted July 3, 1997, called and provided for a special municipal election, to be held on Thursday, September 4, 1997, for the purpose of amending the Charter, hereinafter referred to as "Charter Amendment No. 1, to provide, commencing in November 1997, for a non-voting executive mayor elected City-wide and five districts with boundaries to be delineated by the Commission; and

WHEREAS, it is necessary for the City Commission to officially delineate and designate the individual Districts;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF MIAMI, FLORIDA:

Section 1. The recitals and findings contained in the Preamble to this Resolution are hereby adopted by reference hereto and incorporated herein as if fully set forth in this Section.

ATTACHMENT (S) CONTAINED

CITY COMMISSION MEETING OF
JUL 24 1997
Resolution No.
97- 495

Section 2. For purposes related to proposed Charter Amendment No. 1, to be submitted to the electorate at a special municipal election to be held on September 4, 1997, the City Commission hereby delineates the jurisdictional boundaries of and assigns a district number to each of said five delineated districts, as set forth in "Exhibit 1", attached hereto and made a part hereof.

Section 3. This Resolution shall become effective immediately upon its adoption.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 24th day of July, 1997.

JOE CAROLLO, MAYOR

ATTEST:

WALTER J. FOEMAN
CITY CLERK

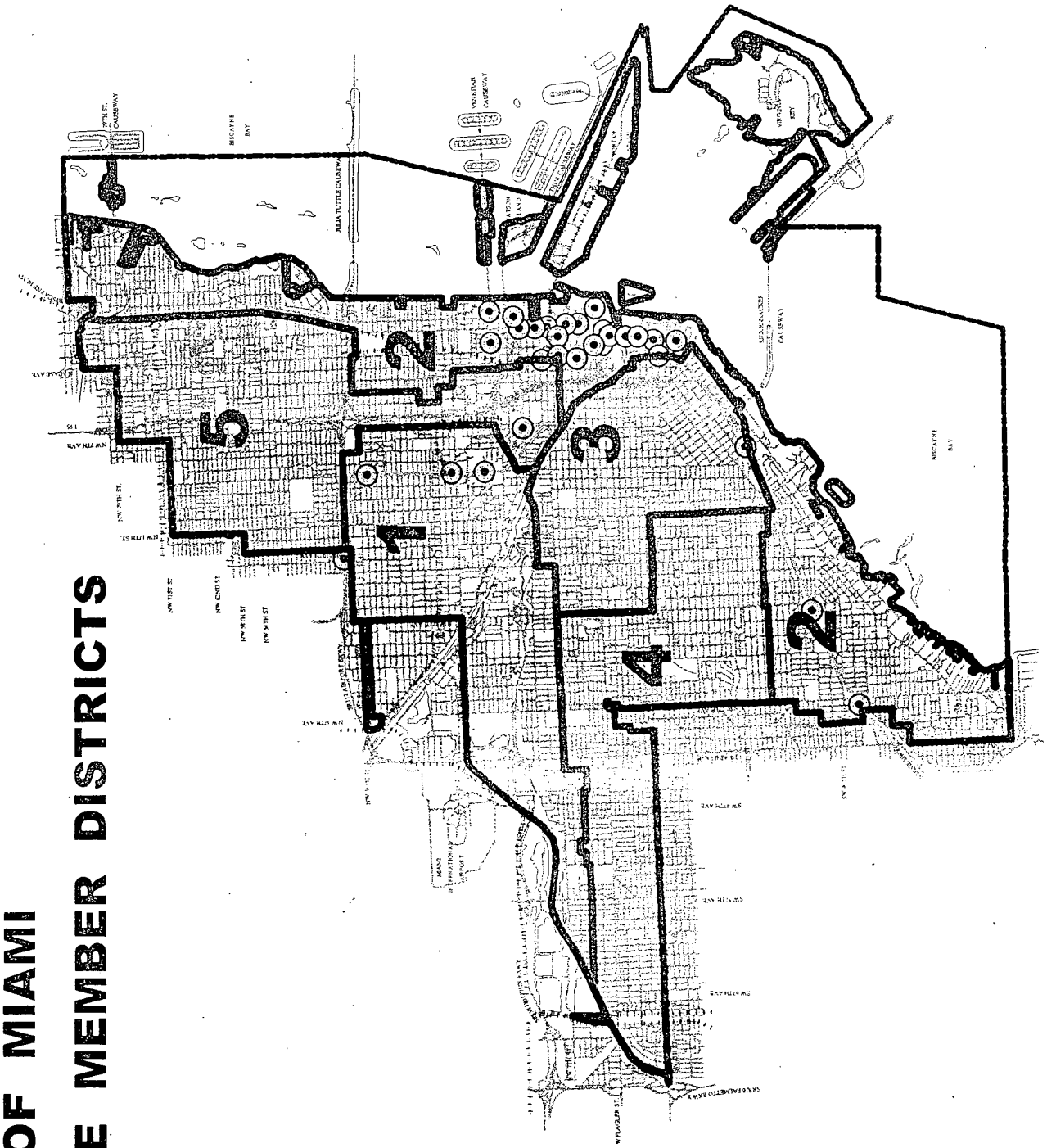
APPROVED AS TO FORM AND CORRECTNESS:

A. QUINN JONES, III
CITY ATTORNEY

BSS:W1777

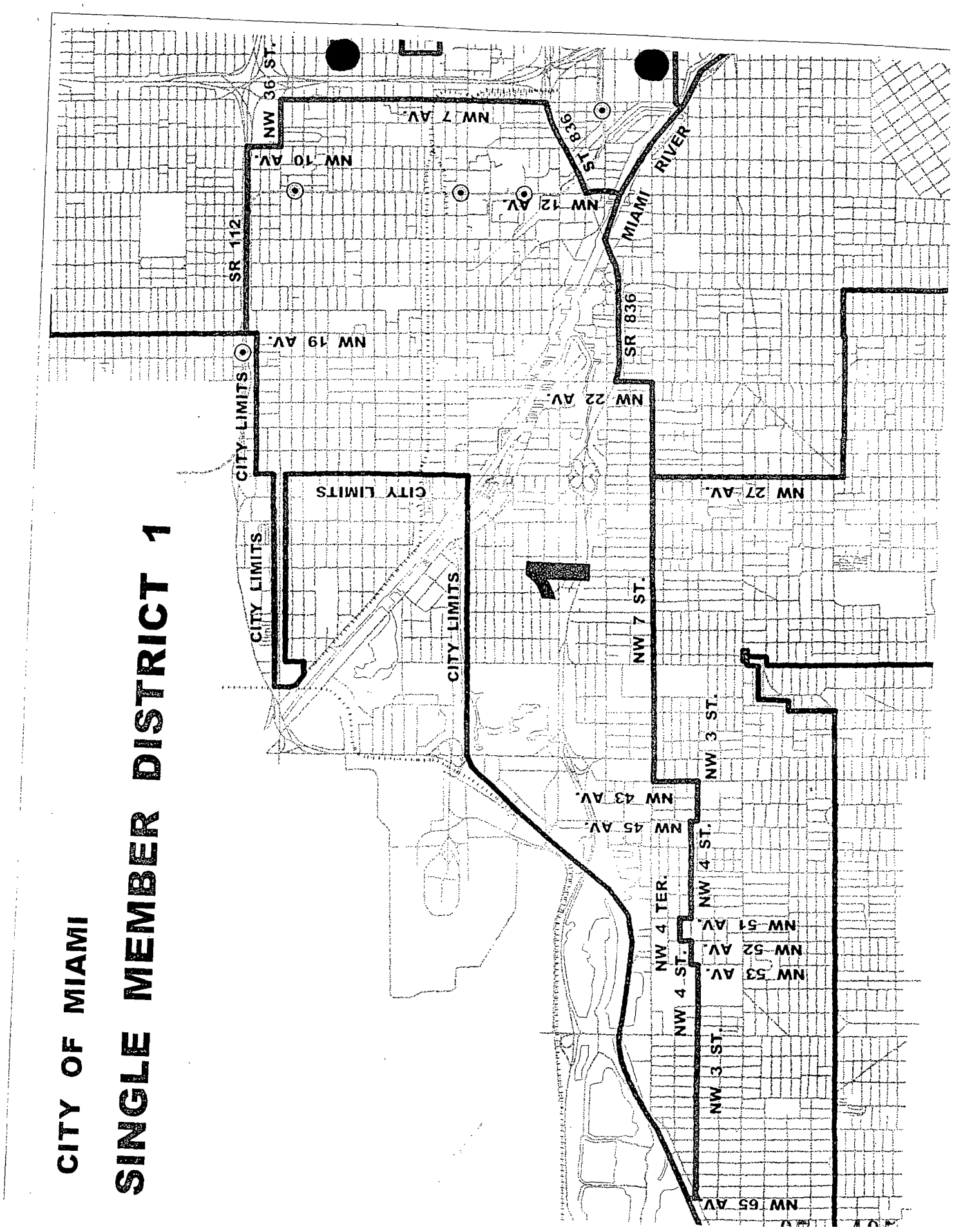
97- 495

CITY OF MIAMI
SINGLE MEMBER DISTRICTS



July 24, 1997

97- 495

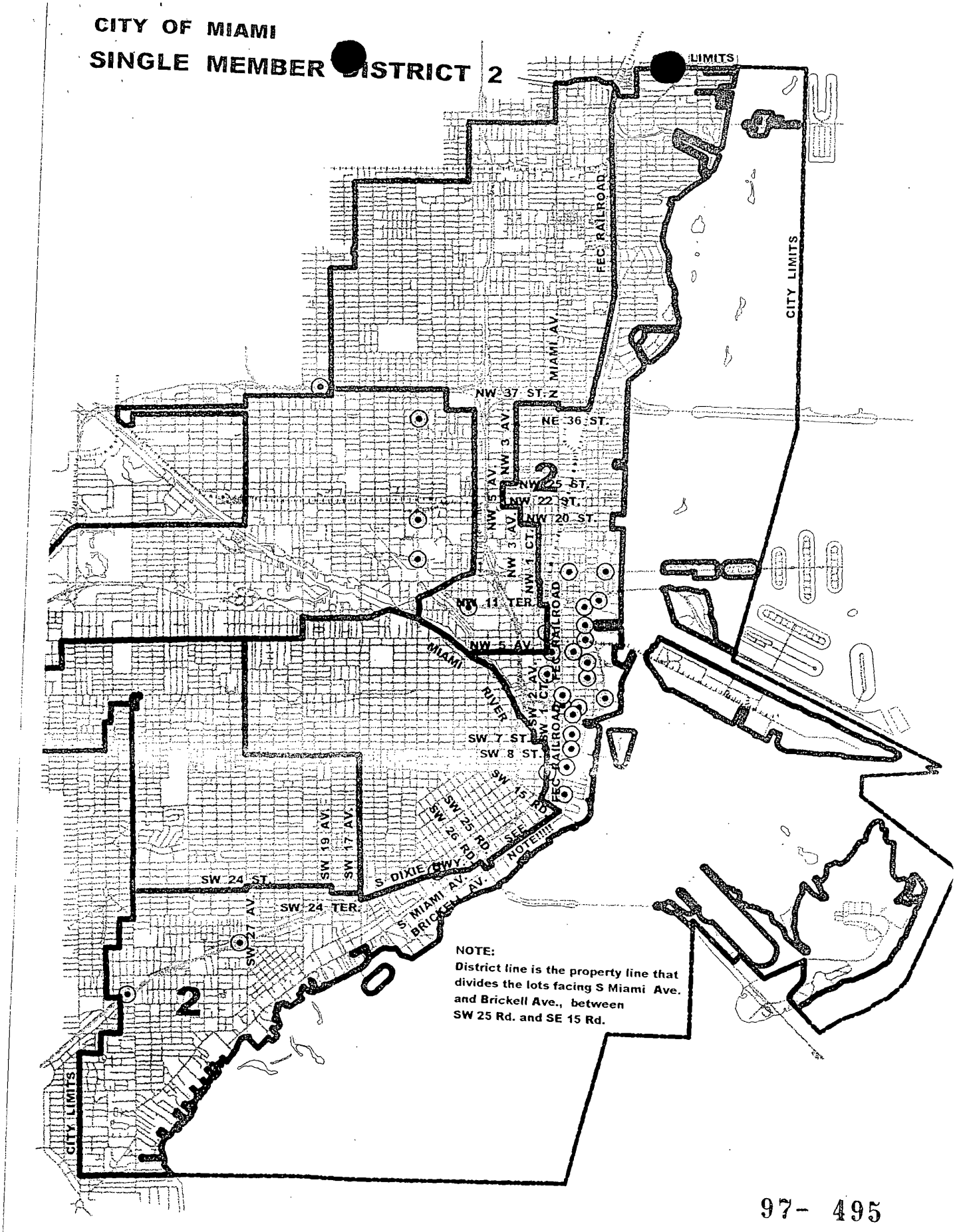

CITY OF MIAMI
SINGLE MEMBER DISTRICT 1
NW 36 ST.
NW 7 AV.
NW 10 AV.
NW 12 AV.
SR 836
MIAMI RIVER
SR 112
NW 19 AV.
SR 836
NW 22 AV.
CITY LIMITS
CITY LIMITS
CITY LIMITS
CITY LIMITS
NW 27 AV.
NW 7 ST.
NW 3 ST.
NW 43 AV.
NW 45 AV.
NW 4 ST.
NW 4 TER.
NW 51 AV.
NW 52 AV.
NW 53 AV.
NW 4 ST.
NW 3 ST.
NW 65 AV.

CITY OF MIAMI
SINGLE MEMBER DISTRICT DESCRIPTIONS

DISTRICT 1

509	522(P)	523(P)	526	527
528	529	530(P)	531(P)	545(P)
549	550	551	554(P)	556(P)
558(P),	560(P),	588	589	590
591				

Beginning at the intersection of the Tamiami Canal and NW 65 Avenue and its northerly extension, run south on the center line of NW 65 Avenue and its northerly extension to NW 3 Street, then run east to NW 53 Avenue, then run north to NW 4 Street, then run east to NW 52 Avenue, then run north to NW 4 Terrace, then run east to NW 51 Avenue, then run south to NW 4 Street, then run east to NW 45 Avenue, then run south to NW 3 Street, then run east to NW 43 Avenue, then run north to NW 7 Street, then run east to NW 22 Avenue, then run north to the SR 836, then run east to the Miami River, then run southeast to NW 12 Avenue, then run north to the SR 836, then run northeast to NW 7 Avenue, then run north to NW 36 Street, then run west to NW 10 Avenue, then run north to SR 112, then run west to NW 19 Avenue, then run south and west to along the City of Miami boundary to NW 65 Avenue and its northerly extension.


CITY OF MIAMI
SINGLE MEMBER DISTRICT 2
LIMITS
CITY LIMITS
FEC RAILROAD
MIAMI AV.
NW 37 ST. N
NE 36 ST.
NW 3 AV.
NW 5 AV.
NW 25 ST.
NW 22 ST.
NW 20 ST.
NW 3 AV.
NW 1 CT.
NW 11 TER.
NW 5 AV.
MIAMI RIVER
SW 2 AV.
SW 1 CT.
SW 7 ST.
SW 8 ST.
SW 15 AV.
SW 25 RD.
SW 26 RD.
SE 15 RD.
NOTE!!!!!
SW 24 ST.
SW 24 TER.
SW 27 AV.
SW 19 AV.
SW 17 AV.
S DIXIE HWY.
S. MIAMI AV.
BRICKELL AV.
2
NOTE:
District line is the property line that divides the lots facing S Miami Ave. and Brickell Ave., between SW 25 Rd. and SE 15 Rd.

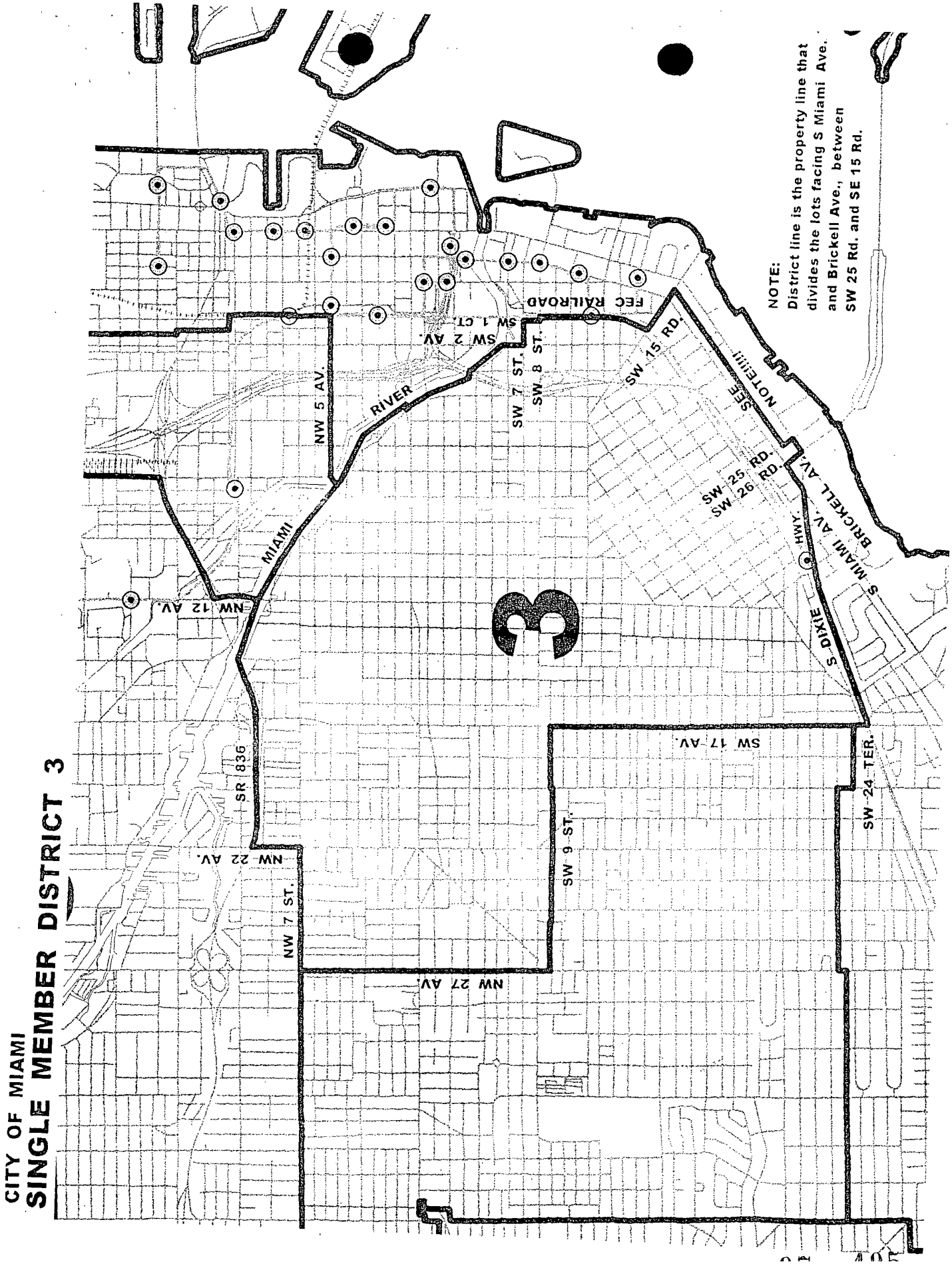
97- 495

CITY OF MIAMI
SINGLE MEMBER DISTRICT DESCRIPTIONS

DISTRICT 2

502	504	506	516	532
533(P)	534	535(P)	536(P)	537(P)
538	539	540	541	542
544	546	568(P)	569(P)	577
578(P)	579(P)	580	581	582
583	584	585	586	587
595	596(P)	597	598	

Beginning at the intersection of SW 37 Avenue and SW 24 Street, run east along the center line of SW 24 Street to SW 19 Avenue, then run south to SW 24 Terrace, then run east to SW 17 Avenue, then run south to South Dixie Highway, then run east to South Miami Avenue, then run northeast to SW 26 Road, then run southeast to Brickell Avenue, then run northeast to SW 25 Road, then run northwest to the property line between South Miami Avenue and Brickell Avenue, then run northeast to SW 15 Road, then run northwest to the FEC Railroad, then run north to SW 8 Street, then run west to SW 1 Court, then run north to SW 7 Street, then run west to SW 2 Avenue, then run north to the Miami River, then run northwest to NW 5 Street, then run east to the FEC Railroad, then run north to NW 11 Terrace, then run west to NW 1 Court, then run north to NW 20 Street, then run west to NW 3 Avenue, then run north to NW 22 Street, then run west to NW 5 Avenue, then run north to NW 25 Street, then run east to NW 3 Avenue, then run north to NW 37 Street, then run east to North Miami Avenue, then run south to NE 36 Street, then run east to the FEC Railroad, then run north to the northern boundary of the City of Miami, then run east, south and west along the eastern boundary of the City of Miami.

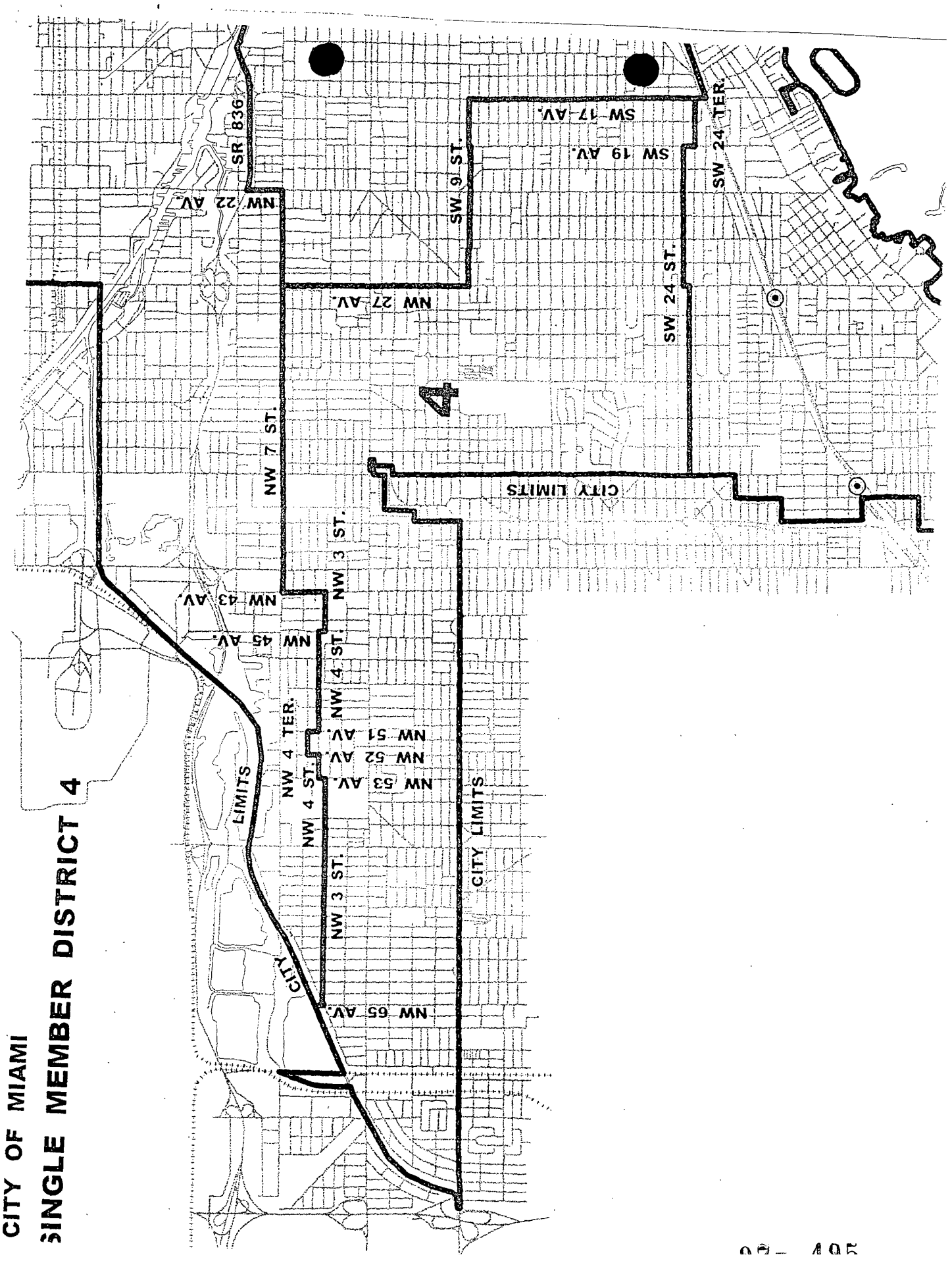

CITY OF MIAMI
SINGLE MEMBER DISTRICT 3
3
NOTE:
District line is the property line that divides the lots facing S Miami Ave. and Brickell Ave., between SW 25 Rd. and SE 15 Rd.
SEE NOTE
FEC RAILROAD
SW 1 CT.
SW 2 AV.
SW 7 ST.
SW 8 ST.
SW 15 RD.
SW 25 RD.
SW 26 RD.
HWY.
S MIAMI AV.
BRICKELL AV.
S DIXIE
NW 5 AV.
RIVER
MIAMI
NW 12 AV.
SR 836
NW 22 AV.
NW 7 ST.
NW 27 AV.
SW 9 ST.
SW 17 AV.
SW 24 TER.

CITY OF MIAMI
SINGLE MEMBER DISTRICT DESCRIPTIONS

DISTRICT 3

503	524	543	545(P)	547
561	563	564	565	566
567	568(P)	569(P)	570	571(P)
572(P)	574(P)	593	594	596(P)

Beginning at the intersection of NW 27 Avenue and NW 7 Street, run east along the center line of NW 7 Street to NW 22 Avenue, then run north to the SR 836, then run east to the Miami River, then run southeast to SW 2 Avenue, then run south to SW 7 Street, then run east to SW 1 Court, then run south to SW 8 Street, then run east to the FEC Railroad, then run south to SW 15 Road, then run southeast to the property line between South Miami Avenue and Brickell Avenue, then run southwest to SW 25 Road, then run southeast to Brickell Avenue, then run southwest to SW 26 Road, then run northwest to South Miami Avenue, then run southwest to South Dixie Highway, then run west to SW 17 Avenue, then run north to SW 9 Street, then run west to SW 27 Avenue, then run north to NW 7 Street.


CITY OF MIAMI
SINGLE MEMBER DISTRICT 4
4
SR 836
NW 22 AV.
SW 9 ST.
SW 17 AV.
SW 19 AV.
SW 24 TER.
SW 24 ST.
NW 27 AV.
NW 7 ST.
CITY LIMITS
NW 3 ST.
NW 43 AV.
NW 45 AV.
NW 4 ST.
NW 4 TER.
NW 51 AV.
NW 52 AV.
NW 53 AV.
LIMITS
CITY
NW 65 AV.

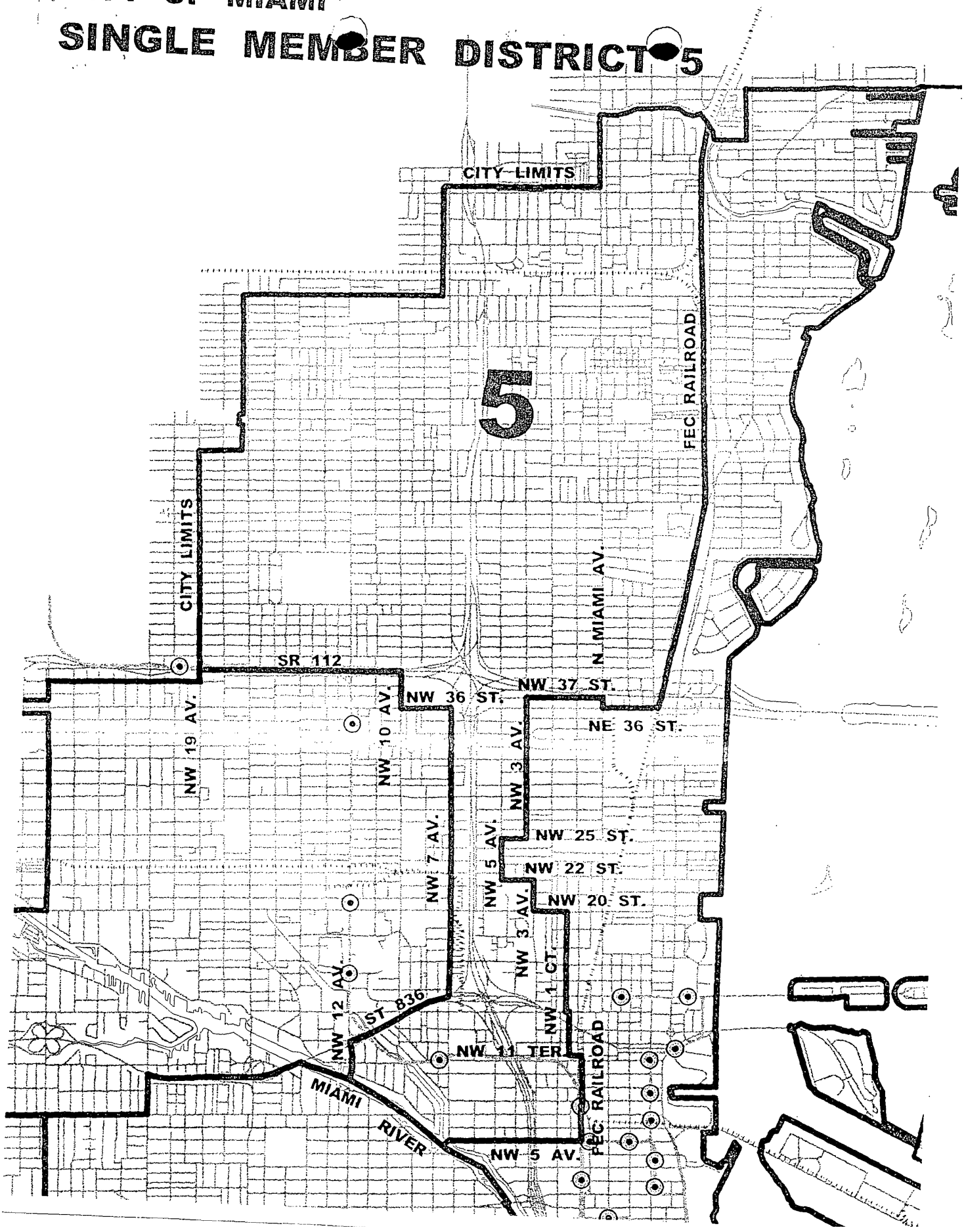
CITY OF MIAMI
SINGLE MEMBER DISTRICT DESCRIPTIONS

DISTRICT 4

510	548	552	553	554(P)
555	556(P)	557	558(P)	559
560(P)	562	571(P)	572(P)	573
574(P)	575	576	578(P)	579(P)

Beginning at the intersection of the Tamiami Canal and NW 65 Avenue and its northerly extension, run south on the center line of NW 65 Avenue and its northerly extension to NW 3 Street, then run east to NW 53 Avenue, then run north to NW 4 Street, then run east to NW 52 Avenue, then run north to NW 4 Terrace, then run east to NW 51 Avenue, then run south to NW 4 Street, then run east to NW 45 Avenue, then run south to NW 3 Street, then run east to NW 43 Avenue, then run north to NW 7 Street, then run east to NW 27 Avenue, then run south to SW 9 Street, then run east to SW 17 Avenue, then run south to SW 24 Terrace, then run west to SW 19 Avenue, then run north to SW 24 Street, then run west to the boundary of the City of Miami, then run north and west along the boundary of the City of Miami to the Tamiami Canal, then run northeast along the Tamiami Canal to the northerly extension of NW 65 Avenue.

CITY OF MIAMI
SINGLE MEMBER DISTRICT 5



CITY OF MIAMI
SINGLE MEMBER DISTRICT DESCRIPTIONS

DISTRICT 5

501	505	507	508	511
512	513	514	515	517
518	519	520	522(P)	523(P)
530(P)	531(P)	533(P)	535(P)	536(P)
537(P)	592			

Beginning at the intersection of the northern boundary of the City of Miami and the FEC Railroad, run south along the FEC Railroad to NE 36 Street, then run west to North Miami Avenue, then run north to NW 37 Street, then run west to NW 3 Avenue, then run south to NW 25 Street, then run west to NW 5 Avenue, then run south to NW 22 Street, then run east to NW 3 Avenue, then run south to NW 20 Street, then run east to NW 1 Court, then run south to NW 11 Terrace, then run east to the FEC Railroad, then run south to NW 5 Street, then run west to the Miami River, then run northwest to NW 12 Avenue, then run north to the SR 836, then run northeast to NW 7 Avenue, then run north to NW 36 Street, then run west to NW 10 Avenue, then run north to SR 112, then run west to NW 19 Avenue, then run north and east along the City of Miami boundary to the FEC Railroad.

pocket

CITY OF MIAMI, FLORIDA

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO :	**The Honorable Mayor & Members of the Commission**	DATE : **July 23, 1997**	FILE :
		SUBJECT : **Pocket Item Districts**	
FROM :	**Wifredo (Willy) Gort Commissioner**	REFERENCES :	
		ENCLOSURES:	

Subsequent to the passing of the five member districts, and after meeting with our Consultants, Planning Department and the Metropolitan Dade County Department of Elections, attached is a map delineating the districts.

I would like to bring this matter up as a pocket item for approval and vote at the Commission Meeting Thursday, July 24, 1997.

Thank you for your cooperation.

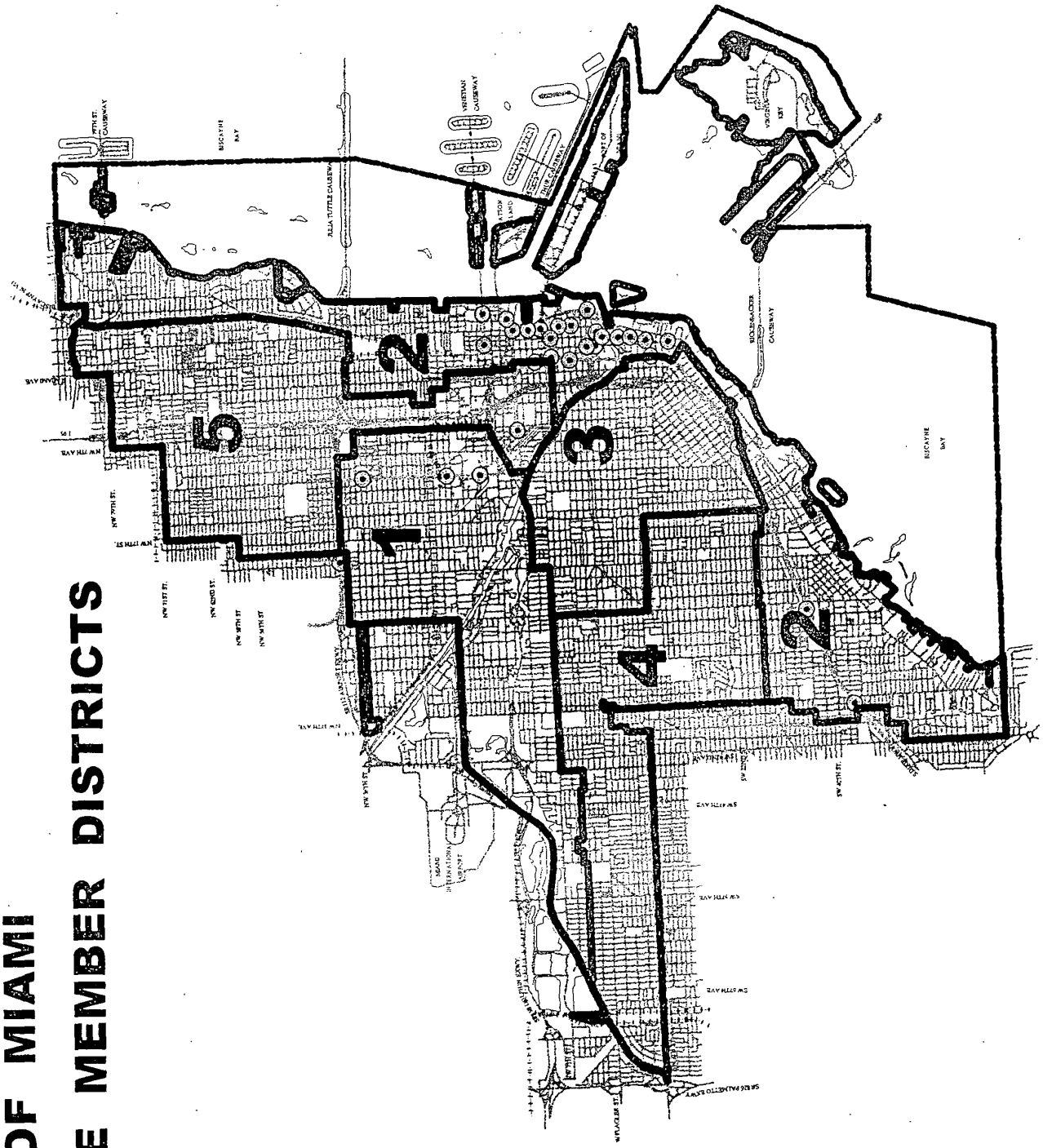
WG/kk
DATA/DIST-PI

c.c.: Edward Marquez, City Manager
A. Quinn Jones, Cty Attorney
Walter Foeman, City Clerk

RECEIVED
'97 JUL 22 P4:18
WALTER J. FOEMAN
CITY CLERK
CITY OF MIAMI, FLA

97- 495

CITY OF MIAMI
SINGLE MEMBER DISTRICTS



97- 495

July 24, 1997

CITY OF MIAMI
SINGLE MEMBER DISTRICT DESCRIPTIONS

DISTRICT 1

509	522(P)	523(P)	526	527
528	529	530(P)	531(P)	545(P)
549	550	551	554(P)	556(P)
558(P), 591	560(P),	588	589	590

Beginning at the intersection of the Tamiami Canal and NW 65 Avenue and its northerly extension, run south on the center line of NW 65 Avenue and its northerly extension to NW 3 Street, then run east to NW 53 Avenue, then run north to NW 4 Street, then run east to NW 52 Avenue, then run north to NW 4 Terrace, then run east to NW 51 Avenue, then run south to NW 4 Street, then run east to NW 45 Avenue, then run south to NW 3 Street, then run east to NW 43 Avenue, then run north to NW 7 Street, then run east to NW 22 Avenue, then run north to the SR 836, then run east to the Miami River, then run southeast to NW 12 Avenue, then run north to the SR 836, then run northeast to NW 7 Avenue, then run north to NW 36 Street, then run west to NW 10 Avenue, then run north to SR 112, then run west to NW 19 Avenue, then run south and west to along the City of Miami boundary to NW 65 Avenue and its northerly extension.

CITY OF MIAMI
SINGLE MEMBER DISTRICT DESCRIPTIONS

DISTRICT 2

502	504	506	516	532
533(P)	534	535(P)	536(P)	537(P)
538	539	540	541	542
544	546	568(P)	569(P)	577
578(P)	579(P)	580	581	582
583	584	585	586	587
595	596(P)	597	598	

Beginning at the intersection of SW 37 Avenue and SW 24 Street, run east along the center line of SW 24 Street to SW 19 Avenue, then run south to SW 24 Terrace, then run east to SW 17 Avenue, then run south to South Dixie Highway, then run east to South Miami Avenue, then run northeast to SW 26 Road, then run southeast to Brickell Avenue, then run northeast to SW 25 Road, then run northwest to the property line between South Miami Avenue and Brickell Avenue, then run northeast to SW 15 Road, then run northwest to the FEC Railroad, then run north to SW 8 Street, then run west to SW 1 Court, then run north to SW 7 Street, then run west to SW 2 Avenue, then run north to the Miami River, then run northwest to NW 5 Street, then run east to the FEC Railroad, then run north to NW 11 Terrace, then run west to NW 1 Court, then run north to NW 20 Street, then run west to NW 3 Avenue, then run north to NW 22 Street, then run west to NW 5 Avenue, then run north to NW 25 Street, then run east to NW 3 Avenue, then run north to NW 37 Street, then run east to North Miami Avenue, then run south to NE 36 Street, then run east to the FEC Railroad, then run north to the northern boundary of the City of Miami, then run east, south and west along the eastern boundary of the City of Miami.

CITY OF MIAMI
SINGLE MEMBER DISTRICT DESCRIPTIONS

DISTRICT 3

503	524	543	545(P)	547
561	563	564	565	566
567	568(P)	569(P)	570	571(P)
572(P)	574(P)	593	594	596(P)

Beginning at the intersection of NW 27 Avenue and NW 7 Street, run east along the center line of NW 7 Street to NW 22 Avenue, then run north to the SR 836, then run east to the Miami River, then run southeast to SW 2 Avenue, then run south to SW 7 Street, then run east to SW 1 Court, then run south to SW 8 Street, then run east to the FEC Railroad, then run south to SW 15 Road, then run southeast to the property line between South Miami Avenue and Brickell Avenue, then run southwest to SW 25 Road, then run southeast to Brickell Avenue, then run southwest to SW 26 Road, then run northwest to South Miami Avenue, then run southwest to South Dixie Highway, then run west to SW 17 Avenue, then run north to SW 9 Street, then run west to SW 27 Avenue, then run north to NW 7 Street.

CITY OF MIAMI
SINGLE MEMBER DISTRICT DESCRIPTIONS

DISTRICT 4

510	548	552	553	554(P)
555	556(P)	557	558(P)	559
560(P)	562	571(P)	572(P)	573
574(P)	575	576	578(P)	579(P)

Beginning at the intersection of the Tamiami Canal and NW 65 Avenue and its northerly extension, run south on the center line of NW 65 Avenue and its northerly extension to NW 3 Street, then run east to NW 53 Avenue, then run north to NW 4 Street, then run east to NW 52 Avenue, then run north to NW 4 Terrace, then run east to NW 51 Avenue, then run south to NW 4 Street, then run east to NW 45 Avenue, then run south to NW 3 Street, then run east to NW 43 Avenue, then run north to NW 7 Street, then run east to NW 27 Avenue, then run south to SW 9 Street, then run east to SW 17 Avenue, then run south to SW 24 Terrace, then run west to SW 19 Avenue, then run north to SW 24 Street, then run west to the boundary of the City of Miami, then run north and west along the boundary of the City of Miami to the Tamiami Canal, then run northeast along the Tamiami Canal to the northerly extension of NW 65 Avenue.

CITY OF MIAMI
SINGLE MEMBER DISTRICT DESCRIPTIONS

DISTRICT 5

501	505	507	508	511
512	513	514	515	517
518	519	520	522(P)	523(P)
530(P)	531(P)	533(P)	535(P)	536(P)
537(P)	592			

Beginning at the intersection of the northern boundary of the City of Miami and the FEC Railroad, run south along the FEC Railroad to NE 36 Street, then run west to North Miami Avenue, then run north to NW 37 Street, then run west to NW 3 Avenue, then run south to NW 25 Street, then run west to NW 5 Avenue, then run south to NW 22 Street, then run east to NW 3 Avenue, then run south to NW 20 Street, then run east to NW 1 Court, then run south to NW 11 Terrace, then run east to the FEC Railroad, then run south to NW 5 Street, then run west to the Miami River, then run northwest to NW 12 Avenue, then run north to the SR 836, then run northeast to NW 7 Avenue, then run north to NW 36 Street, then run west to NW 10 Avenue, then run north to SR 112, then run west to NW 19 Avenue, then run north and east along the City of Miami boundary to the FEC Railroad.

Resolution 03-448 and Substitute Ex. A Thereto

May 8, 2003

J-03-400
04/29/03

RESOLUTION NO. 03- 448

A RESOLUTION OF THE MIAMI CITY COMMISSION, WITH ATTACHMENT(S), RELATED TO THE REAPPORTIONMENT OF THE JURISDICTIONAL BOUNDARIES OF THE CITY COMMISSION DISTRICTS FOR USE IN THE NOVEMBER 4, 2003 ELECTION AND EACH ELECTION THEREAFTER; OFFICIALLY DELINEATING THE BOUNDARIES OF EACH DISTRICT AS SET FORTH IN "EXHIBIT A," ATTACHED AND INCORPORATED.

WHEREAS, the voters of the City of Miami adopted a Charter Amendment on September 4, 1997, providing for a non-voting Executive Mayor elected City-wide, and five City Commissioners elected from districts; and

WHEREAS, the City Commission adopted Resolution 97-495 providing for the jurisdictional boundaries of the City Commission Districts; and

WHEREAS, Resolution No. 02-612, adopted June 13, 2002, to facilitate the retention of Special Counsel and Advisors, and to fund any requisite reapportionment process; and

WHEREAS, said Special Counsel conducted publicly noticed public meetings and workshops on the subject of City Commission

ATTACHMENT (S) CONTAINED

CITY COMMISSION MEETING OF
MAY 0 8 2003
Resolution No.
03- 448

Redistricting for purposes of apprising the public of the potential district boundary changes and obtaining the public's input and participation; and

WHEREAS, the aforementioned public hearings, the complete records of which are attached and incorporated, were held: February 18, 2003, at 7:00 p.m. at Legion Post, 6445 Northeast 7th Avenue, Miami, Florida; February 19, 2003, at 7:00 p.m. at Verrick Park, 3580 Day Avenue, Miami, Florida; and February 24, 2003, at 6:00 p.m. at Temple Israel, 137 Northeast 19th Street, Miami, Florida; and

WHEREAS, on May 8, 2003, during its Regular Meeting, the City Commission and Special Counsel conducted a Public Workshop, the complete record of which is incorporated herein by reference thereto, to apprise the City Commission of the Special Legal Counsel's findings and recommendations regarding implementation of the 2000 Census prompted modification of City Commission district boundaries, and receive the City Commission's input, recommendations and direction relative to such modification and implementation; and

WHEREAS, the results of the 2000 Census show changes in the City's population and population deviations between the existing districts which exceed ten percent (10%); and

03- 448

WHEREAS, as a result of the aforementioned population changes, it is necessary to officially reapportion the City of Miami City Commission districts pursuant to the requirements of law;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF MIAMI, FLORIDA:

Section 1. The recitals and findings contained in the Preamble to this Resolution are adopted by reference and incorporated as if fully set forth in this Section.

Section 2. The City delineates the jurisdictional boundaries of each of the five delineated districts, as set forth in Exhibit 1, attached and incorporated, which shall be used in the November 4, 2003 election and all elections subsequent thereafter.

Section 3. This Resolution shall become effective immediately upon its adoption and signature of the Mayor.[1/]

[1/] If the Mayor does not sign this Resolution, it shall become effective at the end of ten calendar days from the date it was passed and adopted. If the Mayor vetoes this Resolution, it shall become effective immediately upon override of the veto by the City Commission.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 8th day of May, 2003.

MANUEL A. DIAZ, MAYOR

ATTEST:

PRISCILLA A. THOMPSON
CITY CLERK

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND CORRECTNESS:

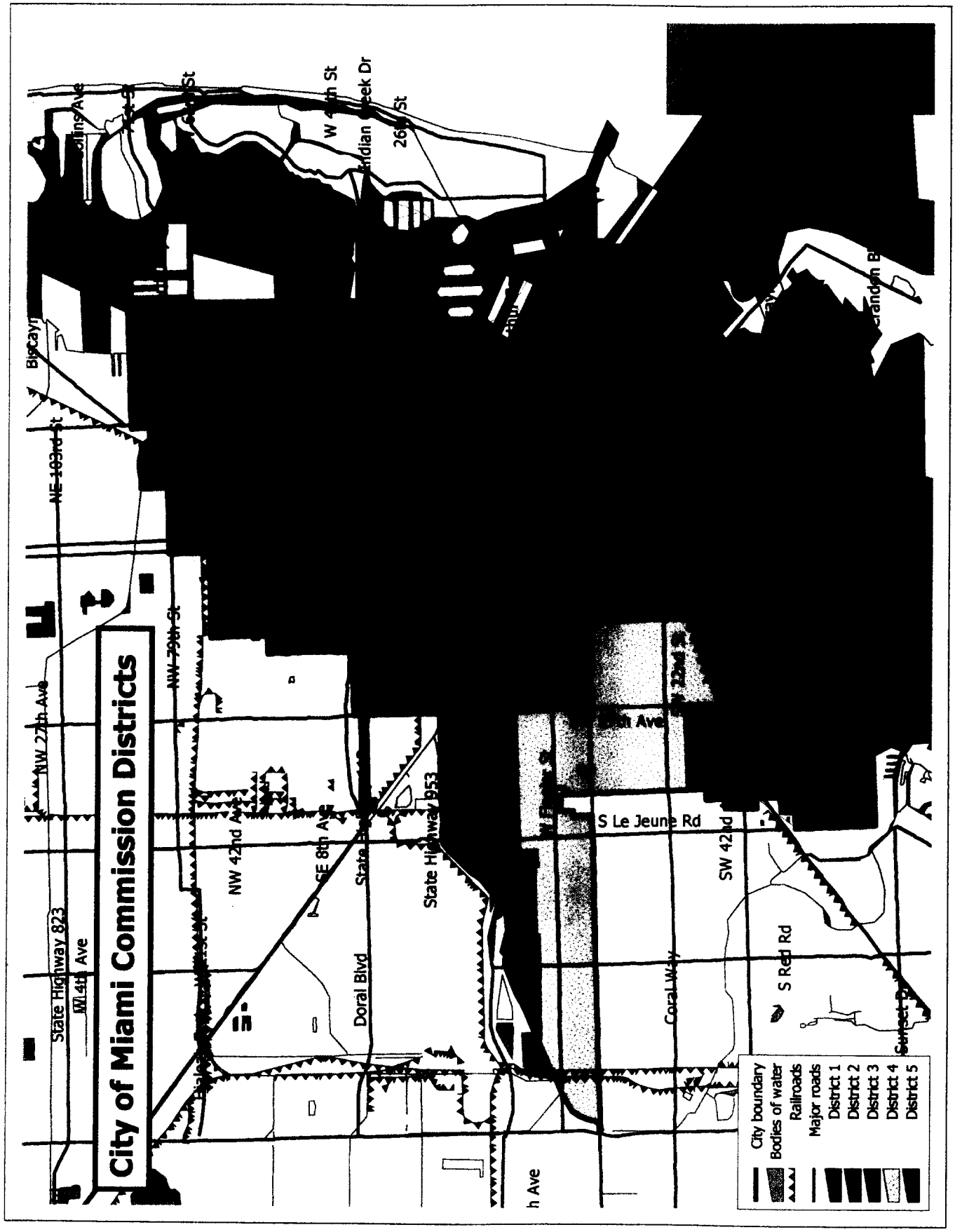
for ALEJANDRO VILARELLO
CITY ATTORNEY

W7196:AS:JEM

03- 448

EXHIBIT A
OVERALL CITY MAP, DISTRICT DESCRIPTIONS, AND DISTRICT MAPS

03- 448
CCM


City of Miami Commission Districts
NW 27th Ave
NW 79th St
NW 42nd Ave
SE 8th Ave
State Highway 953
S Le Jeune Rd
SW 42nd
Doral Blvd
Coral Way
S Red Rd
State Highway 823
W 4th Ave
City boundary
Bodies of water
Railroads
Major roads
District 1
District 2
District 3
District 4
District 5

03- 118

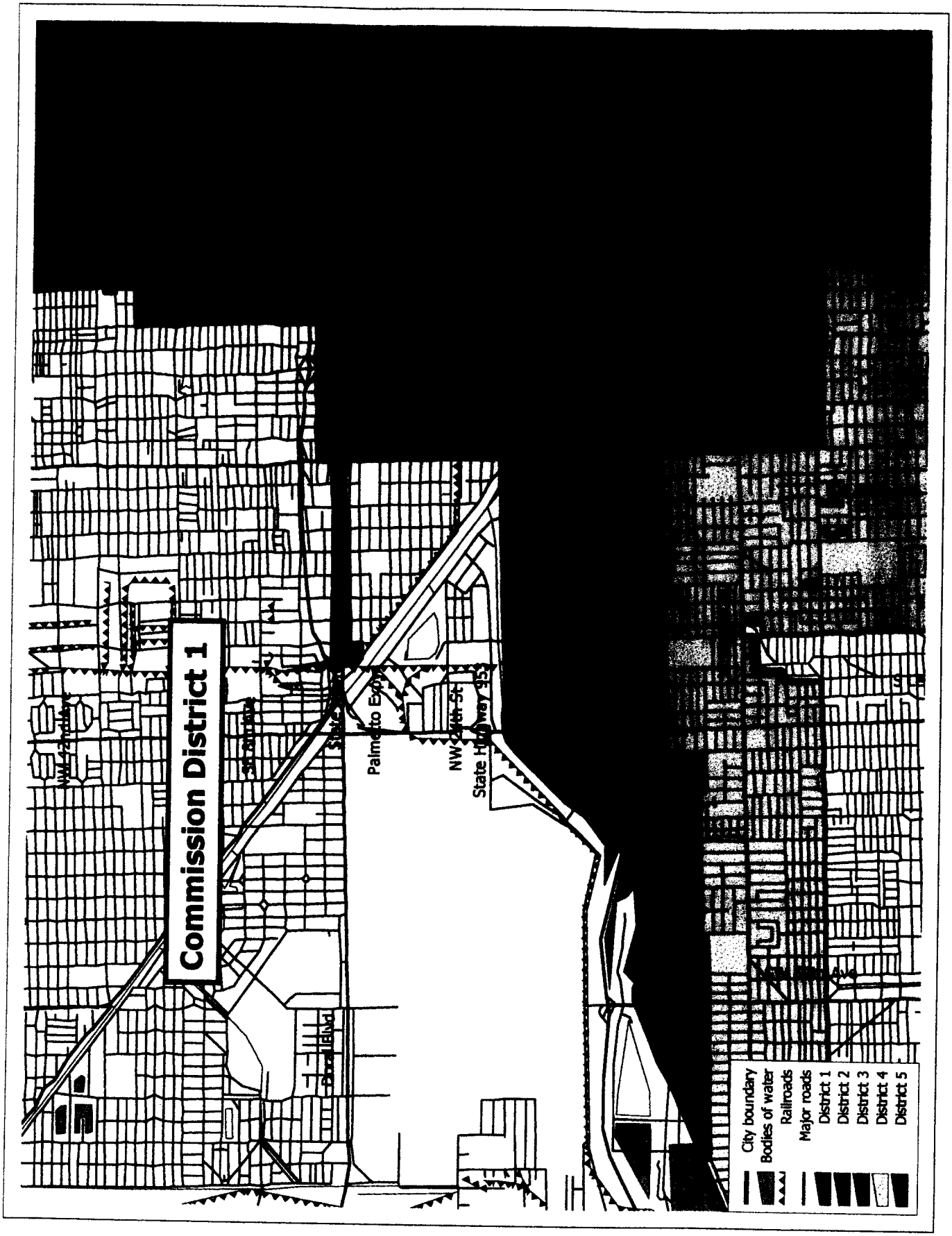
CCM

CITY OF MIAMI SINGLE MEMBER DISTRICT DESCRIPTIONS
DISTRICT 1

Beginning at the intersection of the Tamiami Canal and NW 65 Avenue and its northerly extension, run south on the center line of NW 65 Avenue and its northerly extension to NW 3 Street, then run east to NW 53 Avenue, then run north to NW 4 Street, then run east to NW 45 Avenue, then run south to NW 3 Street, then run east to NW 43 Avenue, then run north to NW 7 Street, then run east to NW 22 Avenue, then run north to the SR 836, then run northeast to NW 7 Avenue, then run north to NW 36 Street, then run west to NW 19 Avenue, then run north to NW 38 Street, then run west and south along the City of Miami boundary to NW 65 Avenue and its northerly extension.

03- 448

CCM


Commission District 1
Palmetto Expy
NW 24th St
State Highway 953
City boundary
Bodies of water
Railroads
Major roads
District 1
District 2
District 3
District 4
District 5

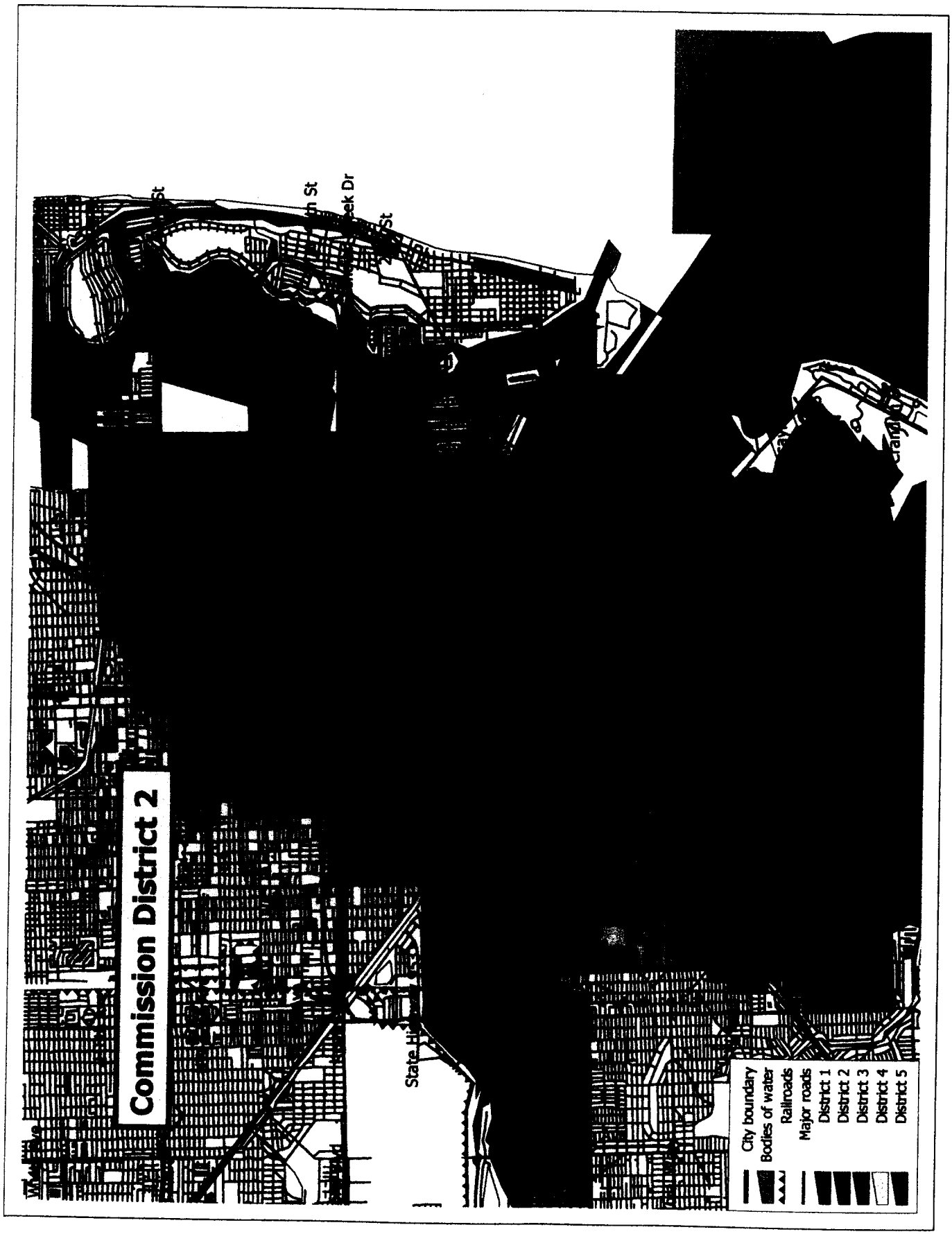
03- 448

CCM

CITY OF MIAMI SINGLE MEMBER DISTRICT DESCRIPTIONS
DISTRICT 2

Beginning at the intersection of SW 37 Avenue and SW 24 Street, run east along the center line of SW 24 Street to SW 27 Avenue, then run south to South Dixie Highway, then run northeast to I-95, the run northeast to SW 1 Avenue, then run northeast to SW 15 Road, then run southeast to the center of the Metrorail line, then continue north to the intersection with the railroad, then north on the railroad right of way to NW 14 Street, then run west to NW 2 Avenue, then run north to NW 36 Street, then east to Federal Highway, then run north to NE 55 Terrace, then north along NE 4 Court to NE 79 Street, then east to NE 5 Avenue, then north to NE 81 Street, then west to NE 4 Place, then north to the City of Miami boundary, then east and along the City of Miami boundary to the point of origin.

03- 448
CC M


Commission District 2
City boundary
Bodies of water
Railroads
Major roads
District 1
District 2
District 3
District 4
District 5

03- 448

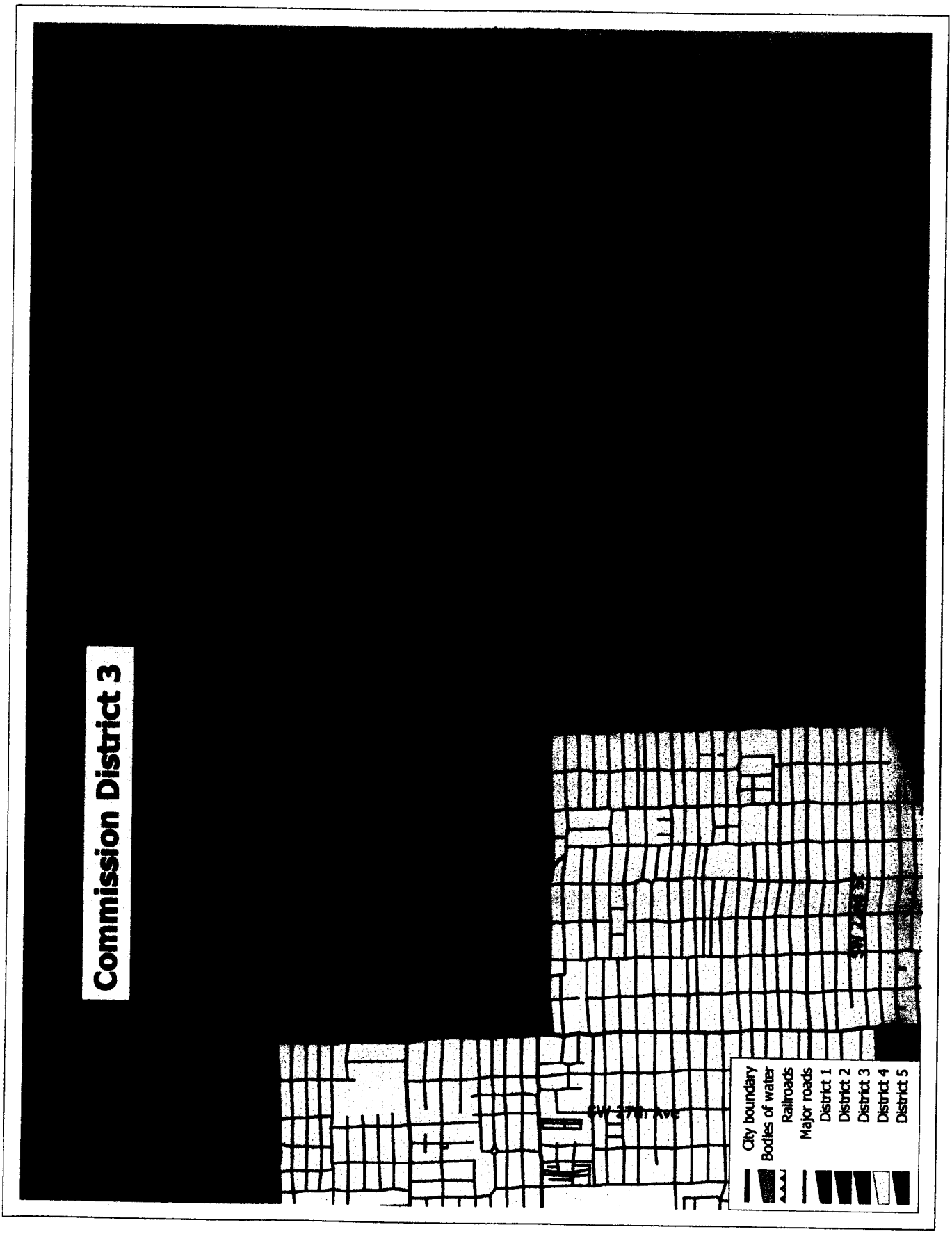
CCM

CITY OF MIAMI SINGLE MEMBER DISTRICT DESCRIPTIONS
DISTRICT 3

Beginning at the intersection of NW 27 Avenue and NW 7 Street, run east along to the centerline of NW 7 Street to NW 22 Avenue, then run north to the SR 836, then run east to the Miami River, then run southeast along the centerline of the Miami River to the center of the Metrorail line, then run south to SW 15 Road, then run NW to SW 1 Avenue, then run southwest to I-95, then run southwest to South Dixie Highway, then run southwest to SW 17 Avenue, then run north to SW 9 Street, then run west to SW 27 Avenue, then run north to NW 7 Street.

03- 448

CCM


Commission District 3
SW 27th Ave
City boundary
Bodies of water
Railroads
Major roads
District 1
District 2
District 3
District 4
District 5

03- 448

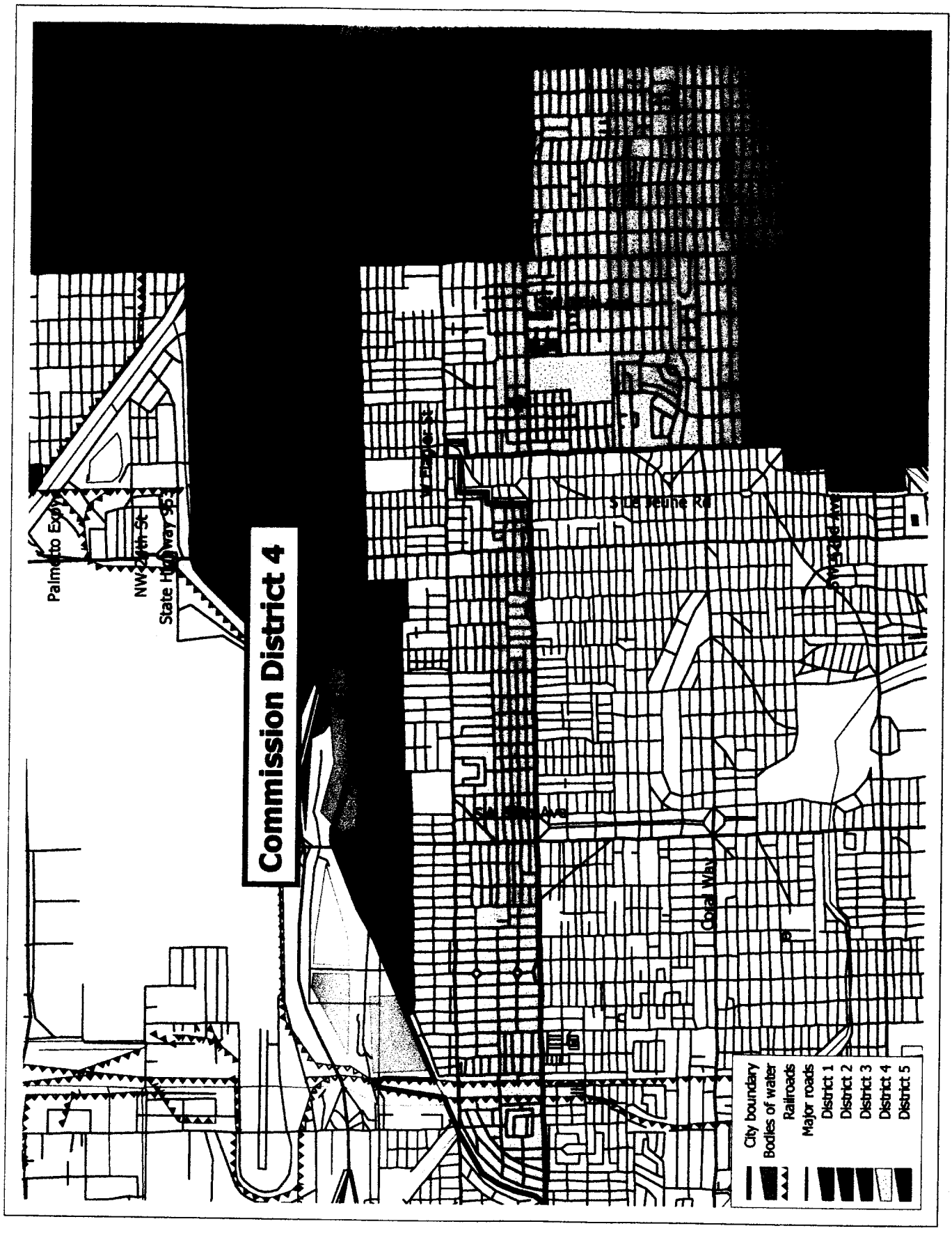
CCM

CITY OF MIAMI SINGLE MEMBER DISTRICT DESCRIPTIONS
DISTRICT 4

Beginning at the intersection of the Tamiami Canal and NW 65 Avenue and its northerly extension, run south on the center line of NW 65 Avenue and its northerly extension to NW 3 Street, then run east to NW 53 Avenue, then run north to NW 4 Street, then run east to NW 45 Avenue, then run south to NW 3 Street, then run east to NW 43 Avenue, then run north to NW 7 Street, then run east to NW 27 Avenue, then run south to SW 9 Street, then run east to SW 17 Avenue, then run south to South Dixie Highway, then run south west to SW 27 Avenue, then run north to SW 24 Street, then run west to SW 37 Avenue, then run north along the boundary of the City of Miami to the northerly extension of NW 65 Avenue.

03- 448

CCM


Commission District 4
Palmetto Expy
NW 24th St
State Highway 953
Ste Jeune Rd
Coral Way
City boundary
Bodies of water
Railroads
Major roads
District 1
District 2
District 3
District 4
District 5

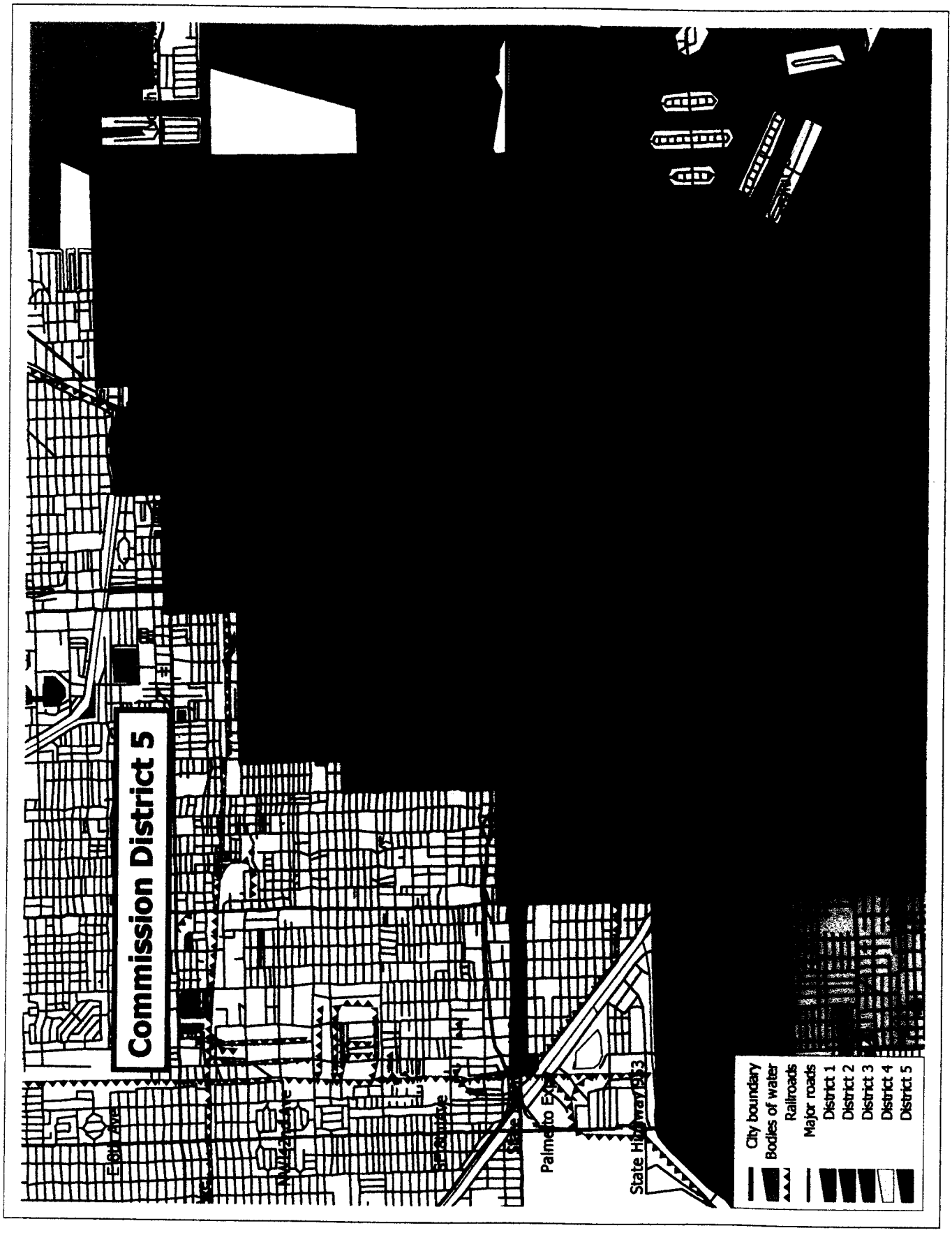
03- 448

CGM

CITY OF MIAMI SINGLE MEMBER DISTRICT DESCRIPTIONS
DISTRICT 5

Beginning at the intersection of NE 83 Street and NE 4 Place, run west and south along the City of Miami boundary to NW 38 Street, then south to the intersection of NW 19 Avenue and NW 36 Street, then run east to NW 7 Avenue, then run south to SR 836, then run southwest to the Miami River, then run southeast to the center of the Metrorail line, then continue north to the intersection with the railroad, then north on the railroad right-of-way to NW 14 Street, then run west to NW 2 Avenue, then run north to NW 36 Street, then east to Federal Highway, then run north to NE 55 Terrace, then north along NE 4 Court to NE 79 Street, then east to NE 5 Avenue, then north to NE 81 Street, then west to NE 4 Place, then north to the intersection of NE 83 Street and NE 4 Place.

03- 448
CCM


Commission District 5
City boundary
Bodies of water
Railroads
Major roads
District 1
District 2
District 3
District 4
District 5

03- 448
CCM

Resolution 13-208 and Substitute Ex. 1 Thereto

May 23, 2013

City of Miami

Legislation

Resolution: R-13-0208

City Hall
3500 Pan American Drive
Miami, FL 33133
www.miamigov.com

File Number: 13-00367 **Final Action Date: 5/23/2013**

A RESOLUTION OF THE MIAMI CITY COMMISSION, WITH ATTACHMENT(S), RELATED TO THE REAPPORTIONMENT OF THE JURISDICTIONAL BOUNDARIES OF THE CITY COMMISSION DISTRICTS FOR USE IN THE NOVEMBER 5, 2013 ELECTION AND EACH ELECTION THEREAFTER; OFFICIALLY DELINEATING THE BOUNDARIES OF EACH DISTRICT AS SET FORTH IN "EXHIBIT 1," ATTACHED AND INCORPORATED.

WHEREAS, the voters of the City of Miami ("City") adopted a Charter Amendment on September 4, 1997, providing for a non-voting Executive Mayor elected City-wide, and five (5) City Commissioners elected from districts; and

WHEREAS, the City Commission adopted Resolution No. 97-495 providing for the jurisdictional boundaries of the City Commission Districts; and

WHEREAS, on May 8, 2003, the City reapportioned district boundaries in Resolution No. 03-0448 pursuant to 2000 Census; and

WHEREAS, the results of the 2010 Census show changes which exceed ten percent (10%) in the City's population and population deviations between some of the existing districts; and

WHEREAS, as a result of the aforementioned population changes, it is necessary to reapportion the Miami City Commission districts pursuant to the requirements of law; and

WHEREAS, the City Commission directed reapportionment process to included publicly conducted, noticed public meetings and workshops on the subject of City Commission Redistricting to apprise the public of the potential district boundary changes and for public input and participation; and

WHEREAS, the aforementioned public hearings were held on September 24, 2012, October 11, 2012, October 16, 2012 and on October 26, 2012; and

WHEREAS, on February 14, 2013, a Proposed Redistricting Plan was presented to the City Commission and the City Commission deferred consideration of said plan to provide additional opportunities for residents to provide input; and

WHEREAS, two (2) more public hearings were held; the first meeting on February 21, 2013 at Legion Post, 6445 Northeast 7th Avenue, Miami, Florida, and the second meeting on March 4, 2013 at City Hall, 3500 Pan American Drive, Miami, Florida; and

WHEREAS, on March 14, 2013, an alternate Proposed Redistricting Plan was presented to the City Commission which included findings and recommendations for the implementation of the 2010

Census data which prompted the modification of City Commission district boundaries;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF MIAMI, FLORIDA:

Section 1. The recitals and findings contained in the Preamble to this Resolution are adopted by reference and incorporated as fully set forth in this Section.

Section 2. The City delineates the jurisdictional boundaries of each of the five (5) delineated districts, as set forth in "Exhibit 1", attached and incorporated, which shall be used in the November 5, 2013 election and all elections subsequent thereafter.

Section 3. This Resolution shall become effective immediately upon its adoption and signature of the Mayor.{1}

Footnotes:

{1} If the Mayor does not sign this Resolution, it shall become effective at the end of ten calendar days from the date it was passed and adopted. If the Mayor vetoes this Resolution, it shall become effective immediately upon override of the veto by the City Commission.

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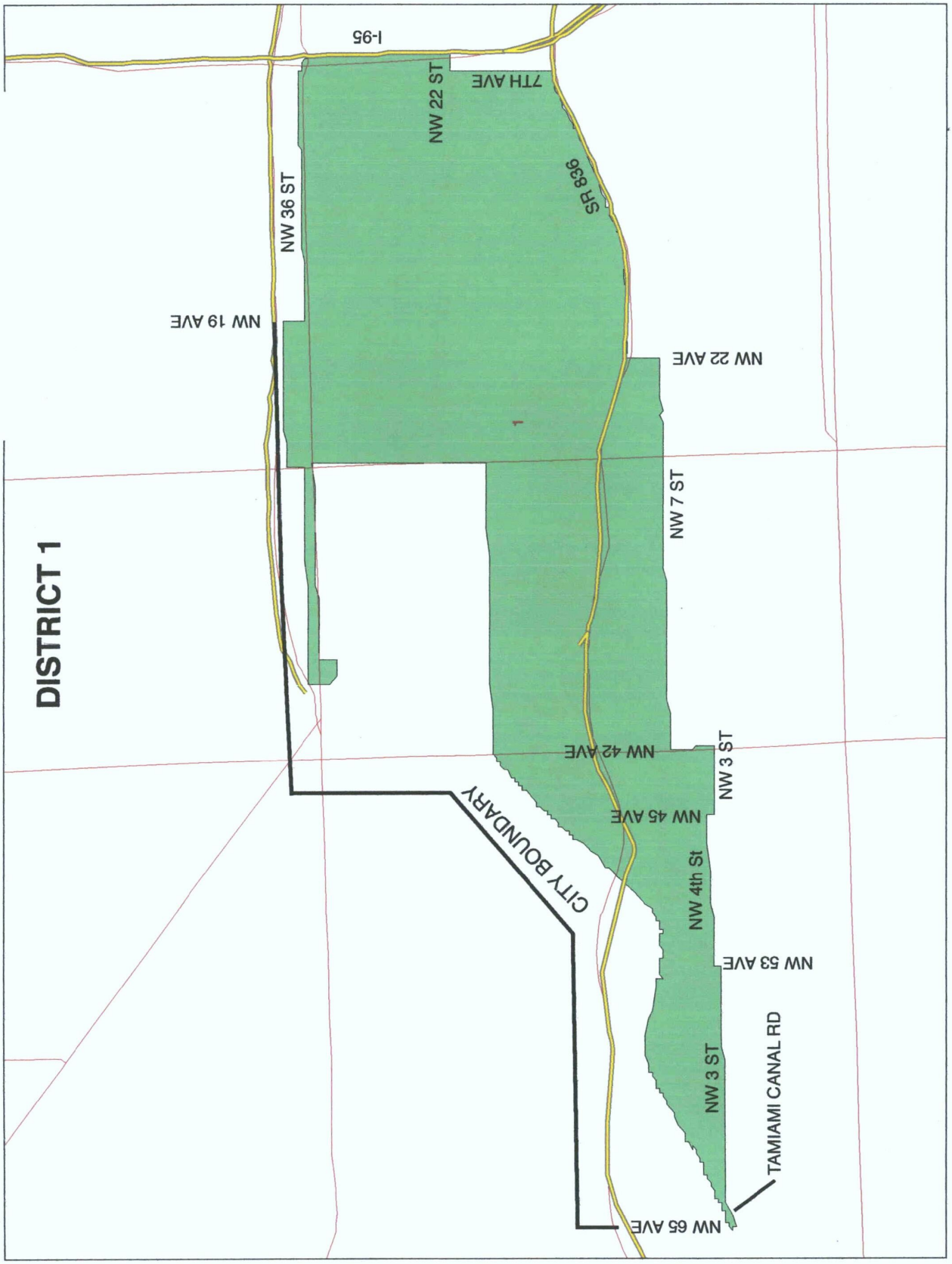
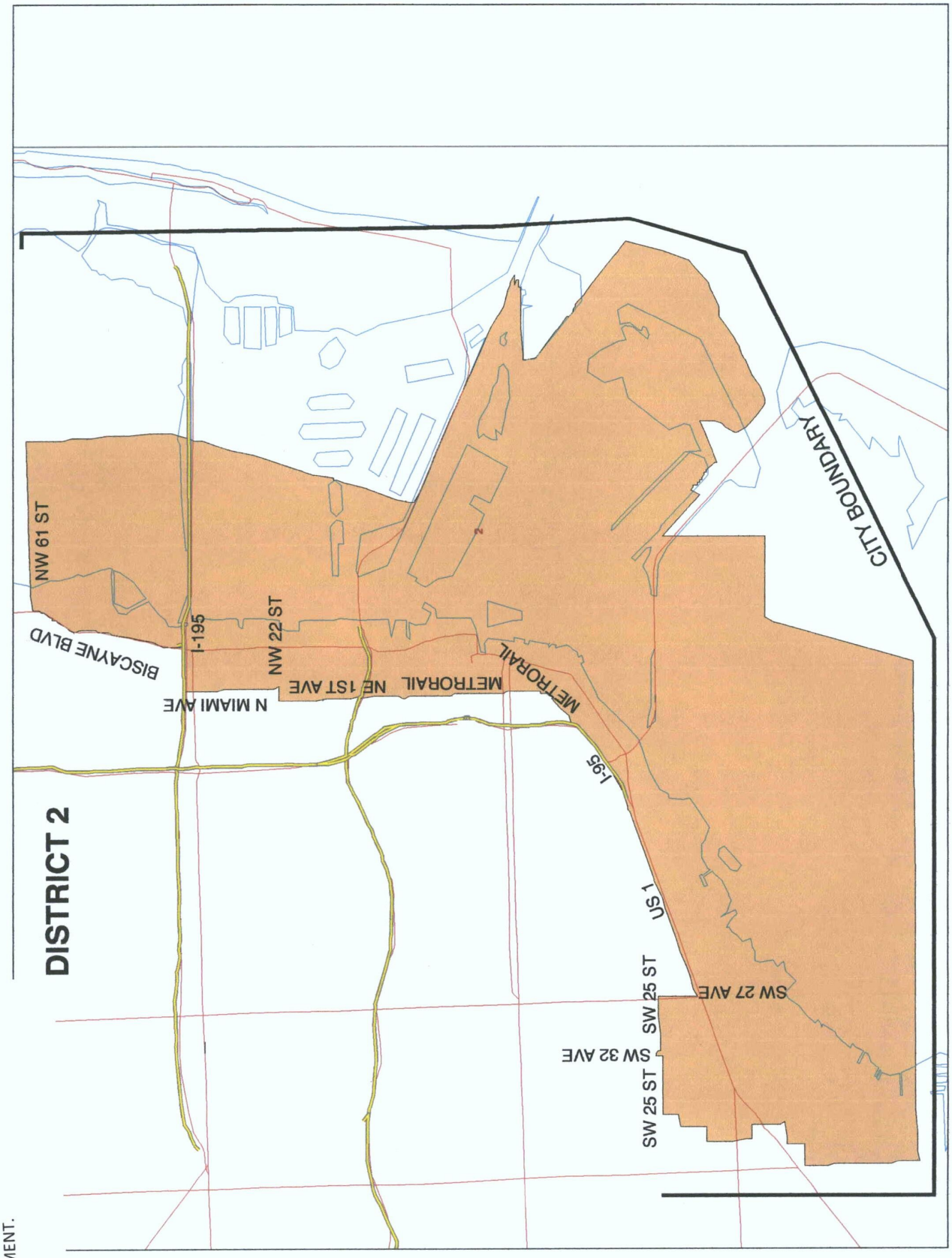
TO ORIGINAL. BACKUP ORIGINAL
CAN BE SEEN AT THE END OF THIS
DOCUMENT.



13-00367-Exhibit 1 - SUB



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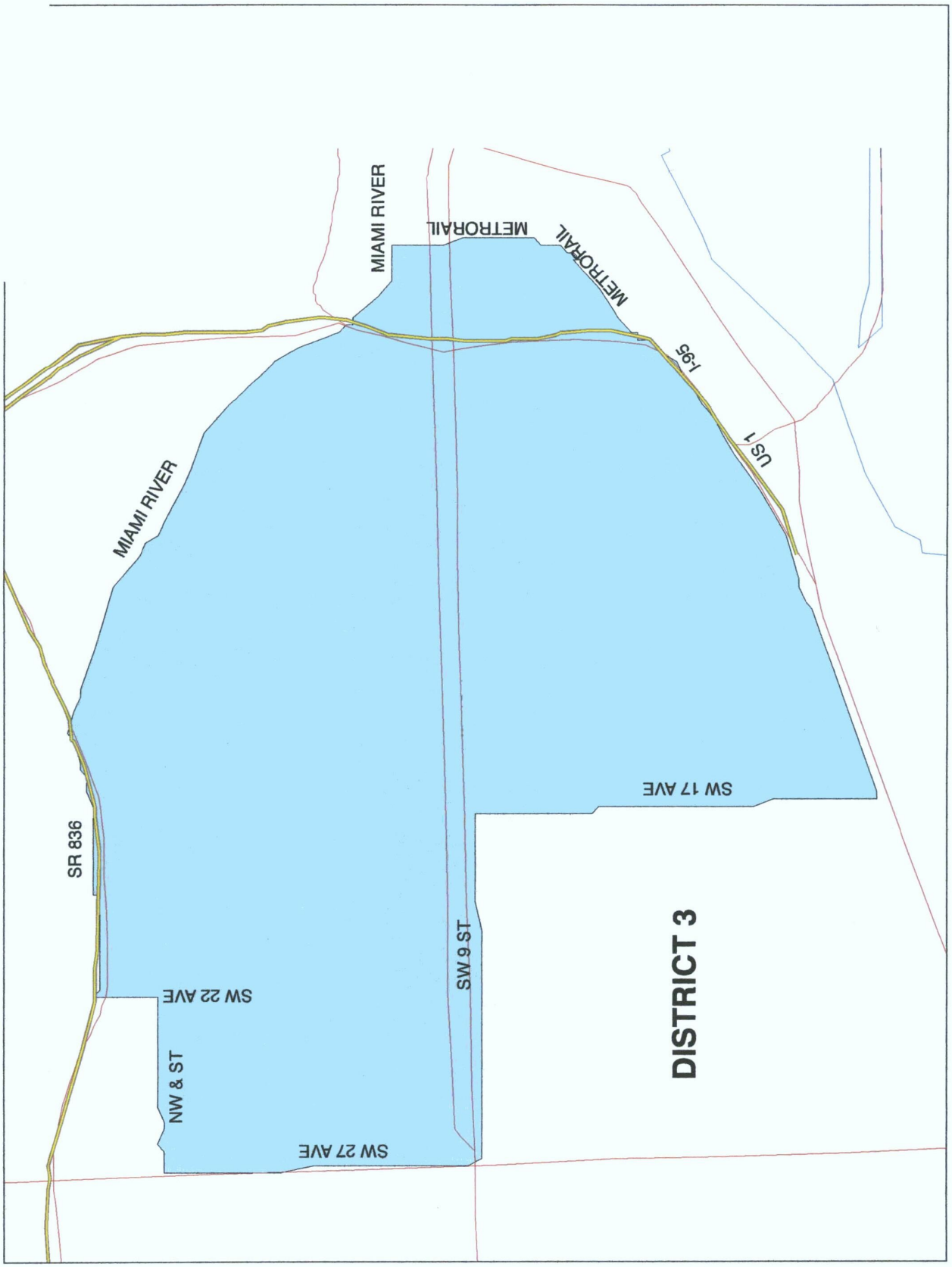

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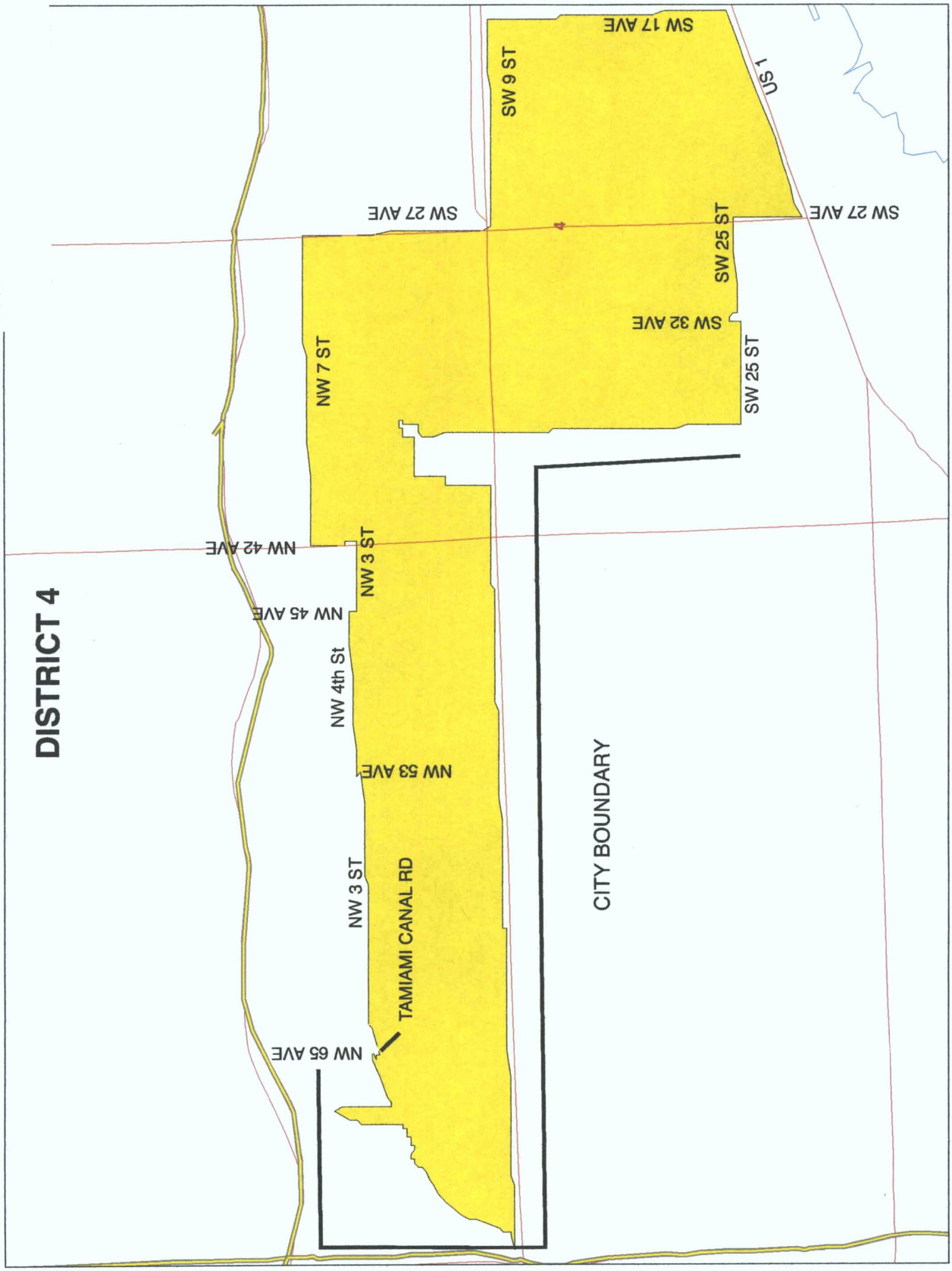

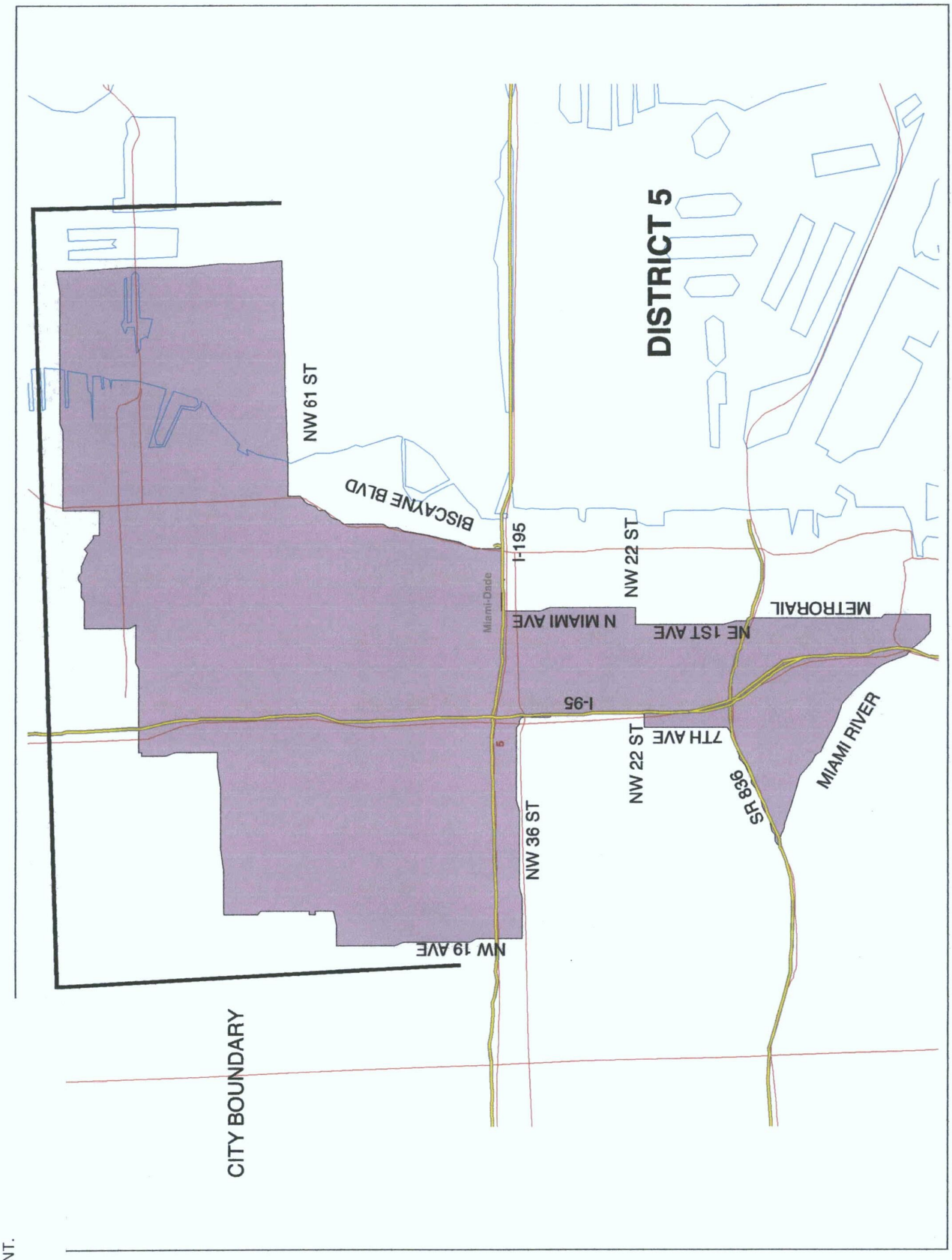

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DISTRICT BOUNDARY DESCRIPTIONS

DISTRICT 1

Commence at the center of the intersection of NW 38th Street and NW 19th Avenue, the south on NW 19th Avenue to the center of NW 36th Street, then east on NW 36th Street to the center of 1-95, then south on I-95 to the center of NW 22nd Street, then west on NW 22nd Street to the center of NW 7th Avenue, then south on NW 7th Avenue to the center of SR 836, then west on SR 836 to the center of NW 22nd Avenue, then south on NW 27th Avenue to the center of NW 7th Street, then west on NW 7th Street to the center of NW 42nd Avenue, then south on NW 42nd Avenue to the center of NW 3rd Street, then west on NW 3rd Street to the center of NW 45th Avenue, then north to the center of NW 4th Street, then west on NW 4th Street to the center of NW 53rd Avenue, then south to the center of NW 3rd Street, then west to the center of Tamiami Canal Road, then southwest to NW 65th Avenue, then north to the City of Miami boundary, then along the City of Miami boundary to the point of origin.

DISTRICT 2

Commence at the center of the intersection of NW 61st Street and Biscayne Boulevard, then south on Biscayne Boulevard to the center of I-195, then west to the center of North Miami Avenue, then south to the center of NW 22nd Street, then west to NW 1st Avenue, then south to the center of the Metrorail line, then south to the center of I-95, then southwest on I-95 to where I-95 merges with US 1, then southwest on the center of US 1 to the center of SW 27th Avenue, then north to SW 25th Street, then west to SW 32nd Avenue, the south to the center of SW 25th Street, then west to the boundary of the City of Miami, then along the boundary of the City of Miami to a point perpendicular to NW 61st Street, then westward along NW 61st Street to the point of origin.

DISTRICT 3

Commence at the center of the intersection of SR 836 and the center of the Miami River, then southeast along the center of the Miami River to where it intersects with the center of the Metrorail line, then south along the center of the Metrorail line to the center of I-95, then southwest to where I-95 merges with US 1, then southwest on the center of US 1 to the center of SW 17th Avenue, then north to the center of SW 9th Street, then west to the center of SW 27th Avenue, then north to NW 7th Street, then east to the center of NW 22nd Avenue, the north to the center of SR 836, then east to the point of origin.

DISTRICT 4

Commence at the center of the intersection of NW 7th Street and NW 27th Avenue, then south to the center of SW 9th Street, then east to the center of SW 17th Avenue, then south to the center of US 1, the southwest to SW 27th Avenue, then north to the center of SW 25th Street, then west to SW 32nd Avenue, the south to the center of SW 25th Street, then west to the boundary of the City of Miami, then north and westward along the City of Miami boundary to the center of NW 65th Avenue, then south to Tamiami Canal Road, then

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northeast to the center of NW 3rd Street, then east to the center of NW 53rd Avenue, then north to the center of NW 4th Street, then east to the center of NW 45th Avenue, then south to the center of NW 3rd Street, then east to the center of 42nd Avenue, then north to the center of NW 7th Street, then east to the point of origin.

DISTRICT 5

Commence at the center of the intersection of NW 61st Street and Biscayne Boulevard, then south on Biscayne Boulevard to the center of I-195, then west to the center of North Miami Avenue, then south to the center of NW 22nd Street, then west to NW 1st Avenue, then south to the center of the Metrorail line, then south to the center of the Miami River, then northwest on the center of the Miami River to the center of SR 836, then northeast to the center of NW 7th Avenue, then north to the center of NW 22nd Street, then east to the center of I-95, then north to the center of NW 36th Street, then west to the center NW 19th Avenue, then north to the City of Miami boundary, then north, and east, and south on the City of Miami Boundary to a point perpendicular to NW 61st Street, then westward along NW 61st Street to the point of origin.

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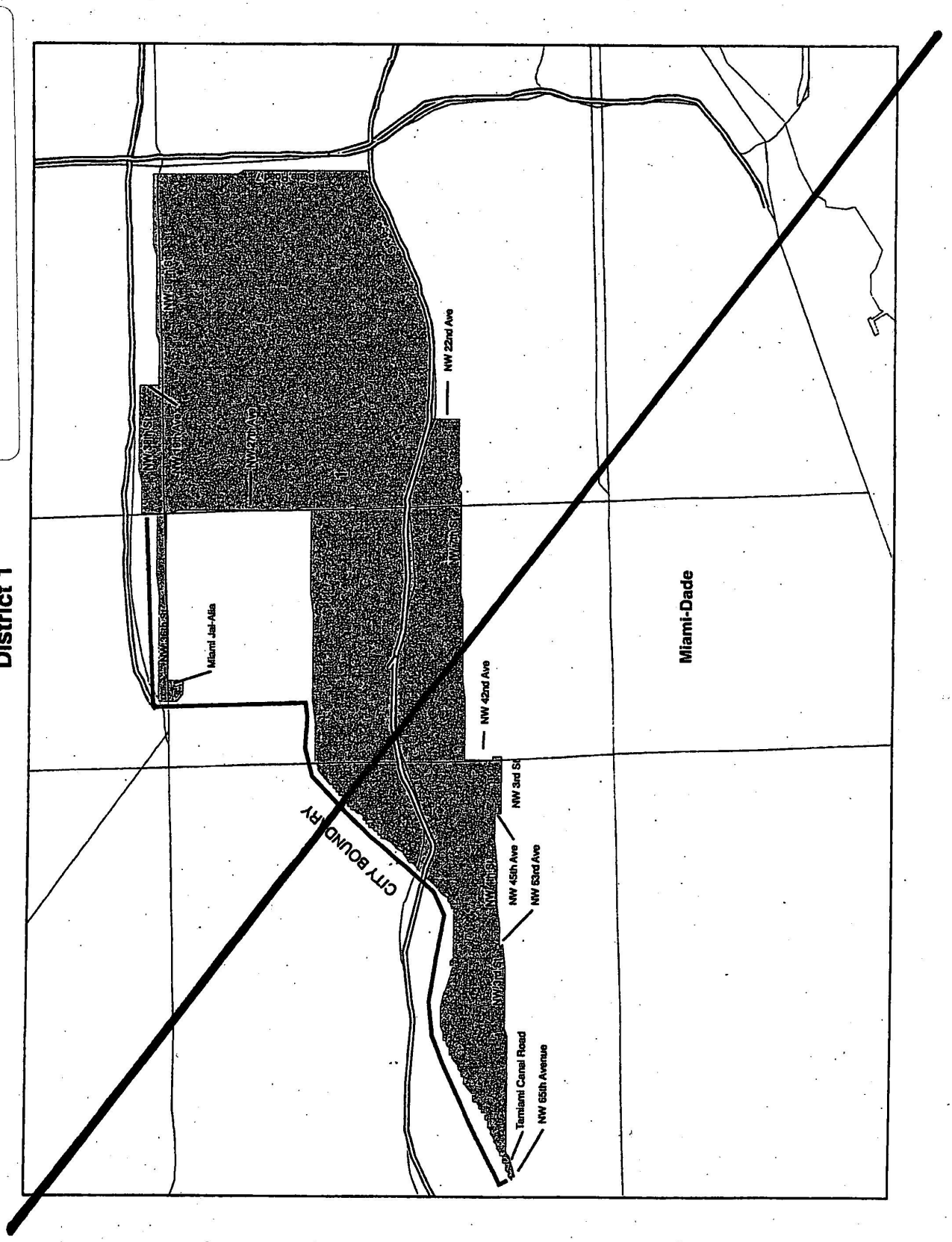

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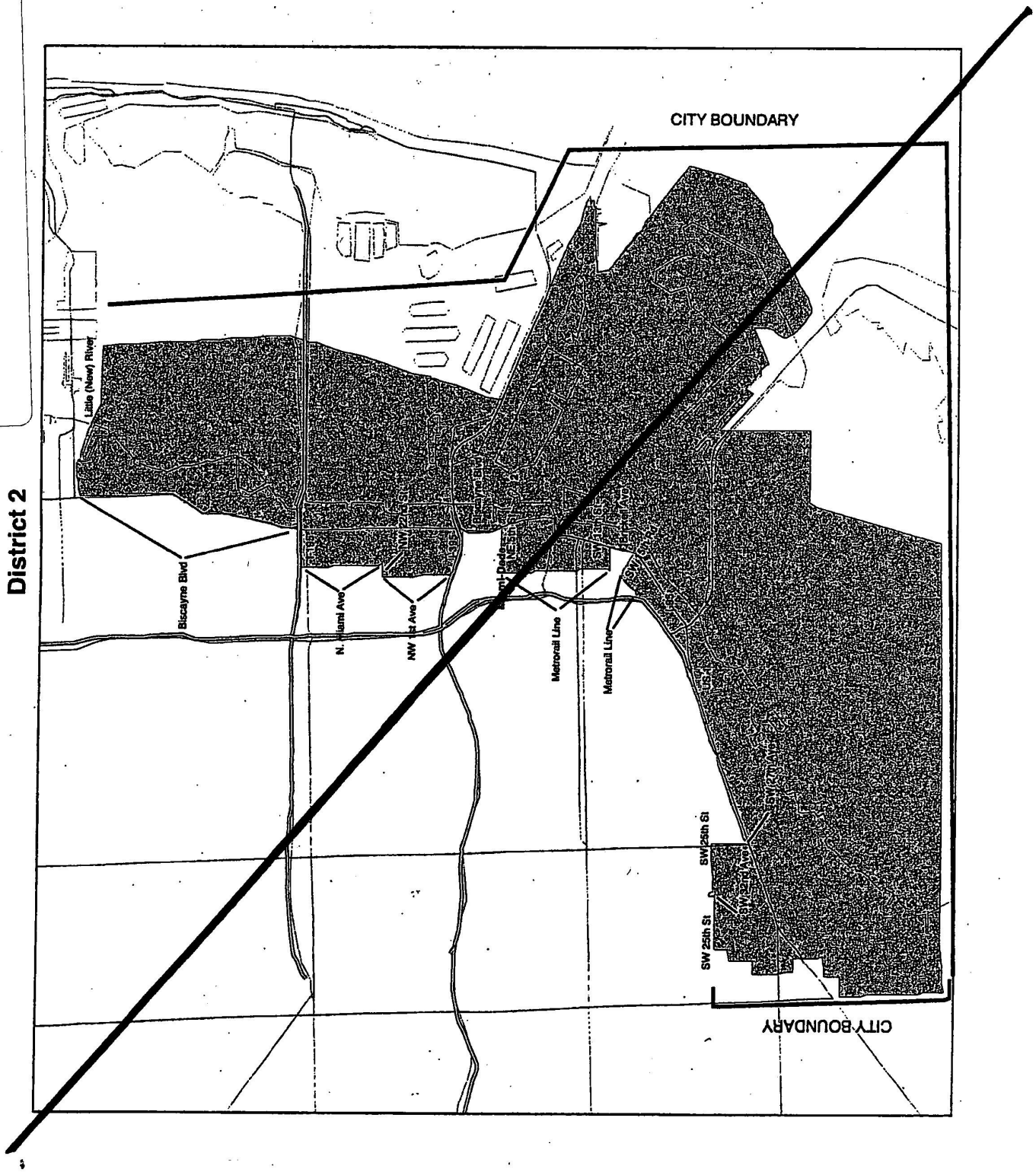

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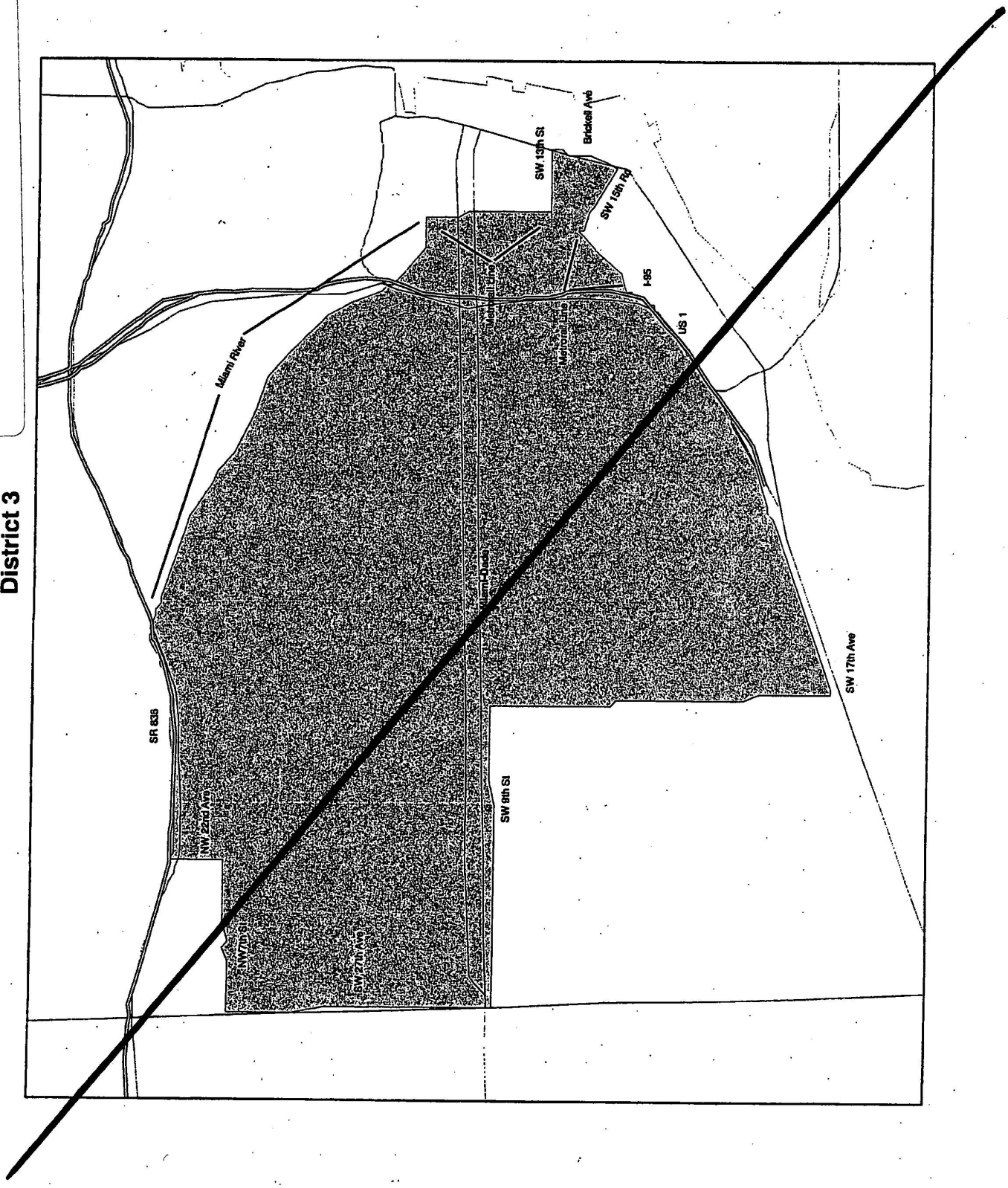

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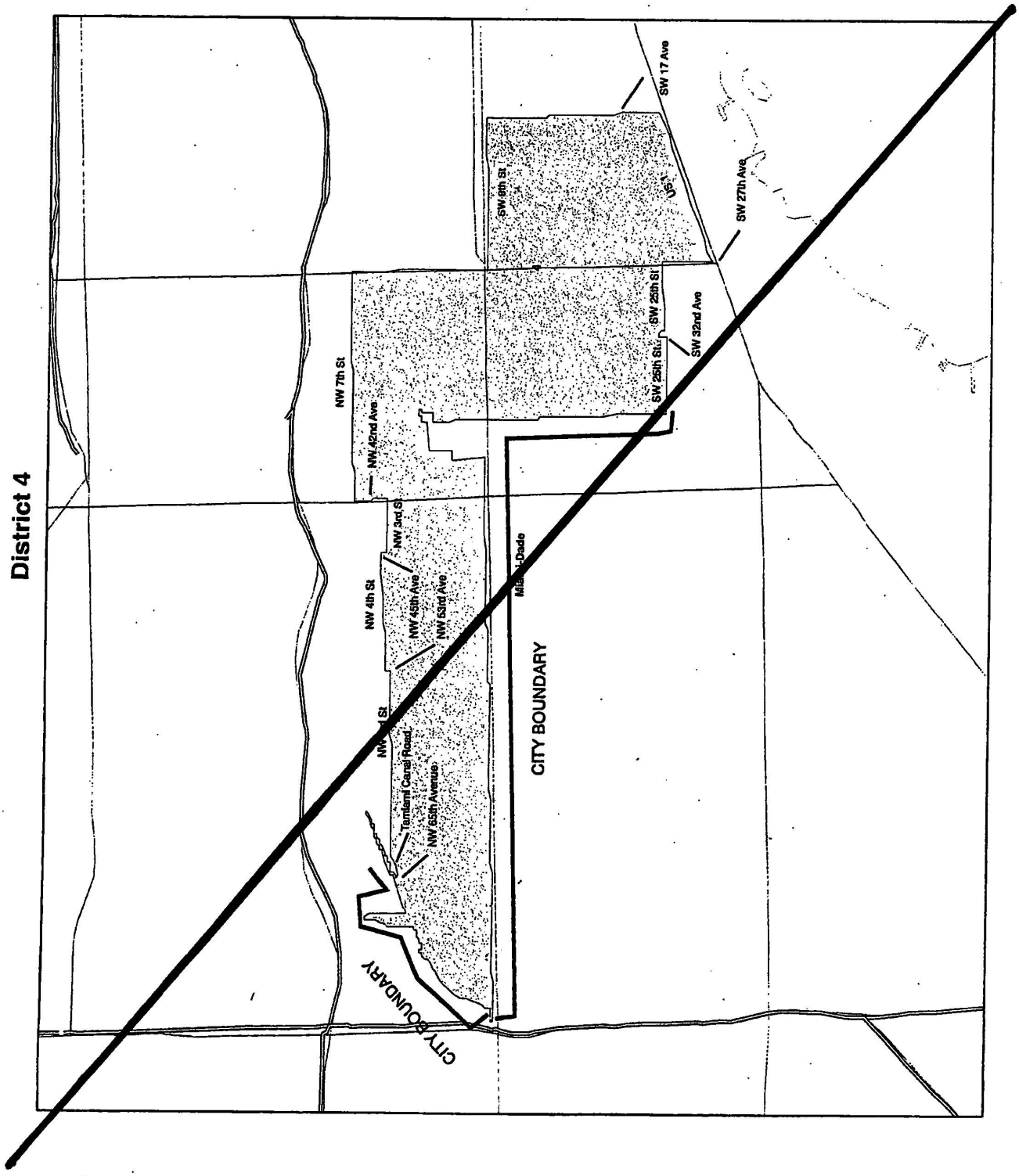

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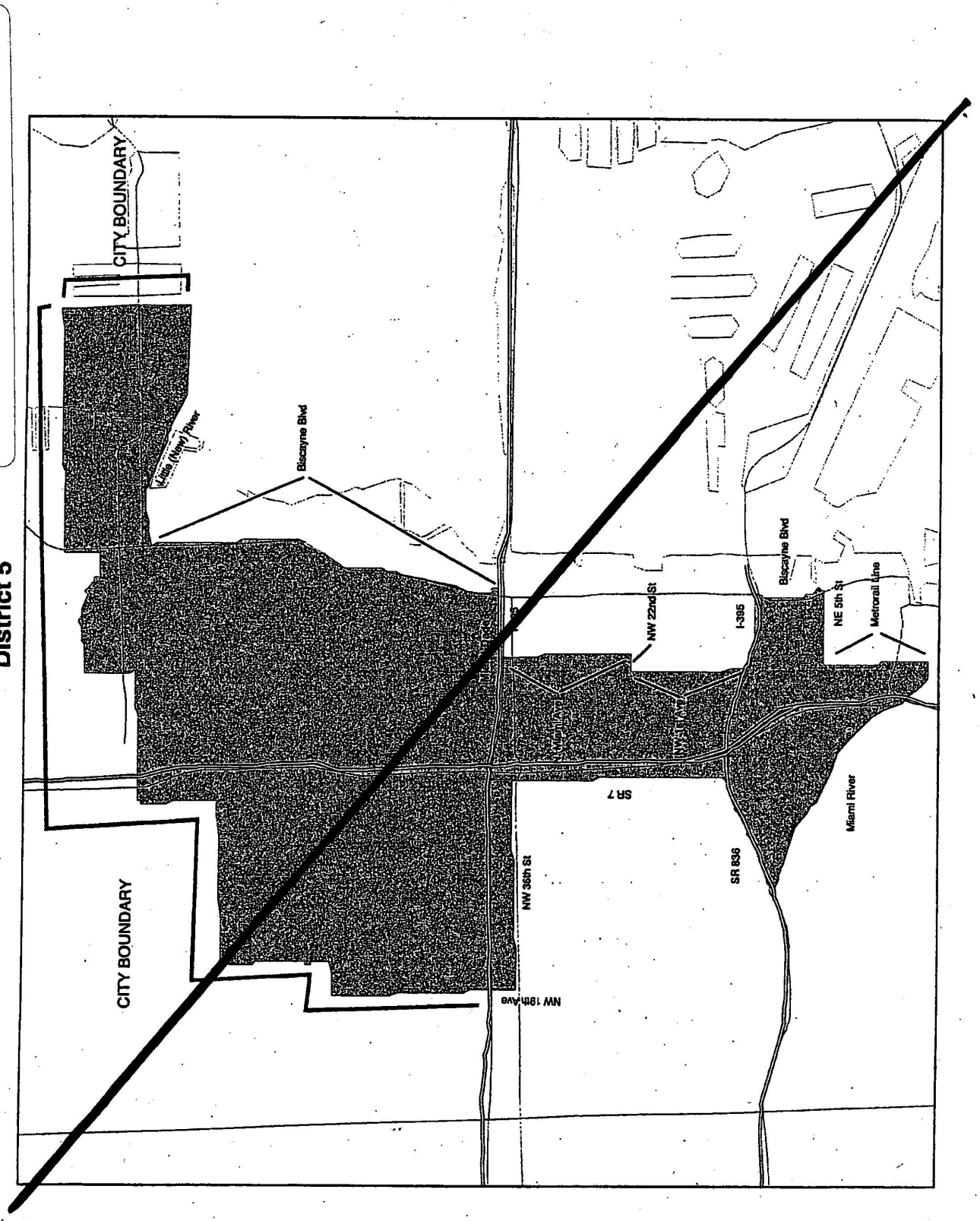

Agenda Item Summary Form for Resolution 13-208

March 27, 2013

AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY FORM

FILE ID: 13-00367

Date: 3/27/13 **Requesting Department:** City Manager's Office

Commission Meeting Date: 4/11/13 **District Impacted:** All

Type: ☐ Resolution ☐ Ordinance ☐ Emergency Ordinance ☒ Discussion Item

☐ Other _____

Law Department Matter ID No. _____

Subject: Resolution related to the reapportionment of the jurisdictional boundaries of the City Commission Districts.

Purpose of Item:

Resolution related to the reapportionment of the jurisdictional boundaries of the City Commission Districts for use in the November 5, 2013 election and each election thereafter; officially delineating the boundaries of each district as set forth in Exhibit "A".

Background Information:

See attached supplement.

Budget Impact Analysis

NO **Is this item related to revenue?**

NO **Is this item an expenditure? If so, please identify funding source below.**

General Account No: N/A

Special Revenue Account No: N/A

CIP Project No: N/A

NO **Is this item funded by Homeland Defense/Neighborhood Improvement Bonds?**

Start Up Capital Cost: N/A

Maintenance Cost: N/A

Total Fiscal Impact: N/A

Final Approvals

(SIGN AND DATE)

CIP N/A **Budget** [signature]

If using or receiving capital funds

Grants N/A **Risk Management** N/A

Purchasing N/A **Dept. Director** _____

Chief [signature] **City Manager** [signature]

Background Information:

As a result of the 2010 Census, it was revealed that the population growth within the City of Miami had caused the present districting map to become malapportioned. The City Commission directed the Administration to return with a recommendation for redistricting within the City. A consultant, Miguel De Grandy, Esq., was retained to research the legal and technical issues regarding redistricting, and to develop a plan to reapportion the districts.

At the City Commission meeting of February 14, 2013, Mr. De Grandy presented a Proposed Redistricting Plan. After several citizens voiced concerns over the plan, the City Commission directed Mr. De Grandy to hold two public meetings to allow residents to provide input. Meetings were held on February 21, 2013 at Legion Memorial Park, and on March 4, 2013 at Miami City Hall.

On March 14, 2013, Mr. De Grandy presented a Supplemental Report to the City Commission which outlined the concerns of the residents, and also provided alternatives for redistricting. After discussion, the City Commission proffered additional modifications to the redistricting plan which adequately resolved the malapportionment issues, consistent with all applicable laws. The attached Resolution will adopt the modified redistricting plan, officially delineating the boundaries of each district.

City Commission Meeting Minutes

February 14, 2013

City of Miami

City Hall
3500 Pan American Drive
Miami, FL 33133
www.miamigov.com

Meeting Minutes

Thursday, February 14, 2013

9:00 AM

REGULAR

City Hall Commission Chambers

City Commission

Tomás Regalado, Mayor
Marc David Sarnoff, Chair
Wifredo (Willy) Gort, Vice Chair
Frank Carollo, Commissioner District Three
Francis Suarez, Commissioner District Four
Michelle Spence-Jones, Commissioner District Five
Johnny Martinez, P.E., City Manager
Julie O. Bru, City Attorney
Todd B. Hannon, City Clerk

CONTENTS

PR - PRESENTATIONS AND PROCLAMATIONS

AM - APPROVING MINUTES

MV - MAYORAL VETOES

CA - CONSENT AGENDA

PH - PUBLIC HEARING

FR - FIRST READING ORDINANCES

RE - RESOLUTIONS

BC - BOARDS AND COMMITTEES

DI - DISCUSSION ITEMS

MAYOR AND COMMISSIONERS' ITEMS

M - MAYOR'S ITEMS

D1 - DISTRICT 1 ITEMS

D2 - DISTRICT 2 ITEMS

D3 - DISTRICT 3 ITEMS

D4 - DISTRICT 4 ITEMS

D5 - DISTRICT 5 ITEMS

9:00 A.M. INVOCATION AND PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

Present: Vice Chair Gort, Chair Sarnoff, Commissioner Carollo, Commissioner Suarez and Commissioner Spence-Jones

On the 14th day of February 2013, the City Commission of the City of Miami, Florida, met at its regular meeting place in City Hall, 3500 Pan American Drive, Miami, Florida, in regular session. The Regular Commission Meeting was called to order by Chair Sarnoff at 9:12 a.m., recessed at 12:16 p.m., reconvened at 3:04 p.m., and adjourned at 7:01p.m.

Note for the Record: Commissioner Carollo entered the Commission chambers at 9:21 a.m.

ALSO PRESENT:

Julie O. Bru, City Attorney
Alice Bravo, Acting City Manager
Todd B. Hannon, City Clerk

Chair Sarnoff: I want to welcome everybody to the February 14, 2013 meeting of the City of Miami Commission in these historic chambers. The members of the City Commission are Wifredo Gort, Vice Chair, Frank Carollo, Michelle Spence-Jones, Francis Suarez, and myself, Marc David Sarnoff, the Chairman. Also on the dais are Alice Bravo, the City Manager, Julie O. Bru, the City Attorney, Todd Hannon, the City Clerk. The meeting will be opened with a prayer by Commissioner Suarez and the pledge of allegiance by Commissioner Spence-Jones.

Commissioner Suarez: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Invocation and pledge of allegiance delivered.

PRESENTATIONS AND PROCLAMATIONS

PR.1 **PRESENTATION**

12-01453

Honoree	Presenter	Protocol Item
Pastoral Breakfast Sponsors Pastor Mack Liberty City Trust Clear Health Alliance WMBM	Commissioner Spence-Jones	Certificates
Nat Moore	Commissioner Spence-Jones	Living Legend Cert.
Flagami NET Office	Vice Chair Gort	Certificate of Appreciation
John Hopkins	Chair Sarnoff	Outstanding Service
Mycle Brandy	Mayor Regalado	Proclamation

Mardi Gras Chair Sarnoff

12-01453 Protocol Item.pdf

PRESENTED

1) Commissioner Spence-Jones presented Special Certificates of Appreciation to Pastor Jeffrey L. Mack, Clear Health Alliance, Liberty City Trust, and WMBM, for their wonderful commitment to civic responsibility and communal welfare as a neighborhood partner whose service is a source of inspiration through their support of the 2013 Pastoral Breakfast with Earvin Magic Johnson and Clear Health Alliance, which addressed the devastating impact of HIV/AIDS on the African American community.

2) Commissioner Spence-Jones honored Nat Moore through the Living Legends Special Tribute, recognizing his outstanding service, goodwill and commitment to excellence as an "NFL Man of the Year" and an exemplary athlete on the 1999 Miami Dolphins Honor Roll; further recognizing his role as a Special Favorite Son who returned to his community and worked in service to its people by creating the Nat Moore Foundation to support disadvantaged Miami-Dade youth and modeled genuine leadership in the development of the spirit of community in Miami.

3) Vice Chair Gort presented a Certificate of Appreciation to the staff of the Flagami NET (Neighborhood Enhancement Team) Administration Office for their dedication to improving the lifestyle of our citizens through their critical assistance with the overall coordination of the needs of residents and businesses in the Flagami neighborhood; further recognizing their valuable contributions in establishing a wellspring of goodwill for the people of Miami.

4) Chair Sarnoff paid tribute to John Hopkins for Outstanding Service as Co-Founder of the Green Mobility Network, honoring his exemplary record of public service and whose collaborative advocacy to improve facilities for bicycling in Greater Miami served as a platform for cyclists, runners and walkers to articulate concerns about access and safety in a Green environment; further recognizing him as an inspiring example of good citizenship.

5) Mayor Regalado and the City Commission saluted the work of Mycle Brandy, a 4-time stroke survivor who is walking across the United States to inspire stroke survivors to maintain their recovery exercises and promoting good health for everyone; further recognizing his outstanding fortitude, resilience and perseverance as he completes the nearly 2000-mile "Walk Across America" from Maine to Miami.

6) Chair Sarnoff presented the City Commission with colorful beads in celebration of the Mardi Gras tradition in New Orleans.

Chair Sarnoff: We will now make the presentations and proclamations.

Presentations made.

Later...

Chair Sarnoff: Mr. Mayor, I think you have an item, don't you? You want to -- I'll recognize you for the record.

Presentation made.

APPROVING THE MINUTES OF THE FOLLOWING MEETING:

Motion by Commissioner Carollo, seconded by Commissioner Suarez, to APPROVE PASSED by the following vote.

Votes: Ayes: 3 - Commissioner(s) Sarnoff, Carollo and Suarez
Absent: 2 - Commissioner(s) Gort and Spence-Jones

Chair Sarnoff: Just to pick up on some housecleaning issues. We need to approve the minutes from the last Commission meeting. Do I have a motion?

Todd Hannon (Assistant City Clerk): Chair.

Commissioner Carollo: Move it.

Commissioner Suarez: Second.

Chair Sarnoff: We have a motion by Commissioner Carollo, second by Commissioner Suarez. Hearing no discussion, all in favor, please say "aye."

The Commission (Collectively): Aye.

Mr. Hannon: And, Chair, for the record, that's for the January 10 Miami City Commission meeting.

Chair Sarnoff: Of course, that's what we all thought we were voting on, but thank you for clarifying.

END OF APPROVING MINUTES

MAYORAL VETOES

NO MAYORAL VETOES

Chair Sarnoff: All right, Mr. Clerk, are there any mayoral vetoes?

Todd Hannon (City Clerk): Chair, there are --

Chair Sarnoff: What, the King Cake? I don't know. Is there a drink with the King Cake? I got to admit, I always had milk with my King Cake.

Vice Chair Gort: (UNINTELLIGIBLE).

Chair Sarnoff: Oh, probably, you're thinking of a hurricane?

Vice Chair Gort: Probably.

Chair Sarnoff: Probably the hurricane.

ORDER OF THE DAY

Chair Sarnoff: All right, and we'll get started with the meeting. So we'll now begin the regular meeting. The City Attorney will state the procedures to be followed during the meeting.

Julie O. Bru (City Attorney): Good morning, Mr. Chair, members of the Commission, Mr. Mayor, Madam City Manager, and Mr. City Clerk. Any person who is a lobbyist must register with the City Clerk before appearing before the City Commission. A copy of the code section about lobbyists is available in the City Clerk's office. The material for each item on the agenda is available during business hours at the City Clerk's office and online at ww.miamigov.com [sic]. Anyone wishing to appeal any decision made by the City Commission for any matter

considered at this meeting may need a verbatim record. No cell phones or other noise-making devices. Please silence those now. Any person making offensive remarks or who becomes unruly in the Commission chambers will be barred from further attending meetings. And any person with a disability requiring auxiliary aids and services for this meeting may notify the City Clerk. And the Chair will have announcements as to certain items that have been set for a special time.

Chair Sarnoff: Okay. Last announcement: We have King Cake in the back for anybody who'd like some King Cake. I'll make sure that if you make your orders now, you'll have it. Unfortunately, Will Plasencia already found the -- what is it, the baby? -- the baby. So I just want to show you all that the baby's right here, but we're going to give it to Commissioner Carollo for his daughter.

Commissioner Carollo: Thank you.

Later...

Chair Sarnoff: All right, does the Administration wish to defer or continue any items?

Alice Bravo (Assistant City Manager/Chief of Infrastructure): Yes, Chairman. Good morning. The Administration would like to defer item RE.3, special masters, to the February 28 meeting, and we would also like to request deferral of DI.2, alcoholic beverages ordinance, also to the February 28 meeting.

Chair Sarnoff: All right, is there a motion?

Commissioner Spence-Jones: So moved.

Chair Sarnoff: We have a motion and a second. Any discussion? Hearing no discussion, all in favor, please say "aye."

The Commission (Collectively): Aye.

Chair Sarnoff: Is any -- do any Commissioners wish to defer, change any item? Okay.

CONSENT AGENDA

CA.1 **RESOLUTION**

13-00004

Department of Police

A RESOLUTION OF THE MIAMI CITY COMMISSION, WITH ATTACHMENT(S), AUTHORIZING THE CITY MANAGER TO EXECUTE A MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING ALONG WITH A COST REIMBURSEMENT AGREEMENT, IN SUBSTANTIALLY THE ATTACHED FORM(S), WITH THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOR THE CITY OF MIAMI POLICE DEPARTMENT'S CONTINUED PARTICIPATION IN COMBATING CARGO THEFT, HIGH VALUE ART THEFT, AND HIGH VALUE JEWELRY THEFT.

13-00004 Summary Form.pdf
13-00004 Letter - U.S. Department of Justice.pdf
13-00004 Legislation.pdf
13-00004 Exhibit 1.pdf

This Matter was ADOPTED on the Consent Agenda.

Votes: Ayes: 5 - Commissioner(s) Gort, Sarnoff, Carollo, Suarez and Spence-Jones

R-13-0047

CA.2 **RESOLUTION**

13-00023

Department of Police

A RESOLUTION OF THE MIAMI CITY COMMISSION ESTABLISHING A SPECIAL REVENUE PROJECT ENTITLED: "2012-2013 UNITED STATES MARSHALS SERVICE," CONSISTING OF REIMBURSEMENT FUNDS, IN THE AMOUNT NOT TO EXCEED $90,000, FOR OVERTIME WORK PROVIDED BY MEMBERS OF THE CITY OF MIAMI ("CITY") POLICE DEPARTMENT FELONY APPREHENSION TEAM ASSIGNED TO ASSIST THE UNITED STATES MARSHALS SERVICE PURSUANT TO THE MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE MARSHALS SERVICE AND THE CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2013; AUTHORIZING THE CITY MANAGER TO DESIGNATE THE CHIEF OF POLICE TO EXECUTE ANY NECESSARY DOCUMENTS, IN A FORM ACCEPTABLE TO THE CITY ATTORNEY, IN ORDER TO IMPLEMENT THE ACCEPTANCE OF SAID REIMBURSEMENT FUNDS.

13-00023 Summary Form.pdf
13-00023 Form USM-607 - Obligation Document.pdf
13-00023 Existing Overtime Reimbursement Agrmt.pdf
13-00023 Legislation.pdf

This Matter was ADOPTED on the Consent Agenda.

Votes: Ayes: 5 - Commissioner(s) Gort, Sarnoff, Carollo, Suarez and Spence-Jones

R-13-0048

CA.3 **RESOLUTION**

13-00060

Department of General Services Administration

A RESOLUTION OF THE MIAMI CITY COMMISSION ACCEPTING THE BIDS RECEIVED AUGUST 29, 2012, PURSUANT TO REQUEST FOR QUALIFICATIONS ("RFQ") NO. 322294, FROM VARIOUS PRE-QUALIFIED FIRMS, FOR AUTOMOTIVE AND TRUCK BODY REPAIRS AND PAINTING SERVICES, ON AN AS-NEEDED BASIS, FOR AN INITIAL CONTRACT PERIOD OF THREE (3) YEARS, WITH THE OPTION TO RENEW FOR THREE (3) ADDITIONAL ONE-YEAR PERIODS; ALLOCATING FUNDS FROM THE VARIOUS SOURCES OF FUNDS FROM THE USER DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES; AUTHORIZING SERVICES AS-NEEDED, SUBJECT TO THE AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS AND BUDGETARY APPROVAL AT THE TIME OF NEED; FURTHER AUTHORIZING THAT IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 2.5 OF THE RFQ AS STATED HEREIN, ADDITIONAL SUPPLIERS MAY BE ADDED TO THE CONTRACT AS DEEMED TO BE IN THE BEST INTEREST OF THE CITY OF MIAMI.

13-00060 Summary Form.pdf
13-00060 List of Pre-Qualified Contractors.pdf
13-00060 Award Recommendation Form.pdf
13-00060 Memo - Pass/Fail Admin. Eval.pdf
13-00060 Tabulation Sheet.pdf
13-00060 Detail by Entity Names.pdf
13-00060 Addendum No. 1.pdf
13-00060 RFQ - Automotive & Truck Body Repairs.pdf
13-00060 Qualification Form.pdf
13-00060 Legislation.pdf

Motion by Commissioner Carollo, seconded by Vice Chair Gort, that this matter be ADOPTED PASSED by the following vote.

Votes: Ayes: 5 - Commissioner(s) Gort, Sarnoff, Carollo, Suarez and Spence-Jones

R-13-0049

Chair Sarnoff: All right, CA.3, you're recognized for the record.

Commissioner Carollo: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. And I was just, I guess, a little taken back on this contract. I'm seeing a contract for body shop of $400,000 a year. So, you know, how many accidents do we actually have? And I know it fluctuates, but I mean, is it necessary to have $400,000 a year in body shop repairs?

Ricardo Falero: Yes. Rick Falero, for the General Service Administration. Yes, we do. We have about -- Police has approximately about an accident a day and --

Commissioner Carollo: And those accidents a day, who's at fault?

Mr. Falero: I do not go into that part of it. We just handle the administrative part of fixing them. I do not know who's at fault on all of them.

Commissioner Carollo: There has to be a percentage. Is -- chief -- Chief, do you know what's the percentage, more or less, of --?

Manuel Orosa (Chief of Police): It's the -- I don't have the figures with me. I can get them to you. But I would tell you that a great majority we're not at fault, but still, we incur damage, the car has to be deadlined for a while, and they can get repaired so -- but I'll get you the figures.

Commissioner Carollo: Okay. And I'm just seeing that 400,000 a year, that's a lot of money, and I'm -- Listen, and I'm not here to get in the way of police work, but you know -- and I can assure you that also this is not just police cars. I'm sure it's other vehicles within the City of Miami. For some reason, I guess the Police, you know, 'one a day'just jumps out. But it's just -- I think it's a very high number. Four hundred thousand dollars, you know, on body work, you know, for cars is a lot of money. And you know, we are still on a financial -- I'll leave it at that. You know I'm always looking at the fiscal impact to the City.

Chief Orosa: And that's one of the reasons why I decided to add the ram bumpers in front of our police cars.

Commissioner Carollo: Got you.

Chief Orosa: So that those little minor accidents, we avoid the damage on our cars, even though we may or may not be at fault; at least our cars don't get deadlined.

Commissioner Carollo: I got you.

Chair Sarnoff: All right, Commissioner Gort.

Vice Chair Gort: I have a follow-up question. Risk Management, if we're not at fault, the person that hit us, caused the accident, should be fined; and at the same time, they should have insurance and we -- who makes the collection? Who goes after them?

Mr. Falero: They do go after them, the Risk, through the insurance. And we do get back around -- close to about $100,000 a year from those funds that we end up buying vehicles with those cars -- with that money. So we do get about 100,000 a year back subrogation money based on that -- on those accidents.

Vice Chair Gort: Listen, when you put your reports together, let us know how much we can collect, we collect back 'cause we -- and my office is doing a lot. We asking a lot of the questions on the accidents that taking place, how do we get paid and if we really go after them, 'cause I think it's important. If we're not at fault, why should we pay for it, correct?

Mr. Falero: Well, the ones that we're not our fault, I know we do get the money. It comes in every three or four months and then we move it over to the GSA (General Services Administration), and with that we either can pay some of the body shop cars. A lot of times what we do is we replace vehicles with that money, because there are City vehicles involved here too. It's not just Police.

Vice Chair Gort: Right.

Mr. Falero: So we do is replace vehicles that we've been doing with that money as it comes along. We just don't let it sit there so.

Vice Chair Gort: No. I've seen some of the reports, that there's trucks involved and it's a lot of things and property damage and so on. Yeah, okay.

Mr. Falero: But the money's not all, you know -- it's used in the right way in order to move that -- you know, get additional vehicles for the City.

Commissioner Carollo: Right.

Mr. Falero: Okay.

Vice Chair Gort: Thank you.

Commissioner Carollo: Mr. Chairman.

Chair Sarnoff: You're recognized.

Commissioner Carollo: And I guess what you're saying, the net effect is about 300,000?

Mr. Falero: Exactly. It's about --

Commissioner Carollo: So it's a cost of 400 we --

Mr. Falero: Actually, when you get down to the numbers, we have managed to reduce it a little bit. We put about 400,000 because it's a number that's very hard to have a -- you know, put a finger. It could go up. It could go down. Last year we ended up through savings in little bit more competitive in the body shops. We actually were down to about $356,000. But again, it's a figure that you need to have a little wiggle room in order to be able to manage it. But we have gone down from four years ago or three years ago, it was over $400,000. So it's dropped to about -- it's dropped almost $80,000 in the last two years. And again, if you take last year, it was 356, about 100 back. The net --

Commissioner Carollo: Two fifty-six.

Mr. Falero: -- cost to the City is about two and a half.

Commissioner Carollo: Okay. What -- I don't have a problem moving this. However, I do want to amend it for a period of one year so that I could see all the actual, I guess analysis, how many cars, who, how much money we're actually receiving, and then --

Mr. Falero: The -- what I can -- what I do have is the --

Commissioner Carollo: And actually, I think Mr. Robertson has something to say about that 'cause maybe that's not possible.

Kenneth Robertson: Good morning, Commissioner. Kenneth Robertson, Purchasing director. To amend the original contract term would be a substantial variance to the procurement. You can remove any renewal options or require renewal options to come back to the Commission, but you may not decrease the original contract term.

Commissioner Carollo: And the original contract term is for three years, correct?

Mr. Robertson: Correct.

Vice Chair Gort: Now, my understanding is, you have about four or five people that applied. When you have a car that needs to be repair, all of them come in, they look at it, and they all give you an estimate. So the lowest bidder usually is the one that gets the contract.

Mr. Robertson: Correct. We have eight contractors that are prequalified to perform this work. Every car, every work order is competitively quoted among all of the companies.

Vice Chair Gort: Thank you.

Commissioner Carollo: Okay. So move.

Vice Chair Gort: Second.

Chair Sarnoff: Okay, we have a motion and we have a second. One comment. If, in fact, you have $400,000 a year arguendo of claims and 25 percent of them are paid and, predominantly, most of them are not at fault, that would suggest to me that about 25 to 40 percent would then be uninsured motorists out there.

Mr. Falero: I -- Risk can probably answer that best. I just --

Chair Sarnoff: That --

Mr. Falero: -- know the figures of what we get, but that --

Chair Sarnoff: -- my analysis is about right --

Mr. Falero: -- sounds about right.

Chair Sarnoff: -- Risk?

Calvin Ellis: Calvin Ellis, the director of Risk Management. I can't give you an exact number on the uninsured motorists, but typically, we work with the City Attorney's office to do an asset search. And we do pursue recoveries, either through the individuals or, in the event that they have insurance, through their insurance carriers.

Chair Sarnoff: But the chief made a statement that, predominantly, most of them are not our fault. So I'll say 55 percent are not our fault. So we should be getting it at -- collecting at a 55 percent rate. The only reason you wouldn't collect is there's not insurance. And I'm just curious; what statistically are you facing with uninsured motorists?

Mr. Ellis: I'll have to go back and do that analysis. We don't typically look at it from an uninsured motorist perspective, but that's an element that we can get to to evaluate. We look strictly at our subrogation recoveries. So we don't classify it, whether it's through the insurance carriers or the individual.

Chair Sarnoff: The cars are insured? Our cars are insured --

Mr. Ellis: Correct.

Chair Sarnoff: -- by insurance carrier?

Mr. Ellis: No. Our vehicles, we're self-insured.

Chair Sarnoff: Right.

Mr. Ellis: Right.

Chair Sarnoff: So subrogation, to me, means that you are subrogating -- the insurance company is subrogating to the right to the insured.

Mr. Ellis: Correct.

Chair Sarnoff: So we don't have a subrogation claim, at least in the traditional sense.

Mr. Ellis: Right, but we do individually pursue recoveries. So we do file claims against the individuals that are involved in the vehicle accident or that are at fault.

Chair Sarnoff: Right, first-party claim. But what I'm saying is you should know very quickly off the top of your head -- and I'm not criticizing you -- how many of these vehicles that you're getting into accidents with are uninsured motorists.

Mr. Ellis: I will have to get back to you. I will have to research our data on that and I will get back to you with a report on that.

Chair Sarnoff: And I just think it goes to a little bit of what Commissioner Carollo's saying, which is if, predominantly, they're not our fault but we're not collecting, I'd like to hear, Well, it's because they're not insured, Commissioner, and there's a -- 30 percent of the vehicles in the City of Miami are uninsured motorists, which might be a true or untrue statistic, and there's no assets to go after them for their -- for the damage they caused.

Mr. Ellis: Okay, I'll give you a full update on the total numbers, what we've recovered and how those recoveries are segregated between individuals, uninsured motorists, and the insurance recoveries.

Chair Sarnoff: You know -- 'cause I'd like to know an insurance company that doesn't pay the claim. That -- I'd also like to know that as well.

Mr. Ellis: Okay. I --

Chair Sarnoff: I mean -- for instance, you get into an accident, there's a vehicle -- get rear-ended by a car that is All State -- that is insured by All State. I'd like to know on what circumstance All State will not pay the claim.

Mr. Ellis: Okay, the basis for their denial.

Chair Sarnoff: On things like rear-enders, things where there's clear liability, are the insurance companies treating the City of Miami differently than they are treating the average motorists on the street? And by the way, if they are -- and here's my point -- you can then say, we have found a statistical anomaly. We have noticed that State Farm -- and I'm not trying to pick on State Farm, All State -- had -- fights the City of Miami at the tune of 40 percent of all rear-end collisions. You can then take that statistic to the insurance --

Mr. Ellis: Commission.

Chair Sarnoff: -- DFS -- right -- the Insurance Commission up in Tallahassee and they can decertify their insurance.

Mr. Ellis: Understood. But, actually, in the case of State Farm, we've always seen quick recoveries from State Farm, All State --

Chair Sarnoff: I didn't mean to pick on anyone.

Mr. Ellis: -- GEICO (Government Employees Insurance Company) so.

Chair Sarnoff: It could have been the little general for all I know. I'm just saying, if you find a statistical analysis that shows certain insurance companies are not paying the City of Miami and treating us differently, you have avenues available to you.

Alice Bravo (Assistant City Manager/Chief of Infrastructure): Chairman, we'll collect the data and perform that analysis to see if there's --

Chair Sarnoff: I'm not trying to beat it up too much, Madam City Attorney -- Madam -- sorry. Madam Manager. You don't usually get to say that.

Mr. Ellis: Just one other point. Do you want just for vehicles or --? We do have third-party vehicles that run into our physical structures.

Vice Chair Gort: Everything.

Mr. Ellis: Okay, we'll get those.

Chair Sarnoff: Thank you.

Mr. Ellis: All right. Thank you.

Chair Sarnoff: All right, so we had a motion. We had a second.

Todd B. Hannon (City Clerk): Excuse me, Chair.

Chair Sarnoff: Yes.

Mr. Hannon: My apologies. Does the motion made by Commissioner Carollo still retain the amendment?

Chair Sarnoff: I think he --

Commissioner Carollo: No.

Vice Chair Gort: No.

Commissioner Carollo: No.

Mr. Hannon: He withdrew the amendment?

Commissioner Carollo: Well, if I didn't, then I withdraw it, and I just make a regular motion that I think Commissioner Gort second.

Vice Chair Gort: Second.

Chair Sarnoff: The seconder is Commissioner Gort. Any further discussion?

Commissioner Carollo: Now, Mr. Chairman, real quick.

Chair Sarnoff: Okay.

Commissioner Carollo: I'm going to vote in favor of this, but I still want to see the information just, you know, in the next few weeks.

Mr. Falero: The information?

Commissioner Carollo: The information that I requested with regards to, you know, the vehicles that are (UNINTELLIGIBLE).

Mr. Falero: What I do have and I keep is on every single body shop that we have, how much money they have -- that goes to them, so I can give you the figures on that.

Commissioner Carollo: Let's get together after the meeting sometime and we'll --

Mr. Ellis: We'll provide you the data, all the information that's needed.

Chair Sarnoff: Thank you. All in favor then, please say "aye."

The Commission (Collectively): Aye.

Adopted the Consent Agenda

Motion by Commissioner Carollo, seconded by Commissioner Suarez, including all the preceding items marked as having been adopted on the Consent Agenda. The motion carried by the following vote:

Votes: Ayes: 5 - Commissioner(s) Gort, Sarnoff, Carollo, Suarez and Spence-Jones

END OF CONSENT AGENDA

Chair Sarnoff: All right, it looks like we could -- looks like we can do a consent agenda. Does anyone wish to make a motion on the consent agenda?

Commissioner Carollo: I'd like to -- I'm sorry.

Vice Chair Gort: Move it.

Commissioner Carollo: I'd like to pull --

Chair Sarnoff: Pull --

Commissioner Carollo: -- CA.3.

Chair Sarnoff: All right.

Commissioner Carollo: And I'll make a motion on CA.1 and CA.2 --

Commissioner Suarez: Second.

Commissioner Carollo: -- to move it.

Chair Sarnoff: All right, we have a motion and a second on CA.2 and CA.3, right?

Commissioner Suarez: I think --

Commissioner Carollo: We have a motion on CA.1 and CA.2.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: CA.1 and CA.2.

Commissioner Carollo: Yes.

Chair Sarnoff: Yes, CA.2, and we're going to hold 3. All right.

Vice Chair Gort: Second.

Chair Sarnoff: And there's a second. All in favor, please say "aye."

The Commission (Collectively): Aye.

PUBLIC HEARING

9:00 A.M.

PH.1 **RESOLUTION**

13-00003

Department of Community and Economic Development

A RESOLUTION OF THE MIAMI CITY COMMISSION, WITH ATTACHMENT(S), APPROVING THE CITY OF MIAMI'S ("CITY'S") ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR FISCAL YEAR 2013-2014, ATTACHED AND INCORPORATED; AUTHORIZING THE CITY MANAGER TO SUBMIT THE CITY'S ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR FISCAL YEAR 2013-2014 TO THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT FOR REVIEW AND APPROVAL.

13-00003 Summary Form.pdf
13-00003 Notice to the Public.pdf
13-00003 Pre-Legislation.pdf
13-00003 Legislation.pdf
13-00003 Exhibit 1.pdf

Motion by Commissioner Spence-Jones, seconded by Vice Chair Gort, that this matter be ADOPTED PASSED by the following vote.

Votes: Ayes: 3 - Commissioner(s) Gort, Sarnoff and Spence-Jones
Absent: 2 - Commissioner(s) Carollo and Suarez

R-13-0052

Direction by Commissioner Suarez to the Administration to work with Chair Sarnoff to determine the extent to which the $7.5 million HOME funds allocated for Coconut Grove can be used to remediate infrastructure issues during the moratorium on building set by the Miami-Dade County Department of Water and Sewer.

Chair Sarnoff: Okay, so I think we now move to PH.1, PH.1, the HUD (Department of Housing and Urban Development) Annual Action Plan. Mr. Duran, you're recognized for the record.

Alfredo Duran (Deputy Director): Alfredo Duran, with the Department of Community Development. Yes, this is a resolution authorizing and approving the City of Miami's annual action plan for fiscal years 2013 and 2014 in connection with the City's federal entitlement programs.

Vice Chair Gort: Okay. Questions. Yes, sir.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Public hearing, I guess, right?

Vice Chair Gort: It's a public hearing, but the -- at this time, I'll (UNINTELLIGIBLE) -- okay, is anyone in the public would like the address this, PH.1? Being none, close. Yes, ma'am.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Yes, Mr. Chairman.

Vice Chair Gort: You're recognized.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: I just had one question. I know this is just normal procedure, but I know that you have had an opportunity to speak to my chief of staff on this issue. My only concern was the Little Haiti numbers, how they were being grouped with Little River and Edison. And I do think that it's important -- and we know this. You know this, especially, Alfredo,

because you've been out in Little Haiti with me many times -- that the poverty level in Little Haiti is probably more so than any other parts of my district, Overtown and Wynwood put together, that the poverty level is -- we have some real issues in Little Haiti. So my concern is, I think those numbers, because of Little River -- and you know what's happening in Little River now. There's like a burst of revitalization happening there. I'm just a little concerned that that's affecting my ability to, you know, receive the proper resources for Little Haiti. So my question becomes to you, how do we resolve that? Is there any way we can carve out Little Haiti as its own separate area?

Mr. Duran: Well, please note that the -- what you're looking at is Little Haiti and Little River area are lumped together in what we consider a neighborhood development zone. Funding is based on the methodology used by HUD on a citywide basis. So when the City -- when HUD says the City has this level of the different factors and you're going to get this amount of money, we use the same methodology on a district-wide basis, so it's really not Little River or Little Haiti. This is as part of a neighborhood development zone. So they are lumped together in this zone, which basically is an area that we recognize -- as a City-imposed area, that we recognize the needs for this area to be revitalized.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Right.

Mr. Duran: So it's not affecting the funding.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: What I'm saying, but is there -- does it -- I'm just curious. And I don't know if Sarnoff has the same issue, for instance, West Grove and Grove. Clearly, the -- you know, when you're -- part of that is lumped together too, right?

Mr. Duran: Yes, it is.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: So I'm sure that affects his numbers as well.

Mr. Duran: It absolutely does.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: So I don't -- I'm not speaking for your district 'cause it's your district, but clearly, we -- it seems as though we would be able to receive more money from HUD. I'm just speaking about Little Haiti. Little Haiti, I really have some issues. And I would hate to see in any way that we're not, you know, getting the maximum that we could be getting from HUD because it's being lumped together.

Mr. Duran: No, that's not the case.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: So what is the best way, Alfredo, to --?

Mr. Duran: Well, again, since we distribute our CDBG (Community Development Block Grant) funding, what -- the methodology used by HUD, we distribute the same methodology based on a district, which those two areas are in District 5.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Right.

Mr. Duran: So District 5 based on the census block income information of the entire district.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Can like Edison and Little River be -- I mean, Edison and Little River be -- I'm not saying that they should not be lumped and they should not be included in the numbers. I'm just simply saying that I think Little Haiti should be --

Mr. Duran: We can separate them. We can do that based -- you know, just in -- describe them in

our comp plan -- in our --

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Right.

Mr. Duran: -- action plan as separate areas.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Because I'm just going to give you an example. In Overtown you're saying -- and it's okay. I'm just trying to make sure I get the most for my residents. That's my job, right? So in Overtown the annual household income is 12K. And then we say in Little Haiti it's 19K, and I know that ain't true, you know. I mean, I'm just telling you I know it ain't -- you know, I have a huge immigrant population over there and it's -- you know, at times -- anything off Northeast 2nd Avenue, if you drive into those neighborhoods, those houses are, you know -- so I just -- I have a concern with the numbers. And Marc -- I mean, again, I'm not speaking about your district, but West Grove, there's a huge difference between West Grove and the Grove. And if your numbers are all being impacted or put together in one, the people in West Grove, they're not getting the maximum resources that they need in order for them to have help. That's --

Chair Sarnoff: But is it -- I don't mean to interrupt you, but is it the City's districting or our --? It is.

Mr. Duran: Right. Theoretically, the City receives an amount based on the citywide numbers --

Chair Sarnoff: And then we break --

Mr. Duran: -- census numbers. And then we break, using the same methodologies by district. So in your district, for instance, you do have a disparity of incomes. You have, you know, areas that are higher than lower, so that does affect your allocation, and we've discussed it in the past. But in this particular case, we're looking at -- it's for a totally different situation. It's more of a developer --

Commissioner Spence-Jones: I just want to make sure I understand it because whatever vote I take today, you know -- and you've been -- your whole team is always supportive to everything we need to get done in my district, so this is not about you. But I would like for us to -- if you don't mind, Mr. Chairman, before we actually vote on this item, can we just take a little time, Alfredo --

Chair Sarnoff: Why don't we table it?

Commissioner Spence-Jones: -- to just come back and just --? I really want to understand it. And I know when we had our briefing yesterday, I was like, oh, no, I'm cool. But then Neil, you know, gave me even an additional briefing on this issue, and I'm just a little concerned. I do not want to vote on something that can have an impact on me really helping people that really need help.

Mr. Duran: Understood. But again, understand that these numbers -- your district receives an allocation based on what the City gets. So this particular, what Neil brings up, is in an area of a zone that has been determined to be a neighborhood development zone.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: All right. I just -- I understand. I don't want to try to hammer it out on here.

Mr. Duran: But it's not going to affect your --

Commissioner Spence-Jones: If you don't mind --

Mr. Duran: Okay, no problem.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: -- if we could just -- can we defer this until --?

Chair Sarnoff: We can. And you brought up an interesting issue, which we're going to talk about later on today with regard to redistricting. Because putting people with nonresources and they're physically there, but -- and the way we do it in terms of our own -- I don't want to call it gerrymandering. It's not gerrymandering, but it is almost gerrymandering.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Yeah.

Chair Sarnoff: How we create our districts, you're -- we're putting them next to affluent people so that my numbers dilute. She's right about that. And then they don't get the resources. And they're like, well, why don't you put a CRA (Community Redevelopment Agency) here, as if we could or as if anybody would allow that. And there probably could be a CRA there, point well taken. I mean, for that little community, there'd probably be a nice little discreet CRA. It's not going to happen. You know it's not going to happen. I know it's not going to happen. But your point is well taken, which is you put them in my district and you've diluted their -- how do you dilute poverty? But you do dilute poverty because you dilute the ability to --

Vice Chair Gort: (UNINTELLIGIBLE).

Commissioner Spence-Jones: And that's my concern with the redistricting, period. I know it was something that was necessary, and I guess we're going to have a very, you know, long discussion on this. But, you know, we're finally, in District 5, I would say, tapping this ceiling, like we're finally coming through, like we're finally able to see some light at the end of the tunnel, and we just need a little bit more time. And that's my concern. I guess we'll talk about it at 4, but you know, yeah. So --

Chair Sarnoff: No. You know, I didn't realize till right now -- I shouldn't say this on the record, but it's really us that's creating --

Commissioner Spence-Jones: The zones.

Chair Sarnoff: -- some -- right, zones, if you will.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: That's what -- that's --

Chair Sarnoff: Right. And that's a fair point.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: And I know West Grove. You know, they -- you know --

Chair Sarnoff: I completely get it.

Mr. Duran: Okay. I just want --

Chair Sarnoff: The good news for them, Commissioner, so you know is, Commissioner Suarez gave me the $7.5 million for HOME (Home Investment Partnership Program) program -- of HOME trust. Did I get that right?

Mr. Duran: Right.

Chair Sarnoff: Trust fund. So money that was never available before is about to just to come into that community.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Which means it's about to -- you know, you're about to (UNINTELLIGIBLE).

Chair Sarnoff: Take a look --

Commissioner Spence-Jones: But if you can have some money to support those businesses, like --

Chair Sarnoff: Agreed.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: -- really have, you know -- now you have housing and economic development going at the same time.

Chair Sarnoff: You know, to use your analogy of light at the end of the tunnel, I was in England and there was a -- you know, the bars there have little billboards on -- and they have bikes that have stains on them. And they said, when you see the light at the end of the tunnel, you know what a politician does? He orders more tunnel.

Commissioner Suarez: Shuts it off.

Chair Sarnoff: He orders more tunnel.

Commissioner Suarez: He shuts it off. Can I -- Mr. Chair, may I ask a question real quick?

Chair Sarnoff: You're recognized for the record.

Commissioner Suarez: Thank you. Mr. Duran, just a quick question. That $7.5 million that the Chairman was referring to, can any of that money be used for infrastructure related to the building of the homes? And the reason why I ask is because -- let me just finish the question -- the County has placed -- Water and Sewer has placed a moratorium on Coconut Grove -- on building in Coconut Grove, and so anything that we do in Coconut Grove is basically paralyzed. And, you know, I'm sure the Chairman, the District 7 Commissioner, myself, because I have -- feel like a special interest in this money that our district sacrificed for, I thought, a greater good, to be honest with you. I feel a personal connection to that issue. My question is, can any of these --? For example, he's got $7.5 million. Could he start using some of that money to do infrastructure-related work to prepare those homes to be built is my question?

Mr. Duran: Well, first let me clear up, the $7.5 million is for a period of five years.

Commissioner Suarez: I understand.

Mr. Duran: So really --

Commissioner Suarez: It's one and a half right now.

Mr. Duran: -- at this point, he's got about $3 million.

Commissioner Suarez: Okay, two year's worth.

Mr. Duran: Now, these are HOME funds, which are federal funds, and they're intended for housing development or redevelopment. Okay. Now, within the budgets of housing development projects, there is offsite projects that relate -- offsite conditions that are related directly to the project.

Commissioner Suarez: Exactly.

Mr. Duran: In other words, we cannot go out there and replace the sewer system with this. We're anticipating housing to be in the future. What we can do if there's a project that's being funded that requires some upgrade to the utilities that feed that property --

Commissioner Suarez: Right.

Mr. Duran: -- we can use that money for that.

Commissioner Suarez: So can I ask you to work with the Chairman and see if any of those funds that are already available, what kind of a plan that can be used in conjunction with Walter and Sewer to remediate some of this issue, potentially?

Chair Sarnoff: I can tell you, we had an interesting meeting yesterday. We had Mayor Gimenez, Mayor Regalado, the District 7 Commissioner, the District 2 Commissioner. We had quite a meeting last night -- yesterday and part of it was not about that meeting. But at the end we talked about the moratorium in the Grove. And as long as we're talking about it, let's put it on the record. I used an analogy yesterday, but for a nail, the kingdom was lost. But for the fact that DERM (Department of Environmental Resource Management) now wants the generator on, I'm going to say, pump station 11, they want it onsite as opposed to required -- as opposed to the County wanting to store it at the LeJeune facility; and in the event of a power failure, they would bring a temporary generator over there. DERM indicated all through November and December, that would be acceptable to them. DEP (Department of Environmental Preservation), that's the state, indicated that would not be acceptable to them. For the first time, I'd say, Mayor Gimenez understood the issue implicitly and completely, learning that -- Right now the state is preventing us from allowing us to put a temporary generator on that facility. Thus, the moratorium stays in place. Gimenez instructed everyone in the County to work towards getting an answer and a plan B and parallel tracking it, which is what you like, which is if you don't get the answer you want, at least have plan B --

Commissioner Suarez: Right.

Chair Sarnoff: -- in the works so you can do that. This is not a money issue, in a strange kind of way. It's not about needing dollars. It's not about designing a pump station. It comes down to whether on a very small triangle, I think, in your district -- I believe it is in your district.

Commissioner Suarez: I think you're right.

Chair Sarnoff: On a very small triangle, they need to put a ten-foot generator. Now, think of the site triangle, think of how you can't see traffic. Having said all that, the County still believes that they can convince the -- the County still believes that they can convince DEP (Department of Environmental Protection) to allow them to do it offsite, and Mayor Gimenez agreed to meet with the governor and actually get this talking. The second part of the equation that you're not aware of, they do issue what's called provisional permits; however, they were on the verge of a settlement with the federal government for these provisional permits when interveners came in, and the interveners are some folks on Virginia Key or on Key Biscayne who want the water treatment facility moved. That would be about a $700 million venture.

Commissioner Suarez: Drop in the bucket.

Chair Sarnoff: And -- Right.

Commissioner Suarez: Drop in the bucket.

Chair Sarnoff: So -- I think it'd actually be more than that. But point being, as a result of intervening for whatever reason they think they're intervening, they're actually holding up the ability to put a sink, to put a bathtub, to put a washroom in any part of the Grove. So what they thought was going to be a process that could have been done reasonably quickly is now a process that you know with an administrative judge is going to give them extension, extension, extension. The Mayor -- Mayor Gimenez -- and I'm sorry for the long-winded answer -- committed, along with the District 7 Commissioner, to get this done no later than November of this year.

Commissioner Suarez: Christmas present?

Chair Sarnoff: I suggested Christmas, and the Mayor said to me no, no, no; I'm going to give it to them a month before. But fair enough. And I just know you talked about it. I wanted to put on the record. This is something I have followed from the very Genesis to the beginning [sic], and it is probably not slowing up any redevelopment with regard to the money you gave us for the West Grove because it's so new and so -- but it is hurting businesses in the Central Grove because nobody could put a sink in, nobody could put a toilet in, nobody can add one ounce of pressure to that moratorium.

Commissioner Suarez: And I think -- First of all, thank you for that briefing. It was much more extensive than I got from the District 7 Commissioner by the way.

Chair Sarnoff: I stayed for the whole (UNINTELLIGIBLE).

Commissioner Suarez: So, you know, I think you made a very articulate and compelling argument a while back, that it's one Grove, and I think that it is impacting some development in the Grove that is preventing us from really having one Grove. And one of the reasons why I allocated those funds is to preserve what is the historic character of that area, which may, by the way, be the last opportunity that we have with that money to preserve because, as we all know, it's being kind of eaten away at the margins. And so, you know, I -- anything that you need from me that I can do in the sunshine, sunshine law meetings, whatever I have to do -- Continuing to discuss it with the District 7 Commissioner --

Chair Sarnoff: I was going to say, that would be a help. Just continue to get the District 7 Commissioner to show up at these meetings, that would be a help.

Commissioner Suarez: I'll do the best I can. But, anyhow, it's definitely something that we need to do sooner rather than later. You know, we all have our issues with -- our gripes with WASA (Water and Sewage Authority), with Water and Sewer. I'm going to request a meeting with Mr. Renfrow, who's the director, who I've known for a long, long time, and see if also, you know, there's a way, you know -- and I know, obviously, Mayor Gimenez, that's the best way to go. That's the big boss. So that's definitely the right way to do it.

Chair Sarnoff: Remember, Mr. Doug Yoder was here, and he had made a promise to us to get back to us the amount of money that was taken out of WASA to put into the general fund.

Commissioner Suarez: I haven't heard anything.

Chair Sarnoff: And we haven't heard anything back from him; yet, he was at the meeting yesterday. Maybe you could convince Mr. Yoder to come back with those numbers.

Commissioner Suarez: I'll do the best I can.

Chair Sarnoff: All right. Alice, did I say something not accurate as to the meeting; you were there?

Alice Bravo (Assistant City Manager/Chief of Infrastructure): No, no. I was just going to ask that before we break for this item -- I know Mr. Duran's going to get together with Commissioner Spence-Jones and discuss the numbers in more detail. But just for the record, that the amount of funding we receive is based on actual poverty --

Mr. Duran: Citywide.

Ms. Bravo: -- population and not -- citywide. So how we group it or report it --

Mr. Duran: Yeah, that's -- I just want to remind you that the amount of money that we get is based on a citywide poverty as one of the factors used -- based on a citywide number, not on a district-wide or an area-wide number, so it's not going to affect what we receive.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Okay. I want -- again, I want to have a sideby [sic] conversation --

Mr. Duran: Okay.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: -- Madam Manager, to make sure I'm clear of what's happening.

Mr. Duran: That's fine.

Chair Sarnoff: Lunch is a great time to resolve a bunch of these things.

Vice Chair Gort: Yes. I have a couple of questions.

Chair Sarnoff: Go ahead. Commissioner Gort is recognized.

Vice Chair Gort: One of the major problem that we have in building affordable housing within the -- our districts is DERM, their requirement, and you know -- you experience that. Now you're telling me we are able to use funds to take care of that?

Mr. Duran: Well, what we're able to do is if you're investing money in an affordable housing project, and in order for that project to be occupiable, you're going to need services from --

Vice Chair Gort: Right.

Mr. Duran: -- your utilities. If the services from the utilities are subpar, they're not adequate for the edifice that you're contemplating --

Vice Chair Gort: Right.

Mr. Duran: -- then monies can be used to be able to --

Vice Chair Gort: Okay.

Mr. Duran: -- upgrade those --

Vice Chair Gort: All right.

Mr. Duran: -- utility facilities, not to just go out there and fix a sewer.

Vice Chair Gort: No, I understand that. But if we building something and DERM comes up --

Mr. Duran: Yes. It could be used for --

Vice Chair Gort: -- and says you got to do the following, you can use funds to do that?

Mr. Duran: Yes, we can.

Vice Chair Gort: Okay, thank you. And I can see Commissioner Spence [sic] problem is Little Haiti, you show them income of $19,000. That's --

Mr. Duran: I understand.

Vice Chair Gort: Somehow, that's -- I think that's --

Mr. Duran: We'll discuss that in our --

Vice Chair Gort: Okay, thank you.

Chair Sarnoff: All right, so we're going to table this.

Later...

Chair Sarnoff: I have a special request of our new City Manager to go back to PH.1, so we're going to go back to PH.1. That was the tabled discussion.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Yes. And Mr. Chairman, I am fully briefed and I fully understand, so I'd like to move this item.

Chair Sarnoff: We have a motion.

Vice Chair Gort: Second.

Chair Sarnoff: And we have a second.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Do you have to open up the public hearing again?

Chair Sarnoff: I will reopen up a public hearing. Anyone wishing to be heard on PH.1, please step up. Hearing none, seeing none, coming back to this Commission. It is a resolution. All in favor, please signify by saying "aye."

The Commission (Collectively): Aye.

Unidentified Speaker: Thank you.

END OF PUBLIC HEARING

ORDINANCES - FIRST READINGS

FR.1 **ORDINANCE** **First Reading**

13-00083

(4/5THS VOTE)
AN ORDINANCE OF THE MIAMI CITY COMMISSION AMENDING CHAPTER 56/ARTICLE IV OF THE CODE OF THE CITY OF MIAMI, FLORIDA, AS AMENDED, ENTITLED "TAXATION/HOMESTEAD EXEMPTIONS FOR SENIOR CITIZENS," MORE PARTICULARLY BY AMENDING SECTIONS

56-86 AND 56-87 TO INCLUDE LANGUAGE PROVIDING FOR AN ADDITIONAL HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION FOR CERTAIN LOW-INCOME QUALIFYING SENIOR CITIZENS WHO ARE LONG-TERM RESIDENTS OF THE CITY OF MIAMI ("CITY") TO BE APPLIED TO MILLAGE RATES LEVIED BY THE CITY; CONTAINING A SEVERABILITY CLAUSE, AND PROVIDING FOR AN IMMEDIATE EFFECTIVE DATE.

13-00083 Letter - Office of the Property Appraiser FR/SR.pdf
13-00083 Legislation (Version 3) SR.pdf
13-00083-Legislation-SUB.pdf
13-00083-Submittal-Commissioner Gort.pdf

SPONSOR: HONORABLE MAYOR TOMAS REGALADO
CO-SPONSORS: COMMISSIONER FRANCIS SUAREZ
COMMISSIONER FRANK CAROLLO

Motion by Commissioner Suarez, seconded by Commissioner Carollo, that this matter be PASSED ON FIRST READING WITH MODIFICATIONS PASSED by the following vote.

Votes: Ayes: 5 - Commissioner(s) Gort, Sarnoff, Carollo, Suarez and Spence-Jones

Chair Sarnoff: I think we are starting with a 9 o'clock time certain, which is FR.1. And if -- Yeah, we're okay. FR.1 is the senior homestead exemption. Mr. Mayor, you're recognized for the record

Mayor Tomás Regalado: Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. Good morning and thank you for hearing this item. And as you all remember in November of last year, the voters of the state of Florida approved a constitutional amendment that was placed on the ballot after a lot of vetting and discussion throughout the state of Florida. As you know, Amendment 11 gives senior with long-time residency in different cities the possibility of having an additional homestead exemption and they have to qualify. In the City of Miami we have 2,090 households that would qualify for this amendment. And I am very honored that not only I am a sponsoring this, but this has been also sponsor by Commissioner Frank Carollo and Commissioners [sic] Francis Suarez. You know, some would say, well, this is less revenue for the City of Miami. The hundreds -- the few hundreds of dollars that it would be saved to these seniors who are on social security and they don't have the means to even pay the taxes, this money will be reinvested in the local market, the community, the local café, the restaurant. These seniors are not going to go to Las Vegas with this saving. So this is the right thing. It's the human thing. And like I said, I'm very proud that two members of the Commissioner [sic] are sponsoring this item. As you know, this has a time limit that needs to be done before March 1. That's what the County tax assessor says. And with that, I'd like to ask the Commission to discuss and vote on this, if possible.

Chair Sarnoff: All right, what I'm going to do is I'm going to recognize Commissioner Gort; then I'm going to go to Commissioner Carollo, and Commissioner Suarez, the two sponsors.

Commissioner Suarez: Thank you.

Vice Chair Gort: Mr. Mayor, I'd like to place on the records the restriction that it has, that it's not everyone that's 65 and under. There's a cap on the income that the person has. So people understand that we doing this because -- I found, like my other Commissioners, I'm sure, have found, a lot of the people that own the home, but they don't have enough funds to maintain the insurance and all the things they have to maintain. If you could please place the criterias [sic] that have to be used to -- qualify those 2,000 homes.

Mayor Regalado: Yeah. You know, the cap before -- when the state of Florida decided to have an additional extension was, at the time, 21,000. Now it's around 23, $24,000 a year for a couple, and that's a federal standard. It's not place. So it means that people -- and the house has to be, the value, less than $250,000. So it means that it would not benefit people who have an income of 50,000 or 60,000, only those who qualify for the certified extensions in the past, the homestead exemptions that were approved by the voters of the state of Florida and Miami-Dade County. And Miami-Dade County is also doing this ordinance. City of Hialeah has done it already, and other municipalities are doing it.

Vice Chair Gort: Also, my understanding is that the person have to be lived in their house for 25 years with tax -- with home exemption.

Mayor Regalado: Yes.

Vice Chair Gort: Homestead exemption.

Mayor Regalado: Yes.

Vice Chair Gort: Right? Okay.

Chair Sarnoff: All right, I'm going to go to Commissioner Carollo and then to Commissioner Suarez.

Commissioner Carollo: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. This is legislation that I am proud to be cosponsoring, and one that my staff and I received a little learning experience. Actually, we had been working on this for quite some time with the details, seeing the financial impact and so forth. And I guess at the same time, there was others with the same idea. And the Mayor actually put out a press release on it, and therefore, I contacted the Mayor and let him know that I had been working on it for a while, especially the financial impacts. So, you know, we decided let's work together because this is legislation that should pass. This is actually legislation that I truly believe is important. And we could go into the reasons why I believe that it should pass. You know, I have been told that in the City of Miami, people have short memories, but if you remember, just a few years ago, the biggest issue that we were facing was the high increase -- the high cost of property taxes and the high cost of insurance. Unfortunately, too many seniors that have worked all their lives and are now retired, it's actually even more troublesome because they live on a fixed income. Their property taxes go up and, the truth of the matter is, they don't have any means to work a little harder, work and obtain overtime. So, realistically, the hit is much, much harder on them. With the increase of insurance, I know many seniors have decided to cancel their policy and, you know, have the risk of not having any insurance whatsoever on their properties, and there are other issues. For instance, I know that -- seniors that are married and, unfortunately, one of the spouses passes away. Realistically, all of a sudden, they have less income, but they still have the same -- they still have to pay the same property taxes. So this legislation is actually to preserve the American dream, and seniors that have worked all their lives in order to achieve the American dreams [sic], they don't have to worry that that dream will be taken away. Now, with regards to the fiscal impact, according to the property appraiser's office, the financial impact to the City of Miami is approximately $542,000. A little bit more specific, they mentioned 541,513, so $541,513. Everyone knows how I'm always looking at the financials. And obviously, this is something that I do want to see passed and I think should be passed, but it does have a financial impact to the City of Miami. So what I am proposing -- and I am going to be going to the Bayfront Park Management Trust. We are currently working on next year's budget, and I am going to propose to my colleagues to see if this could actually be paid by the Bayfront Park Management Trust. It's still in the workings, and it's still not a done deal because I also have to respect my colleagues and make sure that, you know, we have a good dialogue at the board. But I am also already in contacts with the auditors because the truth of the matter is, that we cannot use surcharge to pay for this, so we have to see other means, like

rentals and other revenue sources that we have in the Park to make sure that we have the amount, but I'm confident that we will have the amount. I am confident that my colleagues would see that this is a good thing. And let me tell you something. This is a historic moment because the Trust is the only agency in the City of Miami does not receive any funding from the City of Miami and does not receive any help with regards to workers, support, maintenance, and we have surpassed that. And where many, many years, the City of Miami would had to, you know, pay for the maintenance to the tune of over a million dollars every year, except for the previous two years since I came, which was 500,000. The truth of the matter is -- I mean, this is a historic moment where not only are we self-sustained, but realistically, we are now giving back to the City of Miami. So I think this is something that it's very positive. It -- you know, and again, you hear this oh, we should run government more as a business, running government more as a business, you know, but a lot of it is talk. Well, here we have a perfect example where we're actually doing it. This is no tax revenues. This is actually revenues that is earned by the Park. And we are going to be looking to actually subsidize this and be able to have all these seniors have this extra exemption. Thank you.

Chair Sarnoff: Thank you. Commissioner Suarez, you're recognized for the record.

Commissioner Suarez: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Thank you all. I, you know, agree with all of the sentiments that were stated before. I think it was very well put by everyone who's commented on this issue. And I appreciate the Bayfront Park's chairman offering to spearhead using some of their funds to defray the cost to the City on this issue. I think this is very good public policy, as Commissioner Carollo mentioned. You have a situation where many of our residents are living on fixed income. Their costs are rising, whether it be, you know, the cost for every day goods, whether it be the cost of insurance, whether it be -- any other costs associated with them living a productive life. And unfortunately, their income is not adjusting by the same measure. I think this is a way for us to put a value, as Commissioner Carollo said, on the work that the seniors -- really, that our residents have in terms of what they've invested into our community. This is a way of giving back to them. They've been paying taxes for 30, 40 years in many cases, and in this case, I think there's some provisions which require that the person have a certain length of ownership of the home to take advantage of the tax breaks. So it does reward people who have been long-standing taxpayers of the City of Miami. I commend the Legislature. By the way, we're not always here commending our legislative bodies. I commend the Legislature for their wisdom in putting this on the ballot. Obviously, it was imminently popular. It passed by, I believe, over 60 percent in the Dade County and probably over 60 percent in the City of Miami. And obviously, we are the instrument of implementation of that public policy that the state and our citizens so resoundedly [sic] supported. And I don't mean to be kind of a stickler, but one of the things that did concern me is that this letter was received by the City on December 19, 2012 and it has to be implemented by March 1, which is only one Commission meeting more away, and it needs two readings. So I just urge the Administration to get these things before us a little earlier because it requires a four-fifths vote, if I'm not mistaken, and if God forbid -- now we only have four Commissioners up here -- if we were missing one additional Commissioner, we would be unable to move this forward and we would have lost the opportunity to pass this very needed piece of legislation. So it's an honor for me to join my colleagues in supporting this. I think this is kind of a no-brainer in terms of us being able to implement it. And I commend Commissioner Carollo and chairman of the Bayfront Park Management Trust for offering to spearhead the allocation of funds that will pay at least for this upcoming year, you know, the impact that this has, which is I think minimal in comparison with our budget. I believe it's $500,000 is about 1/10th of 1 percent. So I think the -- it's 1/10th of 1 percent. You're still doing the math?

Chair Sarnoff: I was.

Commissioner Suarez: It's 1/10th of 1 percent. One percent is five million if our budget is five hundred million. So it's -- you know, it's a drop in the bucket, but you're impacting 2,090 homes and those homes, in some cases, as the Commissioner stated, some of them may be one person

living in the home, but in many cases, it could be two or three. So you are -- you're having a dramatic impact on many, many lives. So I join my colleagues. I don't know if anybody made a motion, but if not, I make the motion and --

Commissioner Carollo: Second.

Chair Sarnoff: We have a motion. We have a second. And I want to come back to Commissioner Gort. And then we'll have a public hearing.

Vice Chair Gort: I think it's important to give a little history. A lot of people don't realize that salary in south Florida from the '60 to the '80s was very low. Most of the people that live within that neighborhood had bought their home at 30, $40,000. That home value has gone up, so everything has gone up, the taxes, the insurance, and so on. And people don't realize; we have a lot of senior citizens in the City of Miami that do not earn more than 5 or $600 a month. And some of those that were a little lucky and were able to buy their property, maybe their -- what they get is $2,000 a month or the maximum of 2,200. So I think this is needed. And I want to thank Commissioner Carollo for doing such a great job and to offer to make up for the $500,000. I appreciate it. I'm going to be talking to you.

Commissioner Carollo: Not outside the sunshine.

Vice Chair Gort: No, no. Up here, up here, on the record. Thank you.

Chair Sarnoff: Commissioner Spence-Jones, do you want to be heard on the issue?

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Huh?

Chair Sarnoff: Seniors homestead.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: I'm supporting it.

Chair Sarnoff: Okay. All right, so let me open up a public hearing. Anyone wishing to be heard on FR.1, FR.1, please step up.

Mariano Cruz: Sure.

Chair Sarnoff: Mr. Cruz, you're recognized for the record.

Mr. Cruz: Sure. Mariano Cruz, 1227 26 Street. This was -- should be here long, long time ago because myself, I don't pay taxes to the City, debt service, but other people will benefit from this. The main benefit I see on this one, it will put extra money in the pocket of people. They will be able maybe to go to the grocery store and spend their money there instead of putting the money in general fund. They don't know where the money goes. Maybe they go in salaries. They don't want to be spent in big salaries or whatever it is that people that spend two hours in a lunch in Garcia's there in River Drive instead of working in some place, you know. And that will be the, to me, main thing, putting money in the pocket of people and they will use the money maybe to have an extra dinner during the week. That will be money that will be spread around in the whole City. To me, it won't benefit me because I already benefit from veteran and disability and all other things. I don't pay taxes or debt service or anything. But this should have been a long time ago. Thank you.

Chair Sarnoff: Thank you, Mr. Cruz. Anyone else wishing to be heard on FR.1, FR.1, please step up. Hearing none, seeing none, coming back to this Commission. Madam City Attorney, it is an ordinance.

The Ordinance was read by title into the public record by the City Attorney.

Julie O. Bru (City Attorney): And it has been substituted just to revise the formatting and the title to include the four-fifth designation.

Chair Sarnoff: And I want to make sure the maker understands that for the motion. Seconder understands that?

Commissioner Carollo: I do.

Chair Sarnoff: Amended. As amended.

Commissioner Carollo: As amended.

Chair Sarnoff: Okay. All right, Mr. Clerk.

Todd B. Hannon (City Clerk): Chair, your roll call on item FR.1.

A roll call was taken, the result of which is stated above.

Mr. Hannon: The ordinance passes on first reading, as amended, 5-0.

Chair Sarnoff: All right, I think --

Mayor Regalado: Thank you.

Chair Sarnoff: Thank you, Mr. Mayor.

Mayor Regalado: Mr. Chairman, thank you. Commissioner Carollo, thank you. You're always thinking outside the box.

Chair Sarnoff: Thank you.

FR.2 **ORDINANCE** **First Reading**

12-01418

Department of Building

AN ORDINANCE OF THE MIAMI CITY COMMISSION AMENDING CHAPTER 10/ARTICLE 1 OF THE CODE OF THE CITY OF MIAMI, FLORIDA, AS AMENDED, ("CITY CODE") ENTITLED "BUILDINGS/IN GENERAL", MORE PARTICULARLY BY CREATING A NEW SECTION 10-6, TO RATIFY THE BUILDING OFFICIAL'S SCHEDULE OF ELEVATOR/ESCALATOR FEES AND FINES FOR NON-COMPLIANCE FOR INCLUSION IN CHAPTER 10 OF THE CITY CODE; CONTAINING A SEVERABILITY CLAUSE AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

12-01418 Summary Form SR.pdf
12-01418 State Statute FR/SR.pdf
12-01418 Dade County Fees FR/SR.pdf
12-01418 State Interagency Agrmt. FR/SR.pdf
12-01418 Legislation FR/SR.pdf

Motion by Commissioner Spence-Jones, seconded by Vice Chair Gort, that this matter be PASSED ON FIRST READING PASSED by the following vote.

Votes: Ayes: 3 - Commissioner(s) Gort, Sarnoff and Spence-Jones
Absent: 2 - Commissioner(s) Carollo and Suarez

Chair Sarnoff: I was hoping -- if anybody can get Commissioner Suarez back, I'd bring him back for his time certain D4.2. But we can move on to --

Commissioner Spence-Jones: FR.3?

Chair Sarnoff: -- FR (First Reading) -- well, let's go to FR.3.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Or did we miss FR.2?

Chair Sarnoff: FR.2 would be next, but --

Alice Bravo (Assistant City Manager/Chief of Infrastructure): FR.2.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Yeah. FR.2.

Chair Sarnoff: Let's go to FR.2. Looks like it'll be pretty easy.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Mariano, go.

Mariano Fernandez (Director, Building): FR.2. Good morning.

Chair Sarnoff: You're recognized for the record.

Mr. Fernandez: Yes, sir. Mariano Fernandez, Building director. This is an ordinance of the City of Miami amending Chapter 10 to include elevator fees, which, for whatever reason, it has not been codified to date. These are fees that we're charging you to delegate the authority by the state of Florida for any elevator within the City of Miami.

Chair Sarnoff: All right. Is there --

Commissioner Spence-Jones: So moved.

Chair Sarnoff: -- a motion?

Vice Chair Gort: Second.

Chair Sarnoff: We have a motion by Commissioner Spence-Jones, second by Commissioner Gort. Is there anyone from the public wishing to be heard on FR.2, FR.2? Hearing none, seeing none, coming back to this Commission. Madam City Attorney, it is an ordinance.

The Ordinance was read by title into the public record by Deputy City Attorney Maria J. Chiaro.

Todd B. Hannon (City Clerk): Your roll call on item FR.2.

A roll call was taken, the result of which is stated above.

Mr. Hannon: The ordinance passes on first reading, 3-0.

FR.3 **ORDINANCE** **First Reading**

12-01316

Miami Parking Authority

AN ORDINANCE OF THE MIAMI CITY COMMISSION AMENDING CHAPTER 35/ARTICLE IV OF THE CODE OF THE CITY OF MIAMI, FLORIDA, AS AMENDED, ENTITLED "MOTOR VEHICLES AND TRAFFIC/PARKING

RATES," MORE PARTICULARLY BY AMENDING SECTIONS 35-191 THROUGH 35-196, TO UPDATE RATES AND FACILITIES; CONTAINING A SEVERABILITY CLAUSE AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

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12-01316 Summary Form SR.pdf
12-01316 Legislation (Version 2) FR/SR.pdf

Motion by Vice Chair Gort, seconded by Commissioner Spence-Jones, that this matter be PASSED ON FIRST READING PASSED by the following vote.

Votes: Ayes: 4 - Commissioner(s) Gort, Sarnoff, Suarez and Spence-Jones
Noes: 1 - Commissioner(s) Carollo

Chair Sarnoff: FR.3.

Mariano Fernandez (Director, Building): Thank you, sir.

Chair Sarnoff: Thank you, Mr. Fernandez. Mr. Noriega, you're recognized for the record.

Art Noriega: Good morning. Art Noriega, Miami Parking Authority. FR.3 is an amendment to the existing rate ordinance. As most of you know, we have not brought the rate ordinance here probably in quite some time. We haven't really had a need to change or modify any of the existing parking rates. This particular amendment, a substantial portion of it is a lot of administrative items, example, our Allapattah garage. That was never incorporated into the rate ordinance. Our residential permit program wasn't also in the rate ordinance. The two significant modifications to the rate ordinance that are incorporated in this are really commercial-driven. One is a modification or change to the meter rental rate for valet operators. We wanted to make the rate consistent citywide and push it up to a $10 rate, which is also consistent with our special event rental rate. The other major modification here applies to the permanent meter removal. We have in the past really dealt with it more from a policy standpoint. And the calculation for the permanent meter removals, we felt was not commensurate with the impact to the City. We have obviously went through a series. A few years ago we had a lot of demand on the removal of meters. That faded away a bit over the last couple of years, obviously, with the development lull, but we're seeing that particular piece really ramp up again. We have three very big meter removals in the queue now and we think that's going to get even -- that demand and those requests are going to grow in the next year or two. So we wanted to, by way of making a change here, put a much bigger financial burden on future projects that when they ask us to remove meters, the stake is higher. So we've pushed out the amortization to ten years and, in that way, it does two things: one, it allows them to have a little more skin in the game and also think twice really about the financial impact and the impact that has on a particular surrounding area in terms of the lack of on-street parking. The use of that money -- one of the things we came up with in terms of an ideology was to take that -- those increased meter removal fees and put them into an infrastructure fund, which then we could use for the development of future projects, purchase of additional equipment. That way, it would put -- not put such a heavy burden on our cap ex (capital expenditures) and our need for repair and replacement reserve on an annual basis. Then we could return a greater amount of revenue to the City at the end of the year. In summary, those are the major key points of the rate ordinance change.

Chair Sarnoff: All right. Let me open up a public hearing before we comment -- we do a motion. This is FR.3, FR.3. Anyone wishing to be heard on FR.3, please step up. Mr. Cruz, you're recognized for the record.

Mariano Cruz: Sure. FR.3. Mariano Cruz, chairman of ABDA, Allapattah Business Development Authority. I got nothing against, you know, the Parking Authority. They're very professional. Lately, I haven't heard any complaints against you. And the main thing is I like

your contribute a lot of money to the general fund of the City. As long as that -- you keep that direction, it's good. And I tell you, I haven't heard any complaints because, usually, the people, when they go to 17th Avenue, whatever, you know -- or -- and Willy go there or -- we hear the people complaining. I haven't heard nothing. So, so far, good job there. Thank you.

Chair Sarnoff: Thank you. Anyone else from the public wishing to be heard FR.3, FR.3, please step up. Hearing none, seeing none, coming back to the Commission. Is there a motion?

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Mr. Chairman.

Vice Chair Gort: Move it.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Second. Discussion.

Chair Sarnoff: We have a motion by Commissioner -- Vice Chair. We have a second by Commissioner Spence-Jones. Commissioner Spence-Jones is recognized for the record.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Yeah. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Art, I just wanted to -- I know we had in my briefing -- just add to it. I know it's for the replacement of equipment, but I think it's also important -- I just want to make sure we're clear -- that we would like to see it be utilized for also surface upgrades.

Mr. Noriega: Yeah. It's incorporated into the language --

Commissioner Spence-Jones: I just wanted --

Mr. Noriega: -- that it --

Commissioner Spence-Jones: -- 'cause I just -- so it is --

Mr. Noriega: -- can be allowed for that.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: -- so it can be used --

Mr. Noriega: Correct.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: -- and you did include it in the language?

Mr. Noriega: Correct.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: All right.

Mr. Noriega: It's in there.

Chair Sarnoff: All right. Anyone else wishing to be heard on FR.3? All right, Madam City Attorney, it is an ordinance.

The Ordinance was read by title into the public record by Deputy City Attorney Maria J. Chiaro.

Todd B. Hannon (City Clerk): Your roll call on FR.3. Commissioner Suarez?

Commissioner Suarez: Yes, on first reading.

Mr. Hannon: Commissioner Carollo?

Commissioner Carollo: No.

Mr. Hannon: Commissioner Spence-Jones?

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Yes.

Mr. Hannon: Vice Chair Gort?

Vice Chair Gort: Yes.

Mr. Hannon: Chair Sarnoff?

Chair Sarnoff: Yes.

Mr. Hannon: The ordinance passes on first reading, 4-1.

FR.4 **ORDINANCE** **First Reading**

13-00108

Miami Parking Authority

AN ORDINANCE OF THE MIAMI CITY COMMISSION AMENDING CHAPTER 54/ ARTICLE I/SECTION 54-9 OF THE CODE OF THE CITY OF MIAMI, FLORIDA, AS AMENDED, ENTITLED "STREETS AND SIDEWALKS/ IN GENERAL/ PLACING SIGNS ON ANY PORTION OF THE PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAY, STREET, OR SIDEWALK SURFACE", MORE PARTICULARLY BY AMENDING SUBSECTION (A) TO ALLOW THE DEPARTMENT OF OFF-STREET PARKING OF THE CITY OF MIAMI ("DOSP") TO PROCURE CERTAIN SIGNAGE SUBJECT TO SPECIFIED TERMS, CONDITIONS AND LIMITATIONS; FURTHER ADDING A NEW SUBSECTION (G) TO PERMIT THE PLACEMENT OF SIGNAGE OR ADVERTISEMENTS ON CITY OF MIAMI OWNED, OR DOSP OWNED, PARKING METERS AND/OR PARKING PAYMENT MACHINES WITHIN THE PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAY; CONTAINING A SEVERABILITY CLAUSE AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE

13-00108 Summary Form SR.pdf
13-00108 Legislation (Version 2) SR.pdf

Motion by Vice Chair Gort, seconded by Commissioner Carollo, that this matter be PASSED ON FIRST READING WITH MODIFICATIONS PASSED by the following vote.

Votes: Ayes: 3 - Commissioner(s) Gort, Sarnoff and Spence-Jones
Noes: 1 - Commissioner(s) Carollo
Absent: 1 - Commissioner(s) Suarez

Chair Sarnoff: Why don't we move to FR.4. Mr. Noriega, you are up.

Art Noriega: I'm up. I'm all for visual displays so. I know that there has been since -- probably since we did our individual board briefings -- Commission briefings, there's been a lot of angst over the broadness of the language, the modification. And so as a result of that, I went back, looked at it, sort of reached some sort of clarity with regards to what I thought was a little too broad a reference, specifically to this issue, so I had someone in my office rewrite it for the purposes of being very specific to parking equipment so that it wasn't -- someone couldn't infer that we were going to plop advertising on trees and sidewalks and whatever. So I have that language. It's been revised. I'll distribute it for purposes of -- and the intent being that that change will be made for second reading. But the intent is that this particular idea, which was presented to us a little over a year ago, in which we shortly realized after some discussion with

regards to a pilot program that we just didn't have the capacity, per the language in the ordinance, to even really be allowed to do it. But the idea was to sort of combine the idea of some advertising component on the pay stations with a public service piece, which is the walking map, and a list of critical points of interest, numbers, NET (Neighborhood Enhancement Team) office number, police number, really kind of to afford the opportunity to do sort of a map or directory within the right-of-way, which really is on a canvas, which is the meter, which is plain anyway. It exists already within the right-of-way. Rather than have to put up a directory or a kiosks, it really does sort of serve a public purpose. Both of these examples, for purposes of -- just better sense of timing, this was the original version, which we put a mock up -- wrapped the meter, which basically, as you can see, the map is about 30 percent, maybe 25 percent of the face, the reference to pay-by-phone at the top is pretty minimal. They came back with a second iteration, which is this one, which expanded the pay-by-phone reference. So what we've decided to do -- and obviously expanded the size of the mapping portion as a percentage of the face area -- we're probably going to expand that even more. But the intent is to use some portion of this for the map, some for our own PSA (Public Service Announcement) efforts, which is the pay-by-phone promotion, and then the bottom part would have important phone numbers, a directory, and obviously provided an advertising component which, for the most part, is to help pay for the cost of the wrap, whatever excess revenue above and beyond that is really nominal. The idea is to do a pilot, starting in the Grove. That's where it was originally presented. If it works and we think it has any traction, then we'd issue an RFP (Request for Proposals) and actually look to do it as a citywide program. That was the intent.

Chair Sarnoff: You want to -- does anybody want to do this by motion and see where it goes with this?

Vice Chair Gort: Move it.

Chair Sarnoff: All right, motion by Commissioner Gort, second by, I suspect --

Commissioner Carollo: For discussion.

Chair Sarnoff: -- discussion. Commissioner Carollo is recognized for the record.

Commissioner Carollo: This similar to what you had brought up -- you had brought before us months back, that I had heartburn over, where, I, erroneously, was named as the sponsor where we were going to have advertisement in the fire hydrants, in the trees, and all that. Is this --?

Mr. Noriega: No. What happened in that case is we got lumped into an existing movement for advertising. It wasn't our intent to be part of another process. It just sort of happened. So I apologize if you got lumped into something you didn't intend to, but our intent at the time wasn't. That's why we got -- I wanted us to be treated separate and individual because I think this really needed to stand on its own merit, not be a part of a -- any type of grouping effort so that it could either meet with your satisfaction from a policy standpoint or not. I mean, ultimately, this is an idea that came to us. I thought it had some merit. But I don't get to dictate the policy on this and certainly as Commissioners, you do. I think this has a couple of benefits from a public service standpoint and also from a nominal revenue side, and I don't think it creates anymore additional visual clutter in the right-of-way because it's going on an existing structure. But ultimately, you know, that's my opinion and my opinion only so.

Chair Sarnoff: Commissioner Gort.

Vice Chair Gort: Let me ask a question. The map that shows the points of interest, are those of people that -- they have their ad in their also?

Mr. Noriega: Some do. Some won't.

Vice Chair Gort: Some don't.

Mr. Noriega: I mean, it won't be restricted to only those people that have placed advertising. The advertising is really a benefit to them just promotionally. But we'll identify on the walking map all of the key places and shopping and parks and all kinds of stuff.

Chair Sarnoff: Let me ask a question. The ordinance that's before us right now is the one that has not been rewritten?

Mr. Noriega: Correct. And I have copies of the one with the changes that I'll present to you.

Chair Sarnoff: And I'm not going to try and read it real quick.

Mr. Noriega: Yeah.

Chair Sarnoff: But the intent of the change is just to restrict it to parking --

Mr. Noriega: Correct.

Chair Sarnoff: -- structures?

Mr. Noriega: Correct.

Chair Sarnoff: What do we call this, parking -- what should we call this?

Mr. Noriega: Parking meter, parking whatever. Parking pay station.

Chair Sarnoff: Pay station.

Mr. Noriega: Yes.

Vice Chair Gort: Pay station.

Chair Sarnoff: So this would not go on -- I take it, you still have regular parking meters out there?

Mr. Noriega: Yeah. There's no place to put it on a regular parking meter.

Chair Sarnoff: Okay.

Mr. Noriega: And we have very little of those anyway, I mean, left in the City.

Chair Sarnoff: And then you referenced that you were going to -- instead of doing four, two, three, six, you're going to do four, three, six, seven, eight. In other words, you had -- your -- is the actual ordinance itself going to talk about percentage of the map versus --

Mr. Noriega: It doesn't, at least -- what we did was rewrote it and left it at the discretion of the director of Public Works, but we can certainly add additional language to it. I wanted to take it out of my hands in terms of the actual formal approval and put it in a third party and so it makes a reference to the Public Works director's oversight so that it didn't feel like it was self-serving on our end.

Chair Sarnoff: Got you. All right, let me do this. Let me open up a public hearing. Anyone from the public wishing to be heard on FR.4, please step up.

Nathan Kurland: Good afternoon, Commissioners. Nathan Kurland, 3132 Day Avenue, Coconut Grove. Commissioners, as an adjunct professor of public speaking at FIU (Florida International University), I am often asked what's the most important part of a speech that you give in front of any audience, and my answer is always the same: the central idea. So here is the central idea about my response to FR.4, the only idea that I would like you to take out of this room at the end of the day: no, no, no. It does no good to get on the right track when you're headed in the wrong direction. First of all, the ordinance before you, as we've just heard from Mr. Noriega, is not the one we're even talking about today, so that, in itself, should have meant an immediate deferral until it's written properly, although, personally, I don't think there's any properly written version of this ordinance. This ordinance doesn't even talk about what kind of signs they're going to be, the number of signs, the type of signs, location of signs, although now we've just heard they're only going to be on parking garages. And once again, Coconut Grove gets the joy of being the example for the rest of the City, to have more signage to take away from the natural beauty of Coconut Grove or, for that matter, all over the City of Miami. We've already shown that we're not embarrassed to put up a sign on top of a charter school at the Children's Museum. We need to stop this and we need to stop this now. Thank you very much.

Chair Sarnoff: You're recognized for the record. You all got to put your glasses on before you get up there.

Peter Ehrlich: I wish I could read without them.

Chair Sarnoff: There's a surgery we can get you.

Mr. Ehrlich: Good afternoon, Mr. Chairman, Commissioners. Peter Ehrlich, 770 Northeast 69th Street, and I'm here to speak in opposition to this item, FR.4. And reviewing the legislation that was in your agenda packages and is online, going -- I mean, it looks quite clear when you look at the legislation and look at the current city laws under Section (a) (b). It shall be unlawful for any person to post, stamp, pencil, stencil, write, paint, erect or place a sign upon any sidewalk, crosswalk, curb, or any portion of the public right-of-way, including, but not limited to, any trash receptacles, lamp posts, electric light, telegraph, telephone or utility line pole, hydrant, parking meter, bus bench or shelter, news rack, shade tree or tree box. Shade tree. It's currently illegal under Sections (a) and (b). Following this through to Sections (g) that's on page 3 of 4, just -- it just deleted all of that, with the language notwithstanding any other prohibitions in this chapter to the contrary and it would go ahead and allow signs and advertising on everything that was listed in small Section (a), small Section (b), telegraphs, news racks, trees, tree boxes. We would ask you to vote no on this. Not to defer the item, but just to vote no or defer it and wait till it can be rewritten in a better form. We've reviewed a revised form, and the revised form needs to be revised as well 'cause it talks about putting signs in -- on park -- not only parking meters, which is the way that it's written in the revised section, but also or structures.

Chair Sarnoff: And in conclusion.

Mr. Ehrlich: In conclusion, please vote no for this item. Thank you very much.

Chair Sarnoff: Thank you. You know, Mr. Noriega, I take it the intent is not to derive revenue "cause obvious -- well, that's not your intent. Is that fair?

Mr. Noriega: It's not the primary, correct.

Chair Sarnoff: What -- how much of that, percentage wise -- what -- of the 100 percent, what percentage of that intent would be to derive revenue?

Mr. Noriega: When you consider the actual value of that revenue stream, it's probably 25

percent, I would say.

Chair Sarnoff: Okay. And -- so 75 percent of what's motivating you is to try to display a map for people to see where various venues are, primarily -- I guess we're talking about Coconut Grove -- Coconut Grove?

Mr. Noriega: Yeah. When it was presented to me, I -- as straight advertising, I basically said there's no way that would fly. I said there has to have a public purpose assigned to it and incorporated into it, and that's how we got to the walking map piece.

Chair Sarnoff: And with regard to your mark-up, like I see the bottom is H&H Jewels. So H&H would theoretically pay to have the bottom with this logo on it?

Mr. Noriega: Correct.

Chair Sarnoff: Okay. Commissioner Gort, you're recognized.

Vice Chair Gort: I'd like to see it come back. And let me tell you, it's not only in Coconut Grove. We have a lot of visitors that go to the health center, they go to the judicial system, they go and they park -- out of town or they come from some other place and they don't know where to go. So I find this will be very informative for those individuals that are going to park to go to one of the functions or one of the places that we have in public if we had them all over the City of Miami with a map showing them where the justice system, where the building is, where the health center, the different buildings that are in the health center. I could see that as very useful, but I'd like to see it come back with the language that's specified and it's only to be used with the -- what do we call them?

Mr. Noriega: Pay stations.

Vice Chair Gort: Bay [sic] stations, just like we did with the bicycles.

Mr. Noriega: Okay.

Chair Sarnoff: You know, as far as I'm concerned, I'd ordinarily not move this along on first reading, 'cause I think there are some defects that need to be cured, but I've never known you to do anything other than what you say. And, you know, you're a person I put a lot of trust in. And I'm not sure I'm going to vote for this on final reading 'cause I'm -- here's the thing that really makes me want to vote for this. You have a structure out here that's going to go there anyway and it's going to be -- okay, it's blue versus a map with some advertising, but the stores where you're hoping to shop. I just -- I don't see how this harms anyone, and I see how it helps businesses and I -- You know, you're right. If you were going to be putting another panel of advertising out there for a bike rack or something that didn't absolutely need it, but this is going to be there anyway and it's going to have a map. And, you know, God willing, people will want to come to Coconut Grove that don't live here and that's good. And, God willing, they'll want to go to Little Haiti inevitably. And, inevitably, they're going to want to go to Little Havana.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Havana.

Chair Sarnoff: And from there, they're going to want --

Vice Chair Gort: Health district.

Chair Sarnoff: -- to go to the Health District. And, you know, a lot of people have cell phones. A lot of people have these mapping abilities. But there's something about a structure that has a map on it that tells you exactly where you're going. I mean, I have a bigger objection, candidly,

to telephones. I mean, I walked all of downtown and it was all about advertising on telephones and, yet, there is a legitimate reason to have a telephone. Because in the event of an emergency and your cell phone's not working, you want that 911. And I've noticed that since I started talking about the telephones, they now have a nice long list of everything you can use a telephone for, of every phone number I didn't know that existed. So they're obviously seeing that there is a -- certainly a social function to be performed in that. I got to tell you, Mr. Noriega, I trust you enough that I think you would get this right. You know, as long as you can keep this thing updated -- 'cause, obviously, stores will come and stores will go. As long as this could be updated and it looks somewhat substantially similar to what you're putting to my right and it can be language in, you know, by percentages and there'd be no liquor advertisement, there'd be no smoking advertisements, and I'm just giving you what I think off the top of my head. I would suggest there'd be no sex stores on there, not that I'm the moralist, but I don't think anybody wants to see something like that in the public right-of-way. I can go with this on first reading. So public hearing. Anybody wishing to be heard on this any further? All right, public hearing is now closed; coming back to this Commission. Madam City Attorney, it is an ordinance. I -- do you want --?

Vice Chair Gort: (UNINTELLIGIBLE).

Chair Sarnoff: I apologize.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: I mean -- first of all, I want Art to pick it up again so I can see the physical -- I know that you've briefed me on it, so I was definitely fine with it. I didn't have an issue with it. And the number one reasons why I supported it is because of the restaurants that were in the area, and we know how difficult things are for restaurants and businesses just in general so, and then adding the map, I definitely think is beneficial. So I didn't really have -- we didn't talk very long about this issue at all, right, Art?

Mr. Noriega: Right.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Yeah. I supported it so.

Chair Sarnoff: Okay. So, Madam City Attorney, it is an ordinance.

The Ordinance was read by title into the public record by the City Attorney.

Todd B. Hannon (City Clerk): Your roll call on FR (First Reading) --

Vice Chair Gort: Wait a minute. Can that be amended to make sure it's only for the -- this type of --

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Issue?

Chair Sarnoff: I think, isn't it as modified, 'cause you provided --

Vice Chair Gort: It's modified.

Chair Sarnoff: -- it as a modified ordinance?

Mr. Noriega: As a modified version.

Chair Sarnoff: So does the maker understand it, as modified?

Vice Chair Gort: As modified.

Chair Sarnoff: And there's got to be more changes, right.

Vice Chair Gort: Okay. Go ahead.

Mr. Hannon: Your roll call on item FR.4. Commissioner Spence-Jones?

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Yes.

Mr. Hannon: Commissioner Carollo?

Commissioner Carollo: No.

Mr. Hannon: Vice Chair Gort?

Vice Chair Gort: Yes.

Mr. Hannon: Chair Sarnoff?

Chair Sarnoff: Yes.

Mr. Hannon: The ordinance passes, as modified, 3-1.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Mr. Chairman, I think there's someone that -- you got to put -- you know -- Nate, you're not -- got to go to the --

Mr. Kurland: Nathan Kurland. The new ordinance wasn't even read. What did you just approve, the one that's in the agenda or the modified?

Chair Sarnoff: Modified.

Vice Chair Gort: Modified.

Julie O. Bru (City Attorney): Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Kurland: And did we ever bother to even read the modified agenda [sic] into the record that you just approved --

Vice Chair Gort: You'll get a chance to --

Mr. Kurland: -- on first reading.

Chair Sarnoff: We submit it into the record.

Ms. Bru: Mr. Chairman, the --

Mr. Noriega: It has to come back for second reading too.

Ms. Bru: Yes.

Mr. Noriega: It does.

Ms. Bru: The executive director did specify that the modification consist of defining not just generally structures and facilities, but he wants to narrow it to parking meters or structures situated on the property.

Chair Sarnoff: Okay. It takes away the argument of anybody saying we're going to start wrapping our palm trees. It takes away the argument from anybody saying we're going to start wrapping our trash receptacles.

Mr. Noriega: And given the direction I've been given to strengthen the language with regards to sizing and the percentage of advertising on the meter, I'll -- we'll start working on that all too. It has to come back for second reading anyway.

Chair Sarnoff: Could you also do me a favor? I don't remember if the BID (Business Improvement District) ever did a resolution on this. Could you bring this before the BID board?

Mr. Noriega: Sure.

Chair Sarnoff: Not the full BID board, but at least the executive committee to see how they feel about it.

Mr. Noriega: Yeah.

Mr. Kurland: So just a point of reference, Commissioner, if I may. We didn't vote on the ordinance as published; we voted on the ordinance as modified. And even according to Mr. Noriega, this modified version is going to be modified as well.

Chair Sarnoff: For second reading.

Mr. Kurland: For second reading.

Mr. Noriega: Right.

Chair Sarnoff: And at second reading is when it would become law. It's not law now.

Mr. Kurland: But we won't even see what will become law on a first reading basis. We're already at second reading, and we're going to see something brand-new a few days before that's voted on.

Chair Sarnoff: You would see it approximately ten days before.

Mr. Kurland: Okay, thank you.

FR.5 **ORDINANCE** **First Reading**

13-00058

Office of Management and Budget

AN ORDINANCE OF THE MIAMI CITY COMMISSION AMENDING CHAPTER 18/ARTICLE VIII, OF THE CODE OF THE CITY OF MIAMI, FLORIDA, AS AMENDED ("CITY CODE"), ENTITLED "FINANCE/STORMWATER UTILITY FEES AND FUNDS", MORE PARTICULARLY BY AMENDING ARTICLE VIII, ENTITLED "STORMWATER UTILITY FEES AND FUND" BY CHANGING THE TITLE TO "STORMWATER UTILITY FEES" AND CHANGING THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF STORMWATER UTILITY FEES COLLECTED FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS TO BE USED FOR THE GENERAL STORMWATER MANAGEMENT SYSTEM; FURTHER AMENDING THE ARTICLE TO COMPORT WITH SAID PURPOSE; AND AMENDING CHAPTER 22.5/ ARTICLE VI, OF THE CITY CODE ENTITLED "SOIL EROSION, WATERWAY SEDIMENTATION, AND AIRBORNE DUST GENERATION CONTROL", TO ALLOW FOR THE MONIES COLLECTED TO BE PLACED INTO A DESIGNATED ACCOUNT IN THE GENERAL FUND; CONTAINING A

SEVERABILITY CLAUSE AND PROVIDING FOR AN IMMEDIATE EFFECTIVE DATE.

13-00058 Summary Form SR.pdf
13-00058 Legislation (Version 2) SR.pdf

Motion by Vice Chair Gort, seconded by Commissioner Spence-Jones, that this matter be PASSED ON FIRST READING PASSED by the following vote.

Votes: Ayes: 3 - Commissioner(s) Gort, Sarnoff and Suarez
Noes: 1 - Commissioner(s) Carollo
Absent: 1 - Commissioner(s) Spence-Jones

Chair Sarnoff: All right, FR.6. I'm -- FR.5.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: 5, yeah.

Chair Sarnoff: And then, just so everybody's aware, RE.8, I see you guys sitting there. I'm going to bring you guys -- and I should have done it sooner and somebody should have brought it to my attention. I'm going to bring RE.8 up right after FR.5.

Daniel Alfonso: Danny Alfonso, director, Office of Management & Budget. FR.5 is a first reading for changing our ordinance as it relates to stormwater utility. What we're trying to do here is change the language in our current code to be in concurrence with what it is that we're doing. We're not actually moving any money around or anything like that. It's just getting the code to be in compliance in effect with what we're doing in practice.

Chair Sarnoff: Is there a motion? Is there a motion? No?

Vice Chair Gort: Move it.

Chair Sarnoff: All right, motion by Commissioner Gort --

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Second.

Chair Sarnoff: -- second by Commissioner Spence-Jones. Let me open up a public hearing. Anybody wishing to be heard with regard to FR.5? FR.5, public hearing is now open. The public hearing is now coming to a close. Coming back to this Commission, any discussion on FR.5?

Commissioner Carollo: Mr. Chairman.

Chair Sarnoff: You're recognized for the record.

Commissioner Carollo: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I'm going to be mentioning a few things that I have said in the past, and I've spoken to the Administration, you know, in length. And although it not be -- it may not be specific to what Danny's asking for, Mr. Alfonso, in all fairness, it is related, and it speaks to the effect of stormwater sewer monies and where they're going and, more specifically, where they are not going. I requested certain information, which I appreciate the Administration finally giving it to me. And it shows exactly what I've been noticing and what I've been complaining about. In 2010, out of all the monies that were spent citywide regarding stormwater utility funds, less than 3 percent were in District 3. And in 2010 I should have kept my mouth shut and been happy because in 2011, it was less than 1 percent out of all the monies, citywide, on stormwater utility funds that were actually used, spent citywide; 2012 we went up a little bit. I guess it's when I started complaining my hardest, and we went up to 5 percent. In 2013, it's still too early to tell. Why am I saying this? Because -- and it's all interrelated, especially with CIP (Capital Improvements Project). And I guess we'll discuss further what I

discussed in the last Commission meeting with regards to funding, the process of CIP. If you noticed in the last Commission meeting, I had the CIP director come before us, and I drilled quite a bit with regards to one of the projects and where was the funding sources coming from. What I didn't say at that time is that out of the two-point-something million, the great majority were from citywide funding. And I keep saying how District 3 is not receiving its fair share of citywide funding. You know, having less than 3 percent in 2010, less than 1 percent in 2011, and approximately 5 percent in 2012 is unacceptable. Therefore, why should I be in favor of this, Danny -- I'm sorry -- Mr. Alfonso? I mean, even with now -- and I understand changing departments with the Clean Sweep, you know. Listen, you don't need for me to come up here and again show 100, 200, 300, 400 pictures of the trash in Little Havana and how we need Clean Sweep and how we need all this. And, once again, this stormwater utility funds aren't going to District 3, and I'm -- listen, and I'm not even asking for a lot. I'm just saying our fair share. But I'm sorry; out of total spent, less than 1 percent in one year, less than 3 percent in another year, that's unacceptable. That is unacceptable. So, again, you know I have a lot of issues with this. I'm trying to address it more and more. The more I start drilling, the more alarm [sic] I am, the more facts have been shown of exactly what I've been complaining about and, in all fairness, the more concerned I am because I'm seeing a bigger and bigger and bigger problem. So, again, Mr. Alfonso -- and I know, you know, we discussed this in great length, but I have a big problem with this. Thank you.

Commissioner Suarez: Mr. Chair, if I may?

Chair Sarnoff: You're recognized, Commissioner Suarez.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: (UNINTELLIGIBLE) that -- the backup on that.

Commissioner Carollo: This was provided by the Administration to me.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: But it -- okay. 'Cause I just asked and they didn't have it in there.

Chair Sarnoff: You're recognized for the record. I apologize.

Commissioner Suarez: No, no. Thank you, Mr. Chair. I think it would be wise if we all had a breakdown of what every district is getting in stormwater utility funds. I think there's a couple of other funding sources that we're able to rely on for stormwater mitigation and/or road improvements and sidewalk improvements. And I think, you know, we've seen this board kind of harping on the fact that, in some cases, it doesn't seem like it's being distributed equitably, and I know that there's a -- I know in my discussions with the new CIP director just as recently as this week, he was advocating for a citywide fund for, for example, public works, and that was part of some of the monies that we receive from the State that go to -- that we can be -- that can be used for sidewalk repairs, street improvements, drainage, et cetera. And when you see things like this after the fact, it may make sense to divide it up by district because, you know, every district has equal needs. I mean, there's no more broken sidewalks, I don't think, in any one district. I think every district has their fair share of broken sidewalks, every district has their fair share of drainage issues, et cetera, et cetera. But what happens is if -- it actually is in your best interest to do it that way because then, you know, no one will later complain that they didn't get their fair share, you know. So I've had similar concerns on these kinds of issues. I think, to the extent that we can do them on a district-by-district basis, they should be done that way because our residents have an equal right to these funds. And if there's a situation where we're getting towards the end of the year, something like that, or there's funding that's needed in another district, we can address that at the Commission level. I think we've always been very generous with each other and we have, you know, been conscientious of the fact that other districts have different needs and, you know, that might mean that our district has to chip in if our needs in one particular area are not as great, and I could site, I think, a variety of examples. We've talked about them over the months. I don't -- I'm not going to belabor this entire discussion. But, you

know, that may be something that we want to look at in these citywide pots because if -- once -- if we break it up by district, then everyone can spend the money and allocate the money. Everyone has a lot of needs. And then there's no one later on saying that, you know -- complaining that they're woefully -- I mean, 'cause that's embarrassing, Commissioner, with all due respect.

Commissioner Carollo: Mr. Chairman.

Chair Sarnoff: You're recognized.

Commissioner Carollo: And I appreciate you saying that. And I've had long discussions with the CIP director, and he tell me other Commissioners feel the same way. And I told him, point blank, if that's the case, I'm going to ask my colleagues then to speak up. Because let me tell you something, it's not right. And I'll be honest with you. I think it's embarrassing and we should be up in arms when I am asking simple questions from our CIP Department, as simple as, listen, bonds, street bonds. Pretty easy math. Pretty easy math, okay. We got "X" amount. Let's say it was 100. It was split by 5, each of us got 20, okay. All I'm asking is that 20 came in, show me all the expenses. What's our ending balance? Where are we? How much do I have? I've been asking for this for months. I still don't have an answer. Now, here's my problem and here's where the bigger problem lies. Here comes a constituent --

Commissioner Suarez: Yep.

Commissioner Carollo: -- or neighborhood, Commissioner, look at this issue we have. Clearly, it's a problem. Commissioner, do you think it's possible to fix it? I don't know because my Administration has not told me how much District 3 has or how many pots there are or how much money there is. So I am totally reliant on the Administration. And then when I see the Administration pull this crap, that's not right, that's not right, you know, and that's what's going on; and I'm telling you, at least this district Commissioner, he's going to put a stop to it because it's not fair. And I come to you -- if you really are having the same problem, my colleagues, I ask speak up, you know, and let's change it. And all I'm asking for is fairness. That's all I'm asking for --

Commissioner Suarez: I'm on board.

Commissioner Carollo: -- fairness. But you know, I think it's embarrassing that I've been asking for months and months the different funding sources, the amounts that there is, the amounts that have been spent, and what's available. I still don't have an answer. Yes, like you saw not too long ago with another issue. Oh, yeah, Commissioner, we have these papers for you or these statements. Oh, come on. They're not really what I asked for, you know. Let's not go around and around. And it's really a problem because I'll tell you right now, I am totally dependent on the management whether I can do a project, where's the funding source going to come from. And I think you, as my colleagues, have seen in the past three years -- Listen, I could do the numbers pretty well and I could see, you know, where there's money and where there isn't. And when I'm not receiving the information, I -- it's just unacceptable. So that's why I have an issue with this, Mr. Alfonso.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Mr. Chairman, I just have one question, actually two. Danny, the first one, this particular item, FR.5, is really just correcting language, correct? I just want to make sure I'm clear. It's not --

Mr. Alfonso: Yes, Commissioner.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: -- really about where the money's going to go --

Mr. Alfonso: That is correct, Commissioner.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: -- or any of that. So you're just really cleaning up, correct?

Mr. Alfonso: That is correct, Commissioner.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Okay. And I guess what Commissioner Carollo's, I'm assuming, saying, he's doesn't really have a problem with the cleanup of the language, but he has a problem with the fact that he has not received --

Commissioner Suarez: (UNINTELLIGIBLE) funds.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: -- the proper information, and it seems as though his district is lacking compared to other districts. So I'm -- I was trying to get the information without having to ask a question in the room, but do we have a breakdown? Because this is like -- the only time I saw it was when -- which is only -- so that -- I stated it on the record -- it only reflects his district. It doesn't have a listing of all the other districts. And I'm assuming this is something that's worked through Capital Improvements. This is what the CIP Department does, correct?

Alice Bravo (Assistant City Manager/Chief of Infrastructure): Correct. Commissioner, we can pull a list of all the capital projects that have been funded with this funding source and break it out, what projects, over which years, and work with the Commissioner to get all the data he's requested in the format that he wants.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Right.

Ms. Bravo: So we're committed to that.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: I guess in the -- I guess since he's been talking about this for a while. Al, you've been here for about, what, three years, four years? Three years? Three. So in the three years that you've been here -- and that's been a department that falls up under you. Mark, you just got here so you don't get the fire on all of this, I guess. But do you know how they decided to distribute, you know, these funds?

Ms. Bravo: Frankly, most of the projects that have this funding were allocated in the past, probably -- mostly before I got here. The expenditures have occurred. There are some major drainage improvement projects that were several years in the development. This particular funding type, I don't think, has been used in great frequency in allocations that have taken place in the last two and a half years.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Two and a half years?

Ms. Bravo: Right.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Okay.

Ms. Bravo: So moving --

Commissioner Spence-Jones: This is all stuff that was kind of prior to --

Ms. Bravo: In the pipeline.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Okay. -- prior to, I'm assuming --

Commissioner Carollo: All I could say, Commissioner Spence-Jones, I requested this from the Administration. This is -- in the accounting world, we say provided by client, but provided by the

Administration, and it clearly stipulates that, citywide, we spent one point seven hundred and seventy-four thousand, four hundred and forty six dollars from stormwater utility funds, citywide, in 2010; yet, in District 3 alone, we spent fifty-three thousand. If you do the math, it's less than 3 percent.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Yes.

Commissioner Carollo: And so forth and so on, you know.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: No, I'm not debating with you on whether or not you're right, you know. I mean, quite frankly, I think we all want to know how it's being distributed. And my only question for Alice was to understand -- 'cause when I asked the question sidebar, well, how was it -- these areas selected? And her communication was it was prior to her getting there. So these are projects that were already, I guess, in motion before you took your official seat.

Commissioner Carollo: Well --

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Now, that is -- I'm assuming that -- and, Danny, you can correct me if I'm wrong -- that does not mean that you could not make adjustments off the list -- from the list, correct?

Ms. Bravo: Correct. And in the capital plan going forward, we can see the balances that are available, that haven't been allocated, and plan out in which projects that get used so that there's an equitable distribution across the City.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: I got you.

Commissioner Carollo: And by the way -- I'm sorry.

Chair Sarnoff: Let's let Commissioner Gort speak, then I'll come right back to you.

Vice Chair Gort: I think the idea, give the information -- you have it anyway -- where the money was spent. Now my understanding, this type of funding can only be utilized in certain use, restricted with the stormwater. My understanding is, and even before I got here, a lot of the funds was spent in pump stations, that they had to set it up in certain places within the City of Miami where they had a lot of overflood [sic], and they had to create a special -- and that's very expensive, from my understanding. But I think it's very -- be very important to give us -- and every time any one of us ask you a question or ask you for information, make sure you send it to all the Commissioners so we can all have the same information, okay. Just a suggestion. Thank you.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Yes, I agree.

Chair Sarnoff: Commissioner Carollo.

Commissioner Carollo: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. And let me go a step forward -- further. You know, the way it's allocated, it's -- for instance, I don't know how much money there is 'cause they're not giving me the amounts. I don't know what funding sources I have 'cause they're not giving me the amounts. Therefore, I'm -- like I said before, I'm 100 percent dependent on the Administration and CIP. So guess who decides who gets stormwater utility monies, who gets this funding, who gets half-cents [sic] penny tax and this and that? They do, you know, and that's why I'm bringing it up to this Commission, because it's unacceptable the way it's being happen -- the way it's happening. And I'll be honest with you. Our financial integrity ordinance, they're in violation of it, you know. So, realistically, the same information that needed to be provided, some was provided, but a lot of the information they needed to provide for the financial integrity

ordinance, they -- it's not here. And if not, why did they have a finding?

Mr. Alfonso: Okay. Commissioner, I'm not sure what --

Commissioner Carollo: Okay.

Mr. Alfonso: -- it is that you're asking about. If you're referring to the CI -- the capital financial integrity ordinance --

Commissioner Carollo: Okay, where --? And I commingled two items together because they're -- and like I said from the very beginning, this is all interrelated. This is all interrelated, okay. A fact, according to the Administration from the information you provided, okay, in 2010, $1.7 million was spent citywide on stormwater utility funds, okay. Only -- less than 3 percent was in District 3.

Mr. Alfonso: In capital, yes, sir.

Commissioner Carollo: Okay. In 2011, less than 1 percent went to District 3; in 2012, approximately 5 percent, okay. So that's one issue. Now who decided how much money was -- of stormwater utility funds was to be spent in District 3 or other areas?

Ms. Bravo: If I may. I just want to point out that of all those expenditures, probably the single biggest project was the storm drainage master plan update. That was for the entire city, and that's what allows us to get the insurance credits citywide for our residents. Aside from that, every one of these projects came through an appropriation. And like I mentioned before, most of those appropriations occurred more than two and a half years ago.

Commissioner Carollo: I'd like to see when -- for the year 2012, when those appropriations happened and is it one huge appropriation for, let's say, a million dollars or does it happen little by little by little so no one really, you know, can allocate -- Hey, wait a second. This is a whole million dollars, you know. How is it happening?

Ms. Bravo: Well, the appropriations occur in the monthly appropriation item that CIP brings to the Commission.

Commissioner Carollo: Yeah. The monthly --

Vice Chair Gort: We approve it here.

Commissioner Carollo: -- appropriations. So what happens is, let's say Commissioner Suarez or Commissioner Sarnoff or Commissioner Gort or Commissioner Spence-Jones has a project, okay, and they want to -- you know, they need funding. So here comes the CIP director and says, Oh, yeah. We can use funding from here; we can use funding from there. We could just -- and they're in perfect control. Now it comes back to this Commission, and then you say to the Commissioner, oh, there's a project on Commissioner Spence-Jones district. Oh, there's a project Commissioner Gort district. Here's a project Commissioner Sarnoff's district. So, you know, for the most part, what do we do? You know, we yield. Okay, I'm -- you know, we're not here tit for tat. But the bottom line is, when you really see the overall picture, the administration is the one who's holding the strings and, realistically, not being fair about it.

Ms. Bravo: And the most important thing we can do is in the development of the capital plan, project the allocations of funding in future years and develop the projects in the various districts, and that's the best way to achieve some equity and parity.

Commissioner Carollo: And by the way, Madam City Attorney -- I'm sorry, Madam City

Manager -- and I've had this conversation with our City Manager numerous times, and I'm sure you're aware of that. How can you justify, how can you justify that it's been months and months and months and months and you still cannot provide all the different funding sources like the bonds? What was the start? What were the different projects that occur, and what is the balances for District 3? That is unacceptable. How can you justify that it's been months and months and months and you cannot provide that information? How can you justify that? How can you justify that, realistically, I don't know how much money we have to do this project or that project or not do the project? How can you justify that?

Ms. Bravo: And just -- I just want to let you know -- I know we've provided the information and different tables over time. And in the most recent e-mail (electronic) correspondence, a different format has been requested, that specific type of ledger entry accounting of each fund, and we're committed to providing that.

Commissioner Carollo: Listen, I know you're making it sound all great and this and that. The bottom line is, it's real simple, okay. If we had street bonds, Series A, Series 1, whatever you want to call it, okay. It came into the city. It was divided by five. Perfect example, let's say a hundred came in, a hundred dollars; it was divided by 5; 20 each district. Okay, so District 3 starts with 20, okay. Where was the expenditures and where are we now? Real simple. How can we still not receive that?

Ms. Bravo: And that's a format we have to create because that's something that we can't pull directly from the Oracle system, but we're committed to providing it.

Chair Sarnoff: All right.

Commissioner Suarez: Mr. Chair.

Chair Sarnoff: You're recognized for the record.

Commissioner Suarez: Commissioner, do you think maybe that the number of directors that we've had in the last three years contributes to the fact that you can't get information?

Commissioner Carollo: Listen, I've mentioned it before, and this is nothing on our current CIP director, you know. My frustration, you know, already comes from quite a few years in dealing with this. And, yes, it is the -- what is it, third, fourth --

Commissioner Suarez: Fourth.

Commissioner Carollo: -- CIP director that I deal with. And, yes, I -- listen, Commissioner, let's be perfectly clear. This is not something that I'm saying now.

Commissioner Suarez: No. I --

Commissioner Carollo: I mentioned about the instability, you know, two years ago -- two and a half years ago -- three years ago. As a matter of fact, I was joking that this was the Commissioner that was put in the penalty box during that time. And you know what, maybe that's why the other districts got a lot more money or fundings [sic] and I did not. And this is what we all joked about me being in the penalty box. This is what I meant when I was in the penalty box. This is what I meant. So, you know, let's be -- let's cut to the chase. I'm not saying it now. I said it two and a half, three years ago; the Mayor was standing right there when I mentioned about the instability, you know, and I was placed in the penalty box. So it's nothing new.

Chair Sarnoff: All right.

Commissioner Suarez: I'm agreeing with you, by the way.

Chair Sarnoff: Anyone else want to be heard?

Vice Chair Gort: He wants to speak.

Chair Sarnoff: Danny, I'm sorry.

Mr. Alfonso: Commissioners, I want to separate the discussion of where the funding is spent, etcetera, or the accounting of it to changing our City code. According to our City code, we shouldn't be spending any money in capital for stormwater utility. It should all be in Public Works Department, okay?

Chair Sarnoff: Fair enough.

Mr. Alfonso: So I'm trying to change the code to say we can spend it in the areas that are eligible for the management of the stormwater utility system. That's all I'm trying to get with this ordinance.

Chair Sarnoff: All right. Is anybody from the public wishing to be heard on FR.5? Hearing none, seeing none, the public hearing is now closed; coming back to the Commission. I believe we have a motion and a second.

Todd B. Hannon (City Clerk): Yes, sir. Vice Chair Gort moved it; Commissioner Spence-Jones second.

Chair Sarnoff: All right. And Madam City Attorney, it is an ordinance.

The Ordinance was read by title into the public record by the City Attorney.

Mr. Hannon: Your roll call on item FR.5. Commissioner Suarez?

Commissioner Suarez: Yes.

Mr. Hannon: Commissioner Carollo?

Commissioner Carollo: No, out of principle.

Mr. Hannon: Vice Chair Gort?

Vice Chair Gort: Yes.

Mr. Hannon: Chair Sarnoff?

Chair Sarnoff: Yes.

Mr. Hannon: The ordinance passes on first reading, 3-1.

FR.6 **ORDINANCE** **First Reading**

12-01452

Department of Public Facilities

AN ORDINANCE OF THE MIAMI CITY COMMISSION AMENDING CHAPTER 53/ARTICLE I/ OF THE CODE OF THE CITY OF MIAMI, FLORIDA, AS AMENDED, ENTITLED "STADIUMS AND CONVENTION CENTERS/IN GENERAL," MORE PARTICULARLY BY AMENDING SECTION 53-1,

ENTITLED "TICKET SURCHARGE ON PAID ADMISSIONS TO EVENTS", TO INCLUDE CITY OF MIAMI ("CITY") OWNED MARINAS AS CITY FACILITIES FOR PURPOSES OF REQUIRING A TICKET SURCHARGE ON PAID ADMISSIONS TO SIGHTSEEING BOAT TOURS; CONTAINING A SEVERABILITY CLAUSE AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

13-01452 Summary Form SR.pdf
13-01452 Mooring & Dockage Agrmt. SR.pdf
13-01452 Legislation (Version 2) SR.pdf

Motion by Vice Chair Gort, seconded by Commissioner Spence-Jones, that this matter be PASSED ON FIRST READING PASSED by the following vote.

Votes: Ayes: 3 - Commissioner(s) Gort, Sarnoff and Spence-Jones
Absent: 2 - Commissioner(s) Carollo and Suarez

Direction by Chair Sarnoff to the Administration for the Public Facilities Director to perform an analysis of the dockage fees charged by cities comparable to the City of Miami; to include San Francisco, New York, and at least 2 to 3 cities in Florida, prior to the second hearing of this item.

Chair Sarnoff: All right, so let's go back to the agenda. I think we are -- and someone will correct me -- RE.4?

Commissioner Spence-Jones: RE.4, no. Are we --?

Chair Sarnoff: Oh, I'm sorry, FR.6, right. FR.6.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: FR.6 and 7, right?

Chair Sarnoff: Yeah -- yes. FR.6.

Henry Torre: Good afternoon, Commissioners. Henry Torre, director of Public Facilities. FR.6 is a amendment or -- excuse me, amending Chapter 53/Article I of the code of the City of Miami, entitled "Stadiums and Convention Centers/In General," more specifically by adding language to include tour boat operators in the ticket surcharge program.

Chair Sarnoff: Okay. Is there a motion?

Vice Chair Gort: Move it.

Chair Sarnoff: You have a --

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Second.

Chair Sarnoff: -- motion by Commissioner Gort, second by Commissioner Spence-Jones. It's a public hearing, just going to open it up. FR.6, anybody from the public wishing to be heard on FR.6? Hearing none, seeing none, coming back to this Commission. Commissioner Carollo is recognized for the record.

Commissioner Carollo: Yes.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: And I have a question as well.

Commissioner Carollo: Yes. Since it's a surcharge, the money has to go back to the operations of said marinas, correct?

Mr. Torre: Correct. What it will do is it could be used for operating or capital expenses, so it --

what it does do, it does provide a savings for general fund expenses.

Commissioner Carollo: I didn't see that Miami marina operations budget. Could you start providing me the budgets of --?

Mr. Torre: I'd be happy to, Commissioner. Just to give you a little history on this, they are currently paying, collectively, $250,000 a year in dockage fee. And if you calculate at a 60 percent occupancy, their revenue is $35,898,000. That 250,000 translates to less than seven-tenths of 1 percent. We feel that this item will bring an additional anywhere from 1.6 to $2 million more a year.

Commissioner Carollo: I prefer to see it on paper, though, so I could --

Mr. Torre: I do have an analysis I'll be happy to send you.

Commissioner Carollo: -- you know, study, even electronically. It's not like, you know, I don't conserve paper but --

Mr. Torre: Okay.

Commissioner Carollo: -- you know, I just -- I'd rather see it written --

Mr. Torre: Okay.

Commissioner Carollo: -- so that I can make analysis and see what exactly the budget -- since everything that is -- should this pass -- generated has to offset expenses or at least go to the -- to that set location that, you know, the surcharge was generated.

Mr. Torre: Okay.

Chair Sarnoff: Commissioner Spence-Jones.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: My only -- I just wanted to make sure the little taxi -- water taxi people have been addressed.

Mr. Torre: He's been given a second chance, Commissioner.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Okay. All right, we really appreciate it.

Mr. Torre: My pleasure.

Chair Sarnoff: And Mr. Torre, before you come back to this Commission, could you get me comparable cities -- St. Petersburg, Tampa --

Mr. Torre: Absolutely.

Chair Sarnoff: -- Jacksonville, Daytona, Ft. Lauderdale --

Mr. Torre: We --

Chair Sarnoff: -- Virginia Beach, even New York City. I'm just --

Mr. Torre: Yeah.

Chair Sarnoff: -- curious what their surcharge looks like on a comparable issue to this.

Mr. Torre: Just so you know, we did do an analysis that covers seven states; San Francisco, New York, Washington. We -- Key West is very similar. They were all municipal marinas. All those marinas -- they're at a -- it's a little different because they have long-term arrangements on their marinas. All of them either have a percentage of sales or a ticket surcharge.

Chair Sarnoff: But what's the volume of dollars they bring in comparison? 'Cause I mean, you made it sound like this was an infinite -- and we almost seem like we're giving away the store, the way you described it.

Mr. Torre: Well, it seems like we were giving away the store. In my calculations -- and again, we're at a disadvantage because the current dockage agreement, which we sent the revised one to all the Commissioners to revise -- the one that we've been using for the last 20, 30 years did not provide the City the right to review their financials. We never got sales. All that has changed with this new dockage agreement that we will be rolling out to them in the next 30 days. So we will then have the opportunity to review their sales, get sales information and stuff like that. So we do -- we are very confident that this will bring the revenue just from those 10 tour boats from 250,000 to over 1.5, $1.7 million.

Chair Sarnoff: And that's just for the surcharge. But then the other issue would be with regard to the dockage, right?

Mr. Torre: Correct. Well, the dockage we have increased on a percentage basis every year. They currently pay about $33 a linear foot.

Chair Sarnoff: Could you -- for my office's sake -- I just want to know -- you used -- that's fine, San Francisco. I think we're a comparable city to San Francisco. How much does municipal San Francisco get for its dockage of its --? 'Cause I got to tell you, their dockage facility is inferior to ours.

Mr. Torre: Right.

Chair Sarnoff: So I'm just curious, how much do they get revenue wise from the way they administrate their dockage in comparison to Miami. I'd like to see New York.

Mr. Torre: Okay.

Chair Sarnoff: I'd like to see two or three cities in Florida --

Mr. Torre: Okay.

Chair Sarnoff: -- just to see sort of the southern, you know, strategy. But I think we're finding ourselves having a lot more in common with the larger cities than we are with the --

Vice Chair Gort: Yes.

Chair Sarnoff: -- smaller cities.

Mr. Torre: Correct.

Chair Sarnoff: So I just want to see across the board-ism, if you will. 'Cause I don't want to be accused of giving away the store.

Mr. Torre: Correct. Okay, I'll get that information. There will be a few minor revisions on the accounting aspect of the language for second reading.

Chair Sarnoff: Okay. All right, so we have a motion. We had a second, and I closed the public hearing or I have not? I have, okay. And Madam City Attorney, it is an ordinance.

The Ordinance was read by title into the public record by Deputy City Attorney Maria J. Chiaro.

Todd B. Hannon (City Clerk): Your roll call on item FR.6.

A roll call was taken, the result of which is stated above.

Mr. Hannon: The ordinance passes on first reading, 3-0.

FR.7 **ORDINANCE** **First Reading**

13-00085

District 1 - Commissioner Wifredo (Willy) Gort

AN ORDINANCE OF THE MIAMI CITY COMMISSION AMENDING CHAPTER 62/ARTICLE XIII/DIVISION 1 OF THE CODE OF THE CITY OF MIAMI, FLORIDA, AS AMENDED ("CITY CODE"), ENTITLED "PLANNING AND ZONING/PLANNING AND ZONING APPROVAL FOR TEMPORARY USES AND OCCUPANCIES; PERMIT REQUIRED/TEMPORARY EVENT PERMITS", MORE PARTICULARLY BY CREATING SECTION 62-526, ENTITLED "ENFORCEMENT," TO SPECIFY THAT THE CITY OF MIAMI MAY ENFORCE SAID DIVISION 1 PURSUANT TO CHAPTER 2, ARTICLE X OF THE CITY CODE, IN ADDITION TO OTHER REMEDIES ALLOWED BY LAW AND PROHIBITING THE ISSUANCE OF A TEMPORARY EVENT PERMIT IN THE EVENT SAID DIVISION 1 IS VIOLATED; CONTAINING A SEVERABILITY CLAUSE AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

13-00085 Legislation.pdf

Motion by Vice Chair Gort, seconded by Commissioner Spence-Jones, that this matter be PASSED ON FIRST READING PASSED by the following vote.

Votes: Ayes: 3 - Commissioner(s) Gort, Sarnoff and Spence-Jones
Absent: 2 - Commissioner(s) Carollo and Suarez

Chair Sarnoff: Okay. All right, now we can go back to FR.7.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: That's Commissioner Gort's.

Vice Chair Gort: Move it.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Second.

Chair Sarnoff: All right. We have a motion and we have a second. The art sales and enforcement. You want to put any meat on the bones? Commissioner, you want to put any meat on the bones?

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Want to let them know what it's about?

Chair Sarnoff: Let us know what it is. I support you in whatever it is you do, but I just want to know, in your take, why this is good policy.

Vice Chair Gort: This is the one to create the parking garage, if you recall. My understanding, this -- wasn't this the property that we're going to be getting from the County in order to --

Commissioner Spence-Jones: No. We're on the garage sale -- the garage sale items.

Vice Chair Gort: Oh, I'm sorry. Sorry about that. I thought we were talking of Rickenbacker Causeway. Okay, the garage sales, one of the major problems that we've had is we have individuals that have garage sales every week without permit. And then all of a sudden, they get fined and after they get fined, they go back and they get a permit and they go ahead and do it again. So I would like to have this ordinance where anyone who's in violations of the ordinance will not be given a permit for a year.

Victoria Mendez (Assistant City Attorney): Commissioner, just to clarify, the legislation right now as it's drafted applies pretty much to all temporary permits. Between first and second reading, we'll be amending it maybe to just tighten the gamut so that it doesn't happen to all properties that have a circus, a little fair or such, and maybe giving the Code Enforcement Board or the special master the discretion based on finding out how many times a garage sale or some type of activity has happened at a property that's intrusive and they can order the suspension for a year. So it's something that --

Vice Chair Gort: And I apologize. I was on RE.7. That's why I was reading the wrong --

Chair Sarnoff: Sorry -- I'm sorry, Commissioner.

Vice Chair Gort: -- I was under RE.7 instead of FR.7, okay.

Chair Sarnoff: You're right. You're absolutely right. But FR.7, my question to you is, is this a stepped up enforcement feature?

Vice Chair Gort: Yes.

Chair Sarnoff: And so the person violates the first time, what happens to them under your new ordinance? They lose the privilege of a garage sale or --?

Vice Chair Gort: Or pulling a permit for a period of how long?

Ms. Mendez: Right now the way that it is drafted, it would be a privilege for one year. You have a maximum of two on the property per year, and now it would be to lose the privilege for a year.

Chair Sarnoff: So the first offense, you lose your privilege for one year.

Ms. Mendez: Yes. Well, that's what -- right now as it's drafted, it would be for one year. Other -- it would be to go to the Code Enforcement Board, get whatever penalties, and then in addition to whatever penalties you get, whether it's a civil infraction or a per diem fine until they cease the activity, it would also be an additional ban for one year of not having any type of garage sales on the property.

Chair Sarnoff: Optional?

Vice Chair Gort: Now wait a minute.

Ms. Mendez: At this time, it is not optional. It's mandatory.

Vice Chair Gort: We're going to have to bring this back 'cause that's too severe. There's a lot of individuals, they have garage sales. They're not aware they have to pull a permit. So I think first -- the first offense has got to be some kind of --

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Warning.

Vice Chair Gort: Code Enforcement should give them a warning and tell him -- let him know that he has to pull a permit. If he pulls it for the second time, then we go ahead and do it. And the reason why is I receive a lot of complaints from the -- from one of my -- the neighborhood in my district where this gentleman was having not only a garage sale. I mean, he was going to have a junk car sale. He would have all kinds of -- all machines and all that. And he was -- Code Enforcement went and cited him about four times, and the guy got smart and says, Oh, wait a minute. And they told him, you cannot do it again. So he went and pulled a permit. So a permit was issued to him, so he did it another time. So I get calls from the neighbors and says, what is this? I thought we weren't going to do this anymore. So let's bring it back. I -- the way it is right now --

Chair Sarnoff: Just so you know, when I read it, I felt like I wrote it, so I didn't think you wanted it 'cause it seemed very exact. That's why I wanted to make sure.

Vice Chair Gort: No. I --

Commissioner Spence-Jones: And also -- and maybe it was just during our briefings, that wasn't the understanding that was kind of communicated.

Vice Chair Gort: That wasn't my understanding either. My understanding is the first offense, it should be a warning. After that warning, that person will have the right -- First of all, the Code Enforcement comes to the individual that does not have a permit and tells them, You have to close down right now. You cannot continue to have the garage sale if you don't have a permit. If that takes place, the person has the right to go and get a permit for the next exhibition. Now if he does not comply and does not get a second -- goes on a second garage sale without a permit, then I will apply the one year without a permit.

Chair Sarnoff: Okay.

Ms. Mendez: Between first and second, we can make those changes.

Vice Chair Gort: Okay.

Chair Sarnoff: You sure you want to do that?

Ms. Mendez: Or whatever the Commission --

Chair Sarnoff: It's --

Vice Chair Gort: No, no.

Chair Sarnoff: I'll support --

Vice Chair Gort: That's the way I'd like to have it expressed, okay?

Commissioner Spence-Jones: So just have it pulled and just come back.

Vice Chair Gort: Yeah, second reading.

Chair Sarnoff: You want it to go forward --

Vice Chair Gort: Yes.

Chair Sarnoff: Okay, I can live with that. All right, Madam City -- he wants to go forward with

the understanding of interdelineating [sic] the changes.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Right.

Ms. Mendez: Okay, so it's the changes that were stated on the record, and we will also reach out to your office and just make sure --

Vice Chair Gort: Yes.

Chair Sarnoff: For each Commissioner, what I'd like you to do is put in red the interdelineated [sic] changes so they could see how it changes from first to second reading, in red.

Ms. Mendez: Okay.

Chair Sarnoff: All right?

Ms. Mendez: Yes.

Chair Sarnoff: I know you got that technology.

Ms. Mendez: We do.

Chair Sarnoff: All right, Madam City -- okay?

Ms. Mendez: An ordinance --

Chair Sarnoff: It is an ordinance.

The Ordinance was read by title into the public record by Assistant City Attorney Victoria Mendez.

Chair Sarnoff: All right. I was told I didn't open up a public hearing. Anybody wishing to be heard on FR.7, please step up. Hearing none, seeing none, coming back to the Commission. Mr. Clerk, you can give us roll call.

Todd B. Hannon (City Clerk): Roll call on item FR.7.

A roll call was taken, the result of which is stated above.

Mr. Hannon: The ordinance passes on first reading, 3-0.

END OF FIRST READING ORDINANCES

RESOLUTIONS

RE.1 **RESOLUTION**

13-00059

City Commission

A RESOLUTION OF THE MIAMI CITY COMMISSION, WITH ATTACHMENT(S), APPROVING THE SALARY AND BENEFITS FOR CITY CLERK TODD HANNON.

13-00059 Comparative Analysis - City Clerk.pdf
13-00059 Legislation.pdf
13-00059 Exhibit 1.pdf

Motion by Commissioner Spence-Jones, seconded by Commissioner Carollo, that this matter be ADOPTED PASSED by the following vote.

Votes: Ayes: 4 - Commissioner(s) Gort, Sarnoff, Carollo and Suarez
Absent: 1 - Commissioner(s) Spence-Jones

R-13-0053

Chair Sarnoff: Okay. All right, we finished the FRs (First Readings), so let's go back to the REs (Resolutions). Now that's where we left off, RE.4. And you know what, wait a minute. Let's -- we could all use a little levity. RE.1.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: RE.1?

Chair Sarnoff: It's the Clerk's contract.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Oh, yeah.

Chair Sarnoff: He said we're not leaving today until he gets a damn raise. No, you said it nicer than that, didn't you?

Commissioner Spence-Jones: So we need --

Todd B. Hannon (City Clerk): Yes, sir, without question. If I'm going to live up to the Miami Herald article, I'm definitely going to do it diplomatically.

Chair Sarnoff: All right. Wasn't --

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Suarez was the one that was --

Chair Sarnoff: Suarez did the --

Commissioner Spence-Jones: You want us to make sure he's coming out to kind of talk about it?

Chair Sarnoff: Yeah. I'll tell you what, let's see if we can get Suarez in here, and in the interim, I'll go to RE.4.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Okay.

Chair Sarnoff: Just get ready, Mr. Clerk, 'cause I got about 40 questions.

Later...

Chair Sarnoff: All right, now we have the City's chief negotiator, Commissioner Suarez, for RE.1.

Commissioner Suarez: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I have to say it was an honor and a privilege to take on this role for the Commission. I thank the Commission for trusting me to handle this. Negotiations for our constitutional officers are never fun, as I'm sure Commissioner Carollo can agree to. And Commissioner -- and City Attorney Bru can also acknowledge in our negotiations the first time. You know, without disparaging any of the other candidates that were up for this position, I have to say that it's one of my proudest moments to have been able to help in the nomination of our City Clerk. And true to form in our negotiations, it was a very, very non-contentious process. We sat down together. We looked at comparables across the state and across our region, and we came to a number which we think -- and a compensation package

which we think represents something that is fair, something that he has agreed to. I think it presents a substantial savings to the City of Miami. I think it's somewhere in the vicinity of like $70,000 that we're saving on the position, which is, you know, 30 or 40 percent reduction in the position. And what I am recommending to the Commission is a compensation salary of 125. The car allowance has been also reduced. The cellular phone allowance has also been reduced.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: So moved.

Commissioner Carollo: Second.

Chair Sarnoff: I was going to let you go. I mean --

Commissioner Suarez: No. I -- listen, I work for you all in this matter so --

Commissioner Carollo: You can still continue, though.

Commissioner Suarez: Sure. We've reduced the number of vacation days, reduced the number of sick days, reduced the number of holidays. The vacation days are use it or lose it.

Chair Sarnoff: Wow. We made him a City Commissioner.

Commissioner Suarez: What's that?

Chair Sarnoff: We made him a City --

Commissioner Suarez: Pretty much. You know, he's such an honorable guy that, you know, he -- you know, even though his vacation and sick is use it or lose it, and as, I think, the City Attorney, when we last negotiated -- either the City Attorney or City -- or the Auditor General, we recognized that what's been accrued in his former position is obviously -- he's entitled to. It's in his new position that he won't accrue. But he's such an honorable guy that he wanted the accrued vacation and sick to be paid out at the lower rate of his salary and there not be a mistake that because he's now increased his salary, that the vacation and sick accrued would be done at the higher rate. So I have to say that that was something that he himself volunteered and suggested. And I mean, it was -- I don't know what else to say. No severance. You know, it's just -- it was an honor to negotiate with him. I mean, I think the City Attorney can attest that I'm a pretty hard negotiator and -- but it was a very, you know, quick process.

Chair Sarnoff: Okay. All right, we have a motion. We had a second. Any discussion? I'm the only guy that has like 42 questions? Well, let me get them out. No, only kidding.

Commissioner Suarez: It's been that kind of a day, huh?

Chair Sarnoff: All in favor, please say "aye."

The Commission (Collectively): Aye.

Mr. Hannon: Thank you, Commissioners.

Commissioner Suarez: Thank you.

RE.2 **RESOLUTION**

12-00693

District 2- Commissioner Marc David Sarnoff

A RESOLUTION OF THE MIAMI CITY COMMISSION DIRECTING THE CITY MANAGER TO DISCONTINUE THE PAYPHONE PILOT PROGRAM ESTABLISHED PURSUANT TO RESOLUTION NO. 01-449, ADOPTED MAY

10, 2001; FURTHER DIRECTING THE CITY MANAGER TO TAKE ALL STEPS NECESSARY TO REMOVE SAID PAYPHONES FROM ANY AND ALL RIGHTS OF WAY WITHIN THE CITY OF MIAMI, REGARDLESS OF OWNERSHIP.

12-00693 Pre-Resolution.pdf
12-00693 Legislation.pdf

Motion by Vice Chair Gort, seconded by Commissioner Suarez, that this matter be DEFERRED PASSED by the following vote.

Votes: Ayes: 4 - Commissioner(s) Gort, Sarnoff, Carollo and Suarez
Absent: 1 - Commissioner(s) Spence-Jones

Note for the Record: Item RE.2 was deferred to the March 28, 2013 Commission Meeting.

Chair Sarnoff: All right, so now we are on RE.6.

Alice Bravo (Assistant City Manager): Chairman --

Chair Sarnoff: No, we did that one. I apologize. Yes. Oh -- yes, ma'am.

Ms. Bravo: I guess for the record we need to mention that RE.2 was advertised as being deferred to March 28.

Todd B. Hannon (City Clerk): We need a motion on that.

Chair Sarnoff: Is there a motion on --

Vice Chair Gort: Move it.

Chair Sarnoff: -- RE.2? We have a motion by Commissioner Gort.

Commissioner Suarez: I'll move it.

Commissioner Carollo: Second.

Chair Sarnoff: Second by Commissioner Carollo. All in favor, please say "aye."

The Commission (Collectively): Aye.

RE.3 **RESOLUTION**

12-01307

Department of Planning and Zoning

A RESOLUTION OF THE MIAMI CITY COMMISSION, WITH ATTACHMENT(S), APPOINTING TWO (2) ADDITIONAL PRE-QUALIFIED SPECIAL MASTERS, AS LISTED IN "EXHIBIT A", ATTACHED AND INCORPORATED, PURSUANT TO REQUEST FOR QUALIFICATIONS NO. 320284, AUTHORIZED BY RESOLUTION NO. 12-0294, ADOPTED SEPTEMBER 13, 2012, TO PROVIDE SPECIAL MASTER SERVICES ON A CITYWIDE, AS-NEEDED CONTRACTUAL BASIS; AUTHORIZING THE CITY MANAGER TO EXECUTE PROFESSIONAL SERVICES AGREEMENTS, IN SUBSTANTIALLY THE ATTACHED FORM(S), FOR AN INITIAL PERIOD OF TWO (2) YEARS, WITH THE OPTION TO RENEW FOR TWO (2) ADDITIONAL ONE (1) YEAR PERIODS; ALLOCATING FUNDS FROM THE VARIOUS SOURCES, SUBJECT TO BUDGETARY APPROVAL AT THE TIME OF NEED.

12-01307 Summary Form.pdf
12-01307 Award Recommendation Form.pdf
12-01307 Martiza Alvarez, PA - Resume.pdf
12-01307 Victor H. De Yurre, ESQ Resume.pdf
12-01307 Pre-Legislation.pdf
12-01307 Cost Analysis - 01/24/13.pdf
12-01307 Legislation.pdf
12-01307 Exhibit 1.pdf

Motion by Commissioner Spence-Jones, seconded by Commissioner Carollo, that this matter be DEFERRED PASSED by the following vote.

Votes: Ayes: 5 - Commissioner(s) Gort, Sarnoff, Carollo, Suarez and Spence-Jones

Note for the Record: Item RE.3 was deferred to the February 28, 2013 Commission Meeting.

RE.4 **RESOLUTION**

12-01388

Department of Public Facilities

A RESOLUTION OF THE MIAMI CITY COMMISSION, WITH ATTACHMENT(S), AUTHORIZING THE CITY MANAGER TO EXECUTE A SECOND ADDENDUM AND AMENDMENT TO LEASE AGREEMENT ("SECOND AMENDMENT"), IN SUBSTANTIALLY THE ATTACHED FORM, BETWEEN THE CITY OF MIAMI ("CITY") AND THE FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION ("FDOT"), FOR THE PURPOSE OF ALLOWING THE CITY TO USE A PORTION OF THE 36,724 SQUARE FEET (+/-) FDOT-OWNED PROPERTY LOCATED UNDER INTERSTATE-95 BETWEEN SOUTHWEST 6TH AND SOUTHWEST 7TH STREETS AND SOUTHWEST 3RD AND SOUTHWEST 4TH AVENUES, MIAMI, FLORIDA, FOR PRIVATE PARKING, WITH TERMS AND CONDITIONS AS MORE SPECIFICALLY SET FORTH IN SAID SECOND AMENDMENT.

12-01388 Summary Form.pdf
12-01388 Memorandum of Agreement.pdf
12-01388 Legislation.pdf
12-01388 Exhibit 1.pdf

Motion by Commissioner Carollo, seconded by Vice Chair Gort, that this matter be DEFERRED PASSED by the following vote.

Votes: Ayes: 4 - Commissioner(s) Gort, Sarnoff, Carollo and Spence-Jones
Absent: 1 - Commissioner(s) Suarez

Note for the Record: Item RE.4 was deferred to the February 28, 2013 Commission Meeting.

Commissioner Carollo: Mr. Chairman.

Chair Sarnoff: Yes, sir.

Commissioner Carollo: Can I defer RE.4?

Chair Sarnoff: Yes, sir.

Commissioner Carollo: Thank you.

Chair Sarnoff: You need a motion to defer?

Commissioner Carollo: Yeah. I make a motion to defer RE.4.

Chair Sarnoff: Is there a second?

Vice Chair Gort: Second.

Chair Sarnoff: We have a second. You want to defer it to what date?

Commissioner Carollo: Next Commission meeting, I'm sorry.

Chair Sarnoff: Okay.

Todd B. Hannon (City Clerk): That'll be February 28.

Commissioner Carollo: That's correct. And again, this affects an area in District 3.

Chair Sarnoff: Any discussion? Hearing none, all in favor, please say "aye."

The Commission (Collectively): Aye.

Commissioner Carollo: Thank you.

RE.5 **RESOLUTION**

13-00005

Department of Capital Improvements Program

A RESOLUTION OF THE MIAMI CITY COMMISSION, WITH ATTACHMENT(S), ACCEPTING THE BID RECEIVED NOVEMBER 13, 2012, PURSUANT TO INVITATION TO BID ("ITB") NO. 11-12-054, FROM METRO EXPRESS, INC., THE LOWEST RESPONSIVE AND RESPONSIBLE BIDDER, FOR THE NORTHWEST 18TH AVENUE ROADWAY IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT, B-30727, IN THE AMOUNT OF $1,058,457, FOR THE SCOPE OF WORK, PLUS A TEN PERCENT (10%) OWNER CONTINGENCY AMOUNT OF $105,845.70, FOR A TOTAL NOT TO EXCEED AWARD VALUE OF $1,164,302.70; ALLOCATING FUNDS IN THE AMOUNT OF $1,164,302.70, FROM CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECT NO. B-30727; AUTHORIZING THE CITY MANAGER TO EXECUTE A CONTRACT, IN SUBSTANTIALLY THE ATTACHED FORM, CONSISTING OF THE ITB DOCUMENTS AND ATTACHMENTS, FOR SAID PURPOSE.

13-00005 Summary Form.pdf
13-00005 Legislation.pdf
13-00005 Exhibit 1.pdf

Motion by Vice Chair Gort, seconded by Commissioner Carollo, that this matter be ADOPTED PASSED by the following vote.

Votes: Ayes: 4 - Commissioner(s) Gort, Sarnoff, Carollo and Spence-Jones
Absent: 1 - Commissioner(s) Suarez

R-13-0054

Chair Sarnoff: RE.5.

Mark Spanioli: Good afternoon, Commissioners. Mark Spanioli, director of Capital Improvements. RE.5 is a contract award for the Northwest 18th Avenue roadway area improvement project. The award goes to Metro Express. They were the lowest responsive and responsible bidder for this project, in the total not-to-exceed value of $1.1 million and change.

Vice Chair Gort: Move it.

Commissioner Carollo: Second.

Chair Sarnoff: We have a motion by Commissioner Gort, second by Commissioner Carollo. Any discussion? I just have one thing to say to Metro Express. Although you're not the person doing the job, you are the contractor doing the job on US 1. I fully anticipate you to comply and agree to what you said you would do. All in favor, please say "aye."

The Commission (Collectively): Aye.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: And I want to put something on the record with -- Is Metro Express here?

Mr. Spanioli: I don't think so.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Okay. You know the conversation we had about Metro Express in my district, right? So we really need to make sure.

Vice Chair Gort: Well, one of the questions I was going to ask before, when you look at the -- our agenda, you can see all these contracts, how many pages they have, and I think they're supposed to be doing it. Who makes sure that the contract's enforced according to the -- what they signed?

Mr. Spanioli: Our department, CIP (Capital Improvements Program).

Vice Chair Gort: Your department?

Mr. Spanioli: Yes, sir.

Vice Chair Gort: Okay. 'Cause I think one of the things that happened in the past is there was not really a responsibility to enforcing the contract.

Mr. Spanioli: We've got a lot of language in there now that's been modified over the years, including things like liquidated damages and so forth, so they need to finish the project on time, otherwise they get fees incurred of about -- I think it's $1,100 per day on this project. So we do have a lot of --

Vice Chair Gort: Thank you.

Mr. Spanioli: -- things in the contract.

Vice Chair Gort: Thank you. Let them know.

Chair Sarnoff: Okay. Metro, I hope you're listening, 'cause if you're not listening, I'm sure there'll be another time they'll come before this agenda [sic] and I think this Commission's learning very quickly how to deal with people.

Vice Chair Gort: Well, I'm sure the Administration will let them know.

RE.6 **RESOLUTION**

13-00006

Department of Capital Improvements Program

A RESOLUTION OF THE MIAMI CITY COMMISSION, WITH ATTACHMENT(S), AUTHORIZING THE CITY MANAGER TO EXECUTE A LOCAL AGENCY PROGRAM AGREEMENT, IN SUBSTANTIALLY THE ATTACHED FORM, WITH THE FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION ("FDOT"), FOR THE SAFE ROUTES TO SCHOOL INFRASTRUCTURE: FREDERICK DOUGLAS AND PAUL LAWRENCE PROJECT; FURTHER AUTHORIZING THE CITY MANAGER TO ACCEPT A GRANT AWARD FROM FDOT, IN THE AMOUNT NOT TO EXCEED $185,180, FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SAID PROJECT, TO BE APPROPRIATED BY SEPARATE RESOLUTION.

13-00006 Summary Form.pdf
13-00006 Legislation.pdf
13-00006 Exhibit 1.pdf

Motion by Commissioner Spence-Jones, seconded by Vice Chair Gort, that this matter be ADOPTED PASSED by the following vote.

Votes: Ayes: 5 - Commissioner(s) Gort, Sarnoff, Carollo, Suarez and Spence-Jones

R-13-0055

Chair Sarnoff: All right, RE.6, Safe Routes to School grant.

Mark Spanioli: Good afternoon again, Commissioners. Mark Spanioli, director of Capital Improvements. RE.6 is an execution of a LAP (Local Agency Program) grant with FDOT (Florida Department of Transportation) for the Safe Routes to School --

Commissioner Spence-Jones: So move for discussion.

Vice Chair Gort: Second.

Chair Sarnoff: We have a motion by Commissioner Spence-Jones, second by Commissioner Gort. Commissioner Spence-Jones is recognized for the record.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: I want to thank Madam Manager -- Madam Manager? -- for pushing this FDOT issue and finally getting it going in the heart of Overtown. I'm assuming -- and Mark pushing as well. I just really want to make sure that when I -- I was told that we were still not complete with the permits, correct?

Alice Bravo (Assistant City Manager): Well, we have the approval from the School Board, which was the most important issue holding us back.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Okay, so we should definitely get this started within the next six months, right?

Ms. Bravo: Yes.

Mr. Spanioli: Yes, ma'am.

Ms. Bravo: Absolutely.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Thank you very much.

Mr. Spanioli: You're welcome.

Chair Sarnoff: All right. RE.6, we have a motion and a second? And we do, so all in favor, please signify by saying "aye."

The Commission (Collectively): Aye.

Mr. Spanioli: Thank you.

RE.7 **RESOLUTION**

13-00168

City Manager's Office

A RESOLUTION OF THE MIAMI CITY COMMISSION, WITH ATTACHMENT(S), AUTHORIZING THE CITY MANAGER TO EXECUTE A DECLARATION OF RESTRICTIONS, IN SUBSTANTIALLY THE ATTACHED FORM, WITH MIAMI-DADE COUNTY FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF A PORTION OF THE RICKENBACKER CAUSEWAY TO THE CITY OF MIAMI, FOR THE PURPOSE OF CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF A PUBLIC MUNICIPAL GARAGE ON VIRGINIA KEY.

13-00168 Summary Form.pdf
13-00168 Legislation.pdf
13-00168 Exhibit 1.pdf

Motion by Vice Chair Gort, seconded by Commissioner Suarez, that this matter be ADOPTED PASSED by the following vote.

Votes: Ayes: 4 - Commissioner(s) Gort, Sarnoff, Carollo and Suarez
Absent: 1 - Commissioner(s) Spence-Jones

R-13-0056

Chair Sarnoff: While they're setting up, I thought I would --

Vice Chair Gort: This is the one I was addressing before.

Henry Torre (Director, Public Facilities): Correct.

Chair Sarnoff: Yeah. We're just going to wind you up and let you go. RE.7. You may as well go.

Mr. Torre: Good afternoon. Henry Torre, director of Public Facilities. RE.7 is the resolution authorizing the City Manager to execute a declaration of restrictions with Miami-Dade County for the conveyance of a portion of the Rickenbacker Causeway for the purpose of construction, operation, maintenance of a public garage on Virginia Key.

Alice Bravo (Assistant City Manager): And if I may, Chairman, that acquiring this parcel of land from Miami-Dade County at no cost allows it -- makes it possible for us to proceed with the construction of the garage with the financial contributions that both the Rusty Pelican and the Rickenbacker Marina are obligated to make to the City through their respective lease amendments.

Chair Sarnoff: And I just want to say to everybody on the dais, Alice Bravo has done a magnificent job on this issue.

Commissioner Suarez: Bravo.

Chair Sarnoff: She listened to me over a year ago -- And Henry, you as well. I mean, you listened to me over a year ago. You had to deal with me ranting and raving, saying we're not

moving this along, we're not moving this along. And we had more impediments thrown at us than you could imagine. And Alice has a way of working things through. And I just want you to know it didn't go unnoticed and it goes very appreciated.

Ms. Bravo: Thank you.

Commissioner Suarez: Mr. Chair, if I may?

Chair Sarnoff: Yes.

Commissioner Suarez: Thank you. First of all, I'd like to say bravo to Alice Bravo, no pun intended. And I know that's going to get old, tiring, but I think this is the beginning of a new day in terms of the relationships that we have with Dade County. And I think the execution of the Virginia Key, you know, and our solid waste agreement, the Virginia Key landfill, was what really set the predicate for this kind of generosity from Dade County. And I think, again, when we're analyzing the dollars and cents of transactions, sometimes we don't fully take into account all of the different levels in forms of compensation that we can get. If we were to value that property, I'm sure the value of it is extraordinary. So, you know, I commend the Administration as well. I commend Alice and Henry and all of you who worked on it.

Chair Sarnoff: Commissioner Gort.

Vice Chair Gort: I'd like to stated the -- I think the relationship we have right now with the County -- I had a meeting at the mayor's office yesterday following up with the agreement that we signed. And it's very good. We might be coming up with some ideas where there's going to be some savings both for the City and the County. And this is the only way you get things accomplished, working as a team. I mean, we all want what's best for the county and for the city that's going to benefit everyone. And this is what it takes, talking to each other.

Chair Sarnoff: No. I -- let me echo those comments. I was at a meeting yesterday. As I said earlier, I apologized for repeating myself to the District 7 Commissioner and Mayor Gimenez. And you could feel a new spirit in the room, there really was, and it was palpable. It was how can we cooperate to get you what you want and how can we help make the City a better city. As opposed to, well, that's your issue and that's our issue. Those were the lawyers in the room, Madam City Attorney. That's how they started out the conversation. But the administrators said to the lawyers, please leave. We really didn't make them leave, but you know, from there, it was just -- it was a new spirit and I couldn't say enough good things about Mayor Gimenez and the County right now and the District 7 Commissioner. We don't use his name. I don't know why, but we just call him the District 7 Commissioner.

Commissioner Suarez: I was told not to. No, but I'll convey those wishes to the District 7 Commissioner.

Chair Sarnoff: Please do.

Commissioner Suarez: Okay.

Chair Sarnoff: All right, so it's a resolution. We have a motion --

Vice Chair Gort: Move it.

Chair Sarnoff: We do not. We have a motion by Commissioner Gort. We have a second by Commissioner Carollo.

Commissioner Suarez: I'll second it.

Chair Sarnoff: All in favor, please say "aye."

The Commission (Collectively): Aye.

Commissioner Suarez: Just a quick question. That's a declaration of restrictions, but is there like another deed? Is there a deed or is that a separate transaction, an actual deed, a transfer?

Unidentified Speaker: (UNINTELLIGIBLE).

Commissioner Suarez: I was going to say, just as a real estate lawyer/stickler, I mean, it's nice to have a declaration of restrictions, but if you don't have a deed, you don't own the property.

Ms. Bravo: Correct. Once the --

Commissioner Suarez: So --

Ms. Bravo: -- County approves it --

Commissioner Suarez: -- you can't restrict the use of a property you don't own.

Commissioner Carollo: And --

Unidentified Speaker: (UNINTELLIGIBLE).

Vice Chair Gort: You have to go to the mike.

Mr. Torre: I wanted to mention one other positive thing about this. By the County giving us this land here, we were able to continue operating this area here, which is part of our marina. This is 36 boats, dry level, and revenue to the City net is over $260,000 a year, just for this row here. So it's another added benefit of receiving this property.

Commissioner Suarez: Thank you.

Mr. Torre: Thank you.

Commissioner Carollo: And Mr. Chairman, just --

Chair Sarnoff: You're recognized.

Commissioner Carollo: Thank you. A quick question, just for verification, and I guess I should have asked the question beforehand, but I just want to make sure. And I forgot what it was called, but there's certain requirements that we need to do. For instance, we need to build a parking garage within five years or so. What's the worst case -- you know, what's the worst case scenario? If the parking garage is not built within that time, then the land reverts back to the County, correct?

Mr. Torre: Correct.

Commissioner Carollo: So that's -- if we don't follow any of those requirements or whatever you want to call it -- and it has a specific name -- then the land just reverts back to the County, correct?

Ms. Bravo: Correct.

Mr. Torre: Correct.

Commissioner Carollo: Okay.

Ms. Bravo: And the County understands that we now have other steps to go through and we'll work with those.

Commissioner Carollo: Yeah, obviously, and that's why I'm saying 'cause I'm sure, you know, the process won't be easy and I just want to verify with that. But yeah, this is a no-brainer. I mean, the County is going to give us the land for free. It's a no-brainer. Thank you.

Chair Sarnoff: And think about this, we're actually going to find parking solutions other than asphalt on Virginia Key. And you're about to start the greening process of Virginia Key. Because what you don't see is, with regard to Rusty Pelican, we're going to start greening the peninsula on Rusty Pelican and making the bay walk even larger. So this has a number of moving parts to it that really make for a better and more walkable solution and a much greener Miami. All right, did we take the vote, Mr. Clerk? We did, right?

Todd B. Hannon (City Clerk): Yes, sir, on RE --

Chair Sarnoff: Okay.

Mr. Hannon: -- 7? Yes, sir.

Chair Sarnoff: All right.

RE.8 **RESOLUTION**

13-00124

Office of the City Attorney

A RESOLUTION OF THE MIAMI CITY COMMISSION AUTHORIZING THE DIRECTOR OF FINANCE TO PAY TO AND ON BEHALF OF MANUEL LUCENA, SUBJECT TO THE CONDITIONS IMPOSED BY CHAPTER 440, FLORIDA STATUTES, THE TOTAL SUM OF $122,712.40, IN FULL SETTLEMENT OF ALL CLAIMS AND DATES OF ACCIDENT ALLEGED AGAINST THE CITY OF MIAMI, ITS OFFICERS, AGENTS AND EMPLOYEES, WITHOUT ADMISSION OF LIABILITY, UPON EXECUTING A SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT AND GENERAL RELEASE OF THE CITY OF MIAMI, ITS PRESENT AND FORMER OFFICERS, AGENTS, AND EMPLOYEES, FROM ANY AND ALL CLAIMS AND DEMANDS; ALLOCATING FUNDS FROM ACCOUNT NO. 05002.301001.524000.0000.00000.

13-00124 Memo - Office of the City Attorney.pdf
13-00124 Memo - Financial Signoff.pdf
13-00124 Legislation.pdf

Motion by Vice Chair Gort, seconded by Commissioner Carollo, that this matter be ADOPTED PASSED by the following vote.

Votes: Ayes: 4 - Commissioner(s) Gort, Sarnoff, Carollo and Suarez
Absent: 1 - Commissioner(s) Spence-Jones

R-13-0057

Chair Sarnoff: So now I think we have RE (Resolution) --

Commissioner Carollo: Don't we have a time certain?

Chair Sarnoff: We do. -- 8 -- but I'm just trying to get rid of as much as I can -- settlement with Manuel Lucena.

Julie O. Bru (City Attorney): Settlement regarding a worker's compensation claim.

Chair Sarnoff: All right. RE.8, is there a mover?

Vice Chair Gort: Move it.

Chair Sarnoff: We have a motion by Commissioner Gort.

Commissioner Carollo: Second.

Chair Sarnoff: Second by Commissioner Carollo. Any discussion? Hearing no discussion, all in favor, please say "aye."

The Commission (Collectively): Aye.

Chair Sarnoff: That's RE.8.

RE.9 **RESOLUTION**

12-00201

Office of the City Attorney

A RESOLUTION OF THE MIAMI CITY COMMISSION, WITH ATTACHMENT(S), AUTHORIZING THE CITY MANAGER TO EXECUTE ANY AND ALL DOCUMENTS CANCELING AND TERMINATING THE LEASE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE CITY OF MIAMI AND OLYMPIA BUILDING PARTNERSHIP, LTD., INCLUDING TERMINATION AND CANCELLATION OF THE SUBLEASE WITH OLYMPIA RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PARTNERS, LTD., TRANSFERRING POSSESSION OF THE COMMERCIAL AND RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY TO THE CITY OF MIAMI, ASSIGNING ALL EXISTING COMMERCIAL AND RESIDENTIAL TENANT LEASES TO THE CITY OF MIAMI, RELEASING OLYMPIA BUILDING PARTNERSHIP, LTD., OF ALL COVENANTS, CONDITIONS, AND OBLIGATIONS ARISING UNDER THE LEASE, SATISFYING LEASEHOLD MORTGAGES, AND ACCEPTING THE TRANSFER OF TENANT SECURITY DEPOSIT FUNDS FROM OLYMPIA BUILDING PARTNERSHIP, LTD., IN SETTLEMENT OF ANY AND ALL CLAIMS AND DEMANDS AGAINST THE OLYMPIA BUILDING PARTNERSHIP, LTD., IN THE CASE OF CITY OF MIAMI VS. OLYMPIA BUILDING PARTNERSHIP, LTD., PENDING IN THE CIRCUIT COURT IN AND FOR MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, CASE NO. 03-28667-CA-27.

12-00201 Memo - Office of the City Attorney.pdf
12-00201 Legislation.pdf
12-00201 Exhibit 1.pdf

Motion by Vice Chair Gort, seconded by Commissioner Carollo, that this matter be ADOPTED PASSED by the following vote.

Votes: Ayes: 3 - Commissioner(s) Gort, Sarnoff and Carollo
Absent: 2 - Commissioner(s) Suarez and Spence-Jones

R-13-0050

Chair Sarnoff: All right, I think what we're now going to take up is RE.9 and RE.10, and that is the Gusman. We had a time certain. So you are recognized for the record, Mr. Torre.

Henry Torre: Thank you. Actually, RE.10 is the Public Facilities' item. Excuse me, Henry Torre, director of Public Facilities. RE.9 is the City Attorney's Office.

Julie O. Bru (City Attorney): The first item related to this matter, it has to do with resolving a lawsuit that's been pending now for almost a decade. I briefed you individually on it. And I have Mr. Assistant City Attorney Christopher Green here, who's been litigating it over the last four or five years. So if you have any questions on it -- I don't think that lawsuits are normally discussed, but if you have any questions on it, he's available to answer them.

Chair Sarnoff: Mr. Green had, I think, dark hair when I first started. All right, is there a motion on --

Vice Chair Gort: Move it.

Chair Sarnoff: -- RE.9? There's a motion. Is there a second?

Commissioner Carollo: Madam City Attorney, this is the issue with Gusman/Olympia that has been litigated for many, many years? Okay, second.

Chair Sarnoff: All right, we have a second. I don't think -- anybody want to have any discussion on RE.9? Hearing no discussion --

Commissioner Carollo: Not on this.

Chair Sarnoff: -- all in favor, please say "aye."

The Commission (Collectively): Aye.

RE.10 **RESOLUTION**

12-00363

A RESOLUTION OF THE MIAMI CITY COMMISSION, WITH ATTACHMENT(S), AUTHORIZING THE CITY MANAGER TO EXECUTE A MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT, IN SUBSTANTIALLY THE ATTACHED FORM, FOR A FIFTEEN (15) YEAR INITIAL TERM, WITH UP TO THREE (3) FIFTEEN (15) YEAR TERM OPTIONS TO RENEW, WITH OLYMPIA CENTER, INC., A FLORIDA 501(c)(3) NOT-FOR-PROFIT ORGANIZATION FOR THE ADMINISTRATION, OPERATION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE AFFORDABLE HOUSING RESIDENTIAL RENTAL TOWER AND RELATED AMENITIES INCLUDING RETAIL SPACES OF THE OLYMPIA BUILDING LOCATED AT 174 EAST FLAGLER STREET, MIAMI, FLORIDA 33131; FURTHER AUTHORIZING THE CITY MANAGER TO EXECUTE ALL OTHER CONTRACTS, DOCUMENTS AND AGREEMENTS, INCLUDING LEASES, FOR SAID PURPOSE, IN A FORM ACCEPTABLE TO THE CITY ATTORNEY, AND IN COMPLIANCE WITH REQUIREMENTS OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE OF 1986, AS AMENDED, THE CITY OF MIAMI'S OBLIGATION UNDER THE SUNSHINE STATE LOAN POOL PROGRAM AND THE CITY OF MIAMI'S HOMELAND DEFENSE/NEIGHBORHOOD CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS BOND PROGRAM.

12-00363 Summary Form.pdf
12-00363 Legislation (Version 3).pdf
12-00363 Exhibit 1 SUB.pdf

SPONSORS: HONORABLE MAYOR TOMAS REGALADO
VICE-CHAIRMAN MARC SARNOFF
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC FACILITIES

Motion by Vice Chair Gort, seconded by Commissioner Carollo, that this matter be ADOPTED WITH MODIFICATIONS PASSED by the following vote.

Votes: Ayes: 4 - Commissioner(s) Gort, Sarnoff, Suarez and Spence-Jones
Noes: 1 - Commissioner(s) Carollo

R-13-0051

Chair Sarnoff: RE.10.

Henry Torre (Director, Public Facilities): RE.10 is a resolution authorizing the City Manager to enter into a management agreement for a term of 15 years, commencing retroactively through April 1, 2011, with three 15-year options, with Olympia Center, Inc., for the development management and use of retail and housing component at the Guzman Center.

Chair Sarnoff: All right. Is there a motion?

Vice Chair Gort: Move it.

Chair Sarnoff: We have a motion. Is there a second?

Commissioner Carollo: Second for discussion.

Chair Sarnoff: All right. Discussion. Commissioner Carollo's recognized for the record.

Commissioner Carollo: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. First of all, I'd like to start by saying that -- and I see, you know, many of the members that have come before us in the past with regards to the Gusman and Olympia Center and now with regards to this separate item. By the way, thank you for the work that you're doing. And I know that you came to meet with me and I appreciate that you came and spent some time with me to explain that item. And I do want to say -- and I see Mr. Echevarria, Ms. Lake, I mean, Mr. Treva, Mr. Patino, I think. So I do want to say that, you know, back -- it's been -- it's definitely been over a year now, year and a half ago, so you came before us and, you know, asked with regards to taking over the Gusman Center and, you know, there were some tough questions, but at the same time, you know, I took a leap of faith and I voted in favor of it. And now you're coming before us again for -- I don't know if you call it a second part, but you know, a different area now with affordable housing. And in our meeting a few days ago, you know, I requested, you know, some very reasonable information, you know. I men -- you know, I requested it. And Ms. Lake, if I'm saying anything that's -- or any of you, 'cause I think you were all there, except Mr. Treva. You know, if any of the things that I'm saying is incorrect, you know, please forgive me and please let me know. But I think I requested, you know, very reasonable information, you know, current, year-to-date numbers, and you know, I mentioned as far as the audited financial statements that were actually supposed to be due November 30. Without making a long stor -- you know, instead of making a long story -- instead of going on and being long-winded, I'm going to make a long story short. And the bottom line is I still have not received current, year-to-date numbers. The only thing I received was a balance

sheet, as of December 31, 2012, which is showing a $95,000 loss in net income. Now, with that said -- listen, if I'm being unreasonable -- you know, Ms. Lake, whoever's doing the financials, come and speak to me. But the bottom line is, very reasonable information I requested I have not received and, therefore, I'm not going to be supportive of this item. Thank you.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Mr. Chairman -- I'm --

Chair Sarnoff: You're recognized, Commissioner Spence-Jones.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: -- sorry I missed some of your stuff. I guess it was basically Commissioner Carollo and I that kind of dealt a lot on this issue.

Commissioner Carollo: And, Commissioner Spence-Jones, as a matter of fact -- and it's your issue, so I'm not going to get into it. But I was under the impression that there may be some RFP (Request for Proposals) or that we were going to seek other options so -- And, again, I'm not going to go into details because I know that was, you know, something you had mentioned in the past, but I just wanted to see other options, and I thought we were going to get other options. So --

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Right.

Commissioner Carollo: -- with that, you know, I'll relinquish the floor. Thank you.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: So -- first of all, just know this. If -- you know, if one of the Commissioners up here is still uncomfortable or still needs additional information, we've always made it a policy to try to at least allow for that information to be given. I have been working with Henry and Madam Manager over the last at least month trying to make sure, you know, one, I understood the overall objective in what we were trying to do in making sure some of the key things were put in place to address my concerns. So I do -- I would like for Henry to put on the record, to make sure all the Commissioners know, what those adjustments that I wanted to have made made. They understand what's changed from the original agreement to now.

Mr. Torre: Sure.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: I think that's important for you to put on the record.

Mr. Torre: Sure.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: And then I know I gave the final change to Madam Manager two days ago. So can you put what the changes are from now to --?

Mr. Torre: Absolutely. I can explain it. The affordability period has been established to expire March 17, 2017. Prior -- six months prior to the end of the affordability period, we will be sending out an --

Alice Bravo (Assistant City Manager/Chief of Infrastructure): Eighteen months.

Mr. Torre: -- RFLI (Request for Letters of Interest) request --

Ms. Bravo: Eighteen months.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Eighteen.

Mr. Torre: Eighteen months prior, okay. Eighteen months prior to that, we will be sending out a request for letters of interest to those parties interested in redeveloping and renovating the --

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Okay.

Mr. Torre: -- a portion of the housing.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Okay, let's stop with the first part of it. I'm sorry; I just want to make sure we're clear. So before no one could give us an answer on when the affordability period ended. We were thinking it was 2015. For a long time we thought that's what it was, until about a week ago. A couple of days ago we found out from Madam Manager that it was 2017. So that kind of shifted things a bit because now you're talking about what I was originally wanting to have happen for 2000 -- if this is ending in 2015, Commissioner Carollo, is to definitely go ahead and put this out, right, to look at the options because it would now transition from maybe perhaps being an affordable project to perhaps being a boutique hotel or office lofts or something along that lines, which means that we would have had a shorter period, which means we could have put out the RFP a lot quicker. So once I found out the 2017 date is the new date, what we were able to work on and decide to do was okay, let's give them a little bit more time. Because what was explained to me by Herman -- and we now have at least a -- I'm going to say at least a talking relationship from the standpoint of understanding his goal. What was expressed to me, Commissioner Carollo, was as he's not only getting support to keep the Gusman Theater running or operating at no cost to the City, he has the issue of the retail space on the bottom, okay, that could be now transformed to be, you know, a lounge or a café or something to that effect to support the theater. What was communicated to me is when -- if he does not have clarity of what this partnership is with the City, then he cannot now go out to get more people to invest in the project because he still has this thing hanging over his head with an RFP going out on the issue. So I kind of understood it after he explained it, because I know how difficult it is to get projects done in general, just in general. But then when you add that extra layer of a potential investor or a potential donor or potential restaurateur not wanting to do business with you because, quite frankly, in six months or less than six months, it could be said to them, Hey, look, to that individual. That individual could feel like why am I putting my money in resources when the City can come back in six months and take it away.

Mr. Torre: Correct.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: So it gave me just a different insight on -- and then I think Madam City Attorney, one of us, we also talked about this issue of trying to figure out a way to make it happen. And I think the resolution in all of it was to start the RFP process in 18 months prior to that so that we could put it out so that when that 2017 period ends for the affordability period, then that would open us up to look at other options to do that. so that's why I kind of -- that's why my feeling on it kind of shifted, because at the end of the day -- and it's not about Herman and him saying I'm going to throw you back the keys, 'cause I think Herman has thrown us the keys about ten times now already. So, obviously, he is connected at the hip to the Gusman for some reason. I'm not really sure what that reason is as of yet. But I was willing to make those adjustments, you know, as long as we can still put it out for RFP within that 18-month period, opening us up to look at other options. Now, what I did ask to have also added, Commissioner Carollo, is that because he has all of these great, grand ideas and potential people that want to come into the Gusman, I asked that any project that the redevelopment efforts of the Gusman would come back in front of the City for us to approve before he moved forward to make sure that the sitting body that's up here is pleased with what he's planning on putting in the facility or who he's been able to bring to the table, and I'm assuming that language is --

Mr. Torre: Yes.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: -- in there.

Mr. Torre: Commissioner, it's under Section 4 point --

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Now, my chief of staff just mentioned to me that the language that you don't have in the agreement right now, it does not say 18 months. It says prior to. So I want to make sure that you put on the record so that we're clear.

Mr. Torre: Absolutely.

Ms. Bravo: Yes. We'll amend the item -- propose to amend the item to include the 18-month time period.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: I'm just learning from -- where's Danny? So, Danny, do you hear the statements? I'm making it very clear on the record that 18 months is a part of the revision -- because I don't want it to be like, Oh, whatever you guys say up there is not factual until you say it needs to be put in the rec -- on the record, in the document. So I'm making it very clear that it should include the 18 months --

Ms. Bravo: Right.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: -- okay. And it should include -- it was 18 months and --

Mr. Torre: March 17, 2000 --

Ms. Bravo: Prior than the affordability period, so it would be September of 2015 where the advertisement would occur.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Right. And then it was two items. It was --

Ms. Bravo: Yes. The -- your second point was Section 4.3, presentation of renovation plans --

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Right.

Ms. Bravo: -- by the provider. The City and provider agree that any renovation plans contemplated by the provider for the property shall be presented before the City Commission for discussion prior to the execution of such renovation plans.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Right, discussion. Right. So those are my two. And I just want to be clear, Henry, that's what you were comfortable with?

Mr. Torre: Absolutely.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Alice, that's what you were comfortable with. And you guys are comfortable with it. So on my end, I just wanted to make sure you knew, Commissioner Carollo, that they kind of worked through the details for me, so I'm a little bit more comfortable on it. But I do support you. If you feel like you still need to have the numbers, I'm mad cool with that.

Commissioner Carollo: I've requested the numbers; I haven't received it. I could tell you that this has been deferred for I don't know how many times.

Vice Chair Gort: A year and a half now.

Commissioner Carollo: I'm more than ready to vote.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Okay.

Chair Sarnoff: Commissioner Gort is recognized for the record.

Vice Chair Gort: I'd like to give a little history. My understanding is, the debate that we had in front of us a year and a half ago, we going to close the Olympia Theater. The Mayor came out and talked to some of the people in the private sector, talked to Herman Echevarria, and Herman Echevarria came up with an idea where he stated he will give 50 people to give $10,000 a year, creating funds of half a million dollars to get it going and to fund it and come up with ideas to keep it alive. Now, as past member and chairman of the DDA (Downtown Development Authority) and chairman of the Downtown Business Association president, downtown at this time, Gusman Hall is a significant important to get it going. The reason being, if you look all around the Central Business District, developments are being taken place, which mean if the Central Business District, we do not do something soon, Flagler Street is going to die. I can tell you that, and I've been telling that -- some of my friends, they own property in that area. So it's very important. And I understand, for a whole year we have gone back and forth. And I think Carollo -- Commissioner Carollo is good on this. We discuss it and we come up with good ideas and we come up with good terms, but I think we need to vote today. We can't postpone this anymore. I think a lot of change has been taken place. I think all of us have met with them, and I really truly believe that we need to make a change. Because when you have people make a commitment and they're going to make a commitment of $10,000 a year for five years, they going to know that it's going to be accepted. If not, they're not going to give their money, and you can't blame them. That's about it.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Okay.

Chair Sarnoff: Commissioner Suarez.

Commissioner Suarez: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I guess I was the swing vote when we voted to give control of the actual Gusman Center, and I -- you know, one of the things I don't want this to become similar to what happened with Mitch Berger when he was here giving his pro bono legal opinion is a no-good-deed-goes-unpunished type of situation. You know, you have obviously people who are -- you know, I imminently respect in the community, Herman Echevarria, Ralph Patino, and Carlos Treva, who are donating their time to save what is a treasure for the City of Miami. And I think we, as a board, have kind of done our part in many ways. I mean, we voted to expand it -- to expand the revenue by approving the boards which were, you know, kind of a controversial vote. We sided with the Gusman and tried to find ways to help alleviate the burden that you all are carrying. And now I think we're being asked to transfer the control of the apartments for a period of time, and I think that will also help in the process of helping you become viable and a going concern. You have -- one of the things that I think distinguishes you -- and I'm not very persuaded, by the way, by the -- we need more control for the donors' argument 'cause there's other agencies and there's other properties that groups similarly constituted as yours may make that argument with. What I think differentiates you is that you have actually put your money where your mouth is. You have actually demonstrated a track record of going out there and finding the actual donors. And as far as I knew -- and, of course, I don't think Commissioner Carollo has received the information that he's requesting, and I think he should be able to and should be given it. As far as I knew, Mr. Torre, we had always been told that for the time that they've been in control of the center, their bookings have gone up and the center is being run at no cost to the City. Is that an accurate statement?

Mr. Torre: That is accurate.

Commissioner Suarez: Or is that an inaccurate statement?

Mr. Torre: That is accurate, Commissioner.

Commissioner Suarez: Okay. Now, I can understand Commissioner Carollo's desire to want to see the proof of that. I think that's what you're asking for, and I think that's a very reasonable

request.

Commissioner Carollo: When we approved the initial term, the initial agreement, it was stipulated that we would receive audited financial statements by November 30 of the year. We have not received it. I understand there was some personal matters or issues and -- which, you know, I understand, so we gave them an additional extension of 120 days, which I did not know. But the bottom line is when we agreed to this, there were certain things that were stated in there and, actually, as a matter of fact, it was reasoning for me to do a yes vote. Commissioner Gort mentioned 50 people --

Commissioner Suarez: That's where I was going, yeah.

Commissioner Carollo: -- at, I believe, $10,000 a year and stuff like that. Listen, last time I mentioned some of these points that I think are very key, I got a little heated and I'm not looking at it to get heated again. The truth of the matter is, you know, I made that vote on certain representation, and one of the representations, that there will be audited financial statements by November 30. We are in January and I still have not received audited financial statements, and I haven't even received this year's current, year-to-date numbers, and I think that's very reasonable, you know.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Okay. Can --

Commissioner Suarez: Can I -- yeah.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: If you don't mind -- I'm sorry.

Commissioner Suarez: No, no, go ahead.

Mr. Torre: Commissioner, if I can --

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Commissioner Sua --

Mr. Torre: If I could just interject. The agreement that was signed originally for the Gusman Theater did not require -- have any language of 50 people. It had language of donations. So that is not something we would admini --

Commissioner Carollo: Understood. But the representation was that there will be. What was --

Commissioner Spence-Jones: It was put on the record.

Commissioner Carollo: Right. What was the reasoning for this organization to take over? Because there was going to be a lot of prominent people in the community that were going to step forward and make up the difference to be able to be a self-sustaining organization.

Mr. Torre: Right.

Commissioner Carollo: And, again, listen, the bottom line is, you know, I don't want to hear -- you know, rain on anyone's parade and stuff, but at the same time, you know, I have a fiduciary duty to the City of Miami, the City residents, and I'm stating the facts, and that's why I'm saying that I cannot vote for this item right now.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Can I ask a quick question, if you don't mind, because I would like for the representatives from the organization to at least respond to what the Commissioner is speaking of, and that is in reference to the audited financial statements. I think it's important for you to put something on the record. I think it's important. I mean, he's asking for information

that is reasonable and I think that he should put that on the record.

Ralph Patino: Good morning. Ralph Patino, on behalf of the Gusman. First of all, Commissioner Carollo, we met with you last week, and we diligently acted upon your request and provided Henry Torres -- Torre with the financial statements and accounts -- compilation report, dated September 30, 2012. I apologize that you did not get it. I have it here for you. If I may approach, I'll be more than happy to hand it to you. I don't disagree --

Commissioner Carollo: I -- okay.

Mr. Patino: Hold on. And I don't disagree with you that you have not received the audited financial report that you requested. We did ask for a 120-day extension. We got the 120-day extension, which is due at the end of February, and you will have it timely. The reason why -- or the end of March, I should say. And the reason why you didn't get it is that our accountant, as you know, had a death in the family and he wasn't able to provide it to us. And he's working pro bono.

Commissioner Carollo: Real quick.

Mr. Patino: Yes, sir.

Commissioner Carollo: Just to cut to the chase, that compilation that you have, is it current year-to-date? Is it as of what date? Is it as of December 31, 2013 [sic]? Is it as of January 31, 2013? Or is it last year's numbers?

Mr. Patino: It is last year's numbers.

Commissioner Carollo: Okay. So again -- and that's why, you know -- and -- listen, I don't want to get into all the details, but I -- you know, we've been around this awhile.

Mr. Patino: We have.

Commissioner Carollo: You know, let's leave it as is.

Mr. Patino: And I won't tell you the bottom line here to all of you. Commissioner Sarnoff, as you said earlier, Herman Echevarria, myself, Carlos, and bunch of other good folks here in Miami decided to undertake this venture, Madam Spence-Jones, not for any ulterior motive. We are businessmen, professionals. We want Miami to prosper as all of you do. We want downtown to flourish as all of you do. The Gusman, it's very simple, it's a gateway to Flagler. And to this day, it sits there with scaffolding and sort of an eyesore. And it's really a diamond in the rough because if you go inside, it's just the opposite. We were fortunate enough to have the largest -- and I don't know if any of you know this or not, but we had the largest campaign or debate watch party in the Presidential Election in the entire United States at the Gusman Center, and we done it all through contributions that people make. Having said that, when we took this over a year and a half ago, the City was paying over $300,000 a year in subsidies. You have not paid one cent since we took it over. Not one cent. I understand that you want to see audited financials, and you're going to get them, but we need to move forward with this project. We have -- Commissioner Carollo, we have, like you said, mulled this over too many times. Please act. We need your vote to get this going. And you will have the audited financials and hopefully, we will make you proud of the fact that you took this decision today so that we could have a Gusman Center in the future. Thank you.

Chair Sarnoff: Thank you. Mr. Echevarria, Mr. Patino, Margaret Lake, first off, on behalf of the District 2 Commissioner, I want to thank you for swimming upstream like no salmon has ever swam before, because we have done everything we could do as a city to discourage you as

opposed to encourage you for doing this. I am still trying to figure out what is a citywide issue and what is a District 2 issue, 'cause what I've been able to understand is when it comes to financing, it's a District 2 issue, but when it comes to managing, it is a citywide issue. Commissioners up here were more than glad to defund this theater, despite funding other theaters in their districts, and have sat up here and have determined how it is this theater should operate, despite the fact we no longer are going to be the operator of the theater. The Mayor and I, and I think it was within his first three months of being elected, went to the Friends of Gusman, who I think are well-motivated people. However, I think they have raised, collectively, zero dollars, and that's an issue with everyone -- when I hear the name friends of something, usually it doesn't bode well for the financing end of that friendship. But Mr. Echevarria stepped up, and you know, candidly, I didn't know him. I think he knows me more than he cares to know me now. The Mayor stepped up and he said, I think I have a plan. And if we're ever going to become a city that does public-private partnerships, three Ps -- and you heard it in the President's State of the Union Address, he broached on it in his inauguration, public-private partnerships. There has got to be a relinquishment of control to the private sector while they have to be good stewards of what is still a public asset. So, you know, we're still funding a lot of theaters in the City of Miami, and we were more than glad to defund the Gusman. We were more than glad to get that liability off of our books. And if it wasn't for Mr. Echevarria, Margaret Lake, who I still wonder if she's thinking did she make the right decision in moving here; and Mr. Patino, who -- everything seems to fall on his shoulders. If it wasn't for these three people to keep the Gusman going, I just don't think it would have happened. And I don't know where Herman will take this or not take this, and I certainly hope he takes it to what I believe is his vision and I share in his vision, because for those of you that don't know Flagler or the street -- I call it -- and I think Commissioner Gort gets it entirely right. It is probably the aorta of the downtown of Miami. While Biscayne Boulevard, you know, might be the left ventricle, that is probably the aorta. And we need to really pay attention to Flagler. And it wasn't done right years ago, and we need to get it done right this time. So I think you're looking at ground central when it comes to Flagler. And I've walked that street, Mr. Mayor, I don't think it was even a week ago with our head of Public Works, Zerry Ihekwaba, and it wasn't in good shape. And the downtown needs to get -- it's now up to 43 percent of the City of Miami tax base. It simply needs more resources, and we need to give it the resources it needs. But I really believe in Mr. Echevarria. I really believe in Margaret Lake. Let me just say something about Margaret Lake. I got to tell you guys, I'm going to call you the best salmon I've ever seen in the world 'cause why you continue to swim with what we throw at you, I don't know, but thank you for doing it, thank you for persevering, thank you for being good citizens. 'Cause I think it was the President that said, What is a citizen? Well, you are the definition of citizens. You're people that are out there doing things that necessarily don't bring you accolades from elected officials, don't bring you accolades from people who, 50 years ago, inherit things, and all you are is criticized. And it will be through your vision and your hard work, through your sweat equity that will either make the Gusman the theater it can be or we will leave it just where it is today with scaffolding on and -- You know, I -- when I first came to office, Mr. Echevarria, I was shocked to see the Gusman because the exterior of the building was in horrible shape, but the interior of the building was gorgeous, and I'm thinking to myself, how do you fix the inside before you fix the outside? But that's how we do things here in the City of Miami, just the opposite of the way the private sector does things, because while the outside is falling apart, the inside is gorgeous. So with that said --

Commissioner Carollo: Mr. Chairman.

Chair Sarnoff: Yes, sir.

Commissioner Carollo: Thank you. Just a couple of things you said. And, you know, I really don't want -- do not want to engage, but I feel that I have to, and I want to start by saying, believe me, I want to see this Gus -- the Gusman Theater -- I want to see this theater succeed. I want all of you to succeed because if the Gusman succeeds, the City succeeds and we all

succeed. So, believe me, I want to see this theater succeed, and I will help and I will do whatever it takes, you know, to help so it does succeed. However, I, too, have many times wondered what is a citywide issue and what is a district issue. And I just want to correct the record, and I'll be glad to go back to the minutes and back to the newspaper clippings, because as far as I know, this Commission never took a vote to defund the theater. We never said we were going to defund the theater. As a matter of fact, we were asked not to fund it anymore. And, to a certain degree, through newspaper clippings and through statements to the news media, we were told that we were not going to fund the theater anymore. So I want to make sure the record is clear, because at least this Commissioner never said that I wasn't going to fund the theater anymore. Those were statements made by other Commissioners and possibly the Mayor. I'm not going to say who, but you can go back in history. But like I mentioned before just a few hours ago, you know I've been told that in the City of Miami, people have a short memory, and I just want to make sure that the record is clear, that this Commissioner never said we -- I wasn't going to fund the theater and this Commission, as far as I know, never took a position that we weren't going to fund the theater. Yes, did we pass a budget with no funding for the theater? Yes, because why? It was mentioned that this group was going to come in and take it over and all this stuff. However, there was never any debate or issue with regarding to this Commission not funding the theater. It was actually pretty much -- and I remember, it was a rookie Commissioner, and I read in the paper, Oh, City of Miami is neglecting to fund the theater, and all the outcry started pouring out, except that, well, here comes a white knight that is going to form this organization and then, you know, we're not going to have to fund the theater. So I just wanted to clear that for the record. And, again, I'm really trying not to engage. I -- you know, I think we should just take a vote.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: And -- I'm sorry. I just want --

Commissioner Suarez: I want to say something too.

Chair Sarnoff: Well, Commissioner Suarez was next.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Okay, no problem.

Commissioner Suarez: I just -- let me see -- wanted to say that there is one thing that hasn't been discussed here today, which is that we do have a six-month cancellation provision if, I think, it's without cause, if I'm not mistaken?

Mr. Torre: Correct, correct.

Commissioner Suarez: So, if for some reason, we feel either that the audited financial statements, once given, do not reflect whatever reality we were told they were supposed to reflect or -- you know, we have options. This is not a -- an interminable agreement, but I think that the people who are here have, you know, demonstrated a tremendous amount of patience with this Commission and have also, you know, done a very good job of actually going out to the community and getting people to pledge funds to basically, as Henry said on the record, not -- for it not to cost the City of Miami any money. Now, whether there's a long-term viability to that, I think it's one of the things that you've continually harped on, is there -- you know, 'cause when it was prepackaged to us, it was prepackaged as a long-term viability option. And I think they've done enough to merit our support at this point. And obviously, we have the ability to continue to analyze whether they're successful, whether they, in fact, do meet their goals in terms of creating a long-term viable plan, and you know, we always have the right to cancel if we don't feel that those things are happening; or, if it starts becoming a burden on the City, you know -- and I think the MPA (Miami Parking Authority) was returning it -- was running it before so -- at a 400,000 or $300,000 subsidy, annual subsidy. So I feel comfortable enough with the people who are here. I know them very well. And I think they've done a lot to try to save this jewel and, you know, I just wanted to throw that out there. Maybe it would comfort the Commissioner a little bit

if we didn't discuss it, so I wanted to put it out there, that we do have a six-month option to cancel if, you know, information is not free-flowing, if the long-term plan hasn't been developed in a way that we feel comfortable with, or if we feel that somehow their efforts are actually regressing the development rather than promoting the development. So I'm going to be supporting this today. And hopefully we'll get those consolidated financial statements on time. I know you're very busy. He just said that auditors are working on it and they'll have it on time. So, thank you, Mr. Treva. And I have confidence in your ability to make it happen. So that's it for me. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Chair Sarnoff: I want to call the question, 'cause I think this is not going to get us anywhere. Let's just call the question.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: But I just --

Commissioner Carollo: So moved.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: -- I want to make a statement though. I can't make a statement?

Chair Sarnoff: You feel the need?

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Yes, I do.

Chair Sarnoff: Okay.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Thank you. I just -- I was going to piggyback on Commissioner Suarez. And I wanted Commissioner Carollo to feel comfortable in knowing that that was one of the main things that we pushed, to have the six-month, you know, clause in there, you know, 'cause, clearly, I had issues and concerns as well. But after us having this discussion and working along with the City Attorney's Office to know that, okay, if there are issues that come up later on that we're not comfortable with, we have the right to change it. I do want to say something, too, Mr. Chairman, just so that we're on the same page, and that's just piggybacking off of Commissioner Carollo. I wasn't here for the vote so I don't know exactly what happened, you know, without me being here. But the statement about us fellow Commissioners addressing this issue, I wasn't here during that time. I do know, however, after sitting up here for almost eight years, that every single -- almost every single year that the Gusman came up as a part of the budget, it was always a issue about whether or not we had the monies to pay for it, but we always paid for it, you know. So -- and I don't know where Art is, 'cause Art at the time was the person running the theater. So this was just always a discussion, but it was the same discussion that we would have with other venues and other things that we wanted to make decisions on. But the City has always been a big supporter of the theater from the standpoint of at least keeping the doors open. Now, in closing on that, I do want to say, there was a statement that was made about, you know, not weighing in on other theaters, you know, in other communities, you know. I think it's really important to say the difference between the Gusman and Bayfront Park, the Amphitheater, 'cause those are considered to be citywide jewels or citywide venues. When we start talking about neighborhood theaters, you know, in our neighborhoods, like Hadley Black Box or the Little Haiti Cultural Black Box, they're small little theaters that go into neighborhoods and they are part of the Park system usually so -- or either Public Facilities. So it's a little different. So I think it's important, you know, for us all to acknowledge, when we're talking about big venues that really have citywide impacts, not neighborhood impacts, that we should all be able to weigh in on those issues because it's important to the City. So I just want to make sure we're clear on that, because I know we've run into that issue in the past. So that was my only issue.

Chair Sarnoff: All in favor, please say "aye."

Commissioner Suarez: Aye.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Aye.

Vice Chair Gort: Aye.

Commissioner Carollo: No.

Vice Chair Gort: By the way, when we made the decision, we had the unions here because we had a deficit of $100 million.

Chair Sarnoff: Correct, we had $100 million and $60 million in capital reductions.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Are we -- I'm assuming we're taking a break?

Chair Sarnoff: Yeah, we're in recess for lunch till 3 o'clock.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: 3?

Chair Sarnoff: It makes no sense to --

Commissioner Spence-Jones: 3?

RE.11 **RESOLUTION**

12-00735

Department of Purchasing

A RESOLUTION OF THE MIAMI CITY COMMISSION, WITH ATTACHMENT(S), ACCEPTING THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE CITY MANAGER APPROVING THE FINDINGS OF THE EVALUATION SELECTION COMMITTEE, PURSUANT TO REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS ("RFP") NO. 295279, THAT KENT SECURITY SERVICES, INC., IS THE HIGHEST RANKED FIRM FOR THE PROVISION OF SECURITY GUARD SERVICES CITYWIDE; AUTHORIZING THE CITY MANAGER, AFTER CONSULTATION WITH THE CITY ATTORNEY, TO NEGOTIATE AND EXECUTE A PROFESSIONAL SERVICES AGREEMENT ("PSA"), IN SUBSTANTIALLY THE ATTACHED FORM, FOR A PERIOD OF THREE (3) YEARS, WITH OPTIONS TO RENEW FOR THREE (3) ADDITIONAL ONE (1) YEAR PERIODS; ALLOCATING FUNDS FROM THE VARIOUS SOURCES OF FUNDS CITYWIDE, SUBJECT TO THE AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS AND BUDGETARY APPROVAL AT THE TIME OF NEED; AUTHORIZING THE CITY MANAGER, SHOULD NEGOTIATIONS FAIL WITH THE HIGHEST RANKED FIRM, TO NEGOTIATE AND EXECUTE A PSA WITH THE SECOND HIGHEST RANKED FIRM OF SECURITY ALLIANCE, LLC; FURTHER AUTHORIZING THE CITY MANAGER, SHOULD NEGOTIATIONS FAIL WITH THE SECOND HIGHEST RANKED FIRM, TO NEGOTIATE AND EXECUTE A PSA WITH THE THIRD HIGHEST RANKED FIRM OF P.G. SECURITY, INC. D/B/A/ PLATINUM GROUP SECURITY; FURTHER AUTHORIZING THE CITY MANAGER, SHOULD NEGOTIATIONS FAIL WITH THE THIRD HIGHEST RANKED FIRM, TO REJECT ALL PROPOSALS AND ISSUE A NEW RFP SOLICITATION.

12-00735 Summary Form.pdf
12-00735 Memo - Selection of Eval. Committee for RFP.pdf
12-00735 Memo - Recomm. of Eval. Committee for RFP.pdf
12-00735 RFP #295579 - Security Guard Srvcs. Citywide.pdf
12-00735 Legislation.pdf
12-00735 Exhibit 1.pdf

Motion by Commissioner Spence-Jones, seconded by Vice Chair Gort, that this matter be DEFERRED PASSED by the following vote.

Votes: Ayes: 3 - Commissioner(s) Gort, Sarnoff and Spence-Jones
Absent: 2 - Commissioner(s) Carollo and Suarez

Note for the Record: Item RE.11 was deferred to the April 11, 2013 Commission Meeting.

Chair Sarnoff: All right. I think I misnamed this, but let's go to RE.11. I know there are people been sitting out there for a while. So is Mr. Robertson --? There you are. Ken Robertson.

Kenneth Robertson: Good afternoon, Commissioners. Kenneth Robertson, Purchasing director. RE.11 is a resolution accepting the recommendation of the City Manager approving the findings of the Evaluation Selection Committee, pursuant to RFP (Request for Proposals) 295279, that Kent Security Services is the highest ranked firm for the provision of security guard services citywide; and authorizing the City Manager to negotiate and execute a professional services agreement for a period of three years, with options to renew for three additional one-year periods.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Mr. Chairman, I do have a question, but I don't know --

Chair Sarnoff: Do you want to do a motion first or you want to just ask your question?

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Let me ask my question first.

Chair Sarnoff: Go ahead. You're recognized for the record, Commissioner Spence-Jones.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Thank you. I guess what I really wanted the Purchasing director to kind of just clear up, I know that one of the things that we've been briefed on or my office has briefed on was based upon the understanding that we had was that the City had no performance issues with Kent, correct?

Mr. Robertson: Correct. We have no negative performance evaluation documentation on form for Kent Security.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: All right. I think the issue, however, had something to do with prior payment concerns?

Mr. Robertson: Correct. There are some historical compliance issues with the current contract with regard to our living wage ordinance. A complaint was filed in early 2011 from some covered employees who work for Kent. At the time, I audited their payroll from April 2009 through the then current period and found some areas of noncompliance, but Kent then brought those payments whole to the workers who were being underpaid the then current rate. Now at dispute with regard to that is which rate are we talking about. This contract was awarded back in April of 2007. When the bids came in, there was a certification question that asked all bidders, Do you provide a health benefit plan for your employees? Kent's certified answer to that question was yes. When the contract was awarded and per our living wage ordinance, there are two hourly rate structures: the hourly rate for employees who have a benefit plan and a rate that's $1.25 higher per hour for those employees who do not have a health benefit plan. As awarded for the first four years of that contract prior to receiving the living wage complaint, the

contract had been always administered from day one with only one hourly rate in the contract, assuming that all employees had a health benefit plan. From that point of view, there may be areas of noncompliance that have not been addressed prior to July 18, 2011. And I agree that if the Commission would like to look into that, that's certainly an option with regard to our current contract. Our current contract has an audit rights and records retention clause for three years. We can look at any records for the last three years upon final payment of the current contract. With regard to responsibility, Kent has been very responsive and responsible in terms of providing all documentation that I've asked of them. We've resolved the issue and Kent has certified compliance with living wage from July 18, 2011 through today. I have complete audited certified payroll from April 2012 through today for the whole year and everything is in compliance. They're paying the correct rates. Now the question is, Kent has been our contractor, performs very well for the last six years. This issue never came up for the first four years of the contract, so how do we proceed at this point? What would you like to do?

Commissioner Spence-Jones: All right. Let me just say this. First of all, I have no issues with Kent, the people that work here. Many of the folks that actually work here live in the City, live in the district, you know, and they're hardworking people, so this is not about Kent. I think that -- and as a matter of fact, up until yesterday when we had our briefing, I really didn't have an issue with it 'cause I definitely don't want to hurt people that are hardworking people and they're just doing their jobs. My concern became -- came around was -- was centered around the issue of the City's living wage ordinance, and to my understanding, that there was some back pay that some of those employees never received. So then the question became, how to re -- award a new contract if they have not made -- you know, made those employees whole. So if I can just -- if you don't mind and my fellow -- I don't know if you guys were aware of this. I didn't get it until yesterday. I'd like for them to at least -- the group that's here to at least put on the record their concerns, if you don't mind, Ken --

Mr. Robertson: Of course.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: -- so that -- and is Kent here? Oh, you're here. Okay, good. So this is not about, you know -- we love the employees that work here; they're great and they're hardworking people. But you know, if there is something that's owed to these employees, you know, I want to make sure that there -- that it is going to be resolved 'cause it's a little unfair to folks that have to try to take care of their family. So do you want to at least put something on the record because our Purchasing director has, you know, basically kind of stated that it's been handled, right?

Mr. Robertson: The noncompliance has been handled with regard to the way the contract was awarded in terms of the lower hourly rate and the living wage ordinance. There has been back payments for the lower rate. The question is -- and both parties may have differing opinions on this matter -- is the entitlement to pay back payments using the higher rate when the employees declined the health benefit plan that was offered to them by Kent.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Okay. I just want her to put -- if you don't -- I want to just be respectful and put something on the --

Vice Chair Gort: The question is, we pay them for the highest hourly rate, right?

Mr. Robertson: No. We were paying throughout the entire contract term the lower rate with a then marginal multiplier --

Commissioner Spence-Jones: And this --

Mr. Robertson: -- to come up with our contract rate.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Right. And this included the living wage, right?

Mr. Robertson: It was always at the correct living wage every April 1, but we awarded it using the lower rate, assuming that there was a health benefit plan provided.

Vice Chair Gort: My understanding was you stated that if they had a health program, they would be paid less if they didn't have it.

Mr. Robertson: Correct. So that's why --

Vice Chair Gort: If they had --

Mr. Robertson: -- we award at the lower rate.

Vice Chair Gort: Okay.

Chair Sarnoff: But the City, you could argue, had an expectation that they weren't forcing the employees to pay the dollar or dollar something for that health plan. 'Cause when we paid the lower wage, we didn't expect that then -- that would also then be the employees having to pay for their health insurance. That's -- I think that's --

Mr. Robertson: Correct.

Chair Sarnoff: -- where we are.

Mr. Robertson: There is the legal argument on both sides as to what they're required to pay.

Chair Sarnoff: And I think this comes down to intent, not necessarily what the document says, which oftentimes, you know, at our level of government, it is about intent, not so much about who wrote the better contract or who wrote the more artful section. Go ahead. You could be recognized for the record.

Elizabeth Kennedy: Thank you, Commissioners. My name is Beth Kennedy. I'm the political director for SEIU (Service Employees International Union) Local 32BJ, here in Florida. As it sounds like you're already aware, Kent Security failed to pay its workers the living wage as required by its contract. We filed a demand letter in April of 2011 requesting that the City order Kent to pay them their living wage, to give them their earned back pay for the prior two years and to pay damages to the City, as per the contract, the $500 per worker for each week that Kent failed to pay the living wage. The request for two years of back pay from the date of the demand letter is because that is the statute of limitations in City code and the City has full authority and an obligation to enforce its ordinance and recover wages back to April of 2009. The total of the wages owed is $275,702.15 that averages to $1,734 for each of the 159 affected workers. This also equals $3.88 million in fines that the City may legally demand from Kent Security, and I'm sure you can think of quite a few programs that could use a $3 million boost. Kent Security claims that because the health coverage was simply offered, they were justified in paying a lower wage. However, coverage was so expensive that workers could not access it. They chose not to enroll and, thus, they were not ensured by Kent's provider. Kent was not paying for their health coverage, and they were not paying the legally required corresponding higher wage. This tactic is despicable and it flies in the face of the City's intent for workers to have access to affordable health coverage, not to mention it is an unscrupulous practice that puts other contractors who choose to play by the rules at a disadvantage. In February of 2012, we wrote to the City Manager since the back pay issue had still not been addressed. That was almost a year later. And then in March of 2012, we had a meeting with the Mayor, with the Procurement director, and with the Budget director. In that meeting, we discussed the significant back pay liability that still existed in both A, the City's obligation to enforce code and recover wages, and B, the

authority that the City had to withhold payment from Kent in order to recover that money for the workers. The Procurement director agreed that, in that meeting, he would file a final demand letter to Kent for the unpaid back wages before bringing the issue to the City CFO (Chief Financial Officer) to decide on whether to withhold payment. We subsequently provided calculations based on payroll records provided to us by the City on what remaining back pay Kent owed. It added up to the $275,000 figure that I previously mentioned. Mr. Robertson never verified the information, nor did he issue a demand letter to Kent as he had agreed to do in that meeting. It has been suggested that the workers have the option to file a legal action in court to recover these wages. Frankly, we find this an insult to suggest that in lieu of the City enforcing its own laws through the mechanisms outlined in the code, that instead, workers who earn wages near the federal poverty line should have to pay a lawyer to recover money owed to them. It has also been suggested that if Kent is not rehired, the current workers will be out of a job, which is not correct. There's a worker retention clause in the City's RFP, and we have spoken to Security Alliance, who's the next contractor on the list. They have assured us that they are committed to retaining all the current security workers, and I have a signed document to that effect. Finally, there's been a concern expressed that the City will lose its leverage to recover back pay if Kent is no longer contracted with the City. Frankly, Kent has been contracted for the entire span of this complaint and nothing has happened. There is no reason to believe that would change if they were awarded another City contract. Rather, if the City exercises the option to debar Kent Security, they will be forced to note that debarment on any future bid and to explain the circumstances. I think many would agree with me that the City renewal of Kent's contract is tacit approval of their choice to avoid paying workers according to the law. Contracts and ordinances are just words on a page until the people elected to represent us actually do something to make them count. Today is the day you need to make the City's words count. Hold Kent Security accountable. Do not reward a company that refuses to abide by its contract and it thumbs its nose at the taxpayers and at workers making near poverty wages. Do not let this slide. Allow these workers the dignity that they deserve and show that the City of Miami is committed to enforcing its contracts, enforcing its laws, and to doing what is right. Thank you.

Chair Sarnoff: Thank you.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Mr. Chairman.

Chair Sarnoff: You're recognized.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: I allowed for you to speak, but I want to be respectful to Kent. I don't know if Kent wants to put anything on the record or you okay with what the Procurement director is representing. You can't -- got to talk on the mike.

Chair Sarnoff: You got to come up to the mike.

Jerry Tollefsen: Jerry Tollefsen. I'm the director of Kent Security for the City of Miami. Our attorney did send a letter to Mr. Robertson highlighting how we did comply with all the particular requests that the City made. There was an audit done of our wages, and we -- except for some issues, we were in compliance. So I don't know what else to actually tell you.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: The back pay that they're speaking of or that she spoke of and that Ken spoke of, how -- from the -- the pay in which the individual workers are still owed, was there a resolution to --? Is there going to be a resolution to them getting the payment at all? She -- I think she mentioned it's like close to $1,200 per employee. It's two hundred and seventy something. Does Kent plan on making sure that the employees get that back pay?

Mr. Tollefsen: Well, we -- No. Actually, Commissioner, my understanding is -- of the issue is exactly how our attorney responded in a letter to Mr. Robertson and to all the Commissioners, that we were, in fact, in compliance.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Yeah. But he -- Ken just said you -- Ken -- I just want to make sure -- okay, thank you. I just wanted to give you an opportunity to put something on the record.

Mr. Tollefsen: Right. Thank you.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Mr. Robertson, can you come back up, please? And I'm not the only one that has any questions on this. They may have as well. But -- so the -- what the young lady just put on the record, is that -- is there truth to what she's saying? Is there anything you want to dispute?

Mr. Robertson: Yes.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: She mentioned that --

Mr. Robertson: As a result of the --

Commissioner Spence-Jones: One second.

Mr. Robertson: I'm sorry.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: She mentioned a meeting that was had in City Hall and that there was a demand letter that was stated that would come out of that meeting. Did we not send the letter?

Mr. Robertson: The demand letter from March 2012 resulted in a meeting between the parties, as she mentioned. As a direct result of that meeting, actually, the issue of the $1.25 differential that we were talking about was addressed and it was opined that we should be paying the higher amount. Kent fully obliged that request by back paying through July 18, 2011, not prior to that. So if the intent is that you would like the higher rate paid retroactively even further, back to April 1, 2009, this Commission has the authority to direct that to happen. You can request a full audit of the contract requiring that the higher rate be paid. That higher rate was never administered in the contract when it was awarded more than six years ago in April 2007.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: So why wasn't it included in there?

Mr. Robertson: The contract was awarded using the lower rate because there was a representation in the bid that Kent Security provided a health benefit plan for their employees. Throughout the entire contract term and when I started with the City Purchasing Department in August of 2010, the contract had already been administered in that fashion for over three years.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: So you just -- you were actually just taking on --

Mr. Robertson: Correct.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Is there any other resolution to the 275? Is there any other resolution? I mean, because at this point --

Mr. Robertson: That figure would be --

Commissioner Spence-Jones: -- I mean, at this point, I hate to see the workers lose what basically is, you know, due to them, you know. I mean --

Mr. Robertson: And I agree with that as well. The contract has an audit rights clause. This Commission can order a full audit of the contract back through April 1, 2009, which is the

statutory limitation, I guess, as was referenced. If there are any findings, then, yes, the Commission has several options per the living wage ordinance. You may impose damages in the amount of $500 per week for each covered employee. You may suspend or terminate payment under the service contract, and you may declare the service contractor ineligible for future contracts. But this ordinance uses the word City, and in this particular context, City means the City Commission, not me, as the Purchasing director, or the City Manager, or anyone else.

Chair Sarnoff: So let me try to wrap this up 'cause -- in a way that I think maybe it's understood. The City paid the lower rate believing -- I think is a fair way to describe it -- that the employees were receiving health care benefits. Otherwise, we would have paid the higher rate with the anticipation the employees would buy their own health insurance. The actual complaint -- so we know -- here's what we're going to walk away with. July of 2011, they've been paid. The next question is, How far back should we go? Ken showed me some documents that the complainant said it should go back to April 1, 2010 until March 31, 2011. We know they haven't been paid through that amount. Now, ironically, we don't have a living wage anymore. We did away with that. And the question is, What is the best way to achieve whatever public policy we decide? Is it to keep Kent on board and have leverage over them? Or is it to say to Kent, you're simply -- you heard me say this -- I don't think you're a responsible contractor for the City? Or is it to turn around and maybe say, why don't we delay this for 60 days and possibly say to Kent, you know, there're some Commissioners that have some concerns here and they'd like to see their concerns addressed before they administer and vote for a contract.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: And that sounds like a great idea to me. I just feel very uncomfortable with taking a vote on something when I know that there are families that will be affected by our vote. And if there's something that's owed to these employees, I mean -- and I love the employees; they're great. They work hard, you know. They live in our city, which is awesome, so -- you know, and I would hate to see, quite frankly, another contractor come on to take that business and then I got to rely on the fact that they are going to pick up every single employee. That's just not a -- we've done that before and there were comments that were made that they would, and then some of those employees lost their jobs. So I'm very uncomfortable with trusting something that I don't really know and waiting for that new company to say, yes, I'll take on all these people. Right now Kent is here. The employees are happy. I'm sure they're listening out there in the lobby wondering whether or not they're going to have jobs. And in this economy, no one needs to feel in any way that they don't have -- you know, they don't have anything to take care of their families. But I do like the Chairman's suggestion, and that was to, perhaps, come back in 60 days. Maybe there's a positive resolution that can be made with both groups to at least lighten the blow from the family members or the individuals that are employees of Kent.

Vice Chair Gort: Second the motion.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: So --

Mr. Robertson: Mr. Chairman --

Chair Sarnoff: Yes, sir.

Mr. Robertson: -- if I may. To extend the current contract with Kent for an additional 60 days -- please keep in mind that the contract expires next Friday -- said extension would require mutual agreement. There are no more extension provisions in the contract that would not require their mutual consent. So if they could put on the record their agreement to such an extension.

Chair Sarnoff: Well, wouldn't their nonperformance be a very loud statement to the City of Miami? Wouldn't -- if they just decided not to go forward under these circumstances, wouldn't that tell us exactly how they feel?

Mr. Robertson: Yes, but barring any formal document authorizing the extension prior to its expiration, the contract will die.

Chair Sarnoff: Okay.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: But he just needs him to put it on the record.

Vice Chair Gort: Yeah.

Chair Sarnoff: Can you step up, Mr. Kent Security? Tomlinson [sic], I apologize.

Mr. Tollefsen: That's okay.

Chair Sarnoff: Would you accept --

Mr. Tollefsen: Yes, sir?

Chair Sarnoff: -- a 60-day extension of your contract?

Mr. Tollefsen: I will bring that to the -- my CEO (Chief Executive Officer), and I believe he will. I mean, we've been on extension since April of this -- yeah, April. It expired in April -- last April.

Chair Sarnoff: So you don't have the authorization to tell us right here and right now whether you could accept the 60-day extension?

Mr. Tollefsen: I can tell you that I honestly believe he will accept the 60-day extension.

Chair Sarnoff: Okay, you're telling us you'd recommend it. You just don't know what he'd do with it.

Mr. Tollefsen: Well, I think he's going to go with my recommendation. He has --

Chair Sarnoff: Why don't -- tell you what, why don't we table this for ten minutes, get on the phone, and you can come back and say he's good with it or he's not good with it.

Mr. Tollefsen: That's fine. We can do that.

Chair Sarnoff: All right.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Okay.

Chair Sarnoff: All right, so we're going to table this. And --

Vice Chair Gort: Mr. Chairman.

Chair Sarnoff: You're recognized, Commissioner Gort.

Vice Chair Gort: Let me ask a question, one of the things we requested in the past is -- no, that's all right. One of the things we requested in the past is if a contract's going to be due and we're going to have to go to an RFP, why don't we do it with enough time so we don't have to have this kind of problem where we have to make a decision, and if we don't make a decision, we're not doing it correct?

Mr. Robertson: I totally agree. This RFP was advertised last May. The RFP yielded a

tremendous number of proposals that required a lot of due diligence. We received 15 sets of proposals in response to this RFP. We had to deem seven of those nonresponsive through a very formal due diligence process. Eight of them were formally evaluated. The evaluation took several months longer than we anticipated because of those difficulties. We were anticipating having the RFP done much sooner than this Commission meeting.

Vice Chair Gort: Any suggestion you can come up with so that we can expedite some of these things, we'll appreciate it.

Mr. Robertson: Of course. Everything my department does has to be in writing so --

Vice Chair Gort: I understand.

Mr. Robertson: -- it is labor intensive and it does take a while. We were not expecting 15 sets of proposals in response to this RFP.

Vice Chair Gort: That was good, though. Okay. Thank you.

Chair Sarnoff: Thank you.

Later...

Chair Sarnoff: All right. I think we tabled RE.11. And I think you're back and -- Mr. Tomlinson [sic], you're back.

Mr. Tollefsen: Tollefsen.

Chair Sarnoff: Thompson [sic], I apologize. Thompson [sic].

Mr. Tollefsen: That's okay. No. We want to do what's in the best interest of the City. And if you feel like 60 days extension of the contract is in your best interest, that's what we will do.

Chair Sarnoff: Okay, great. So we were then contemplating a motion --

Commissioner Spence-Jones: To --

Chair Sarnoff: -- to continue --

Commissioner Spence-Jones: -- defer?

Chair Sarnoff: -- it for 60 -- yeah, a motion to continue for 60 days with the contract to remain in place. Is that a fair one? Okay. Do I hear that from Commissioner Spence-Jones?

Commissioner Spence-Jones: So move.

Chair Sarnoff: All right.

Vice Chair Gort: Second.

Chair Sarnoff: We have a motion and we have a second. It is just a resolution. All in --

Mr. Hannon: Chair, my apologies. Do we have a date for the --? Do we want to move it to April 11? Is that what we're talking, or May 9?

Chair Sarnoff: Sixty days is -- what's this? February, March -- April.

Mr. Hannon: Yes, sir, April 11.

Chair Sarnoff: Is that satisfactory, Commissioner?

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Yes.

Chair Sarnoff: Okay. All in favor, please say "aye."

The Commission (Collectively): Aye.

RE.12 **RESOLUTION**

13-00067

Department of Capital Improvements Program

A RESOLUTION OF THE MIAMI CITY COMMISSION, WITH ATTACHMENT(S), ACCEPTING THE BID RECEIVED JANUARY 25, 2013, PURSUANT TO INVITATION TO BID ("ITB") NO. 12-13-011, FROM MAGGOLC, INC., THE LOWEST RESPONSIVE AND RESPONSIBLE BIDDER, FOR THE BEACOM PROJECT AREA IMPROVEMENTS, PHASE I, B-30699, IN THE AMOUNT OF $767,132.40, WHICH INCLUDES $259,118, FOR THE SCOPE OF WORK AND $508,014.40, FOR ADD ALTERNATES, PLUS A TEN PERCENT (10%) OWNER CONTINGENCY AMOUNT OF $76,713.24, FOR A TOTAL NOT TO EXCEED AWARD VALUE OF $843,845.64; ALLOCATING FUNDS IN THE AMOUNT OF $843,845.64, FROM CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECT NO. B-30699, SUBJECT TO BUDGETARY APPROVAL; AUTHORIZING THE CITY MANAGER TO EXECUTE A CONTRACT, IN SUBSTANTIALLY THE ATTACHED FORM, CONSISTING OF THE ITB DOCUMENTS AND ATTACHMENTS, FOR SAID PURPOSE.

13-00067 Summary Form.pdf
13-00067-Legislation-SUB.pdf
13-00067 Exhibit 1.pdf
13-00067-Submittal-CIty Manager's Recommendation Memo.pdf

Motion by Commissioner Carollo, seconded by Commissioner Suarez, that this matter be ADOPTED WITH MODIFICATIONS PASSED by the following vote.

Votes: Ayes: 4 - Commissioner(s) Gort, Sarnoff, Carollo and Suarez
Absent: 1 - Commissioner(s) Spence-Jones

R-13-0058

Chair Sarnoff: We have RE.12.

Commissioner Carollo: RE.12.

Commissioner Suarez: Is there any stormwater utility on this project?

Commissioner Carollo: To be honest with you, Commissioner, don't --

Commissioner Suarez: Don't go there?

Commissioner Carollo: -- get me started. Don't get me started.

Commissioner Suarez: No. I was joking.

Commissioner Carollo: How often do you see me get this at the last, you know -- Don't get me started.

Mark Spanioli: Good afternoon, Commissioners. Mark Spanioli, director of Capital Improvements. RE.12 is a floor amendment that I just passed around. It's a contract award to MAGGOLC, Inc., in the amount of $843,845, for the Beacom Boulevard area improvements, roadway improvements project. The contractor was the lowest responsive and responsible bidder for this project. The reason for the floor amendment is that the current appropriation or allocation to the project is a little underfunded for the entire project. So we had initially intended on awarding the contract in parts, so we've gone ahead and decided to award the contract in its entirety, subject to budgetary approval and additional appropriation in the next Commission meeting.

Chair Sarnoff: All right. Is there a motion?

Commissioner Carollo: So moved.

Commissioner Suarez: Second.

Chair Sarnoff: Motion by Commissioner Carollo, second by Commissioner Suarez. Any discussion? Hearing no discussion, all in favor, please say "aye."

The Commission (Collectively): Aye.

Mr. Spanioli: Thank you.

RE.13 **RESOLUTION**

13-00173

City Commission

A RESOLUTION OF THE MIAMI CITY COMMISSION WITH ATTACHMENT(S), APPROVING THE REQUEST OF MAYOR TOMÁS REGALADO FOR DEFENSE IN THE CASE OF MICHELLE SPENCE-JONES V. STATE ATTORNEY KATHERINE FERNANDEZ RUNDLE, ET AL., CASE NO. 12-CV-24253-XXXX; AUTHORIZING THE EXPENDITURE OF CITY FUNDS TO PAY ATTORNEYS' FEES AND COSTS MONTHLY; INCORPORATING AND ADOPTING BY REFERENCE THE FACTUAL AND LEGAL FINDINGS SET FORTH IN THE MEMORANDUM OF LAW PROVIDED BY BERGER SINGERMAN LLP, AS IF FULLY SET FORTH IN THIS SECTION; DECLARING THE POLICY OF THE CITY OF MIAMI WITH RESPECT TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SECTION 111.07, FLORIDA STATUTES, FOR CITY COMMISSIONERS AND THE MAYOR.

13-00173 Legislation.pdf

Motion by Commissioner Carollo, seconded by Commissioner Suarez, that this matter be WITHDRAWN PASSED by the following vote.

Votes: Ayes: 4 - Commissioner(s) Gort, Sarnoff, Carollo and Suarez
Absent: 1 - Commissioner(s) Spence-Jones

Chair Sarnoff: All right, so I believe what we have to do is we have to withdraw RE.13, so do I have a motion?

Commissioner Carollo: So moved.

Commissioner Suarez: Second.

Chair Sarnoff: We have a motion. We have a second. All in favor, please say "aye."

The Commission (Collectively): Aye.

END OF RESOLUTIONS

BOARDS AND COMMITTEES

BC.1 **RESOLUTION**

13-00039

Office of the City Clerk

A RESOLUTION OF THE MIAMI CITY COMMISSION APPOINTING CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS AS MEMBERS OF THE ARTS AND ENTERTAINMENT COUNCIL FOR TERMS AS DESIGNATED HEREIN.

APPOINTEES:	NOMINATED BY:
	Commissioner Frank Carollo
	Commissioner Francis Suarez

13-00039 Arts CCMemo.pdf
13-00039 Arts Current_Board_Members.pdf

NO ACTION TAKEN

BC.2 **RESOLUTION**

12-01172

Office of the City Clerk

A RESOLUTION OF THE MIAMI CITY COMMISSION APPOINTING A CERTAIN INDIVIDUAL AS A MEMBER OF THE AUDIT ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR A TERM AS DESIGNATED HEREIN.

APPOINTEE:	NOMINATED BY:
	Commissioner Francis Suarez

12-01172 Audit CCMemo.pdf
12-01172 Audit Current_Board_Members.pdf

NO ACTION TAKEN

BC.3 **RESOLUTION**

12-01473

Office of the City Clerk

A RESOLUTION OF THE MIAMI CITY COMMISSION CONFIRMING THE APPOINTMENT OF CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS AS MEMBERS OF THE CIVILIAN INVESTIGATIVE PANEL FOR TERMS AS DESIGNATED HEREIN.

APPOINTEES:	NOMINATED BY:
	Civilian Investigative Panel (D3 Seat - Commissioner Frank Carollo)
	Civilian Investigative Panel (D5 Seat - (Commissioner Michelle Spence-Jones)

12-01473 CIP CCMemo.pdf
12-01473 CIP Current_Board_Members.pdf
12-01473 CIP Memo and Resumes.pdf

NO ACTION TAKEN

BC.4 **RESOLUTION**

13-00162

Office of the City Clerk

A RESOLUTION OF THE MIAMI CITY COMMISSION APPOINTING CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS AS MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNITY RELATIONS BOARD FOR TERMS AS DESIGNATED HEREIN.

APPOINTEES:	NOMINATED BY:
	Mayor Tomás Regalado
	Chair Marc David Sarnoff
	Commissioner Michelle Spence-Jones

13-00162 CRB CCMemo.pdf
13-00162 CRB_Current_Board_Members.pdf

NO ACTION TAKEN

BC.5 **RESOLUTION**

13-00040

Office of the City Clerk

A RESOLUTION OF THE MIAMI CITY COMMISSION APPOINTING CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS AS MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN FOR TERMS AS DESIGNATED HEREIN.

APPOINTEES:	NOMINATED BY:
	Chair Marc David Sarnoff
	Vice Chair Wifredo (Willy) Gort
	Vice Chair Wifredo (Willy) Gort
	Commissioner Frank Carollo
	Commissioner Francis Suarez

13-00040 CSW CCMemo.pdf
13-00040 CSW Current_Board_Members.pdf

NO ACTION TAKEN

BC.6 **RESOLUTION**

12-01181

Office of the City Clerk

A RESOLUTION OF THE MIAMI CITY COMMISSION APPOINTING CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS AS MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNITY TECHNOLOGY ADVISORY BOARD FOR TERMS AS DESIGNATED HEREIN.

APPOINTEES:	NOMINATED BY:
	Commissioner Frank Carollo
	Commissioner Francis Suarez

12-01181 CTAB CCMemo.pdf
12-01181 CTAB Current_Board_Members.pdf

NO ACTION TAKEN

BC.7 **RESOLUTION**

12-01470

Office of the City Clerk

A RESOLUTION OF THE MIAMI CITY COMMISSION APPOINTING A CERTAIN INDIVIDUAL AS A MEMBER OF THE EDUCATION ADVISORY BOARD FOR A TERM AS DESIGNATED HEREIN.

APPOINTEE:	NOMINATED BY:
	Vice Chair Wifredo (Willy) Gort

12-01470 EAB CCMemo.pdf
12-01470 EAB Current_Board_Members.pdf

NO ACTION TAKEN

BC.8 **RESOLUTION**

12-01182

Office of the City Clerk

A RESOLUTION OF THE MIAMI CITY COMMISSION APPOINTING CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS AS MEMBERS OF THE EQUAL OPPORTUNITY ADVISORY BOARD FOR TERMS AS DESIGNATED HEREIN.

APPOINTEES:	NOMINATED BY:
	Chair Marc David Sarnoff
	Vice Chair Wifredo (Willy) Gort

Vice Chair Wifredo (Willy) Gort

Commissioner Frank Carollo

Commissioner Frank Carollo

Commissioner Francis Suarez

Commissioner Francis Suarez

Commissioner Michelle Spence-Jones

AFSCME Local 1907

IAFF

12-01182 EOAB CCMemo.pdf
12-01182 EOAB Current_Board_Members.pdf

NO ACTION TAKEN

BC.9 **RESOLUTION**

12-01469

Office of the City Clerk

A RESOLUTION OF THE MIAMI CITY COMMISSION APPOINTING CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS AS MEMBERS OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE FOR TERMS AS DESIGNATED HEREIN.

APPOINTEES:	NOMINATED BY:
	Commissioner Frank Carollo
	Commissioner Francis Suarez
	City Manager Johnny Martinez

12-01469 Finance CCMemo.pdf
12-01469 Finance Current_Board_Members.pdf

NO ACTION TAKEN

BC.10 **RESOLUTION**

13-00041

Office of the City Clerk

A RESOLUTION OF THE MIAMI CITY COMMISSION APPOINTING CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS AS MEMBERS OF THE HOMELAND DEFENSE/NEIGHBORHOOD IMPROVEMENT BOND PROGRAM OVERSIGHT BOARD FOR TERMS AS DESIGNATED HEREIN.

APPOINTEES:	NOMINATED BY:

Chair Marc David Sarnoff

Vice Chair Wifredo (Willy) Gort

Vice Chair Wifredo (Willy) Gort

Commissioner Frank Carollo

13-00041 Homeland CCMemo.pdf
13-00041 Homeland Current_Board_Members.pdf

NO ACTION TAKEN

BC.11 **RESOLUTION**

12-00834

Office of the City Clerk

A RESOLUTION OF THE MIAMI CITY COMMISSION APPOINTING CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS AS MEMBERS OF THE MIAMI SPORTS AND EXHIBITION AUTHORITY FOR TERMS AS DESIGNATED HEREIN.

APPOINTEES:	NOMINATED BY:
	Commissioner Frank Carollo
	Commissioner Frank Carollo

12-00834 MSEA CCMemo.pdf
12-00834 MSEA Current_Board_Members.pdf

NO ACTION TAKEN

BC.12 **RESOLUTION**

13-00164

Office of the City Clerk

A RESOLUTION OF THE MIAMI CITY COMMISSION CONFIRMING THE APPOINTMENTS OF CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS AS MEMBERS OF THE OFF-STREET PARKING BOARD FOR TERMS AS DESIGNATED HEREIN.

APPOINTEES:	NOMINATED BY:
Arthur Hertz	Off-Street Parking Board (At-Large Appointment)
Marlon Hill	Off-Start Parking Board (At-Large Appointment)

13-00164 Off-Street Parking CCMemo.pdf
13-00164 Off-Street Parking_Current_Board_Members.pdf
13-00164 Off-Street Parking Resolutions.PDF
13-00164 Off-Street Parking Resumes for Appointments.pdf

NO ACTION TAKEN

BC.13 **RESOLUTION**

12-01043

Office of the City Clerk

A RESOLUTION OF THE MIAMI CITY COMMISSION APPOINTING CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS AS MEMBERS OF THE PARKS AND RECREATION ADVISORY BOARD FOR TERMS AS DESIGNATED HEREIN.

APPOINTEES:	NOMINATED BY:
	Chair Marc David Sarnoff
	Commissioner Frank Carollo
	Commissioner Francis Suarez
	City Manager Johnny Martinez

12-01043 PRAB CCMemo.pdf
12-01043 PRAB Current_Board_Members.pdf
12-01043 PRAB Resume for City Manager's Appointment.pdf

NO ACTION TAKEN

BC.14 **RESOLUTION**

12-01363

Office of the City Clerk

A RESOLUTION OF THE MIAMI CITY COMMISSION APPOINTING CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS AS MEMBERS OF THE URBAN DEVELOPMENT REVIEW BOARD (UDRB) FOR TERMS AS DESIGNATED HEREIN.

APPOINTEES:	NOMINATED BY:
	Vice Chair Wifredo (Willy) Gort
	Commissioner Frank Carollo
	Commissioner Frank Carollo
	Commissioner Francis Suarez
	Commissioner Francis Suarez

12-01363 UDRB CCMemo.pdf
12-01363 UDRB Current_Board_Members.pdf

NO ACTION TAKEN

BC.15 **RESOLUTION**

13-00148

Office of the City Clerk

A RESOLUTION OF THE MIAMI CITY COMMISSION APPOINTING CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS AS MEMBERS OF THE WATERFRONT

ADVISORY BOARD FOR TERMS AS DESIGNATED HEREIN.

APPOINTEES:	NOMINATED BY:
	Chair Marc David Sarnoff
	Vice Chair Wifredo "Willy" Gort
	Commissioner Frank Carollo
	Commissioner Francis Suarez
	Commissioner Francis Suarez

13-00148 WAB CCMemo.pdf
13-00148 WAB Current_Board_Members.pdf

NO ACTION TAKEN

END OF BOARDS AND COMMITTEES

DISCUSSION ITEMS

DI.1 **DISCUSSION ITEM**

13-00070

City Manager's Office

DISCUSSION REGARDING THE CITY'S RE-DISTRICTING BOUNDARIES RECOMMENDATIONS.

13-00070 Summary Form.pdf
13-00070 Report - Redistricting & Proposed Plan.pdf

DISCUSSED

Direction by Chair Sarnoff to the City Clerk and the Administration to work together to ensure that notices go out for public meetings to discuss the redistricting process, scheduled for February 21, 2013 at 6:30 p.m. in Legion Memorial Park and March 4, 2013 at 6:30 p.m. at Miami City Hall, to residents and Homeowner's Associations located within zones 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, and 14, in the same manner that residents are notified of zoning changes and through the City's NET offices; further directing that that an update by the City's consultant, Miguel De Grandy is presented to the City Commission at the March 14, 2013 Commission Meeting.

Chair Sarnoff: Okay. We have a time certain we're going to go now to, and that is the redistricting issue. What is that, RE (Resolution) --?

Commissioner Carollo: R -- no. It's a discussion item.

Chair Sarnoff: Is that a public --?

Commissioner Carollo: No.

Chair Sarnoff: Oh, I'm sorry. DI.1. I'm sorry. Are you ready, Mr. De Grandy?

Miguel De Grandy: I'm ready when you are.

Chair Sarnoff: Okay. Everybody set up? All right, you're recognized for the record, Mr. De Grandy.

Mr. De Grandy: Mr. Chairman, what I have -- first of all, good afternoon, Mr. Chairman, members, Madam Manager, Madam City Attorney. For the record, my name is Miguel De Grandy. My address is 800 Douglas Road. And together with Mr. Steve Cody and my associate, Pablo Tamayo, our firm has the pleasure of serving as your redistricting consultants. Now I'm going to go through about a 20-, 25-minute presentation that is necessary to lay a record of the proceedings, starting with the following, Commissioners. On January 30, we provided each one of you with a copy of our report on the status of redistricting and the proposed redistricting plan, and so today I'll be going through our chronology to date and a brief summary of that report. And I will then walk you through the proposed changes that we've made. Now as part of the report, we've also included three tabs with attachments. At tab 1 and 3, the report incorporates the legal memorandum on redistricting that we provided initially to the Commission, as well as a copy of the subsequent presentation we made before the Commission with some typos corrected. Tab 2 is our summary of the analysis on racial and ethnically polarized voting in the City of Miami, which we will discuss in a few minutes. Now at the conclusion of my presentation, I'll be happy to answer any questions you have and assist you throughout your discussion. Before the matter is concluded, I would respectfully ask that the Commission take a straw vote on whether the proposed plan is acceptable or not. In the event of a favorable vote, it will be our intent to meet immediately with your Planning Department and the City Attorney's Office to craft a formal resolution that would include meets and bounds of each district. That resolution would then be presented at your next available Commission meeting. Now having said that, let me start by doing a recap of some basic principles. As we know from previous discussions, the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment to the United States Constitution applies to local redistricting plans. In Avery versus Midland County, the Supreme Court concluded that the Constitution permits no substantial variation from equal population in drawing local district plans. However, the court has provided some leeway in drawing local government district plans. As the Supreme Court held in Reynolds versus Sims, all that is necessary when drafting these plans is to achieve "substantial equality of population among the various districts," and that has come to generally mean that a legislative plan or local government plan will not be held to violate the equal protection clause if the maxium deviation between the smallest and the largest of the district is less than 10 percent. Now deviations are determining -- determined by first dividing the total population of a jurisdiction by the number of districts. That equation yields the ideal district population number. Any variance above or below is considered a deviation. The overall deviation in a plan is calculated as the difference between the largest and the smallest district. The current deviation in the City of Miami's single-member district plan is 36.65 percent, with District 2 being over 20 percent above the ideal population and District 5 being approximately 16 percent below. And therefore, we concluded the redistricting -- the City Commission -- was mandatory and proceeded accordingly. Now let me walk you through a brief chronology of our process to date. After providing the Commission with a legal memorandum and subsequent public presentation, which again, are found on tab 1 and 3 of the report, we met again with each Commissioner individually to obtain more information regarding traditional neighborhoods and areas that should be kept whole within one district. During the June 12, 2012 public meeting, the Commission provided us with additional policy direction. The policy directions of the Commission were as follows. Number one, districts should be drawn within the deviations permitted by law, which would mean an overall 10 percent. Districts should, to the extent possible, retain the core of existing districts. Districts should use, where possible, well-known natural and manmade boundaries. And districts should, to the extent possible, keep traditional neighborhoods and communities of interest intact within a district. Now the Commission also directed us to hold public hearings in each district to provide residents with the opportunity to learn about the process and opine on individual preferences concerning the districts' composition. The public hearings were all advertised by the City pursuant to the City's standard notice procedures for non-Commission meeting public hearings. There were also a couple of articles that was published in the Herald regarding the redistricting process. All the

meetings were tape-recorded and in each of the public hearings, I provided a brief technical and legal redistricting presentation and stressed the Commission's instruction to allow residents to publicly state their redistricting preferences on the record. There were about 15 citizens that appeared at the different public hearings. Some were there only to listen, but the majority participated in discussion and provided some input. The comments provided in those public hearings are set forth in your report at page 6 and 7. Now as you know, the federal Voting Rights Act protects both racial and language minorities, and therefore, we performed an initial analysis regarding applicability of the Voting Rights Act to both the Hispanic and African-American population in the City. Now as we explained in our previous presentation, approximately 70 percent of the City's population self-identified as Hispanic in the 2010 census. And in Johnson versus De Grandy, the United States Supreme Court basically held the proportionality of representation is prima fascia evidence of compliance with the Voting Rights Act. In that regard, the redistricting process both began and ended with three super majority Hispanic districts and a fourth district, with a Hispanic population of approximately 52 percent. And therefore, our analysis, for purpose of compliance with the Voting Rights Act, centered more on whether the act would require maintaining a majority African-American district in which black voters would have an opportunity to elect a candidate of their choice. Now there are two generally accepted methodologies for determining racially polarized voting patterns. Those methodologies are the homogeneous precinct analysis and ecological regression. The homogeneous precinct analysis is generally used when there are precincts that are composed of at least 90 percent or greater of black, Hispanic, or single white -- single-race white population. In this case, we elected not to use the homogeneous precinct analysis since only four precincts met that high concentration of Hispanics and no precincts were either 90 percent or greater black or single-race white population. And therefore, we used the ecological regression method. For this analysis, the percentage of support for candidates in each precinct is charted and compared with the racial or ethnic registration in the precinct. Patterns can emerge showing correlations between presence of an ethnic group and support for candidates. To engage in this analysis, we had to identify elections where all voters across the City would have the same candidate choices, and therefore, party primaries and district elections were not considered. We also did not consider the last mayoral election because of the low turnout. Now instead, we chose to analyze 14 County or statewide elections conducted between 2006 and 2012. Let me have a Marco Rubio moment. These included two presidential elections, three United States Senate elections, state gubernatorial and cabinet elections, and a County court judge runoff between an African-American and a white candidate. Now the next slide will show a set of Cartesian graphs where each precinct in the City is plotted. The percentage of voters in a precinct who belong to a given racial or ethnic group is plotted on the X, or the horizontal axis, and the percentage of voters in that precinct who voted for a particular candidate is plotted on the vertical, or the Y axis. A rising regression line shows a positive relationship between race or ethnicity and the support for a candidate. A falling regression line indicates that as a percentage of the members of a racial or ethnic group increase, the support for the candidate decreased. Each graph also contains an equation showing how the slope of the regression line was computed in an R squared value. The R squared value measures the strength of the relationship between the two variables. Now generally, social scientists consider an R square value above .3 to be statistically significant. Now the sample set of charts you're looking at now plot the U.S. (United States) senate election where Representative Kendrick Meek was a candidate. You can clearly see that as the percentage of African Americans increased in each precinct, support for Candidate Meek increased geometrically. Conversely, the graph shows a significant downward slope of support for Hispanics -- for Candidate Meek among Hispanic voters. Now of the 14 state and countywide races we analyzed, we found substantial evidence of polarized voting patterns. In fact, the only race in which we did not find significant Hispanic polarization against the preferred African-American candidate was the most recent 2012 election for president. Our analysis showed that in the 2012 presidential election, the majority of all racial and ethnic groups voted for President Obama, unlike the 2008 presidential election, where the President did not enjoy the support of the majority of Hispanics. However, in both elections, he was overwhelmingly the preferred candidate among black voters. Now, in conclusion, in 13 of the 14

races we examined, there was significant evidence of polarized -- racially polarized voting. And again, the summary of that analysis is set forth in tab 2 of your report. And our conclusion, based on the data analyzed, is that the Voting Rights Act would require the City to maintain a district in which African Americans had an equal opportunity to elect a candidate of their choice. Moving now to the principles and resources used in crafting the plan, the plan was crafted using census bureau data available to states pursuant to U.S. Public Law 94171, which is the accepted methodology, voter registration and election data, as well as American community survey data regarding social, financial, and housing characteristics were considered. Taking also into account the input received from public hearings, the Commissioners' directives and the results of the data analysis, we then began the process of shifting areas of population from one district to another in order to arrive at a plan with acceptable deviation parameters. Now most of the proposed movements required shifting of population from District 2 to District 5. There were also minor movements in District 1 and 4 that were consistent with other Commission directives or were necessary to further equalize population. District 3 was well within acceptable parameters and was not changed. Once we had a draft plan of proposed changes, we met again with each Commissioner to go over the proposed plan and made necessary adjustments to ensure consistency with the directives of the Commission. Upon completion of that process, we finalized that plan, which is at page 29 of your report. Now beginning at page 12, we provide a detailed report on the demographics of each Subarea, movements of population from one district to another, and the justification for change to ensure that each change and the resulting overall deviation of the plan were based on rational consideration and traditional redistricting principles. The first five Subareas from page 12 through 16 are actually the remaining core of each existing district without population that was ultimately moved or shifted out of the district. As you will see in the report, we complied with the directive to maintain the core of existing districts. Of course, the districting which we were able to maintain the least of existing population was District 2, due to the obvious overpopulation and need to rebalance the districts. Now beginning at page 17 of your report, we provide detail on each Subarea that was moved from one district to another. That detail includes demographic data regarding the subject population, as well as the rational basis or justification for movement of that population. And so beginning with Subarea 6 on page 17, this constitutes the traditional neighborhood of Shorecrest, with approximate -- with a population of 3,627 residents. Movement of this population was necessary in order to comply with the 14th Amendment, one-person/one-vote principle. In that regard, we elected to move the entire traditional neighborhood of Shorecrest from District 2 to District 5 in order to further comply with the Commission directive to keep traditional neighborhoods whole within one district where possible. This population is approximately 46 percent African American, 32 percent Hispanic, and 18 percent single-race white residents. Subarea 7 is bounded by Northeast 79th Street to the north and Northeast 71st Street to the south. We moved the district line east from Northeast 4th Court to Biscayne Boulevard, resulting in a movement of 1,076 residents. The movement of population from District 2 to District 5 was also required in order to comply with the 14th Amendment one-person/one-vote principle. These residents are approximately 58 percent African American, 25 percent Hispanic, and 14 percent single-race white. This movement also shifted the remainder of the traditional neighborhood of Little River into District 5 in order to further comply with the Commissioners' directive to keep traditional neighborhoods whole within one precinct where possible. Subarea 8 is bounded by Northeast 71st Street to the north and Northeast 55th Terrace to the south. And again, we shifted the boundary between districts east to Biscayne Boulevard, which complied with the Commissioners' directive to use well-recognized natural and manmade boundaries. This movement was also necessary in order to comply with the 14th Amendment one-person/one-vote principle, resulting in a shift of 1,711 residents. Fifty-one percent of that population is African American; 33 percent, Hispanic; and approximately 10 percent, single-race white. Now Subareas 9 and 10 did not result in the movement of any voters, but these shifts were made in order to continue the use of well-known manmade boundaries. As it regards to Subarea 9, we shifted the boundary slightly east to Biscayne Boulevard. And with respect to Subarea 10, we shifted the boundary slightly to the north to use the 112 expressway as a new district boundary. Subarea 11 begins at Northwest

36th Street to the north and goes south to Northwest 22nd Street. The east-west boundary of the district was moved approximately two blocks from Northwest 2nd Avenue to North Miami Avenue, resulting in a shift of 1,921 residents from District 2 to District 5. Again, this movement is necessary in order to comply with the 14th Amendment one-person/one-vote principle, and it also complies with the Commission directive to keep as much as possible traditional neighborhoods within one district as it brings more of the traditional neighborhood of Wynwood into District 5. Although Wynwood may extend slightly further south, we elected to stop at 22nd Street as this coincided with the boundaries of the Omni CRA (Community Redevelopment Agency). And as you will see in subsequent slides, one of the goals along with maintaining traditional neighborhoods within one district was to maintain communities of interest, which includes CRAs, within one district where possible. This was substantially accomplished whereas now the vast majority of the Omni CRA is in District 2 and the majority of the Overtown/Park West CRA area is in District 5. Now these 1,921 residents that were moved in Subarea 11 are approximately 71 percent Hispanic, 24 percent black, and 4 percent single-race white. Subarea 12 represents a small shift in population from District 5 into District 1, resulting in a movement of 383 residents. The movement had the result of shifting the boundaries slightly to the east in order to use I-95 as a district boundary, which complied with the Commission directive to use well-defined natural and manmade boundaries in crafting the plan. Of those 383 residents moved in Subarea 12, 58 percent are Hispanic, 32 percent are black, and 7 percent are single-race white. Subarea 13 is also a small movement of population that was shifted from District 2 to District 5. The Subarea is bounded to the north by 22nd Street and to the south by Northwest 14th Street. The district boundaries shifted slightly east from Northwest 2nd Avenue to Northwest 1st Place in order to correspond with the boundary of the Overtown/Park West CRA. The 261 residents in the Subarea are approximately 76 percent African American and 21 percent Hispanic. Subarea 14 is bounded to the north by I-395 and to the south by Northeast 5th Street. The boundary was shifted east from the Metrorail line to Biscayne Boulevard, again, in order to comply with the 14th Amendment one-person/one-vote principle. This movement also brings a substantial portion of the Park West CRA into District 5. Subarea 14 has a population of 3,332 residents and is 41 percent Hispanic, 20 percent black, and 31 percent single-race white. Subarea 15 is bounded to the north by Northwest 24th Street and to the south by south -- excuse me, Southwest 24th Street and to the south by Southwest 25th Street. It is bounded to the west by Southwest 37th Avenue and to the east by Southwest 27th Avenue. This shift in population from District 2 to District 4 was also made in compliance with the 14th Amendment one-person/one-vote principle to further equalize the population in District 2. This Subarea is overwhelmingly Hispanic at approximately 89 percent, with 3 percent African-American population and 7 percent single-race white. Now, finally, Subarea 16 is bounded to the north by Northwest 7th Street, to the south by Northwest 3rd Street, and was shifted to the east from 43rd Avenue to LeJeune Road, in compliance with the Commission directive to use well-defined natural and manmade boundaries. This resulted in a small movement of approximately 327 residents from District 4 to District 1. That population is approximately 91 percent Hispanic. Now as you will see in the next four slides, the different movements in population resulted in lowering the overall deviation from the current 36.65 percent to approximately 5.93, well within the 10 percent overall deviation excepted in the case law. And as a result of these changes, the total population in District 5 went from approximately 75.5 percent African American to slightly over 70 percent African American total population, which still provides the African-American community with an equal opportunity to elect a candidate of its choice. The plan also resulted in maintaining three overwhelming Hispanic districts consistent with the demographic makeup of the city, and District 2, which had grown in the last decade in Hispanic population to constitute a majority of the district, still maintains virtually the same population percentage for Hispanics. And so in summary, before you is the proposed plan, but there are a couple more issues that need to be addressed before the process is completed. As I said at the beginning of the presentation, at the end of your discussions, I would respectfully ask that you take a straw vote on whether to approve the plan. If that vote is in the affirmative, the next step will be to bring a formal resolution before the Commission. If the majority of the Commission elects not to approve the plan, then I would respectfully ask that you give me very specific direction of what changes you

want made. I will be happy to implement those changes and advise you as to any legal consequences that may result from those changes. Time is of the essence for several reasons, including the fact that the Elections Department is now going through its re-precincting process and needs to have the City's final plan to integrate into that process. And finally, although we are totally confident that the proposed plan fully complies with relevant constitutional and statutory requirements, that does not eliminate the possibility that someone may file a legal challenge. And in the event that challenge is filed, you want to make sure there's sufficient time to litigate and dispose of it before qualifying for the next election. And with that, Mr. Chairman, I thank you and the entire Commission for the trust and confidence you placed in our firm's ability to serve you in this regard and I'm happy to answer any questions you may have.

Chair Sarnoff: All right. Any Commissioners have any questions to begin with? What I'm then --

Commissioner Spence-Jones: I want to hear their (UNINTELLIGIBLE) --

Chair Sarnoff: Right. That was my intention then. Let me call up the people who've registered who want to speak. The first one I'm going to call up is Eileen Bottari.

Eileen Bottari: Okay?

Chair Sarnoff: Go ahead.

Ms. Bottari: Start? My name is Eileen Bottari. I reside at 505 Northeast 76th Street, Miami, Florida, in historic Palm Grove. Twenty years ago, our Upper Eastside community was facing urban decay, out-of-control crime, and city government services, such as public works, code enforcement, and capital improvements that were nonexistent. The whole Upper Eastside community -- Shorecrest, Palm Grove, Belle Meade, Bayside, Morningside, Bay Point, and Magnolia Park -- began organizing and working together to create our beautiful Upper Eastside community that we now live in. The community leaders and homeowners living throughout the Upper Eastside in all of these neighborhoods began town hall meetings to discuss, plan, and hold the City accountable for the services we needed. Four historic districts have been created to preserve and protect the commercial and residential architecture that is the history of Miami. Morningside, Bayside, Palm Grove, and the MiMo (Miami Modern) Biscayne Boulevard are designated historic districts in the Upper Eastside. Ten years ago, together, all of the neighborhoods in the Upper Eastside fought to protect our historic community from overdevelopment by greedy high-rise developers. Biscayne Boulevard and 79th Street, commercial corridors, are the main arteries running through the middle of our Upper Eastside community. They are not the roads to be used as borders to tear our Upper Eastside community apart. If the 2010 census concurs that district boundaries need to be moved, then please keep our whole Upper Eastside community -- Shorecrest, Palm Grove, Belle Meade, Bayside, Morningside, Bay Point, and Magnolia Park -- together in either District 2 or District 5. And I'd all -- thank you. And I would like to add that we were not publicly notified for the public hearing.

Chair Sarnoff: Thank you. All right, next speaker is Alisa -- I'm going to say -- I hope it's Cepeda or it's -- okay.

Alisa Cepeda: Hi. Good afternoon. My name is Alisa Cepeda, and I live at 531 Northeast 76th Street, which is in north Palm Grove. My first concern is, as Ms. Bottari already stated, we were not publicly noticed as residents or business owners that this change was happening. I am noticed for just about everything, whether it's a birthday party, whether it's an alley closure. You name it; we get notices. We weren't noticed about this, so I guess that's my first question. My second question is is that this is one of the most diverse communities, I feel, within the City of Miami, and I would really like to see it kept together. Thank you.

Chair Sarnoff: Thank you. Peter Ehrlich. The only question I've heard so far is public notice.

Peter Ehrlich: Peter Ehrlich. Good evening, Mr. Chairman and Commissioners. I'm here to speak on this item, provide some information and also my opinion. I live at 770 Northeast 69th Street. I live in Bayside, and I probably spend 95 percent of my time on the Upper Eastside. Everything I do is between, you know, 71st Street and 36th Street, in the Upper Eastside. We had a meeting Tuesday night with the neighborhood groups from Shorecrest, Bayside, Morningside, Belle Meade, Palm Grove, and almost every community in the Upper Eastside. And there was a vote, a straw vote on what everybody wanted to do. And the vote was -- and I believe it was unanimous. I didn't -- nobody raised their hand in dissent -- was to remain together either in District 2 or in District 5. But everybody, you know, gets along quite well and everybody works on many of the same goals within their same communities, whether it's infrastructure, housing, signs, crime. Everybody works together pretty well, and they would like you and the -- to give direction to your consultant to try to accomplish our goal, which is to stay in District 5 or District 2, whichever you can work out. Thank you very much.

Chair Sarnoff: Thank you. Barbara Gimenez.

Commissioner Suarez: Not expressing a preference over 2 or 5, right? They don't want to have a little --

Barbara Gimenez: Good evening. Barbara Gimenez, 7001 Biscayne Boulevard. Once again, I stand before the Commission feeling like I'm a pawn in someone else's chess board. And I reside in Belle Meade. I own property on Biscayne Boulevard, in Belle Meade, and I run my business there. I've been described as a potential greedy developer, but I've lived in the Upper Eastside and I haven't sold anything for 14 years. We've gone through a lot and it seems that we are hit with something new every time we think we're moving in a positive direction. Right now we're in a really good place where it seems like all the different groups are working together when, all of a sudden, we get no notice and we hear through the grapevine that this thing is happening. The move is not so much of an issue. If constitutionally we must move, fine, but move us all together. To split us up is to basically break up the one voice that has taken so many years to create, move towards a positive direction. And that's basically my statement here. As I look around the Upper Eastside, everywhere that we go to, be it a store, a gas station, a boutique, a restaurant, I see brown faces, white faces, black faces. No one's redistricting us. What we do as a group, we do. Everyone speaks different languages. We seem to be a very diverse neighborhood. I don't think we need any help from government in becoming more diverse. So you want to move us? Great, but move us together. We seem to be doing all right without this redistricting. Thank you very much.

Chair Sarnoff: Thank you. So, Mr. De Grandy, just -- as long as we have just so far one question, how did we notice everybody?

Mr. De Grandy: All the meetings -- and this could be verified by your City Attorney and your Clerk -- were noticed pursuant to the Commission standard policy for non-Commission public hearings. As I briefly mentioned, there were also at least two articles in the Herald that appeared -- one of them actually that appeared in June of 2012 was titled "Redistricting Could Spell Changes for Miami's Upper Eastside." That appeared before any of the public hearings, and there was another one during the public hearing process. In addition, when we started the first public hearing, Commissioner, you had asked the first public hearing be held here so that it could be televised. That public hearing was televised. I gave a brief presentation. I informed that there would be additional public hearings. I informed the fact that each public hearing, although being held in a district, was open to all citizens. You know, some people that have spoken was -- were made aware. Mr. Ehrlich was one of the individuals that participated in the public hearings. So what I can tell you is that the hearings were publicly noticed pursuant to the

Commission's policy and there was other avenues of becoming informed in the process.

Chair Sarnoff: Thank you. All right, Mr. Clerk, why don't you tell us what you did.

Todd B. Hannon (City Clerk): Yes, sir. Chair, for a meeting of this nature, one of the ways that we noticed the meeting was on the City of Miami's website, and I do have a copy of how it appeared on the City of Miami's website under the public meetings calendar. One of the other things that we did is requested from the Office of Communications to do a media blast regarding this particular hearing. And then finally, we also placed a notice of public meeting on the front of Miami City Hall and over at the MRC (Miami Riverside Center).

Chair Sarnoff: All right. Let me go back to the folks in the audience. Luis Herrera; and Ken Jett, you're going to speak next.

Luis Herrera: I will give him my time to --

Chair Sarnoff: Okay.

Mr. Herrera: -- (UNINTELLIGIBLE).

Chair Sarnoff: Okay. Ken Jett.

Ken Jett: Good afternoon, Mr. Chairman and Commissioners. My name is Ken Jett. I live at 8320 East Dixie Highway, and I'm currently the Shorecrest Homeowner Association's president. Speaking on behalf of the Shorecrest HOA (Home Owners Association), we request and have taken a position that the Upper Eastside must remain together, as depicted on city maps, from north -- from 36th Street north to the City's boundaries, and then from east of 4th Court to Biscayne, including the spoils and Pelican Harbor, regardless to which district we're ultimately awarded. This solidarity must remain to maintain a viable voice and continuity in the Upper Eastside's communities ongoing efforts. We are one of, if not the most, integrated communities in Miami and are known collectively as Miami's Upper Eastside. Any actions by the City that split or splinter our Upper Eastside will affect the residential areas, the businesses, and the marketing of our area of interest. One need only drive east from 95 on 79th toward the bay to see the clear break in existing district lines. Now as an individual, if I may, I have several issues with the report. I probably don't have enough time to bring all of them up. But a lack of balanced interpretation of the Voters' Right Act and subsequent redistricting supreme court case law that exists doesn't seem to be there for me as a reader, as an educator, or as a researcher myself. We -- you know that we weren't -- you've heard from others that we were not publicly noticed; no blast through the NET (Neighborhood Enhancement Team) offices, no e-mails (electronic), no postcards. I think that there were some fore -- there was some foreclosing on potential solutions that tainted the analysis because directives were received from the Commission prior to the report -- the analysis starting. Use of open source Internet websites as legitimate sources to gain information about our city is a problem for me. Wikipedia is not a legitimate source. From that site, one map was taken that was created by a Miami blogger under the name of Media Atlantic. And instead of using official city maps, that was used. Nondisclosure of data sources and methodology with regard to subarea analysis is concerning. Nondisclosure of the methodology on the initial selection of the subareas, i.e., why wasn't Morningside, Belle Meade, Midtown considered as a subarea? With all of the nondisclosure issues, for me it opens the analysis up for speculation. Likewise, this potential practice raises concerns for me about racial and/or political gerrymandering. But with that said, I appreciate the time. Ultimately, there are potential solutions that were disqualified prior to the analysis, rendering, in my opinion, the analysis as worthless. Illegitimate sources, lack of disclosure relative to selection data and methodology render the finding suspect and problematic. Confusion around the VRA (Voting Rights Act), the Supreme Court cases, and understandings of racial gerrymandering leaves the public at a disadvantage. But ultimately, the Upper Eastside must remain together as a whole in

one district. And if faulty processes got us to this point today, those processes must be considered and scrutinized. Thank you for your time.

Chair Sarnoff: Thank you. Would you just address your sourcing? 'Cause I read your law. Your law is all up-to-date law, but --

Mr. De Grandy: Yeah. We looked at --

Chair Sarnoff: -- just your sourcing and where you come up with your data.

Mr. De Grandy: -- and I think he was referring to the neighborhood maps -- several maps that were on the Internet. You can look at one map that tells you Upper Eastside as just one whole community. You could look at another map that tells you -- breaks them down into Shorecrest, Morningside, etcetera. So we took the discreet neighborhoods and analyzed them as such, as opposed to Upper Eastside. Now the Commission did not -- one of the things that I had asked at the beginning was, do you want me to come up with several plans and you pick from the Chinese menu? You said no, bring me one plan. That does not mean we didn't consider a host of other alternatives. And I could walk you through that. We considered, for example, moving the entire Upper Eastside into District 5 from District 2. That would significantly lower the African-American percentage. That would also significantly increase the overall deviation, and so we didn't elect to go on that way. What we tried to do is to create a balanced approach where, if you look at it, 50 percent -- approximately, I would say, 53 percent of the population we moved from D2 (District 2) to D5 (District 5) was north of 112. The other remainder was south of 112, so that way we were able to work around the edges, look at similar demographics in population to District 5 and bring those in. We looked at several other alternatives. We looked at using all of 112 -- I mean, all the population south of 112. In that regard, for example, Midtown only gets you one-third of the population that we'd have to replace if we didn't do the north end. We'd have to go all the way to Biscayne Boulevard from 112 all the way south to 5th Street and then continue south with another sliver to pick up the equivalent, which will be 6,400 folks; whereas, in the northern area where we took the population, the population was about 50 percent African American 'cause it is a very diverse area. If we looked at that southern option, you're looking at African American population in the 20s, which again, significantly dilutes. One of the things that we have to look at from the Voting Rights Act analysis is not only total population. Because, for example, total population went down from 75.5 to 70 percent African American, but voting age population is now down to 67. And when you also add to that that there is a significant percentage of Haitian population, that you have a citizenship issue, they could be voting age population, but they can't vote. And so that brings you down even more. And you're getting to a point -- at that point where you have to do a serious analysis on voting trends and voting turnout because normally you want to -- if you're going to do a majority/minority district, to keep it at at least 65 percent to account for the historically lower registration and turnout rates of minority communities. When you're getting down now into the 50s, you're getting into an issue of potentially violating the Voting Rights Act. Also, finally, we're doing a plan not for a snapshot in time, but for a decade. And so as I'm crafting a plan, I'm looking at the areas that I'm moving, what is the potential for gentrification; what is the potential for massive redevelopment? What would be the demographics of the folks that would move in there? When you're taking that 50 percent, if you will, from the north end, that -- those are very stable communities, the demographics are likely to remain the same. Redevelopment at an accelerated pace is not probably realistic. When you go south of 112 and start looking at all those areas going out to Biscayne Boulevard, Midtown, etcetera, what you're looking at future development and future demographics of those folks that are going to move in, it is a totally different composition. And so, the plan may, for example, perform in the 2013 election, but whether it performs in, you know, subsequent elections becomes then a serious question. So we looked at all those things. We looked at, for example, starting, you know, from the west and coming down through District 1, rippling into District 4 to get to the southern end of District 2. That wouldn't comply with the directive to maintain the core of existing districts. That would

result in putting high-percentage Hispanic population into District 5. So, I mean, it's not that we didn't look at it. We looked at a host of different alternatives, discounted those alternatives for the reason I've explained, and came up with a final methodology for your consideration.

Chair Sarnoff: Thank you. All right, Mina Kuhn.

Mina Kuhn: My name is Mina Kuhn. I live in 951 Northeast 83rd Street, in Shorecrest. First of all, I'd like to read a message from the president of the Bayside Residents Association, Louis Bourdeau. He, unfortunately, could not make it to this hearing today, but he requested us to deliver this message. The Bayside Residents Association board reviewed the proposed redistricting plan splitting the Upper Eastside community between District 2 and District 5. Our anonymous consensus is to maintain a cohesive Upper Eastside community under one City Commission district. The Upper Eastside community associations have worked diligently and collectively over many years to continually improve our neighborhoods by collaborating with our district Commissioner. The splitting of the Upper Eastside communities between two districts will adversely affect the progress we are working to achieve. So that is the message from Louis Bourdreau, president of Bayside Residents Association. And this is my opinion. We have been working closely and hard to make Upper Eastside beautiful and unique, which became an asset of the City of Miami. The area became one of the most desirable area to live and businesses along the Boulevard are thriving. One of the reasons is the historic MiMo district. The MiMo district has an ongoing project of expansion. The MiMo district is going to cover all the way to the city border of Northeast 87th Street. It is crucial to keep the entire MiMo district together under the same Commissioner to complete this project. Also, Upper Eastside holds its charm and value by staying all together. Splitting the Upper Eastside between two Commissioners will make any further improvements and development of the area very difficult. The Upper Eastside will lose the uniformity and the value of homes in Upper Eastside will be going down. We worked so hard to make our area desirable and bring up the value of our homes. But because of this senseless idea of splitting the Upper Eastside, the value of our neighborhood is going down. Also, just adding a part of Shorecrest and Palm Grove will only add about, I believe, 7,000 people to District 5, which is far less than required number of 13,000 people. Considering keeping Upper Eastside all together will provide enough number of people to District 5. All the homeowners associations in Upper Eastside agreed to stay together. We don't mind which district we are going to belong to, but the Upper Eastside cannot be splitted [sic] by any chance. Commissioner Sarnoff and Commissioner Spence-Jones, your options are either take the entire Upper Eastside together or losing the Upper Eastside altogether. Thank you so much.

Chair Sarnoff: Thank you. All right, Nancy Liebman, and then Richard Leira.

Nancy Liebman: Good evening. My name is Nancy Liebman. I do not live in the Upper Eastside. I don't work in the Upper Eastside, and I do not do anything but organize the Eastside, and I have been at that for the past -- since it was designated as a historic roadway in 2006. I love working with these people. We have finally come together; you're hearing it. The whole area has harmonized. And I sit here and I listen to Mr. De Grandy and it really makes me sad because what's happening, you're counting all of the people of the Upper Eastside as cattle. This is a cattle count. It is not a people count. It has nothing to do with the betterment of the life of the people. I think this Commission would be better off if you made seven districts. It would be more appropriate for these issues that you're trying to work out. Downtown is going to become its own district. If you're looking at a ten-year plan, this plan is really digressive. It is not going to be a long-term good thing. Commissioner Sarnoff, you know how difficult it has been for us to work with just you. You have lots on your plate and you have been as helpful as you can. It was difficult to work on MiMo Boulevard. Imagine what that's going to be for MiMo Boulevard that is split in half down the center lane. I guess those left-turn and right-turn lanes will become the dividing line. I have no idea how it's going to work. You're going to stymie every bit of good that has happened on that street to have bisected it. And I must agree with all the speakers. We

all want to stay together. There's got to be a way, first of all, to close the gap in the street, that line down the middle. You don't even have a quorum so I just --

Chair Sarnoff: You do have a quorum. Commissioner Suarez is over there.

Ms. Liebman: Oh. Anyway --

Chair Sarnoff: There's a quorum.

Ms. Liebman: Okay. I would just like to add for the boulevard to bring it together. If it has to divide -- and I have spoken to Mr. De Grandy about this -- if it has to be divided, there are lots to the east and lots to the west that can make the division of the street. But to take the historic district and split it in half is absurd, and it's another problem on 79th Street. That street is beginning to come back. They have a business association. They're coming together. They're joining in the new planning for the whole area, and they are split the same way; people on one side, off to the other side. Mr. -- when I spoke to Mr. De Grandy, I asked him the feasibility of putting the whole district in one place or the other. If we have to go to Commissioner Spence-Jones's district, what is the feasibility? And the only thing I hear is that the cattle have to be divided. I hope that you can rectify that problem. And -- because he did tell me it's up to all of you as to how this is going to happen. It's not up to him. I am sorry that they didn't ask you to do several plans. That would have been a little more progressive.

Chair Sarnoff: And in conclusion.

Ms. Liebman: Okay. And in conclusion, we look to you to do the right thing. Thank you.

Chair Sarnoff: Richard Leira.

Richard Leira: Good afternoon, Commissioners. I'm Richard Leira. I live at 931 Northeast 86th Street, Miami, Florida. And again, I know you guys have a very difficult plan to put forth. I don't say I have a great understanding of this. We discussed earlier about the media blitz that the public was given for notification. I'm fresh out of the loop. My HOA was out of the loop. My MNU (Miami Neighborhoods United) was out of the loop. And historically, we've worked really hard to take Morningside, Belle Meade, Shorecrest, and Palm Grove and kind of like create a united front. So if we really were interested in helping me to understand what was going on, I really think that those avenues could have been used. Now you have a really difficult plan to put forth. And again, I don't fully understand it. Can we all stay together, District 2, District 5? I'm not sure. Ken's brought up some really good problems with this, with the history of the data that we're using where we're going forth. And what I'm worried about is that you haven't create a 10-, 20-, 40-year plan. We really have to look at this city as a whole and the people that have been working together. Michelle Spence-Jones, good person; Marc, you're a good person. I'm getting ready for the Coconut Grove Art [sic] Festival. We just have a ton on our plate. Eventually, these districts may have to go into smaller increments. But putting forth an imperfect plan without getting all the communities behind you -- these are people that you've worked with since you campaigned on my doorstep. You know these people. I just really think we need to step back, get input from everybody that you've worked with in the past before we put forth a plan that may be challenged in court. And nobody needs that 'cause you really worked hard to build strong relationships. And I would like to see those follow through because whether we're all together in District 2 or District 5, I think you're hearing this again and again, it's unconscionable that you would split us up 79th. I think you knew as soon as it went out there and as soon as we found out it would be a bad plan, and I think you could have done better with getting the community involved. So that's basically what I have to say. And again, I don't know the details of the plan, but I only learned about it four days ago and I work 50 hours a week, so it's not enough.

Chair Sarnoff: Thanks.

Mr. Leira: Thank you.

Chair Sarnoff: Jack Spirk.

Jack Spirk: My name is Jack Spirk. I reside at 722 Northeast 81st Street. I'm a former Shorecrest HOA president. I'm also a director for the Upper Eastside Preservation Coalition. As everybody said here, splitting us up is not a good thing to do. Every resident of the Upper Eastside knows that we're one community. This has been a community long before I took residency 13 years ago. I think that we will become disenfranchised if we're split up. I feel the same way as everyone else. I've worked proactively with Commissioner Sarnoff, as well as Commissioner Spence-Jones. I don't see any problem of us working with any of the Commissioners. We're proactive people. And as everyone said, we are on the verge of really coming into our own. The MiMo district is hopping. Seventy-Ninth Street is developing a business association, and to separate us would be to disenfranchise us. So I really wish you would consider keeping us all together. Thank you.

Chair Sarnoff: Thank you. Grace Solares. And after Grace is Ginger Vela.

Grace Solares: Commissioners, Grace Solares, Miami Neighborhoods United. A special meeting of MNU was held on February 12. At that time, the issue of redistricting was brought up for discussion at the Shorecrest Homeowners' Association. At the completion of the discussion, Ken Jett, on behalf of Shorecrest Homeowners' Association, made a motion, seconded by Bob Powers of Palm Grove, that MNU support maintaining the Upper Eastside community as a whole from 36th Street north to the city limits, and from the bay to the western boundary of Northeast 4th Court. The motion passed unanimously. Commissioners, with respect to notice -- with all due respect to the new City Clerk -- I don't think it was proper notice because posting a piece of paper on the doors of City Hall -- unless I come here, I don't know about it. Homeowners associations are registered with the NET offices. And I either received this as a notice or I received the other notice that -- oh, that notice, which I just received. This is a standard non-Commission notice from the City of a hearing. This is it. This is another one that I received. I received nothing. I'm in District 2. I didn't receive it on behalf of district -- I mean, of District 3, 'cause I receive on behalf of the Roads. I didn't receive it for you. I didn't receive it for anybody. The people in the Upper Eastside actually were deprived of having their two cents' worth in those conversations and in those presentations. For Mr. De Grandy to say that he went to all these meetings and we have a 400,000 people city and he met with 15, and as a result of that, then he's come up with this -- the input of the people, these things. Actually, he has met with -- more with each of you than he has met with the people. I request, please, that one more meeting be scheduled for these consultants to meet with the entire Upper Eastside and for these consultants to listen to their concerns. That's the least we can do. And that today you, in your straw vote, vote it down pursuant to the meet -- in accordance with what you're going to do is sending this back for them to be able to be heard, and then for him -- if he doesn't change his mind after he hears them, that's fine. You'll have the same report in front of you. But I think they deserve to have their concerns -- I think he deserves to hear them in a actual -- in a format of a meeting. So I do request that you do that today, Commissioners. It's the least we can do for the entire community of the Upper Eastside. Thank you so much.

Chair Sarnoff: Thank you. Ginger Vela.

Mr. De Grandy: Mr. Chair, may I respond to that briefly?

Chair Sarnoff: Sure.

Mr. De Grandy: Because I think, number one, it's very positive that you're providing the input

that you're -- opportunity for input that you're providing today. I would tell you, in all sincerity, I do understand the issue very well and it's a desire of "X" amount of citizens to remain together. Having heard that, having heard everything today, I would tell you, I would still bring you the same plan and I would still tell you the same thing I'm telling you now, which is my job is to give you my best proposal. Your job is to accept it, reject it, or modify it. And so I think what we're having here is very positive because, by the way, the law doesn't require any public hearing for redistricting. What you did in scheduling five and providing this opportunity is something that's not required by law. But at this point, I've given you my best shot. It may be something that the folks think is way short of the mark, and that's a fair comment. But I think at this point it's in your court, not in mine.

Chair Sarnoff: I suspect you've never done a redistricting plan where anybody said "great job."

Mr. De Grandy: Actually not.

Chair Sarnoff: All right.

Mr. De Grandy: This is inherent in the process.

Chair Sarnoff: Sure. Ginger Vela.

Ginger Vela: My name is Ginger Vela. Good afternoon, Commissioners, and all who are here, and Mayor Regalado. I live at 920 Northeast 86th Street, in Shorecrest, where I'm a resident; also a director of Upper Eastside Preservation Coalition, and I'm on the MiMo board. And I could hardly improve or add a lot to what my fellow residents have said, but I totally agree with them. And I think what I'd like to say is change is always difficult, but change can be much more easily accepted when you know it's going to happen, and that's one of the main things that we felt blindsided about, not knowing anything. And I mean, I get e-mails about everything. If there's a palm tree that's getting trimmed on the next block, I get something. But as far as our community, we are a community of common interests; we're unified. And our boulevard, MiMo district, it brings us together. I would really say that thinking about this over the last few days, I felt a little energized actually because I'm looking at it now in a more positive way. If we have to move, I would say I want us all to move together to Michelle Spence-Jones's district and remain because we work together great and we can bring something to that district and learn from that district as well, and we'll work with the people there just as we work with our people now. And I guess that's about it. Thank you very much.

Chair Sarnoff: Thanks, Ginger. Elvis Cruz.

Elvis Cruz: Elvis Cruz, 631 Northeast 57th Street, Miami. Commissioners, you recognize the names and faces that are in front of you today. It's the usual suspects that have been coming down here, in my case, for decades, working very hard to protect and preserve our neighborhood. The Upper Eastside, as it is called now, the City of Miami itself promotes that area. It's on the City website. They've done master plans from the City of Miami for the Upper Eastside. As a quick side note to reinforce what Ginger Vela said, I get e-mails from Treisha Brown of our NET office all the time for even the smallest thing, like a tree trimming. We received nothing, and it would have cost zero for the City to have notified us. When the consultant had a public hearing and zero people from District 2 showed up, why was there no reaction from the City? Why did you not question, hey, this is crazy? All the activists in District 2, especial the Upper Eastside, and zero showed up? This is what you got with four days' notice, this crowd here. That's a total loss on me. It makes no sense. The plan as proposed robs Peter to pay Paul. One of the concepts mentioned was keeping traditional neighborhoods whole in one district. That is a very sound and logical and laudable concept. On the other hand, one of the basic operating premises of this redistricting is preserving ethnic voting of gerrymandering lines to preserve ethnicity. I can remember when that was called redlining and that was very

much illegal, and it's also very outdated. We live in a country that has just reelected Barack Obama to the presidency, and yet, we're clinging to the notion that American citizens are incapable of voting for a quality candidate regardless of their ethnicity, and yet, that's the operating premise behind this plan. So in closing, a question for Mr. De Grandy, through the Chair, if that's the protocol, Can the entire Upper Eastside -- 36th Street northward, FEC (Florida East Coast) railroad eastward -- can it be kept in one district? Thank you.

Chair Sarnoff: You've answered that or --

Mr. De Grandy: I've answered that in terms of the two alternatives that I gave you. One was moving all of it into District 2, which puts the overall deviation above the 10 percent and changes the dynamics in terms of the percentage of African-American vote. And I've also told you if I keep all of it within District 2, then I have to go south of 112 for all my population that also affects. I would also tell you, Commissioner, I don't make the federal laws. I just interpret and implement them. And federal law, Voting Rights Act, does require certain things when preconditions are met, and the preconditions are clearly met.

Chair Sarnoff: All right, thank you. Ginger, I thought I'd quote you something I sent to my office on February 7. It was said by David Ramsey. He's an American financial author and national syndicated radio host. He said, "Not until the pain of the same is greater than the pain of the change will you embrace change." So one more time, "Not until the pain of the same is greater than the pain of the change will you embrace change." All right, last one is Mr. Crespo.

Al Crespo: Good afternoon. I don't live in the City, so I'm not in this fight. And I'm not taking a position on the fight. But I did go to the meeting last week and Frank Rollason raised an issue, and since he wasn't here, that's why I signed up to speak. And Nancy, we agree because I thought it was important to bring out given the division here that supposedly the way this is going to be divided is in the middle of the street, the middle of Biscayne Boulevard and the middle of 79th Street. And just from a business point of view, it makes better sense to incorporate both sides of those streets in whatever district is -- it's going to be. And Frank raised the issue of instead of 79th Street to crown, dropping it down and making the natural border the Little River Canal, which goes all the way from Biscayne Bay all the way up, as a better dividing line versus the crown of 79th Street. And also, to try to figure out how to do Biscayne Boulevard because it really makes no sense, from a perspective of the business people, to have the east side of Biscayne Boulevard under District 2 and the west side of Biscayne Boulevard under District 5. So I think that's a -- that's just a procedural thing that I think should be focused on because it's certainly going to create problems for all those business owners if on one side of the street they're talking to one Commissioner, on the other side of the street they're talking to another Commissioner in order to try to get a resolution. So that's just the thing I wanted to bring. I didn't see Frank here, but I thought that was important just to raise that issue.

Mr. De Grandy: Mr. Chair, if I can comment briefly. The river would be a natural boundary. That's something we can consider if you want us to consider. Normally, in terms of traditional redistricting principles, defines manmade boundaries as well-recognized highways or street, and what you do is use the actual street as a boundary. The only other comment I would make is Mr. Rollason was apparently one of the citizens that did get noticed because he attended one of the public hearings.

Chair Sarnoff: So --

Vice Chair Gort: Let me add something.

Mr. De Grandy: District 5.

Unidentified Speaker: (UNINTELLIGIBLE).

Chair Sarnoff: Okay, all right. The notice issue is an issue, but it's an issue to the extent that he's saying I think you should have received notice, but what you want to do is keep the Upper Eastside intact and he's described to you why, numerically, that can't happen. Whether you want to have a private meeting with him, that's up to I think something we'll debate right now, but I'm going to recognize Commissioner Gort.

Vice Chair Gort: Just a point of information. Northwest 7th Street is split between District 3 and district -- I mean, District 4 and District 1, and we worked it out pretty good. The same thing with Northwest 7th Avenue; it's split with District 5 and District 1, and we have worked it real good and we bring a lot of improvement to that area.

Chair Sarnoff: Commissioner Suarez, you're recognized.

Commissioner Suarez: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I just jotted down a couple of notes as the various members of the public were making some points. And you know, I think Mr. De Grandy also pointed out that even though we were not legally required to give notice or to have -- I'm sorry, to have these public meetings, I recall when we were discussing the issue at the Commission meeting that we debated whether we should have one, whether we should have several, whether they should be in each Commission district. And I think we kind of erred on the side of being -- trying to be over-inclusive in the sense of having multiple meetings, having them in the district. But, you know, nevertheless, you know, I think from our residents' perspective, you know, what their -- what they want is they want to feel like they're part of the process. And I think, you know, many of them were able to come here today. Many of them may not have been able to come here today. What I heard some of them say is that even if changes are or are not made, we want to be able to voice our concerns, and they don't feel that they were given that opportunity, given, you know, what procedures we ended up adopting. Whether or not we were legally required to do, you know, what we did or whether we were required to do more, it gets -- you know, we talk about this issue a lot on a variety of different subjects, you know, what's legal notice versus what's appropriate notice. And I think what their argument is, they would like more appropriate notice, rather than necessarily what's the legal notice or the legal minimum. I personally don't have a problem -- I don't know how the rest of the Commission feels. I don't have a problem delaying this so that they have an opportunity to voice their concerns so that we can maybe incorporate another level of notice that's more comprehensive so that they have an ability to voice their concerns. You know, I think I was struck by what one of the audience members said, that they feel like a pawn in a game, you know. And, you know, I have to say that this is a very difficult process because, number one, it only happens once a decade. Number two -- and this goes to, I think, Mr. Cruz's point -- we do have single-member districts, which means that they were created a while back to reflect an ethnic composition on the Commission. So that may or may not -- that may or may not be an outdated concept or that may or may not still apply if we were to go to at-large or whatever. But the fact of the matter is, we have single-member districts, and that was decided a while ago. And I think it has had its intended effect of maintaining a diverse composition of the Commission. So, you know, I'm open. I'm open to listening to the residents. I'm open to whatever modifications this Commission is willing to consider and potentially adopt. I'm not close-minded when it comes to this issue. And I'm fine with there being another level of notice, another meeting, if necessary. Even if, at the end of the day -- I don't know what that will result in in terms of what we deliberate and change. I don't have a problem with it. But, you know, I leave to my colleagues to chime in.

Chair Sarnoff: Commissioner Carollo.

Commissioner Carollo: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Real quick, something that I am noticing and I think it's going to be quite obvious. It's Valentine's Day. It's 6 p.m., and all these residents are here. So I think it's quite obvious it is important to them. And listen, this Commission has always stood that it's -- if it's important to the residents and they actually come out here and

speak, then it should be important to us. So with that, I don't have a problem deferring this, having you all be able to get adequate notice or maybe come up with a date and meet with Mr. De Grandy. However, I will put a caveat that from what I am hearing -- and I'm not sure, you know, what can or cannot be done -- but from what I am hearing, it appears that what you're asking for is going to possibly be impossible. So I'm saying that caveat, but again, I am open. What I think is -- you know, if it's that big of a concern to you all and it's obvious, you know, I think you should be able to meet with, you know, Mr. De Grandy and his team. So I'm open to defer it and have you all meet with him. And the only other thing that I could possibly offer is I'm still under 2 percent in my district. And, you know, I know Mr. De Grandy had mentioned a little sliver there into District 2 and, you know, that way it will alleviate, but it's not going to be much. But other than that, you know, I think that you all should have the opportunity to meet with Mr. De Grandy and his team and air out your concerns. And not only that, see if there is some type of workable solution. Thank you.

Chair Sarnoff: All right, Commissioner Gort, and then we'll go to Commissioner Spence-Jones.

Commissioner Gort: Mr. Chairman, I'd just like to make -- it's not easy. I'm the one that was chairing the first district that was created back in 1996, and it was because of the court order that we had to create the districts. And it's not an easy task, let me tell you. It's difficult. And we had a lot of public hearings and -- but we had to do it by the court demand. There was two ways: We either do it ourself [sic], meeting with the people and do it or the court would do it. And if the court would have done it, it would have been a lot worse. So I just want you to know it's not an easy task; it's very difficult. But I agree; I think you all should have been noticed and give you a chance to speak. Thank you.

Chair Sarnoff: Commissioner Spence-Jones.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Well, I think out of all districts that would be really impacted the most -- and not making it light on D2 by any means 'cause I know that you have worked hard to get to the point to, you know, where you are with the district. I know then to see that there's a possible loss from that has to be difficult for you as well. But as I listen -- first of all, let me just say this. I agree with my fellow colleagues. I think that everyone should have a voice in the matter. And if, for whatever reason, their voice is -- or they feel their voice has not been included in the process, then it's only the right thing to do, to allow them to have a voice in the matter. So I would recommend that that happens, that there at least be one meeting for them to express their issues and their concerns. And then at that point, of course, we'd have to make a decision, but I do support the fact that they should have a voice in the matter. A couple things were said by my colleagues and a couple things were said by some of the residents, and I'm going to start with some of the things that were said by my residents -- my colleagues. I think that this does really boil down to having a voice, you know, and not only a voice in you -- the different communities or neighborhoods coming together to express their concerns, but also the voice of a community that I also represent. One of the main reasons why we got here in the first place is to make sure that that voice was being heard. Commissioner Suarez made reference to single-member districts. That happened for a reason, and it was about people having representation. And as we start looking at the kind of what has happened in D5, you know, unfortunately, we lost a lot of people. When I look at the map that Miguel presented today, in many of those areas that he discussed or had on the map, over 50 percent of those were African Americans. So when the consultant sits down to talk to me about how do I preserve representation, meaning that when we sit and we look at a Commission, that every person is represented in the City -- and I know you understand that, Nancy, more so than anybody else because you've been elected -- how important it is for people of a community to feel like there's somebody up there that's going to have a voice for them as well. That's not to say, Elvis -- and you mentioned Barack Obama, okay, and that's a wonderful phenomena and we're glad that that has happened. But I'm talking about the residents every single day that I have to serve. They want to have a voice in what's happening in their city as well. That's how we got here, you know.

So, you know, there were a few things -- and the media has called me on this issue and I really didn't, you know, up play it or downplay it because I did not want to get into some of the things that were being asked of me regarding this issue. And I know that some of the residents made it clear that, Commissioner, we don't care if it's D2 or D5, you know. We don't care if it's black or white. We don't care what it is, we just want to be together, and I understand that. But unfortunately, in being together, it creates a scenario that allows for another group to not have a voice, okay, so -- what -- okay, so we can argue about it. I'm just simply telling you -- and I'm doing this based upon what the consultant has told us. That's why I think the meeting that you're requesting is important so that if there are facts that you want to put on the record that shows something differently, I'm open to that. But this is about representation. And even in the presentations, as each one of you got up there and talked, a few of you guys made some statements that said I don't mind being in D5 or D2, but then there were some undertones that -- statements that said -- made reference to D5 and it -- without saying D5, but how you had gotten your district to a certain point and certain things were happening in the other district that you didn't want it to kind of reflect on what you were doing. Now I'm the first one to admit that, yes, I have a lot of work to do in D5. I think we've come a long way in D -- Nancy, they were made. They were made. Okay, they were made. There were undertones; they were made. And it's okay. It's okay and I understand. But I really don't want to focus my energies on that at all. I want to focus on finding a solution that both sides, D5 side and D2 side, can be happy and comfortable with. I don't have an issue with that. But I think that if nothing else, I leave on this statement -- and Commissioner Gort made a statement and it is so true. All of our districts abut each other. Every single last one of our districts abut each other. And on one side of the street -- 'cause you have to, no matter what -- you'll have one Commissioner representing one side or one group and another Commissioner representing the other side. And they have to coexist. I would hope whatever the decision that is made from your final meeting, that it's understood that from the D5 side, that I will work just as hard for any -- I'll work just as hard for everybody in my district. It doesn't matter where you're from. It doesn't matter what your goals and objectives are. It's all about us winning. I think there's a lot of value -- I mean, I'd love to have Nancy, you know -- we've never had a chance to work together, and I think she's the bomb, you know. So to know that there's a possibility that we could have that wealth of knowledge spread around, that'd be awesome for us. But I just -- I don't want to get into a fight. And I see my colleagues and everybody looking like, Commissioner, what are you going to say. And you know, the only thing I can say, in closing, it is about representation and making sure that every resident, when they look at this council or this body, they see themselves, and I think that's extremely important, just like I think it's important for women to be up here, period. I mean, not to say that men can't speak for women, but I just think that women happen to know and understand our issues a lot better than men, you know. And I just feel that way. So I recommend that we have one more meeting. I'm open to that. And if there's some positive solutions or information that you can bring to the table, I'm open to that. And if at the end it turns out that we're right back where we started from, just please know that in the district that I serve, I will work just as hard for you as I work for any other part of my neighborhoods. And I look at it as a positive. I'm going to be honest with you. You now have two district Commissioners to hold to the fire, so two pots of money to work with. So that's how I see it. So with that being said, that's the only comments I have, Mr. Chairman.

Chair Sarnoff: I think the issue of coming back is not a hard issue. I think any time we can all come back and you can sit down and talk with them -- matter of fact, I would suggest an Upper Eastside meeting, and I'd suggest one more meeting down here so that any other district that wants to have input -- and I would also strongly urge the Clerk to get with the NET so that the same kind of notices go out that ordinarily go out when we do rezoning issues. I don't think there's anything more close to a person's heart than something that is close to their home. And I think a person's home is probably the most important thing in their lives. So any time they think their home is -- I don't want to say the word "threatened" but questioned or something is going on -- and it's good to see that a district Commissioner matters because all you ever hear about is presidents and senators and, you know, I don't know how much they touch your lives. Obviously,

they set policy for big ideas, but district Commissioners seem to be where you can reach out and touch, and sometimes, grab somebody. So, you know, with all that said, you know, Elvis, to you, whether I agree with the law or don't agree with the law, it is the law, and the law has been correctly cited by Mr. De Grandy. And while I'd like to think some day that won't be the law, today that is the law. And today, districting the way he has presented it is the law. And may not be what I'd like to see and it may not be what I believe, and it may not be even what I want, but it is what it is based on precedential value. And I think he's done a credible job of -- well, I know he's done a very good job with the law. I don't think he has done anything other than used my district planner, which is a very credible source, to create what the voters demographics are and how they vote, and I think, inevitably, we're going to have to follow the law. But I can remember wanting to run for this office 'cause the then district Commissioner wouldn't let me see him any longer. And I think any time you have a chance to have a voice and come here, meet with any Commissioner, we should never preclude that, especially on something as big as this, 'cause the perception of this is it's very big to you, and it is big. It can be very large because you can have a Commissioner with a certain vision and a Commissioner with a very different vision. And trust me, none of us are exactly the same up here. I learn from Commissioner Spence-Jones a lot and I hope she learns from me some, maybe not a lot, but some. And I think everybody up here, we become the balance of the City of Miami 'cause she has a view, you know, Suarez has a view. He has a pencil. He's always trying to nail those numbers. He's the dean because he's always trying to look at, you know, 20,000 feet above. And I like to be the parliamentarian. I think it all match. I think it all works 'cause we all want to work towards getting towards the goal, so that's why the districts, I think, work. I think that's why the districts are separate, and I think that gives you that element of different representation. So here's what I propose we do. I think what we should do is bring this back in 60 days and allow you to have two public hearings; one in the Upper Eastside -- and I'll change this if Commissioner Spence-Jones thinks it should be somewhere else -- and one maybe in City Hall, so you have two more shots to talk to Mr. De Grandy.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: I think you need to do it in --

Vice Chair Gort: Sixty days?

Commissioner Spence-Jones: -- 30 days.

Mr. De Grandy: If I can comment on that, Mr. Chair.

Chair Sarnoff: Go ahead.

Mr. De Grandy: I think probably less than a 60-day period would be appropriate, number one. And number two is, you know, I want to make very clear, my job is not to make policy. My job is, like Oliver North, I salute sharply and I charge up the hill. So I need definition also from you. I'm more than happy to meet with these folks, but at the end of that process, if I don't change my mind, do you want me to bring alternative plans? Because I could bring an alternative plan that keeps all of Upper Eastside in D2 and one that keeps all of Upper Eastside in D5. I don't have a horse in the race. I'm happy to do whatever you want me to do, but other than what I've done now, I don't know what else I could do. And so I would ask for as much direction as you can possibly give me in that regard.

Commissioner Suarez: Mr. Chair.

Chair Sarnoff: Go ahead.

Commissioner Suarez: Thank -- You want to jump in?

Commissioner Carollo: I'll yield.

Commissioner Suarez: No, no. Go ahead, go ahead.

Commissioner Carollo: Thanks. No. I was just going to say why don't the public meetings occur, and then we could revisit, you know, what we can and cannot do --

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Yeah, allow for them to --

Commissioner Carollo: -- or should --? Yeah.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Yeah. Allow for them to have a voice in the matter.

Commissioner Suarez: That's what I was going to (UNINTELLIGIBLE).

Commissioner Carollo: Because the truth of the matter is, I just don't feel that right now us giving you directions when all these citizens haven't been heard and I think they want to be heard is correct. I think you should do the public hearings. I definitely feel it should be less than 60 days.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Yeah, 30 -- at least 30 days.

Commissioner Carollo: But -- right. But I feel that they all should be heard and then see if maybe there is some ideas that is workable with your plan or not. And then I think -- I think then at that time it would be more appropriate for us to give you direction. Okay, this is, you know, what you've drawn up. Can you change it, yes or no? If you cannot, okay, then we'll go from there. That's my opinion. But then again, you know, I yield to my colleagues.

Chair Sarnoff: Commissioner Suarez.

Mr. De Grandy: In that regard --

Commissioner Suarez: Thank you.

Mr. De Grandy: -- if I may, do you still want me, at the end of that process, to bring one plan or more than one plan?

Commissioner Suarez: Can I maybe chime in on that issue? There's a couple of things I wanted to say. One is, in terms of the notice, I think we should be clear with the Clerk what exactly -- you know, what kind of notice and to whom that notice will go. I would propose -- what I think makes sense here based on the comments that were made today is that there be notice given of the Upper Eastside meeting to the Subareas that are affected, and that that notice be comprehensive insofar as how you kind of defined it, notice that would be given in a zoning matter, which is a direct mail, sort of what Ms. Solares showed us when she came up here, so that everyone will have an individual notification. I think what you see here is, in many ways, the leadership of the activist community from the Upper Eastside. And so I think the benefit of doing the meeting is that you actually see everyone, not just the leadership -- not that we don't have any -- you know, we obviously have a lot of faith in the leadership of that community, otherwise, we wouldn't be here discussing this. But it would be interesting to see what kind of a groundswell there is once the notification is given, you know, whether there's some massive attendance of people who are, you know, concerned about a similar issue. Once that happens, I think, you know, Mr. De Grandy can report back to us, you know, what his interpretation of that meeting was and the attendance, etcetera, and then I think at that point we can decide whether there should be some policy directive that gives a variety of different options to solve whatever issues may arise from that meeting.

Chair Sarnoff: Okay, so 30 days, come back, have the meeting within that 30-day period in accordance with the way we would notice a zoning matter, Mr. Clerk?

Commissioner Suarez: In the Subareas, which is 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 12.

Alice Bravo (Assistant City Manager): Chairman, we'll work with the Hearing Office, who normally mails out the Planning & Zoning notices, so that all the affected areas receive --

Commissioner Carollo: Notification.

Ms. Bravo: -- the document.

Commissioner Suarez: Okay.

Todd B. Hannon (City Clerk): Chair, do we want to set a date now since everyone's here or --?

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Yes.

Mr. Hannon: Okay.

Commissioner Suarez: But let me also say that it wouldn't make sense, for example, to notice Subarea 15, which is just north of my district, for the Upper Eastside meeting, you know, so.

Chair Sarnoff: That's why I said do you want to have two meetings.

Commissioner Suarez: Right, which is fine with me. But you can notice that Subarea for the City Hall meeting --

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Yes.

Commissioner Suarez: -- but not -- 'cause it's also an expense issue. I mean, you have to send --

Chair Sarnoff: No. I --

Commissioner Suarez: -- a lot of money, you know -- you have to spend money to send out the notices.

Chair Sarnoff: So what do you want to do? Do you want to pick the meeting dates now?

Vice Chair Gort: I think you have to if you're going to keep within the schedule.

Chair Sarnoff: So, Mr. Clerk, do you want to give us --? Do you want me to go on my --? I'll go on mine. This is Thursday -- the first meeting a week from today on the 20 -- Does anybody know if City Hall's available? Does anybody know if Legion is available on the 21st? Is that sure, yes, it is, that someone knows that? No? Okay. Well, I would say, why don't we have it on the 21st in the Upper Eastside, and then -- okay -- on March 7, in City Hall. I don't know that that's available, but I have a magnificent Manager that's going to tell me in the next two minutes if that's available.

Unidentified Speaker: (UNINTELLIGIBLE).

Commissioner Suarez: You guys got to speak into the mike.

Chair Sarnoff: You get two of them. No, no, no. You're going to have two opportunities. You get the -- you could stay at the Upper Eastside and you could say, well, he didn't listen to me

correctly, and you could come down to City Hall again. You get two opportunities. And then it will come back to this body on March --

Commissioner Carollo: Fourteenth.

Chair Sarnoff: -- 14.

Commissioner Suarez: Sounds good.

Chair Sarnoff: So my question to Madam Clerk, is March 7 available at City Hall?

Julia D. Hernandez (Legislative Services Supervisor, City Clerk's Office): Yes. There's a Code Enforcement --

Chair Sarnoff: How long does that take?

Ms. Hernandez: (INAUDIBLE).

Chair Sarnoff: Can we move a Code Enforcement? I don't know. I'm not -- I don't deal with City Hall.

Commissioner Suarez: Why don't they just give us an available date?

Chair Sarnoff: Yeah, what's an available date during the week of March --? Give us the first full week in March, March 4 through the 8th. What is available at City Hall?

Commissioner Suarez: That's true. She said it's like planning a wedding. I said, yeah, my wedding's -- my wife's a wedding planner so I get it.

Ms. Liebman: Can I add a little suggestion, Commissioner? Are you telling me no or him no?

Chair Sarnoff: No, I'm looking at him.

Mr. Hannon: We were looking at --

Chair Sarnoff: Unless you have City Hall's schedule, I'm not -- this isn't directed at you.

Mr. Hannon: We were looking at March 8 at 5 p.m. as available, the chambers at Miami City Hall.

Chair Sarnoff: That's a Friday.

Mr. Hannon: March 11, which is a Monday, is also available at 5 p.m.

Commissioner Carollo: Commission meeting.

Chair Sarnoff: That's the week of the Commission, which means then we'd have to -- I don't -- I think somebody could, theoretically, five-day-rule this, which would mean we then would be putting it on the March 28 meeting; am I right?

Commissioner Carollo: Yeah, and we don't want to do that.

Chair Sarnoff: Well, let me ask y'all. How do you feel about a Friday evening meeting? I wouldn't want to do it, but -- no.

Ms. Liebman: You won't get anybody.

Chair Sarnoff: So then it's March 11.

Mr. Hannon: Sir, we can try March 5. There is a HEP (Historic and Environmental Preservation) Board meeting -- correct? --

Mr. De Grandy: I'm not here.

Mr. Hannon: -- at 3 p.m., but we could --

Chair Sarnoff: Well, they're done by then.

Mr. De Grandy: I'm not --

Mr. Hannon: So then we can shoot for March --

Mr. De Grandy: -- available on March 5, Mr. Chairman. I have a County Commission meeting.

Chair Sarnoff: Well, in the hierarchy of things --

Commissioner Carollo: March 6, March 4? March 4, March 6?

Ms. Bravo: March 4?

Mr. Hannon: There were meetings scheduled on those particular days. We were trying to find something around 5 p.m. where there wasn't a board meeting scheduled.

Chair Sarnoff: What's scheduled on March 4?

Vice Chair Gort: You can change the Code Enforcement.

Chair Sarnoff: What, just move them?

Commissioner Carollo: What's on March 4 and March 6?

Mr. Hannon: Virginia Key is scheduled on March 4 here at the chambers.

Chair Sarnoff: I'm sorry. What's scheduled on March 4?

Commissioner Carollo: Virginia Key Beach.

Mr. Hannon: March 4, Virginia Key Beach, but we could reach out to the liaison for that board to see if they could --

Chair Sarnoff: And Virginia Key Beach could meet in the Manager's conference room.

Vice Chair Gort: Yeah.

Mr. Hannon: That's a good point, sir.

Chair Sarnoff: So, March 4, 6:30. That gives everybody time to come home from work. That'll be the City Hall one. And what did we say would be -- March -- February 21 for the Legion hall meeting. I don't know who I'm booting out of there, but it's probably a wedding party. No? Okay, so February 21, 6:30.

Mr. De Grandy: Six thirty.

Chair Sarnoff: You okay?

Mr. De Grandy: Yes.

Chair Sarnoff: And then March 7, 6:30 here.

Mr. Hannon: That was March 4, sir. March 4 is a Monday, 6:30 --

Chair Sarnoff: I'm sorry. You're right. I apologize, March 4. And then be aware that this will come back to the Commission on March 14, and I will give you a time certain substantially like today, either -- probably 5 o'clock is even better. But let me see how big the agenda is. If it's not a very long agenda, it'll be 4:30. I think the March agenda will be a long agenda.

Commissioner Carollo: Just to verify the dates, you got March 4 at City Hall, and then what's the other one? February 21?

Chair Sarnoff: The other one is February 21, Legion.

Mr. Hannon: Six thirty p.m., yes, sir. Did we also want to specify the regions? I believe Commissioner Suarez had mentioned something about the regions for us to mail in too for these meetings.

Chair Sarnoff: Well, you have the meeting notes. I think he laid them out pretty well, but I --

Commissioner Suarez: Six, seven, eight -- nine goes to the one -- twelve, ten, and then I don't know if eleven, which is Wynwood, I don't if -- thirteen, maybe. I don't -- Mr. De Grandy, you think 11 and 13 are needed in there?

Mr. De Grandy: I don't think so. It depends on what you want. If you want to inform all the residents that could be affected in Upper Eastside --

Commissioner Suarez: They're out of order.

Mr. De Grandy: -- it would be 6, 7, and 8.

Commissioner Suarez: Right.

Chair Sarnoff: Let's do it because I don't want to go through this exercise again.

Commissioner Suarez: Right.

Chair Sarnoff: And I don't want somebody showing up later saying I didn't know.

Commissioner Suarez: That's basically the eastern border. I mean, the changes along the eastern border of the district are the ones that I outlined. I mean, 14 is already -- you're talking about -- you know, you're talking about downtown, so I don't know that you want to go that far.

Chair Sarnoff: I don't think there's any --

Commissioner Suarez: I don't think there --

Chair Sarnoff: Well, there were 3,000 voters.

Commissioner Suarez: It's up to you.

Chair Sarnoff: You know what, in for a penny, in for a pound. I think you should let everybody know.

Mr. Hannon: Just so I'm clear, so that's 6, 7, 8, 9 --

Commissioner Suarez: Six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, thirteen. It's up to you whether you want to put fourteen -- or I don't know how many residential units are in that --

Chair Sarnoff: Fourteen is 3,332 voters.

Commissioner Suarez: Okay.

Chair Sarnoff: So -- let me say population. I didn't say voters.

Commissioner Suarez: Yeah. I was going to say that didn't sound right.

Chair Sarnoff: Right, 3,300 people, so they should get notice. All right?

Mr. Hannon: Yes, sir. We'll work on that.

Chair Sarnoff: All right. Thank you all very much.

Ms. Liebman: Excuse me. May I please request that in all of this notification, all of the merchants on Biscayne Boulevard who are working there, who are paying taxes should be notified. I know you're dealing with the humanity that votes, but these are also people who are involved, the same for 79th Street. They have business districts, but please don't leave them out. This is about a census. It's not about who votes.

Chair Sarnoff: Okay. Thank you. Thank you all for coming. All right, what do you have, blue pages left?

Unidentified Speaker: (UNINTELLIGIBLE).

Chair Sarnoff: Oh, I'm going to make sure he does that.

Commissioner Suarez: That's a good one, yeah.

Chair Sarnoff: He should do every NET area, MNU (Miami Neighborhoods United). You guys should use your e-mail (electronic) list.

Commissioner Suarez: Clerk, I think there's one additional layer that the Chairman was requesting of notification, to all the homeowners associations and all the NET offices in the affected areas.

Mr. Hannon: Correct, and that'll be through the media blast or the --

Commissioner Suarez: No --

Chair Sarnoff: No.

Commissioner Suarez: -- direct notice.

Chair Sarnoff: Go to NET.

Commissioner Suarez: Direct, yeah.

Chair Sarnoff: You have to learn this process. If you don't, it's going to be reduction in pay. Are we clear?

Mr. Hannon: Yes, sir.

Chair Sarnoff: I didn't ask those 42 questions. That was one of them.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: And if you get it right, you get a bonus.

Commissioner Suarez: He's joking. Just in case you haven't figured out yet that he's joking.

Chair Sarnoff: No. We'll work through it. I'll tell you how to get through --

Vice Chair Gort: Yeah, automatically they go to the NET. They all send all that to the NET. What he's saying, he doesn't send it directly. He's got to go through the channels that he's got to do, right? Okay.

Chair Sarnoff: We'll get you through this, I promise.

DI.2 **DISCUSSION ITEM**

13-00109

PRESENTATION BY THE ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE ORDINANCE REVIEW COMMITTEE AND PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO CHAPTER 4 OF THE CITY CODE.

13-00109 Email - Alcohol Ordinance Discussion Item.pdf
13-00109 Report - Alcoholic Beverage Ordinance Review Committee.pdf

SPONSORS: CHAIR MARC SARNOFF
DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING & ZONING

Motion by Commissioner Spence-Jones, seconded by Commissioner Carollo, that this matter be DEFERRED PASSED by the following vote.

Votes: Ayes: 5 - Commissioner(s) Gort, Sarnoff, Carollo, Suarez and Spence-Jones

Note for the Record: Item DI.2 was deferred to the February 28, 2013 Commission Meeting.

DI.3 **DISCUSSION ITEM**

13-00120

City Commission

DISCUSSION REGARDING THE RETENTION OF OUTSIDE COUNSEL FOR MAYOR TOMAS REGALADO IN CONNECTION WITH THE LAWSUIT STYLED MICHELLE SPENCE-JONES V. STATE ATTORNEY KATHERINE FERNANDEZ RUNDLE, ET. AL.

13-00120 Cover Page.pdf
13-00120-Submittal-Berger Singerman Memorandum of Law.pdf
13-00120-Submittal-Commissioner Suarez-E-mail.pdf

DISCUSSED

Chair Sarnoff: All right, 10 o'clock, we have a time certain for the outside counsel. I think Mitch Berger at Berger Singerman is here, and I think you get to actually occupy the City Attorney's seat.

Commissioner Suarez: Wow.

Chair Sarnoff: This is new. I got to say, I haven't seen this one before.

Mitchell Berger: I can take the --

Chair Sarnoff: Well, you could, but I think --

Mr. Berger: Okay.

Chair Sarnoff: -- that's where advice comes. But this is it; this is your time to shine. First on behalf of the City of Miami, I want to thank you for taking -- undertaking the job that you've undertooken -- undertaken, excuse me, and have done so pro bono for Berger Singerman to the City of Miami. Do you want to do a slight presentation or some sort of --?

Mr. Berger: Yeah. Look, it's an honor to do some public service. You all do it, and the citizens of Miami should be thankful that you do it. You know, public service is no good deed goes unpunished, and I certainly understand that. So it's an honor for us to do a little bit to help out. You know, the question that you've asked is, May the City pay for legal fees for the defense of the Mayor related to a civil lawsuit filed against him, and may the City pay for the Mayor's legal defense as requested on an ongoing basis? While originally I did not think we were going to do a memo, we did a memo. The memo is pretty straightforward. I think most of you probably knew the answers but were seeking some guidance. You, of course, given the allegations in this lawsuit -- this is the Spence-Jones lawsuit versus Regalado and others -- given the allegations in the lawsuit concerning the capacity in which the Mayor has -- that makes allegations that the Mayor acted in his official capacity, you can pay for these fees if you want to pay for these fees. You don't have to pay for these fees in advance. And should the -- and this -- the second question, May the City pay for the legal's defenses requested on an ongoing basis? The answer is yes, you can, but you don't have to. This is a public policy determination. The allegation that triggers this is that the defendant, Tomás Regalado, as the Mayor of the City of Miami, acting in the capacity of agent/servant, an employee of the City, and within the scope of his employment as such, he is being sued in his personal capacity. That's in paragraph 22 of the complaint, that the Mayor acted under color of law, paragraph 620 of the complaint. These are allegations in the complaint that allow you to pay for the defense if you want to. Now, when must you pay for the defense? You must pay for the defense if the Mayor wins. The statute is 111.07. If the Mayor wins, then you must pay for the defense. You don't have to pay on an ongoing basis. So it becomes a public -- you know, the hot potato goes back to you. You know, you're -- there's no requirement.

Commissioner Suarez: We're used to that, by the way.

Mr. Berger: Right. No good deed goes unpunished. So the hot potato goes back to you. Now, I've tried to give you some -- you know, some guidances [sic] as to -- you know, this is not my job, you know, but -- you know, I don't -- of public policy considerations. Well, each and every one of you, right, could be sued by anyone in the City making the allegations that has been made against the Mayor. I know in my own personal experience -- I sat on public boards -- I've been sued in similar allegations that were made against your Mayor, and our board was sued as a whole and we elected to -- we decided to have our legal fees paid on an ongoing basis; that this is totally a public policy decision. Now, our recommendation is if you do make that decision --

and we're not telling you to make that decision. That's your call. -- that you make findings as to why you find it to be in the public interest to do this on an ongoing basis. Because the statute, while it gives you the ability to pay for it on an ongoing basis if you choose to, the better practice -- because there's no case law here -- is to actually make public findings as to why you think it is in the public interests to pay for it on an ongoing basis. There are other options. Obviously, I helped to run a law firm. You know, there are dif -- there are other options to be had here. Lawyers, you could select a lawyer and suggest it to the Mayor, who might be willing to do this and wait to be paid at the end. The Mayor's lawyer might be willing to wait and -- to get paid on it at the end. These are -- you know, I -- you know, I'm not going to tell you which are the better or the worst options. I'll be happy to discuss those with you, if you have questions. You can -- if you do choose to do this, it would be -- given the nature of this type of proceeding, it would be beneficial for you to reserve the right to not pay at any time because once you say you're going to pay for everything, then obviously, you've -- just like the contract you just entered into to do the crash for the vehicles, you've said you're going to pay for everything, so you should reserve, like most of my clients do, the right to review the bills, right, and to decide not to pay in the future. Let's say there's a summary judgment and the Mayor is found to have been not acting in his capacity, but the litigation is ongoing. You know, that even though summary judgments are preliminary in nature and not final in determination, you might at that point and time say that it is not in our interest or the citizens' interest to continue to pay for the defense. So these are things to consider. But the basic answer is yes, you can, if you choose to. You should -- you need to make public findings if you do choose to and that's the answer, that's the legal answer. But I think I would be negligent in not suggesting to you that, like any other lawyer and any other obligation, you should condition those obligations with some wise controls, if you choose to do it.

Chair Sarnoff: Let me do this. Let me see if the Mayor's attorney, Mr. Quiñon is there, because maybe he can exactly define what it is he's seeking.

Jose Quiñon: Yes. Thank you. First of all, I want to thank Mr. Berger and Mr. Figg. I thought their memorandum was very thorough, covered the whole area, not only of the law but public policy that's involved in this matter. So I really thought it was very good. And I want to also commend the Commission for going through this process that leads us into today where we have essentially canvassed the entire legal landscape as well as the public policy that is in the memorandum. I'm going to make this easy for the Commission because I really have known Mayor Regalado for some time and I really believe in him and think that he's done nothing improper in this case. I think that Mr. Berger rightfully said that Mayor Regalado is entitled to get paid by law if he wins, and I'm going to do that. I'm going to take the case and I'm going to proceed to represent Mayor Regalado. And if he wins, by law he's entitled to get for reasonable fees and costs, and we'll do it that way rather than put you in a -- kind of a -- the reason why we're doing it is because it puts you in a -- kind of a distasteful position of having to make a public finding, a finding of public purpose when, essentially, you have two members of the same body going at each other and that is kind of a difficult situation to be in to make that kind of finding. Now, there's no question here, that there are allegations right in the complaint that Mayor Regalado was acting within the scope of his employment and that he was acting under color of law and, therefore, Mr. Berger rightfully said that that gives you the latitude to go ahead into the issue of payment of the attorney's fees. But then you have an issue that you're not entitled to get paid for those fees if you acted in bad faith or you had a malicious purpose. And so the problem is that you would have to make a public finding of public purpose at this point as to that issue. And rather than do that, what we're going to do is we're going to proceed representing the Mayor and at the end, if we win, we'll come back and it'll be a traditional case. In that way, at the end we'll have essentially everything that was done and we can parse out what was reasonable, what was not, and all that, and I think it makes it easier on the Commission. It doesn't make it easier on me because, as a lawyer, I'm running, you know, an office, but I understand the uniqueness of this case. I understand that you all have an obligation to the citizens and the members of the community and, quite frankly, we want to be sensitive to them.

Mayor Regalado wants to be sensitive to the members of the community and he doesn't want to do anything at all that would impose a burden upon the citizens that they should not carry. So we're going to do it the right way. We're going to say if we win, we'll be back. We believe we will be back, and at that time we'll take it up. So, if you have any questions of me, I'll be glad to answer at this time.

Chair Sarnoff: Okay. Commissioner Suarez, you're recognized for the record.

Commissioner Suarez: Thank you, Mr. Chair. First, I'd like to -- before thanking Mr. Quiñon, I'd like to thank Mr. Berger and his firm, Berger Singerman, and -- for producing -- well, first of all, for their involvement, for stepping up to the plate when the City was seeking a top-notch attorney and firm to represent the City in what is, as Mr. Quiñon said, a very rare circumstance. And it was handled in an imminently professional manner. You know, I met with Mr. Berger more than one occasion. I joked with him once: How much would this have cost me if I were paying your fees? It was a lot of money. And I can only imagine how much the memo would have cost if we were paying for it. By the way, Madam Attorney -- I think you're still around here -- this is the standard set to writing a legal memo. I mean, this is unbelievable, very comprehensive, very well done. And I agree with Mr. Quiñon that, in essence, you know, it sets forth, you know, the standards very clearly. I also want to thank Mr. Quiñon for stepping up to the plate as well. At the end of the day, it would have been a very difficult public policy decision for all of us because we are here to safeguard the interests, financial interests of our residents, and I think it's -- unfortunately for you, it kind of falls on your shoulders, but as Mr. Berger was saying, you know, it's incumbent on the legal community, in rare circumstances like this, for them to step up. And so I commend you for stepping them up to the extent that the Mayor played a role, and that I commend him as well for urging you to do that. Because I think at the end of the day, it's what's in the best interest of the residents of the City of Miami, and that's what we're always striving for. And it would have been an uncomfortable, I think, position for all of us. You're right; it's two colleagues of ours. It's a rare circumstance. You know, the City Attorney has not -- has recused herself, in essence. And so, you know, I think -- you know, I think your gesture was one that is in the best interest of the public. Thank you so much.

Mr. Quiñon: Thank you. Appreciate that.

Chair Sarnoff: All right. Anyone else? Commissioner Gort.

Vice Chair Gort: Thank both of them. Thank you for your services.

Commissioner Suarez: Thank you.

Mr. Berger: Thank -- well, thank you for your service, and thank you for allowing us the opportunity.

Chair Sarnoff: Don't go anywhere. We're not done with you yet. I know you want to get back to billing.

Vice Chair Gort: Is that right. He's got a bill.

Chair Sarnoff: But we're going to get a full hour out of you.

Mr. Berger: No. Okay.

Commissioner Suarez: Can we at least get him back for a proclamation?

Chair Sarnoff: You're right.

Commissioner Suarez: We need to give him something to thank him.

Chair Sarnoff: But I think he'll charge us for the proclamation. No way he's coming back for free.

Commissioner Suarez: We'll send it to you by mail, Mr. Berger.

Mr. Berger: Well, you know what Shakespeare said, right, about killing all the lawyers, right. But -- everyone forgets the other part of what Henry was saying, which was, if you want to end civil liberty in our -- in England, the first thing you must do is kill all the lawyers. So that's -- everyone forgets the first part --

Commissioner Suarez: So we're a necessary evil is what you're saying.

Mr. Berger: Right.

Chair Sarnoff: Commissioner Carollo is recognized.

Commissioner Carollo: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. And I just want to thank Mr. Berger, Mr. Figg, your firm. I appreciate it. And also Mr. Quiñon for stepping up to the plate. You know that, realistically, we do the work here for the citizens, and you actually made the decision very easy now. So, you know, thank all the parties.

Chair Sarnoff: So let me see if I understand this, Mr. Berger. We need to take really no action today, right?

Mr. Berger: There's no action that you need to take. Mr. Quiñon has made the decision easy for you. I mean, the -- you know, obviously, he's going to be billing. It might be great for him to send you a monthly redacted statement so you have an expectation of what's going to happen in the end. Mr. Sarnoff, I know practices law as well. I mean, client expectations or, in this case it's not a client, but payment expectations are good to monitor. And other than that, I don't think you need to take any action.

Commissioner Carollo: Mr. Chairman.

Chair Sarnoff: You're recognized, Commissioner.

Commissioner Carollo: One thing I do want to mention with regards to reviewing the invoices. If our City Attorney is conflicted out, do we need to hire someone or could -- Mr. Berger, would you be willing to review for reasonableness should the Mayor win his case?

Mr. Berger: Well, look, the answer is, of course, in for a dime, in for a dollar, right. So I understand the question, and the answer is yes. But to be direct with you, I think the City Attorney, you know, might not be as conflicted as she might think she is and -- but I'm happy to do it. But this is -- you know, at the end of the day, she shouldn't be conflicted about reviewing, you know, this type of billing. You know, if he wins, you're going to have to pay.

Commissioner Suarez: Right. Mr. Chair, if I may?

Chair Sarnoff: You're recognized.

Commissioner Suarez: Yeah, I think -- and if you want to say something on that matter -- I would just say that --

Mr. Quiñon: All I was going to say on that is part of the reason why I did it is so that we

wouldn't have to parse billing throughout as we go along. At the end of the day, I'm going to come back and I'm going to have a very detailed billing, which we can then take up the issue whether it's reasonable or not. What I didn't want to do -- part of the reason why I didn't want to do it on an ongoing basis when I thought about it is because, quite frankly, some of you may actually be witnesses in this lawsuit. And so it puts you, again, in another uncomfortable position of -- it puts me in an uncomfortable position. How much information am I going to give you so that you can judge what is reasonable, knowing that you may be a witness and you may be acquiring information that may not even be within your knowledge at this point. So the way that I envision this is, at the very end, I come in; you'll have all the billing; and then at that time we'll take up what is reasonable and what is not. And if you feel it's not, we'll discuss it and we'll come to an agreement.

Mr. Berger: I think that's a perfectly acceptable --

Commissioner Suarez: I think that's fine.

Mr. Berger: -- procedure, Mr. -- honorable Commissioners.

Commissioner Suarez: And I think --

Mr. Berger: I think that's a perfectly reasonable way to do it.

Commissioner Suarez: That's fine.

Chair Sarnoff: Commissioner Gort, you okay?

Later...

Todd Hannon (City Clerk): Excuse me, Chair.

Chair Sarnoff: Yes.

Mr. Hannon: For the record, I do have a letter from Berger Singerman, dated February 13, 2013, with a subject matter, "Memorandum of law regarding Mayor Tomás Regalado's requests for paid legal defense." I'm submitting that into the record for item DI.3.

Chair Sarnoff: Along with the memorandum.

Mr. Hannon: Yes, sir.

Chair Sarnoff: Okay.

Commissioner Suarez: Mr. Chair, if I may?

Chair Sarnoff: Yes, sir.

Commissioner Suarez: Can I submit also an inquiry that I made to the Ethics Commission regarding voting on this matter? I don't think it's really necessary for me to read the whole entire letter into the record because we didn't really take any action formally on it, but I think it's important that it be preserved, and it's an e-mail (electronic) anyway so it is already a public document. But if you don't mind, I'd like to --

Chair Sarnoff: Go ahead.

Commissioner Suarez: -- put it in the record. Thank you.

Chair Sarnoff: Thank you.

Vice Chair Gort: Thank you, sir. Appreciate it.

Mr. Quiñon: You're welcome.

Chair Sarnoff: Thank you, Mr. Berger, very much. Berger Singerman, kudos to you guys.

Vice Chair Gort: Thank you.

Mr. Berger: Thank you for what you do.

Chair Sarnoff: I'd do a commercial for you, but that'd be proselytizing.

Vice Chair Gort: If I may.

Chair Sarnoff: Yes, you're recognized.

Vice Chair Gort: I think the -- Commissioner Suarez, I think we also need to recognize Tom Scott and Scott Cole that provided some pro bono services for the City also; would like to thank them also.

Commissioner Suarez: I agree and --

Vice Chair Gort: So we do have a lot of good attorneys.

Commissioner Suarez: In my conversations with Mr. Berger, he mentioned that, you know, it's -- in my cases -- and I think Commissioner Carollo's brother was one of the examples -- you have attorneys that will -- are waiting to step up. And Mr. Berger was saying that, you know, in the distinguished career of most attorneys, they're, at one point or another, going to be called to some sort of a service to do pro bono work, whether it be for the City, whether it be for someone or some other cause, so we definitely have to recognize and, you know, definitely be thankful for those that do step up during those moments. Thank you, Commissioner.

Vice Chair Gort: Thank you.

Chair Sarnoff: Thank you all.

END OF DISCUSSION ITEMS

MAYOR AND COMMISSIONERS' ITEMS

CITYWIDE

HONORABLE MAYOR TOMAS REGALADO

END OF CITYWIDE ITEMS

DISTRICT 1

VICE CHAIR WIFREDO (WILLY) GORT

D1.1 **DISCUSSION ITEM**

13-00163

DISCUSSION OF A FREEZE OF ANY NEW SHELTERS IN THE CITY OF MIAMI OR ANY ADDITION IN BEDS UNTIL SUCH TIME AS OTHER CITIES AND PARTS OF DADE COUNTY MEET THEIR OBLIGATIONS TO THE HOMELESS PROBLEM.

13-00163 Freeze on New Shelters - Homeless Problem.pdf
13-00163-Submittal-Commissioner Gort.pdf

DISCUSSED

Direction by Chair Sarnoff to the City Attorney to develop a stopgap measure addressing the issuance of permits that allow for the creation of additional shelters and/or bed space for homeless individuals within the City of Miami, and to provide the City Commission with a recommendation on actions that may be taken to address a long-term solution at the next commission meeting.

Chair Sarnoff: You guys -- I know. Well, I'll ask it right now. Do you want to do blue pages? I think that's all that's left.

Commissioner Carollo: I don't mind.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Are we going to --? Are we --?

Chair Sarnoff: We have -- and I guess you got boards.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Can we defer our --? It is Valentine's Day, now.

Chair Sarnoff: I'm okay with it. I'm okay with it.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: But I do want --

Chair Sarnoff: Want to defer everything?

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Do you want to deal with some of your --?

Vice Chair Gort: I got one pocket item.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: And I just want to deal with one item on my blue pages, and that's the City Attorney issue, and that was it.

Chair Sarnoff: Okay. Let's do the City Attorney issue.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Well, no. Let's -- Gort is before me. He can get his out of the way. He has one.

Chair Sarnoff: Well, Gort's got a pocket item, you know, and pocket items are --

Commissioner Carollo: Yeah, pocket items should come at the end.

Vice Chair Gort: It's a district item. Mine's plain and simple. Enclosed you will find pictures of the homeless situation at 7 a.m. at 1669 Northwest 7th Court, Missionary of Charity, Inc. The homeless population has been increasing in District 1. As a result, our office had a meeting with the attorneys for the Missionary Charity, Inc., Camillus House, Jackson Memorial Hospital, the Manager's office, NET (Neighborhood Enhancement Team), Police, Code Enforcement. Code

Enforcement inspecting the facility on this Friday. They're going to inspect that facility. What I'd like to do is, I'm requesting a freeze on new shelter in the City of Miami or any addition in beds until such a time as other cities meet their obligation. At the same time, one of the things we found in this meeting when we were talking about the coordination, there's really not a center coordinated or nobody really in charge of coordinating all the regulation that we place on these facilities. If you all recall, the City of Miami took the initiative in creating the first homeless shelter with the condition that there would be some additional shelters south and north. It was built in the south; never built in the north. At the same time, all this feeding system that is taking place without permit creates a lot more problems within our neighborhoods. People are pushing the homeless away from certain areas, but they end up in District 1, 2, 3, and 5. So this is a resolution that I would like to have a freeze on new shelter in the City of Miami or any additional beds or permits for feeding because people go and they're well intended to feed the homeless, but at the same time, they don't realize they created a problem by do so. You got the pictures in front of you. That is taking place right at the -- next to the District 5 and District 1 and that's affecting the area quite a bit. And this -- some of this individuals have become very aggressive. Now let me tell you, our City of Miami Homeless Trust is really working very closely with them, but we need to coordinate the efforts a lot more. We really don't have any leadership on that.

Chair Sarnoff: I think -- well, I don't want to say something. I'm --

Vice Chair Gort: I think you know about this problem.

Chair Sarnoff: I do, and I don't want to announce anything because you all are going to get briefed very shortly.

Vice Chair Gort: I know, okay.

Chair Sarnoff: And I know it seems like nothing's happening, but things are happening. And I'm okay with the vote, but I don't really understand the implications of the vote in terms of stopping something. In other words -- actually, my knee-jerk reaction is, of course, to support this 'cause you know how I feel about this. But you're saying you want to have a moratorium or a stoppage of all permitted feeding --

Vice Chair Gort: Not permitted. Give any additional permits.

Chair Sarnoff: Further permit --

Vice Chair Gort: Further permits.

Chair Sarnoff: Do we give permits for feeding? Do we do that?

Vice Chair Gort: No.

Chair Sarnoff: So what would be achiev --?

Vice Chair Gort: Well, we have places that are utilizing their structure and their building without any permit from us to do the feeding.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Oh, he's saying they should have a permit.

Vice Chair Gort: And the pictures that you have in front of you is a problem that's being created by this facility.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: And they can't --- and what he's saying is they can't regulate them 'cause there's like -- there's not a permit put in place.

Vice Chair Gort: That is correct.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: And maybe part of that permit process, you can only do it three times a year or you could put time limits on the -- creating a process for the permit, correct? Is that what you're saying?

Vice Chair Gort: That's correct.

Chair Sarnoff: Well, I don't mean to be dense 'cause I want to support this --

Vice Chair Gort: Sure.

Chair Sarnoff: -- and I want to help you with this. But here's what I'm hearing. Somebody is feeding some folks without the proper permits to do so. Is that right?

Vice Chair Gort: That's part of it.

Chair Sarnoff: That's part of it. And you want us to put a mora -- I'm not sure what the moratorium is on.

Vice Chair Gort: Not a moratorium, but requesting a freeze of any new shelter in the City of Miami or any additional beds within the City of Miami. 'Cause what's happening right now, the homeless from all the other facilities, the homeless from all the other -- the homeless from all of the other facilities that being pushed out, they end up in our yards. Now what happens is -- and I know our people are trying very hard to work with the Miami-Dade County where everybody that goes to jail, when they let go, they let go right there at the City of Miami, where the heart of my problem is, right in the -- my district, right in the center of what is the health district. I got complaints from Jackson Hospital with a couple of the employees has been assaulted by these individuals. So this is a serious problem that we have and we have that problem throughout the river. We have that problem in Overtown, and we need to have someone coordinate this because they're trying -- our people are trying very hard to get the Jackson, to let them know when the people let go; to let the courts make them aware when they're people from other municipalities are going to be let go so they can take 'em back to where they came from. That is not taking place as they should. So we need to make sure that those actions are taken.

Chair Sarnoff: All right. So there's a motion, I believe, to put a moratorium --

Commissioner Suarez: Can I --? I have a question.

Chair Sarnoff: -- on any additional beds.

Commissioner Suarez: I have a question. Yes, I have a question.

Chair Sarnoff: Go ahead.

Commissioner Suarez: I don't know where I saw it, but I saw recently somewhere that the latest home -- I think I saw somewhere that the latest homeless report had us down to like 511. Is that accurate? Is my number accurate or not? The last census had us down to 511. Is that wrong, Commissioner or Chair?

Chair Sarnoff: I would tell you that downtown has a rigorous population of 350 people that I don't think has changed in seven years. And then I think what has happened is -- I should defer to the experts -- but above the 350 mark has been traveling around the City.

Commissioner Suarez: Okay, 'cause what I -- I read somewhere it was 511, if I'm not mistaken.

Sergio Torres (Homeless Assistance Program Administrator): If you allow me, Commissioner. This is Sergio Torres, with the City Homeless Program. That is correct. The last census was conducted in January 24; 511 is the number.

Commissioner Suarez: And here's my concern in relation to this issue. I understand what Commissioner Gort's saying and I agree wholeheartedly with the spirit of his discussion item because I think what he's trying to say is we are getting overburdened and overrun. What concerns me is if somebody wants to build 100 beds in a facility and take them off the street, are we saying now that we can't --?

Unidentified Speaker: (UNINTELLIGIBLE).

Commissioner Suarez: I know, but let's say some -- I know that, but you know that people don't -- you know, things don't always work in a logical form. Here's my -- let me just -- just hear me out, just hear me out, just hear me out. So if tomorrow some new entity, a new chartable entity says, hey, we want to do 100 beds in Miami to take the 511 that are in our city --

Unidentified Speaker: Perrine.

Vice Chair Gort: Frank.

Commissioner Suarez: I get you. I would love for it to be in Perrine too, but, you know, I would -- wherever, anywhere but the City of Miami. But my question is, if we put a moratorium and somebody's willing to do it, that takes us from 511 to 411 or from 511 to 311.

Vice Chair Gort: I don't have any problem with that, but I don't want it in the neighborhood where we have everyone. Look, this is a Miami-Dade County problem.

Commissioner Suarez: I agree.

Vice Chair Gort: And we have the burden of the Miami-Dade problem.

Commissioner Suarez: I agree.

Vice Chair Gort: And you don't see those problems in Miami Beach. You don't see it in Coral Gables. You don't see it in --

Commissioner Suarez: No, they put them in here. They bring them here.

Vice Chair Gort: Of course.

Commissioner Suarez: They bring them to our place.

Vice Chair Gort: So somehow we got to stop that. We have to send the message somehow. I mean, our own people are working overtime. They're working very closely with the NET office. They're working with the Police. They're doing a great job, but they need support.

Commissioner Suarez: Okay. Let me ask you this question then. And I'm sorry, but this is, I think, an important issue. If we were to do this moratorium, could we -- like let's say somebody had an application or something, could we review their application and --?

Vice Chair Gort: I would love to, but I'll tell you right now, I have a couple of people that want to do things within District 1; I'm not going to approve it.

Commissioner Suarez: And that's fine and I understand.

Vice Chair Gort: So if they want to have somebody else, that's fine.

Commissioner Suarez: And listen, I get it. I'm just saying, you know, maybe it's not in District 1, you know what I mean? Maybe it's in District 5; maybe it's in District 2. Maybe it's in -- No. I mean, listen -- but look --

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Please, I don't need no more.

Commissioner Suarez: Guys, guys, I don't know --

Commissioner Spence-Jones: (UNINTELLIGIBLE) think of.

Commissioner Suarez: -- where the 511 of them are. I can tell you that some of them, when we were doing some of our cleanups in downtown, were ending up in District 4. They were going into the suburbs of Miami, okay, which is okay. I mean, it's not okay, but it's something that you have to deal with. They're human beings, and they need to be dealt with with dignity and respect.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Right.

Commissioner Suarez: So my question is, if somebody wants to build a facility -- Look, I have a facility that it's a mental health facility on 37th Avenue and Flagler. Sometimes people complain about it, but it's a facility that provides very critical services to a population that needs those services and that, if they weren't getting those services, they would probably be adding to that 511.

Vice Chair Gort: Well, you can add that they have to come for approval for the City Commission.

Commissioner Suarez: Can we? That's all I'm saying.

Vice Chair Gort: I don't have a problem. I don't have any problem with that.

Alice Bravo (Assistant City Manager): I think -- if I may -- part of the issue is the certificate of use for the particular facility and perhaps Francisco Garcia can discuss if someone comes in and applies for a CU (Certificate of Use) in a site where it's applicable, it may require some type of ordinance change.

Commissioner Suarez: I have an idea. We'll look at the site, and if it's in District 1, we'll redistrict around it and we'll put that in another district and then we're good to go. That was a joke. It's late.

Chair Sarnoff: Why don't we pass the resolution as a stopgap measure and bring it back as an ordinance that's well researched to see whether we're within the police powers of the City of Miami to do so?

Commissioner Suarez: Fine.

Chair Sarnoff: And I think -- and I -- and I'm going to make sure in the next 14 to 30 days you are all up to speed on where we are because --

Commissioner Suarez: Thank you.

Chair Sarnoff: -- in this -- you know, the -- let me tell you something about the City of Miami. Nobody wants to ruffle anyone's feathers. Everybody wants to just get along. And in doing so, you sit dormant and you don't get things done. So I've now told them to stop worrying about ruffling feathers. You know me; I love to ruffle feathers. And they should be briefing you very, very shortly because I really don't care who's on board, who's off board. All I care is what this Commission decides. That's it. So why don't you do it as a resolution that -- if I heard your resolution, it is to put a moratorium on additional permitting for beds and to designate and ask the City Attorney to bring this back to the Commission in terms -- as an ordinance as quickly as possible. Is there a motion on that?

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Moratorium --

Chair Sarnoff: Moratorium on bed space for homeless? Is that (UNINTELLIGIBLE).

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Well, instead of us --

Chair Sarnoff: In other words, no further permits.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: I'm saying, but do you want her to -- before we put a moratorium on it, can we look at what the --? I mean, I don't want to -- Can we have this discussion with --?

Julie O. Bru (City Attorney): You know, I think today, since there wasn't any legislation, whether resolution or ordinance, in the agenda --

Vice Chair Gort: It's a discussion item.

Ms. Bru: Yeah.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Right.

Ms. Bru: Lets -- I'm taking direction from you, that you want to achieve some sort of stopgap measure right now until such time as the issue is thoroughly researched and we can tell you what we can do, for how long we can do it, for how widespread it can be applied, and what implications it could have either under the constitution, the Fair Housing Act or any other law.

Chair Sarnoff: As well as Pottinger.

Ms. Bru: Correct. So this is a direction for us to come back to you, if we can, the first meeting in March with -- if we're ready to suggest either an ordinance or resolution, we'll prepare it. We'll meet with each of you and you will get briefed on the implications, the legal implications of taking this kind of act.

Chair Sarnoff: Okay. So that's an instruction.

Vice Chair Gort: That's it.

Chair Sarnoff: All right.

Commissioner Carollo: That's a directive.

Chair Sarnoff: Direction, sorry, or instruction/direction.

END OF DISTRICT 1

DISTRICT 2

CHAIR MARC DAVID SARNOFF

D2.1 **DISCUSSION ITEM**

13-00125

STATUS OF HIRING POLICE OFFICERS.

13-00125 Email - Status of Hiring Police Officers.pdf

DISCUSSED

Chair Sarnoff: Last thing. I want to bring up something really briefly, and I want to bring this to Madam City Manager. You're hiring for police. You're in trouble, and you're going under. And I'm just giving it to you just straight up like that, and I could do it a lot more emphatically than I'm doing right now. You're in trouble. And this is the last time -- I'm not going to the Herald. You are in trouble. Fix it.

Alice Bravo (Assistant City Manager): We're --

Commissioner Suarez: And it could get worse, by the way.

Ms. Bravo: Right.

Commissioner Suarez: So --

Ms. Bravo: I think --

Commissioner Suarez: Yeah, it's okay.

Ms. Bravo: -- we're doing everything possible and bringing --

Chair Sarnoff: You know what, gerunds are not going to be acceptable. We are doing, we are thinking, we are going to, we are -- we have figured this out is the next conversation we're going to have.

Ms. Bravo: Absolutely.

D2.2 **DISCUSSION ITEM**

12-01391

DISCUSSION ON DEMOLITIONS PERFORMED WITHOUT PERMITS AND/OR CERTIFICATES OF APPROPRIATENESS.

12-01391 Email - Demolitions Performed without Permits.pdf

NO ACTION TAKEN

D2.3 **DISCUSSION ITEM**

12-01397

DISCUSSION ON TRASH HOLES.

12-01397 Email - Trash Holes.pdf

NO ACTION TAKEN

D2.4 **DISCUSSION ITEM**

12-01398

DISCUSSION ON RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES RENTED FOR COMMERCIAL PURPOSES.

12-01398 Residential Properties Rented for Commercial Purposes.pdf

NO ACTION TAKEN

D2.5 **DISCUSSION ITEM**

12-01466

DISCUSSION REGARDING CONTRACTORS' NEGLIGENCE IN FAILING TO PROTECT TREES.

12-01466 Contractor's Negligence - Failing to Protect Trees.pdf

NO ACTION TAKEN

END OF DISTRICT 2

DISTRICT 3

COMMISSIONER FRANK CAROLLO

D3.1 **DISCUSSION ITEM**

12-01486

UPDATE REGARDING WORK PERFORMED BY OTHER GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES ON CITY STREETS AND THE LACK OF ADEQUATE MILLING AND RESURFACING TO RESTORE STREETS TO THEIR ORIGINAL CONDITION.

12-01486 Email - Lack of Adequate Milling & Resurfacing Streets.pdf

NO ACTION TAKEN

D3.2 **DISCUSSION ITEM**

13-00165

UPDATE PROCEDURES REGARDING THE CIP PROCESS IN ORDER TO BETTER THE INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES TO THE COMMUNITY.

13-00165 Email - Update CIP Process.pdf

NO ACTION TAKEN

D3.3 **DISCUSSION ITEM**

13-00166

UPDATE REGARDING THE TIMELY ISSUANCE OF THE AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENT ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 2012.

13-00166 Update Timely Issuance - Audited Financial Statement FY' 13.pdf

NO ACTION TAKEN

D3.4 **DISCUSSION ITEM**

13-00167

UPDATE REGARDING COMPLIANCE WITH THE FINANCIAL INTEGRITY PRINCIPLES ORDINANCE.

13-00167 Update - Financial Integrity Principles Ordinance.pdf

NO ACTION TAKEN

END OF DISTRICT 3

DISTRICT 4

COMMISSIONER FRANCIS SUAREZ

D4.1 **DISCUSSION ITEM**

12-01455

DISCUSSION REGARDING MIAMI 21'S BLANKET PROHIBITION ON COMMERCIAL VEHICLES IN RESIDENTIAL ZONES.

12-01455 Email - Miami 21's Blanket Prohibition.pdf

NO ACTION TAKEN

D4.2 **DISCUSSION ITEM**

13-00018

DISCUSSION REGARDING IMPLEMENTATION OF GUNFIRE LOCATOR SYSTEM.

13-00018 Email - Implementation Gunfire Locator System.pdf
13-00018-Subittal-Commissioner Suarez.pdf

DISCUSSED

Chair Sarnoff: All right, I committed to Commissioner Suarez on D4.2, a time certain at 10:45. He is now recognized for the record.

Commissioner Suarez: Thank you, Mr. Chair. And I'll try to be as brief as possible. And I appreciate you taking my discussion item out of order and in the morning, and I thank my colleagues for their indulgence as well. I think we're all very concerned with what we've seen as an incredible increase in crime in our City, particularly in our inner cities, and an incredibly high rate of violent crime, and we've talked a lot about how we can curtail that crime. We've discussed trying to advocate to the federal government that they should have stricter gun control laws. And I think this is one technology that we may want to look at as a possible technology to try to see if we can develop a comprehensive strategy around that technology that could help us actually have a significant decrease in gunshots and in gun-related violence. We have someone from a company that does this. Obviously, he understands that if there are other companies that do this, that he would be subjected to a procurement process and, you know, I've been very clear with him on that issue. But I'd like to, you know, allow him to make a very brief presentation just

to educate the Commission. This is just the first step, introducing the idea. And then I'm continuing to work with the police department, and I want to thank the members of the police department that were in the meeting with me yesterday, and they were very constructive participants in the meeting, you know, discussing the pros and cons of a system like this, the costs, the benefits, et cetera, and I don't think that there was any sort of resolution at the end of that meeting, other than to say that, you know, they're open to listening and to going forward on something like this. So, Mr. Chair, if I may, I'd like to first allow Mr. Dailey to make a quick presentation, and then I'd like to read into the record some comments from different jurisdictions that we've reached out to that have implemented this system and have some comments. And I know that it's not unanimous, by the way. I know that, you know, varying municipalities have different experiences, but I would just like to read some of those comments into the record. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Chair Sarnoff: You're recognized for the record, sir.

Phil Dailey: Thank you very much. Again, my name is Phil Dailey. I'm the southeast director for ShotSpotter. Thank you for giving me the opportunity to meet with you today. I did notice that today is Valentine's Day, as I was just reminded a few moments ago, so happy Valentine's Day. And it does seem a little bit like a strange day to be talking about a topic so serious as gun violence on a day when we should be celebrating love and romance. But it is a very serious issue. And so what I've done is I actually have a -- about a five-minute video I'm going to play for you that I think does a very good job of explaining what ShotSpotter is about and how it's being used in many communities to address gun violence. But before I show you the video, I actually want to spend a few minutes, put a little bit of context around some of the challenges that law enforcement faces in terms of dealing with gun violence and how the ShotSpotter solution addresses some of these challenges. So in our 15 years of experience of doing this, what we found is that on the average, only about 20 percent of gunfire is actually reported through 911. So right off the bat, most agencies are working with an 80 percent deficiency in their intelligence. And you've probably heard the old adage that says that you can't manage what you can't measure. And so that's one of the things that ShotSpotter is going to address. And to give you a little bit more example of what I'm talking about here, this is one of our customer coverage areas. It's a five-square-mile coverage area, and this is the amount of gunfire activity that was reported in a 30-day period through 911. Now, here's what the ShotSpotter system actually picked up during that time period. As you can see, there's a dramatic difference between the amount of gunfire that's reported through 911 versus what's going on actually out there.

Chair Sarnoff: Is that Boulder, Colorado?

Mr. Dailey: It's not. It's actually Oakland, California. So there's a dramatic difference between the actual amount of gunfire that's reported to 911 versus what's actually going on out there, and that gap in intelligence can provide critical information to law enforcement agencies in terms of how to best allocate their resources, when and where to allocate their resources, and making some very informed decisions in terms of how they're going to really tackle the problem of gun violence. The other significant challenge that law enforcement faces in terms of dealing with gun violence is a lack of specificity. So when someone calls 911 -- and again, that's only about 20 percent of the time -- unless they're an eyewitness to the event, they can only give very vague information as to what actually happened. And as you can see from this example, caller one heard five or six shots from an unknown direction, caller two heard four or five shots coming from the north, caller three heard six or seven shots possibly from the street behind. And what law enforcement is faced with is a large response area to respond to and you have many minutes that are lost. It's valuable time that is lost in terms of trying to identify where the crime scene might be, and the probability of identifying witnesses and suspects and recovering evidence become very slim. In those unfortunate cases where you actually have a victim who's waiting for aid, those critical minutes that that person is waiting can mean the difference between life and death. So how does ShotSpotter fit into the picture? I'm going to make a few bold statements

here, and I think the video is going to back up some of those statements. But it's the only solution that can accurately alert you in real-time to the exact where, when, and what of gunfire activity. It's the fastest and safest way to respond to dispatch first responders and to gunfire and explosive events. It's always on. It's forensically certifiable. We've been used hundreds of cases and prosecutions. It's a cost-effective alert data service, and I just want to stress that for a moment. This is a subscription-based, cloud-hosted, gunfire data solution with a gunfire abatement program development component attached to it. We're not asking the City to buy technology and sent surveys and get involved with all the headaches and overhead costs of maintaining a sent survey. We own and manage the technology, the sent survey. What we deliver to you is gunfire intelligence and, again, a training component in terms of how to best make use of this technology. And then last but not least, this is the only way to know the real problem and track it. And from an intelligence-led policing standpoint, this is a critical tool that's going to give you valuable information. For an agency that's very serious about combating gun violence, they have to be able to measure the gunfire activity, and this is the only tool in the world, any solution that I know of that gives you those capabilities. So with that being said, let me play this brief, about four-and-a-half-minute video that was actually recently produced by Bloomberg TV (Television).

At this time an audiovisual presentation was made.

Mr. Dailey: So I just want to stress that last comment that the reporter made, is that this technology really helps law enforcement go from reactive to proactive policing as it relates to gunfire activity. Last slide I've got for you here -- as some of you may know, we have a system in the Miami-Dade area that borders the City of Miami, and on March 4, 2012, it actually picked up a gunfire event in the northwest sector of the City of Miami, and I just want to play this audio clip here for you.

At this time an audio presentation was made.

Mr. Dailey: So this was an event on -- at 1897 Northwest 44th Street, with a vehicle moving at 45.3 miles per hour. So that's the kind of information we can provide. As you can imagine, had the City of Miami had this technology in their vehicles, they might have been able to effect a very effective response to that incident. As far as I know, the City of Miami -- I'm sorry -- Miami-Dade called the City of Miami dispatchers to alert them of this event, but I'm not sure what happened after that. So that's it for me. And if there's any questions, I'd be able to -- happy to answer them.

Commissioner Suarez: Can I just jump in and --? First of all, thank you for taking the time and flying down here and condensing your presentation because your presentation was --

Mr. Dailey: Yes.

Commissioner Suarez: -- a lot longer. And I also want to thank, like I said, the chief's team for meeting with me and debating the pros and the cons. As with any technology, sometimes it's only as good as your ability to use it effectively. And also, you know, there's a cost component of it as well. So I think my objective here today was simply to introduce the subject, for you all to become familiar with it, and then to continue to work with the chief and his team and Mr. Daily or anyone else who has similar technology to see if we can work something that could have a significant impact, you know, on our gun-related violence in our city and, you know, obviously, trying to think outside of the box and use, you know, technology-based solutions. I just want to -- we actually reached out -- our office reached out to some of the municipalities. Mr. Llorente, my chief of staff, actually e-mailed (electronic) or called some individuals in those different jurisdictions and we -- I just wanted to read some direct quotes from their responses to our e-mails. From Rocky Mount, North Carolina, Sergeant Kevin Bern, 'We have been using ShotSpotter for two years now and I found it to be a very useful and versatile tool. Not only have

we made many arrests based on gunfire alerts, it has been a great investigative tool for location, corroboration of witness statements, and identifying problem addresses. We have seen a decrease of gun-related crimes overall, and the company has been great to work with."Oakland, California, which was one of the examples that we saw. This is Captain Ersie Joyner: "I am completely pleased with our system and its deployment. In fact, we just expanded from 49 percent of our city covered to almost 80 percent now. The system has helped decrease our response time, increased productivity and gun recoveries, and the monthly analysis has helped in our deployment efforts."Miami-Dade County, Lieutenant Denise Burnhard: I am a huge proponent of the system and found it to be extremely valuable. I believe some of its strengths [sic] is in the investigative value of the applications."It is -- "It was very accurate and dependable; the customer service we received was extensive and immediate. We have used the system for a calendar year and have, overall, been happy with the results. When applied correctly and when investment is made" in -- "by the department that is utilizing it, it is a worthwhile investment. It did allow us to respond to areas experiencing gun-related incidents quickly and guns were located on some of those incidents. In the investigation [sic], it not only assisted us in our cases to locate subjects; it was able to eliminate some complaints altogether. As an example, a man claiming to be shot in one location was confronted with ShotSpotter information that showed conclusively no gunfire had occurred at that location. He was later identified as a subject in a shooting." Boston, Massachusetts, Lieutenant Harold Cataldo: Boston monitors 6 square miles with SSP (ShotSpotter Program). Boston is satisfied with the system. Boston experienced some growing pains with SSP. It -- training for dispatchers and officers is critical. And the SSP improved response time; alerts arrived one to two minutes before 911 calls (30 percent no call). SSP can help police locate gunshot victims, can help police recover ballistics evidence, can yield important audio evidence. And then the last one was a Captain Jim Varone from Wilmington, North Carolina: "Recently, our department has looked at statistics since the inception of the program in late 2011. From that time up through November 2012, we have noted a 67 percent decrease in gunfire-related calls. While it is unlikely that ShotSpotter is the only reason for this drop, much credit can be credited to ShotSpotter. ShotSpotter has been a force multiplier for solving crimes. As recently as January 18, 2013, our personnel were able to solve two burglaries that may have gone unsolved for a period of time. Officers responded to a location due to a ShotSpotter alert. A subject was located discharging a firearm and arrested. After the arrest, property, including the pistol and subject -- the subject was discharging, were found to be taken in two burglaries just days before this incident. In another incident related to a homicide, ShotSpotter pinpointed the location of the scene of the crime where shell casings from the murder weapon were located (case is pending a trial). Additionally, if officers are alerted to gunfire locations and no suspects are located, evidence such as shell casings are seized, placed into evidence for testing, and a report is generated for future reference. Moreover, our department has responded to gunfire calls, and due to a quicker response, have been able to arrest offenders, many of which are violent convicted felons." With respect to the latter section of item 2, SOP (Standard Operating Procedure) should be tweaked. Officers are more likely to be placed in harm's way since it is more likely that they will arrive during active gunfire. We have experienced this. So, you know, I think, like -- you know, I think, again, we had a very lively debate with the Police on this. They were very, very, very, very open, but at the same time, they were -- you know, there was other examples, like BSO (Broward Sheriff's Office). And, you know, I want to be fair about, you know, what the conversations were. And by the way, there's -- you know, to do a system like this, it's not just the actual technology, but there are support that may have to go with the technology. So I think, you know, from my perspective, I want to continue to explore this. I want to thank the chief and his team for sitting with me and being such constructive members of that debate and dialogue. And, hopefully, if it's a workable system and something that's feasible, at some point bring it back to this Commission for further discussion and potentially action.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Mr. Chairman.

Chair Sarnoff: You're recognized. I was going to ask a question, but go ahead.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: First of all, I would definitely like to hear from the chief, but regardless, what I would like to say first is that I'd like to commend Commissioner Suarez for, you know, not just sitting around trying to figure out what we need to do, but trying to find an active solution. And out of all of us sitting up here, I think the one district that is impacted the most by gun violence is my district. Every day I get a text of a shooting that takes place in my district, every day, because I want to remain sensitive and I want to, you know, be on top of knowing what's happening. Now, some of these shootings we hear about in the news, like the one we just heard about the father trying to protect his daughter on 46 and 16, but then there are a lot of shootings that take place that we don't hear about in the news that are written that may be not fatalities, but you know, someone's gotten shot in the arm, shot in the leg, robbery, or whatever the case may be. That doesn't mean that the person that -- the perpetrator was not trying to kill the person. That just means that person did not fatally get shot. So to me -- and again, we didn't really talk cost or any of those issues today, but to me, I think you need to be commended, Commissioner Suarez, for not just sitting around not trying to find a solution. And regardless of what other issues are with ShotSpotter or whatever we decide we want to go with, we got to do something. The gun violence is out of control. District 5 is truly impacted by this. So I'm -- I would like to hear from the chief, what the concerns would be, because I would just like to know that. And I would like for us to at least make sure that this is something that we consider -- I'm not necessarily saying this particular company. I think that there should be a process put in place. I think we need to have an analysis on the cost, you know, how it will affect, you know, the overall budget. But there's also grants out there that we could be applying for to help offset some of these costs. But to sit and just, you know, not try to find options is crazy to me. So in everything that you do, Commissioner Suarez, nothing is going to be 100 percent. There's always going to be, you know, in any pilot project or anything that you start for the first time, you know, there's going to be kinks that you have to work out. But obviously, what we're doing right now is not working because every day we're having victims that are being shot by guns. So I commend you for your effort and your leadership to get something done or to bring something to this body because it is out of control. But I would like to hear from my chief on his concerns. And I know -- as you come to the mike -- I know we have Miami-Dade on here. I'm not really sure how long Miami-Dade has been involved in it. And since our city is located within Miami-Dade, I would want to understand, you know, is the City's carved out of the Miami-Dade piece? So I'm -- meaning, like we're located in the City of Miami. Miami-Dade -- a lot of times, Metro police officers kind of -- they share the same areas. So if these devices are put in kind of the same -- are they put in the same area or on -- or are they only put in the jurisdictions that they're responsible for in Miami-Dade?

Mr. Dailey: Yes. So we typically build out our coverage areas on a per-square-mile basis and we'll place about 15 to 16 sensors per square mile within the targeted coverage area. So in this particular case, I think it's all within the jurisdiction of Miami-Dade.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Okay. For -- you're saying what Miami-Dade is responsible for. But the City of Miami, let's say where I'm having -- the most shootings that take place happen for me in Liberty City.

Mr. Dailey: Yeah.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: So we -- would we target neighborhoods within the City to bring attention to where these crimes are actually taking place or how is that done?

Mr. Dailey: Yeah, sure. It would simply be a matter of expanding the number of sensors outward to make sure that we cover the targeted coverage area that you would like to have covered within the City of Miami.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Okay. Because I -- chief, you can talk. Because one of the things

that I love about this and just on the brief presentation, you know -- and again, I'm sure that there's things that -- there's concerns about it, but one of the complaints I get a lot is, you know -- from the residents in my district is that it takes 911, you know, a minute, you know. And sometimes even in my district, you know, there are situations where people don't want to call the police, you understand, because they may be fearful for whatever reason. So if you don't even have that 911 call come in, then what do you do?

Mr. Dailey: That's right.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: So I would like -- to me, it's -- I think it's awesome to be able to have another alternative because, quite frankly, that whole no snitching rule and all of that comes into play in my community. So just having the additional option, I think, is awesome. But chief, I would like to hear from you.

Manuel Orosa (Police): Good morning, Commissioner. Chief Manny Orosa. We've been tracking ShotSpotter for the last couple of years, as well as other technology out there. There -- this is not the only company. There are other companies out there. And like you said, there are pros and cons. The ShotSpotter that is down here is owned by the FBI (Federal Bureau of Investigations).

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Oh.

Chief Orosa: Broward County used it first. They didn't like it. The County is using it now. They like it as an investigative tool, not necessarily as a response tool. It's not going to stop people shooting each other.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Oh, no, no, no.

Chief Orosa: It just helps in the investigation aspect of it. We're standing in line waiting for Miami-Dade to finish so that we can reach out to the FBI and borrow it and use it and see if it's anything we would like to purchase and spend a lot of money on. So that's where we're at. We were trying to get it right after BSO, but we couldn't, and Miami-Dade got it first. So we're waiting for them to finish with it and then we're going to borrow it from the FBI.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: So can I -- it doesn't have to be the Shot Callers or whatever you -- it doesn't have to be any one of these -- this particular company. But chief, what would be the reasoning for us wanting to wait until they finish? For us not to pay for it? For them to give it to us? Is that what -- is that the --?

Chief Orosa: Well, I'd rather borrow something and see if it works instead of spending a lot of money and then seeing that it's not what we really need.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Right. Have you had an opportunity to talk to any other cities, like Rocky Mountain, Oakland, California, which we know is out of control? Have you had an opportunity to have a discussion with the chiefs there in those departments?

Chief Orosa: The IT (Information Technology) lieutenant, Sean MacDonald, who attended the meeting with the Commissioner, has been in contact with several other cities that have used it. And as I said, there is pros and cons, and we can develop a recommendation for the Commission if the Commission wishes to purchase it and spend the money on it. I just -- out of caution, I would just -- would like to borrow the equipment and use it to see if it's as wonderful as everybody says it is --

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Right.

Chief Orosa: -- or not.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: I just -- I'm sorry for taking over your item.

Commissioner Suarez: No, no.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: And chief, we've been talking about the gun violence in my district for almost a year and a half now and, clearly, it seems to -- I feel like it's increasing daily, okay. And as you said earlier, not that this company, Shot -- what is it? Shot Callers [sic] or whatever you call them --

Chief Orosa: Spotter.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: ShotSpotters [sic] -- Spotters [sic] is going to stop the violence, but I think that even from the standpoint of how it's communicated and how the public is educated about the fact that this new device is in place could also, you know, act as a deterrent so that when people decide they want to shoot, they have to understand that now it's just not, you know, police officers responding by way of, you know, arriving on the scenes in a vehicle, but they're now being detected from the satellite. I just think that it's -- it all depends on how you communicate the message to public. And it's very difficult -- I can't speak for my colleagues, but it's very difficult for me sitting up here to hear "I want to borrow" -- "I want to wait to see how this works," okay, "and then borrow it from Miami-Dade County," or whoever, "to see if we can make it happen." In the meantime, a year can go by and I've lost a father, children, family members, all because we want to wait to borrow something. So my question for you is is it possible to do it as a pilot in a target area where you've had the most or the majority of your shootings take place? Is that -- could that be a recommendation? I mean, I'm -- honestly, chief -- and you know this -- I done went from stand up against violence to community work -- I mean, everything that I can possibly -- HotSpots -- could possibly think of to address this issue of people shooting guns.

Chief Orosa: Well --

Commissioner Spence-Jones: So --

Chief Orosa: -- since you brought up the pilot, the vendor's here; maybe he wishes to donate it to the City or -- at a -- for a time certain period so that maybe we can test it out and we can decide later if we want to purchase it or not

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Right. And I'm not even talking about this company. I'm talking about can we do it as a pilot -- I'm open to that suggestion as well, but I'm assuming --

Chief Orosa: But this company is the one that's here now, so we might as well pose the question to the vendor.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Chief, let's not be funny, okay, 'cause at the end of the day, people are dying in my district. They're dying in my district. These are my residents.

Chief Orosa: And Commissioner --

Commissioner Spence-Jones: These are my mothers and my fathers that are being affected or losing their children.

Chief Orosa: And I know, and I wasn't trying to be funny.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Okay, so let's not go there. I'm just trying to ask a simple

question.

Chief Orosa: Okay.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: And it doesn't have to be Shot Callers [sic] or ShotSpotters [sic] or whatever you call. I'm just asking you a simple question. Is that something you would be interested in, if we target an area where we've had a lot of shootings take place in my district and utilize it as an opportunity to see whether it works? I would just hate to wait until somebody has used a program -- a product and then we're going to borrow it from them and we don't know when they're going to finish with it, and by that time I've had 10 bodies, 20 bodies, 30 bodies on the streets, you know. So my question is, Are you open to this as an option?

Chief Orosa: Commissioner, I'm open to everything. And I wasn't trying to be funny. My whole thing, it's a public policy as to does the Commission wish to spend the money. It's expensive, and right now we don't have it in the budget.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Right. And so --

Chief Orosa: So if it's a pilot program, there are corporations out there that may fund or allow you to use the equipment for a certain amount of time. And if it works, you can purchase it.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: So -- right.

Chief Orosa: And that was what I meant when I said that.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Okay. So I'm saying then -- because we -- I think part of the issue and what I'm hearing from you is that you have a concern with the technology, correct?

Chief Orosa: Well, my concern is that we purchase it as a tool to stop the shootings or as a tool to respond quickly to the shootings and then we find out that it doesn't do that; that it's more useful for after the fact, once the person is shot, as an investigative tool.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Okay.

Chief Orosa: That's my concern compared to the cost.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Right.

Alice Bravo (Assistant City Manager/Chief of Infrastructure): I --

Commissioner Spence-Jones: So I'm going to -- I'm sorry for taking over your item.

Commissioner Suarez: No, no. It's okay.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: But this is a very sensitive issue for my district.

Commissioner Suarez: I understand.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: And I don't know what else to do.

Ms. Bravo: Commissioner, who's (UNINTELLIGIBLE).

Commissioner Suarez: I think there's -- wait. Let me --

Ms. Bravo: Okay, I'd like to propose that we could explore and see if we could have this as a

service for a trial, rather something that we purchase, and approach companies about some provisional trial period for the service.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: I mean, that's a solution. I just don't want to have to wait until the County has used up and did whatever they want or the FBI --

Chief Orosa: Well --

Commissioner Spence-Jones: -- and time goes by and I've lost families and people.

Chief Orosa: We --

Commissioner Spence-Jones: That's very important. So I just -- I didn't like what the final analysis would be based on: I'm going to wait till the County or that -- let me finish -- the FBI runs through their part and then I want to borrow it. I don't know when they're going to finish. In the meantime, you know, I got families that I'm dealing with every single day, the latest one, you know, that 12 year old is not going to see her daddy again. He ain't coming back, okay. So I have a responsibility to my constituents to try to figure out whatever options that there are out there, we need to try to do it. Because at the end of the day, the cost that you're talking about, you know, of what it would take to do this -- and I don't even know what the cost is -- has nobody's -- the value of someone's life, there's no cost on that at all. And every day I'm dealing with it, correct, chief? Every day.

Chief Orosa: Yes. And you're going to my point. This is not going to eliminate that cost of the person.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Well, we don't know that, chief.

Chief Orosa: Okay.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: We really don't know that.

Chair Sarnoff: All right, Commissioner Gort --

Commissioner Spence-Jones: So, Madam Manager made a suggestion. I like the suggestion.

Chief Orosa: We --

Commissioner Spence-Jones: I don't know how Commissioner Suarez feels about that. If you're open to that, I would like for it to -- for us to at least explore the opportunity to do that. And I'm not saying it has to be Shot Callers [sic] or whoever they are. But perhaps there are other companies as well, chief, that we can do a trial period with it, after you've done an analysis to see what that cost could be to the City. But I do know that there are a lot of grants that are out there as well that we can apply for to help us reduce on that cost.

Chief Orosa: And, Commissioner, during the last two years, our IT person has been trying to acquire such a pilot program and he's always been told no.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Who?

Chief Orosa: Lieutenant MacDonald, our IT individual.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Okay. So he was the one -- so he's already been working on it?

Chief Orosa: Yes. He's the one that has been involved in this from the last two years.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Okay.

Chief Orosa: And --

Commissioner Spence-Jones: And he's been told no by whom?

Chief Orosa: By different companies that he has approached to see if we can do a pilot program.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Okay, all right.

Chair Sarnoff: All right, Commissioner Gort's recognized.

Vice Chair Gort: Question, my understanding is, and I think it's very important if you can identify where shots being taken and so on. I'm not investigator, so I'm not that familiar with police. But I have known -- I heard shots. My wife have called and then the neighbor have called and we gave different opinions also. I think the importance of this is the follow-up. I mean, you find out where the shot is, but do you have the ability to have the follow-up to have someone there immediately? And this is the type of things that I think we have to look at. At the same time, if we're going to do some kind of a pilot program -- and this is a question to you -- my understanding is, according to our procedures, how long will it take before we go with an RFP (Request for Proposals) or any of that?

Ms. Bravo: I think, first, we'd do a little bit of research on how to package this as a trial service. And based on quantifiable results, it could turn into a (UNINTELLIGIBLE) contract.

Vice Chair Gort: My suggestion is -- and Commissioner Suarez, thank you for bringing this up. I think it's very important. My suggestion is it goes both way. Maybe the FBI is willing to lend it to you in the meantime also. Let's try all the avenues.

Chair Sarnoff: All right, Commissioner Suarez.

Commissioner Suarez: I think I want to yield first to Commissioner Carollo and then I'll --

Commissioner Carollo: Thank you, Commissioner Suarez, and thank you, Mr. Chairman. First of all, I'd like to commend the police department for, you know, being part of this and actually looking into it with the lieutenant. I also want to commend Commissioner Suarez for, you know, hearing about this and actually bringing it up to this Commission as a discussion item. I think, you know, these are out-of-the-box, thinking that, you know, this Commission need to really look at and move forward. As Commissioner Spence-Jones said, you know, we have serious issues that are costing lives and all options are on the table. With that said, something that Commissioner Spence [sic] had mentioned. I just want to follow up a little bit. Miami-Dade County is using it right now, correct?

Mr. Dailey: That's correct.

Commissioner Carollo: Okay. And I think a little bit more for questioning is where are these sensors located within Miami-Dade County, because the City of Miami is actually within Miami-Dade County? So is it in unincorporated Dade where these sensors are at or is it all over the county? And I don't know if you're the right person to answer the question or if you have someone that -- because you're from -- you're not from Miami, correct?

Mr. Dailey: No. I'm from Charlotte area.

Commissioner Carollo: Right. And I say that because a lot of people are a little confused with

Miami-Dade as -- versus the City of Miami.

Mr. Dailey: Sure.

Commissioner Carollo: So the City of Miami is within Miami-Dade County, so I wanted to see where exactly are these sensors are being located and are being used with -- by the County?

Mr. Dailey: You know, unfortunately, I can't tell you exact area. I know it's in the northeast district of Miami-Dade, so it's being worked out of the northwest district station there. I believe it borders Liberty City. It's a two-square mile contiguous coverage area. And if I can just address really quickly a couple points that the chief brought up. So one -- this is a tool. It's a very powerful tool, but it requires the implementation of best practices, strategies; it requires executive support at the top to hold people accountable. And one of the challenges we've seen with a free system -- with the FBI system is those agencies that don't have any skin in the game, if you will, have not invested themselves heavily into the system. Miami-Dade, we've been working closely with them to try to get them to implement those best practices. It's slowly but surely going in that direction. They've had a moderate amount of success in arrests and gun seizures. I would say very modest. Although, I think there's more than what's actually been reported. But where they have had very significant results -- and Commissioner, to your point -- I looked at the data from January 2012 versus January 2013 in terms of the gunfire activity, and there's a 77 percent reduction in gunfire activity within those communities. So while arrests are nice and gun seizures are nice, the end goal is to reduce gun violence within those targeted communities and make it a safer place to live and work. Real quick, on Broward, again, very similar situation, except a big difference is the biggest complaint that Broward Sheriff's Office had was that there were too many false positives. The dispatchers were sending them on too many wild goose chase calls. The officers lost confidence in the system and stopped really responding to the alerts. With our new ShotSpotter Flex Solution that's been operational for almost the last two years, we have virtually eliminated false positives. If you talk to our agencies that are using our system now, the ShotSpotter Flex Solution, they will tell you that it's very accurate; from a response standpoint, it's critical. The officers are getting to the scene before 911 calls or, in many cases, not even any 911 calls. And if you have a little bit of time, I would highly encourage you guys to go visit with Miami Gardens, for example, that has four and a half square miles of our system deployed. Talk to them. They've done a phenomenal job of implementing those best policies and strategies. They're getting great results. City of Riviera Beach in Florida is the same thing. So, again, you've got to look at those who are doing it well to see what kind of results can be had when the system is implemented in a good way.

Commissioner Suarez: Mr. Chair.

Chair Sarnoff: Commissioner Suarez.

Commissioner Suarez: I just want to thank again my colleagues for their indulgence, and I want to thank the chief and his team for their indulgence on this issue. You know, I think the chief had -- is right in a sense that, you know, there is no technology that solves this problem, per se. We just have to kind of continue to think outside of the box to try to find solutions because what is happening is unacceptable and we can't just sit back and watch it happen. Just -- I didn't really want to get into the cost aspects of it because I think the costs are a little more complicated for me to analyze in the short time that I've had, but just to give you a small example, and I'll just use this as a small example. Liberty City, for example, it would be a three square mile coverage area and it would be about $65,000 a year per square mile. So we're talking about $180,000 to have the system covering Liberty City.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: A hundred and eighty thousand dollars?

Mr. Dailey: Commissioner, real quick correction. I'm sorry. So that would be year one costs.

Commissioner Suarez: Okay.

Mr. Dailey: Subsequent years would be about 135,000.

Commissioner Suarez: Per --

Mr. Dailey: For the three square mile coverage area.

Commissioner Suarez: Okay, so it would reduce?

Mr. Dailey: Yes. I -- after year one, we have some set up fees upfront, so the costs a little bit higher. Subsequent years, the price goes down.

Commissioner Suarez: But it would go down from 180,000 to 130,000 in year two, so that's Liberty City just as an example. If you were to do Liberty City, Overtown -- and I think we did an area just east of Liberty City -- the total cost would have been, you know, 180 times -- it's basically nine square miles of coverage. So the point is, though, that it's not -- you can buy a cell phone. You know, it's $299. You could use it just to make calls or you can make -- use it to make calls and send text messages or you can use it to make calls, send text messages, and take pictures. You know, or you can use it to make calls, send text messages, take pictures, and use the calendar feature, you know, so it's just -- there are other, you know, things that -- how you utilize technology is incumbent on, as he mentioned, the people who are involved; they need to buy in, and then, obviously, there may be some ancillary costs --

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Commissioner Suarez --

Commissioner Suarez: -- in terms of -- Yes.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: -- I mean -- and I'm sure that the chief's (UNINTELLIGIBLE) yet, that's the cost probably on the side of being able to have the program operate, but I'm sure the chief is probably going to respond to the fact that there's still costs on their side to manage it and --

Commissioner Suarez: And that's what I was getting at.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: -- to have it.

Commissioner Suarez: That's what I was getting at.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: But, honestly, when we were like not talking about the number, I just knew it was going to be like a million dollar cost.

Commissioner Suarez: A hundred and eighty thousand for Liberty City.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Come on, man. I mean, what we spend on an investigation, you know, just in general, you know, we would have paid for this. So I don't -- it's not my item. It's clearly your item. I support --

Commissioner Suarez: Thank you.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: -- you 150 percent because at the end of the day, the people that are being affected by this the most are in my district. I don't want to see not one more child lose a parent, one more parent lose a child. To me, that is worth more than $180,000.

Commissioner Suarez: I'll work with the Administration and with the Police Department in continuing to develop this idea. Thank you.

Chair Sarnoff: Mr. Daily, just so you know, one of the ways of avoiding a lengthy and sometimes very competitive procurement process is to offer to do a pilot program, and in that pilot program, you would become the sole source of that particular issue. So if you could pick Liberty City, if you could maybe pick Overtown, or either one of them, or any of the above, and demonstrate to this Commission, over a period of time, that it works and get the buy in of the chief, that's a big up, if you will, to get the final contract from the City.

Mr. Dailey: Sure. Yeah. And, unfortunately, it's extremely expensive for us to deploy the system, so I can tell you there's -- we don't do that as a policy. It would cost hundreds of thousands of dollars that we just can't afford to lose like that. But there is no lack of customer cities that you can go talk to who you've been very, very successful with the system and would highly encourage you guys to do that.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Right. And I'm going to just say -- I appreciate that recommendation. And, again, I'm not even saying your company needs to be selected, but at the end of the day, we got a problem, so I don't care how we look at it. I mean, we find money to do everything else we want to do in the police department. We need to be focused on these things that can at least address the issues of the gun violence that's happening immediately.

Commissioner Suarez: Thank you.

Chair Sarnoff: All right, thank you. Thank you, Mr. Dailey.

Mr. Dailey: All right, thank you very much. Appreciate your time.

D4.3 **DISCUSSION ITEM**

13-00062

DISCUSSION REGARDING POSSIBLE “REVERSE REDLINING” LITIGATION FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE FAIR HOUSING ACT.

13-00062 Email - Reverse Redlining Litigation.pdf

DISCUSSED

Commissioner Suarez: Mr. Chair, may I?

Chair Sarnoff: Yes.

Commissioner Suarez: With my discussion -- I just have one very quick one, and I'm just going to introduce the subject. Obviously, I know everybody wants to get out of here, and I think it's a very important issue.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: When you know Carollo wants to go, you know --

Commissioner Suarez: I'm going to try to keep this --

Commissioner Spence-Jones: I mean, this is --

Commissioner Suarez: -- to --

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Something's happening for Valentine's Day for him tonight.

Commissioner Suarez: -- 60 seconds. I'm not going to go there. Okay, it's a discussion item regarding possible reverse redlining litigation for violations of the Fair Housing Act. Other cities are successfully doing this, and there's other major cities that are either about to -- that are contemplating it. This is a litigation that could result in hundreds of millions of dollars for the City of Miami, hundreds of millions of dollars for the City of Miami, and it's on the basis that banks -- it's a cause of action that stems from the City as a plaintiff in terms of the bank practices and their predatory practices. Redlining is when they used to draw a red line and say we're not going to lend in that area. This is reverse redlining. They drew a line and said we want to lend to these people because we know that we can defraud them easily. So I just -- there are several firms that have expressed interest in representing the City on a consultancy basis, and I just wanted to bring this to the collective attention of the Commission that I will be working with the City Attorney to try to see if this is a cause of action that has merit, for lack of a better word, and that the City can be protected in going forward with a cause of action. And I just wanted to -- it's something that could literally bring an incredible amount of money to the City of Miami. Thank you.

Chair Sarnoff: Thank you. Meeting's adjourned.

Todd B. Hannon (City Clerk): Commissioners, can we --? No? Four minutes. I have chocolate. I just need to do a few board appointments. I promise --

Chair Sarnoff: No, we're not --

Commissioner Suarez: No, no, no, no, no, no.

Chair Sarnoff: -- doing board appointments.

Commissioner Suarez: No, no, no, no.

Mr. Hannon: All right.

Vice Chair Gort: All right.

Commissioner Suarez: Meeting adjourned.

Vice Chair Gort: Move to adjourn.

END OF DISTRICT 4

DISTRICT 5

COMMISSIONER MICHELLE SPENCE-JONES

D5.1 **DISCUSSION ITEM**

13-00119

UPDATE ON REVENUES RECEIVED FROM MAGIC CITY CASINO AND CLARIFICATION ON HOW SAID REVENUES IS AND, OR SHOULD BE ALLOCATED.

13-00119 Update - Revenues Received Magic City Casino.pdf

WITHDRAWN

Chair Sarnoff: All right, Commissioner Spence-Jones.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: All right. Just real fast on D5 (District 5), I just want to tell the Clerk, D5.1, you can remove that for me, so you don't have to bring that back.

D5.2 **DISCUSSION ITEM**

13-00169

DISCUSSION CONCERNING THE SELECTION PROCESS FOR THE NEXT CITY ATTORNEY.

13-00169 Selection Process - Next City Attorney.pdf

DISCUSSED

Direction by Commissioner Spence-Jones to the Administration for the Director of Human Resources to work with the City Attorney to develop a job description and set of qualification requirements for review and consideration by the City Commission at the next commission meeting; further directing that as part of the selection process, a selection committee be created that will include an appointment by each Commissioner.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: The one thing that I mentioned in our last meeting -- and I wanted to at least put it on the record today and have some sort of brief discussion on our next steps with our City Attorney's appointment, unless Julie plans on not going anywhere. The mountains are calling.

Julie O. Bru (City Attorney): I'm actually buying a goat farm in North Carolina.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: So Julie is leaving, just in case you didn't get the notice. And what I really want to make sure happens is that we're not -- we don't find ourselves in a rush-rush situation trying to figure out how to -- what do we do and how do we do it. We know that she leaves as of September 27, and I really believe that one of the most appointments that we -- most important appointments that we could make is the City Attorney. So I really wanted to have this discussion with you. I think it's -- just like we have to do the Clerk and the auditor -- and you know from the last -- from this year alone, that process was kind of tedious, you know, and it took a while. So I think that we need to start having this discussion now so that we could -- we can be prepared. So there's three things that I wanted to -- I don't know where Beverly is. Is she here? Yank Beverly to come out, please.

Commissioner Suarez: Who? Beverly?

Commissioner Carollo: Beverly Pruitt.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Is it Beverly?

Chair Sarnoff: Beverly Pruitt.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Yeah.

Commissioner Suarez: Beverly.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: 'Cause I'm assuming that at least, just as we worked with that department to begin to pull the process together, we need to make sure that she's in the loop now from the point of a discussion. Hey, Beverly. So the first thing that I really wanted to make sure,

Beverly -- we were just talking about -- I don't know if you were listening in the back -- you know, how important our appointment for the City Attorney is and how we know that that's probably one of the most positions that we must have in order to run our city properly. And we definitely want to have a qualified person; you know, if not as great as Julie, better than Julie, right? We want -- right? So --

Ms. Bru: You always strive for excellence --

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Okay, strive for excellence.

Ms. Bru: -- and improvement.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: So one of the things I would like to -- the first thing that I would like to ask of you -- and if you guys want to chime in, then I don't have a problem with that -- was that I would like for you to present to the City Commission a job description for the City Attorney's position that will at least be presented in front of the Commission for our review. So therefore, if there's anything that -- things that we feel are missing in there that should be added, then we have the opportunity to do that. The second thing that I would like to have happen is definitely to have a process put in place where the City itself -- and I -- when I say City, I'm saying city as a board, but I'm also speaking of the idea of putting together maybe a selection committee that's appointed by this board first that will come -- will bring a -- will bring -- will select a certain amount of candidates that will then come to us, and then, you know, we make a decision from that. So they narrow it down and bring it to us. But as a part of that process, we would want to begin pulling that together. And then last, but not least, like I said, is really the process, just making sure that we have a process in place, and we can decide as the team as to how we want to do that, but I just think it's really, really important for us to begin to put that in place. Now I know -- and I want just the City Attorney to just verify this for me. I remember when we appointed you, as a matter of fact, because it was an election, we couldn't really make the appointment until after the election, right? Remember, it was -- we could make the appointment -- no, we could not make the appointment until after the election, right?

Ms. Bru: The Charter speaks as to after the appointment is made until when the City Attorney serves. So it doesn't matter when you make the appointment, you know. Once there's a vacancy, you make the appointment. The issue of the Charter is until when the City Attorney serves after the initial appointment. So the timing of it is whenever the vacancy arises, then, you know, you make the appointment.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Okay, all right. So I want your feedback. I mean, I just don't want us to start doing this stuff at the last minute and us just making suggestions or selections and it's because we realize Julie's leaving in 90 days and now all of a sudden we're just choosing someone that may not be the best and the most qualified person. And, quite frankly, we are a major metropolitan city. We have to have -- I'm talking to two attorneys up here, so you already -- you know what we need to have. So I just want to make sure that the process is fully vetted, it's done properly, and we have the opportunity to pick a really, really great city attorney.

Chair Sarnoff: Well, I --

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Everybody wants to talk about this, huh?

Chair Sarnoff: Commissioner Suarez, you're recognized.

Commissioner Suarez: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Thank you, Commissioner. I have to admit, when I first saw this on the agenda, I thought it was a little premature, but the more that I think about it now, the more that I realize that it's actually not premature, that it's good --

Commissioner Spence-Jones: It takes a long time to do stuff.

Commissioner Suarez: -- that we're starting this early to think about it. One of the things I'm proudest of since getting elected in '09, and we were talking about it with reference to Mr. Hannon, is that we've completely turned over almost our -- all of our constitutional officers since I've been here. We've changed the Clerk. We've changed the auditor general, and now we're going to be entrusted with potentially changing the City Attorney. And I think of the three -- I don't like to -- I shouldn't gradiate [sic] one --

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Then don't.

Commissioner Suarez: -- or the other --

Commissioner Spence-Jones: So don't.

Commissioner Suarez: -- but I'm going to do it anyways. The City Attorney's position is a critical position in this government.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Yeah.

Commissioner Suarez: Maybe I'm biased 'cause I'm a lawyer, but it is an essential position, and I think of the three, it's the one that we --

Commissioner Spence-Jones: I agree.

Commissioner Suarez: We can never get any of them wrong.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Yes.

Commissioner Suarez: We cannot afford to get them wrong, I guess, is a better way of saying it. And the person who's going to be chosen most likely will be chosen for a period of time. I mean, I think most of the city attorneys have been here for a good period of time. So I think it is good. One thing I would caution you, Beverly, is let's learn from the last time from the auditor general where we consult with the Charter, and if you need help in terms of developing that --

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Job description.

Commissioner Suarez: -- job description, you know, make sure that all of the requirements that are in the Charter -- and you know, Commissioner Carollo brought that up in the auditor general discussion -- are components of the job description. You know, of course you can do more than that, but at the very -- you know, at least we get the minimum qualifications so we don't have a situation where we go through the whole process, select the candidates, and then we figure out that they were not qualified under the Charter. And there was one issue that I had spoken to -- or that actually the City Attorney had brought up that has to do with pension and potential candidates that have potential pension issues. And I don't know if, Madam Attorney, you can elaborate a little bit on that and we can have a discussion on that.

Ms. Bru: You know, I think that, first of all, Commissioner Spence-Jones, it is critical to start early because this is a unique situation. I've been in the City of Miami a quarter of a century -- sounds horrible -- but I don't think that there was ever a time when the top three individuals in an office were, at least on paper, scheduled to separate at the same time because it's usually a very gradual, the City Attorney leaves, there's a couple of deputies or one or two that are left behind. They take over. There's an interim process, so there isn't that kind of urgency as we have now. Having said that, I can only speak for myself. There are two deputies in my office who are extremely qualified, extremely experienced, extremely talented and committed. What it

is that they intend to do may or may not involve seeking the position, and that is between them and you and whatever they seek to do. But I have to assume that if you expressed an intent to separate from the City on a particular date, that is what your plan is, and therefore, I have to plan on a transition in the office that will involve having individuals in place, systems in place that will allow for the office to continue to operate with the requisite amount of institutional knowledge, responsibility and accountability until such time as somebody comes in, which may or may not be somebody from in-house or somebody -- one of the deputies who may decide that they want to seek the position. So the issue that you referred to with respect to pension is that from time to time in the City there have been situations where individuals that are highly qualified with an incredible amount of institutional experience have been asked by the City to return because their services are needed. And there may be an issue with respect to whether or not there should be some adjustments to the current provisions in the pension ordinance to allow individuals who would wish to return in a different capacity to continue to serve the City and be able to receive their pension. But that really is not an issue for now. I think that's an issue for you to deal with if that situation arises. I think the most critical issue is -- and I -- is to prepare for the transition. And I will be bringing -- I'm going to be working with your budget director, and I will be bringing to you a plan for some amount of adjustment in my budget and in my office organization so that I have a little bit of an overlap in terms of the staffing so that I can assure you that when I leave -- and if the two deputies that are scheduled to leave leave, that the office will continue to operate with the requisite amount of experience and qualification and responsibility that you need for this -- this is a very awesome job. I have 21 attorneys in the office. I have a five million -- almost five million dollar budget and a staff of another 20-something. This is a mid-sized law firm which services a municipal corporation with a $500 million operating budget.

Commissioner Suarez: It's simple. What are you talking about? There's no problems here.

Ms. Bru: Yeah.

Commissioner Suarez: Give me a break.

Ms. Bru: This is that corporate governance that Commissioner Sarnoff talked about that is so important and is so critical, and we have very important issues. This is a big city with big issues. This is not a small retirement community in Central Florida, so you do need a top-notch person, but you need a person that is committed, a person that understands the City, and a person that has their heart and soul in serving the City.

Commissioner Suarez: Thank you.

Ms. Bru: And I'll do everything that I can to help you find that person.

Commissioner Suarez: Thank you.

Chair Sarnoff: You know, what -- first off, I think Spence's idea is a great idea, except -- not the except, but I wouldn't actually define the position. I would just write City Attorney because every lawyer knows exactly what a city attorney of a municipality does. It's -- it is -- I wouldn't even try to define it. I would just leave it at that, because you're talking about a term of art that is almost undefinable. And the more you define it, the more you're going to restrict it. That's just my advice.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: You're saying as far as job description is concerned?

Chair Sarnoff: I would never put a job description to what a city attorney does.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Well, I think we should have -- the process should be -- process to

me on any position that we bring in the City, we should have a job description.

Chair Sarnoff: I disagree with you for an attorney.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Okay.

Chair Sarnoff: And I disagree with you for the city attorney. It is a term of art. It's a term of art that is understood implicitly by the lawyers. And the more we try to define it, the more we'll exclude what that job is, as opposed to include.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: So you're saying that we don't really need to know what kind of qualifications the person has?

Chair Sarnoff: No, no, no, no, no, no.

Commissioner Suarez: Can I chime in on that?

Chair Sarnoff: Qualifications is different. Description of what a city attorney does is indescribable. The qualifications to be a city attorney, you might want somebody with ten years legal experience; you might somebody with 15 years legal experience. And it may -- you want -- may -- you may want it to be all municipal legal experience, and that's certainly a fine quality that you may think is necessary to do and perform the job.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: So qualifications, description, whatever you want to call it --

Chair Sarnoff: No, it's different. Description of what a city attorney does is substantially different than qualifications.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Qualifications, description, either one, whatever you feel you want to bring to the City Commission, I just think that it should be brought for the board for us to talk about.

Chair Sarnoff: I agree. And the other thing I think we should do is each one of us should appoint a lawyer to --

Commissioner Spence-Jones: That's what he said, selection --

Chair Sarnoff: -- a selection committee.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Yeah, selection committee.

Chair Sarnoff: And I would -- yeah, and I would probably give the Manager and maybe the Mayor an appointment to allow them to put their input in it too just because --

Commissioner Spence-Jones: No.

Commissioner Suarez: Why?

Commissioner Spence-Jones: No, no, no. We -- point it right here 'cause it's our decision in the end.

Commissioner Suarez: This is our --

Commissioner Spence-Jones: We vote.

Commissioner Suarez: They're constitutional officers.

Chair Sarnoff: I know it's our decision, but --

Commissioner Spence-Jones: It's our vote. It's our vote.

Chair Sarnoff: It's our vote to decide who it would be, but --

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Nah.

Chair Sarnoff: Okay.

Commissioner Suarez: No.

Commissioner Carollo: Guys, it's 7 o'clock. It's Valentine's.

Chair Sarnoff: All right.

Commissioner Carollo: Where's the love?

Alice Bravo (Assistant City Manager): We'll work --

Commissioner Carollo: Where's the love?

Ms. Bravo: -- closely with whoever's selected.

Chair Sarnoff: So --

Commissioner Spence-Jones: (UNINTELLIGIBLE) that one.

Commissioner Suarez: Where's the love? Where's the love, he said.

Chair Sarnoff: -- the next Commission meeting, we'll all bring an appointment, right? We'll all be --

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Are we appointing already? No, the next Commission --

Chair Sarnoff: Well, we will --

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Beverly. Where are you going, Beverly? Beverly running. Why is she running?

Chair Sarnoff: I think she's got a Valentine's Day she got to get too.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: I'm sorry. We'll hurry up.

Commissioner Suarez: Mr. Chair, can I just say one thing?

Commissioner Spence-Jones: We see you have on the red.

Commissioner Suarez: Mr. Chair, can I just say one thing?

Chair Sarnoff: Sure.

Commissioner Suarez: There is something I think should be in there, which is whatever the

minimum standards are set in the Charter that, I think, has to be in there because we need -- we have to put it in there. It's not -- we have to. Because what if we end up with the same situation we had with the auditor general? We go out, we get this great person, and they don't meet the -- whatever the -- I'm not --

Chair Sarnoff: Well, I --

Commissioner Suarez: I haven't read it, so I don't know what it says.

Chair Sarnoff: We're --

Commissioner Carollo: They're fresh out of law school.

Chair Sarnoff: -- having a -- right -- distinction with a difference. I'm saying you can have the quali -- you should have the qualifications there. You may decide it should be a 20-year lawyer.

Commissioner Suarez: No. I understand what I think you're saying.

Chair Sarnoff: But to describe what a city attorney does is a -- is sort of like trying to bail out a boat with a cup of water.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Okay, can I ask this question? I mean, let's ask the Human Resource person, okay. Is there a job description already for the City Attorney?

Beverly Pruitt (Director, Human Resources): I would have to look. I really don't know.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Okay, Julie. I should ask Julie then.

Ms. Bru: I can give you -- absolutely give you a job description.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Okay, so --

Ms. Bru: Now having said that, Commissioner Sarnoff, you know, is right, you know. I mean, it is -- but I -- and I think that you do need a job description because, you know, obviously, when I graduated from law school, I had no idea that there was such a thing as a city attorney. And when I came to work for the city attorney, I had no idea what they did. It took me years to figure out everything that was done in the office, so it -- you know, we have a very, very diverse practice. You have litigators. You have contract attorneys. You have worker's comp. You have everything. Everything that a municipal corporation and a corporate governance attorney has to do for their client, we do, so it is very comprehensive. We will describe what the duties are, generally speaking, but I think more than anything, you describe what the City is, what your client is and what does your client do because we provide all legal services for the client. The client operates a police department, a fire department. We provide medical services. We have regulatory authority. We have parks, you know. We do -- we issue debt. We participate in the public finance markets.

Commissioner Suarez: Mr. Chair.

Chair Sarnoff: Yes.

Commissioner Suarez: I think -- and I don't want to put words in your mouth -- but I think what you mean is not to restrict potential candidates --

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Yeah.

Commissioner Suarez: -- 'cause you want to have, I think, the ability to look and analyze people from all different walks of life in terms of attorneys. I think that's what you're --

Chair Sarnoff: Well, I don't know if our Charter says -- I really don't.

Commissioner Suarez: I don't know what it says either, no.

Chair Sarnoff: That the City Attorney --

Commissioner Suarez: And that's -- I don't have --

Chair Sarnoff: -- shall have ten years' municipal experience.

Commissioner Suarez: It might. But if it doesn't, they have to have it. I mean, that's what our Charter says.

Chair Sarnoff: Right.

Commissioner Suarez: I mean, we can't deviate from that.

Chair Sarnoff: Agreed.

Commissioner Suarez: And that's why I think that needs to be in there because if it says it, we need -- we can't --

Chair Sarnoff: I sort of agree with something --

Commissioner Suarez: -- unless we change the Charter.

Chair Sarnoff: -- that Julie said. You can describe your client, but I'm not sure you can describe the job of the City Attorney.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: But she also said -- and it's on the heels of it, that she thinks at this point she could definitely provide a job description. You would want to give somebody a blueprint. We don't want to have -- I mean, I can't speak for anyone else. I don't want it to be my interpretation of what I think is needed. I want the person that if we don't have a description -- which I think we should already. I'm sure Beverly has it somewhere. But if not, I think it would be best to know from Julie what are the key things that are necessary in order to do her job. And then the qualifications, like you said, it is two separate things, but you know, I think both of them are necessary.

Chair Sarnoff: I can't fathom putting somebody in that seat that has never represented a municipal corporation of at least the size of Coral Gables, I would say, for not less than ten years. I just couldn't imagine doing it. Like, hey, you look pretty smart to me. Would you like to try this shoe on for a size?

Commissioner Suarez: We just did it this morning.

Chair Sarnoff: This morning?

Commissioner Suarez: Yeah, Mitch Berger.

Commissioner Carollo: Mitch Berger.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Yeah, thank you.

Chair Sarnoff: Yeah, one issue.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: But it was an important issue. But listen, so -- just so we're clear, so are you guys cool with her bringing back -- getting with Julie and bringing back a description or qualifications for that to be shared with us? I don't want to recommend someone until I know what is -- like if we're going to have -- all going to have --

Commissioner Suarez: Guys --

Commissioner Spence-Jones: -- someone that we recommend --

Commissioner Suarez: Commissioner, the benefit of this is that you started early. We started on February 14.

Vice Chair Gort: Sure. That's the important thing.

Commissioner Suarez: And that was the reason --

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Valentine's Day.

Commissioner Suarez: -- why you did it because we now have the time to -- we're actually -- you put it on our radar screen. This was not on my radar screen. I could tell you that right now, so --

Vice Chair Gort: By the way, we don't have any (UNINTELLIGIBLE).

Commissioner Suarez: -- let's give her some clear direction so we can move forward.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: So the recommendation -- and you guys are cool with her -- them coming back with qualifications --

Chair Sarnoff: No. They actually -- they just showed me. They actually have a Section 4 of the code. We'll just use that.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Okay, fine.

Vice Chair Gort: Yeah. That's it.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: Qualifications, description to bring back.

Vice Chair Gort: Except you got to take out --

Chair Sarnoff: Right.

Vice Chair Gort: -- municipal court.

Chair Sarnoff: And next Commission meeting, we should have in our mind who we'd like to appoint to --

Commissioner Spence-Jones: I can't make that decision until I know what they're going to tell me. She's going to come back and present to us, right?

Commissioner Suarez: Well, what's the rush?

Vice Chair Gort: We no longer have a municipal court, which is one of the requirements there, okay?

Commissioner Spence-Jones: I need for them to get to -- the two of them to get together to make sure that it's right. And then you present it, and then we digest it, and then we can go back and think who's the best person.

Chair Sarnoff: Okay. All right.

D5.3 **DISCUSSION ITEM**

13-00170

DISCUSSION ON THE SUCCESSION PLAN AS A RESULT OF SIGNIFICANT 2013 EMPLOYEE RETIREMENTS.

13-00170 Succession Plan - Employee Retirements 2013.pdf
13-00170 Drop Succession Plan.pdf

DEFERRED

Note for the Record: Item D5.3 was deferred to the February 28, 2013 Commission Meeting.

Commissioner Spence-Jones: The only one that I would want to bring back is D5.3, which is the succession plan. I want to thank the Administration for pulling the paperwork together on that. I think that was well done, but I'll -- we'll address it in the next meeting.

END OF DISTRICT 5

NON AGENDA ITEMS

NA.1 **DISCUSSION ITEM**

13-00238

A MOMENT OF SILENCE WAS OBSERVED FOR THE PASSING OF LILIA I. MEDINA, CITY OF MIAMI ASSISTANT TRANSPORTATION COORDINATOR, WHO WILL BE REMEMBERED FOR HER DEDICATION AND SERVICE.

DISCUSSED

Chair Sarnoff: Prior to going to the presentations and proclamations, I thought it would be only fitting that we take a moment of silence for City of Miami employee Lilia I. Medina, the assistant transportation coordinator in the Department of Capital Improvement [sic] and Transportation. She'd been employed with the City of Miami for over 16 years, began her tenure as a planner in the Building Department on October 8, 1996. She was promoted to the position of community planner in the Department of Community Development in 1999, and then promoted to the position of assistant transportation coordinator, the position she held until her recent passing. Please join me in offering our best and fullest sympathies to her family, friends, and colleagues, and please recognize the dedication and service that Lilia showed to the City of Miami. And if you could just give us a half a moment or a half a minute, I should say, of a moment of silence in recognition of Lilia. Thank you.

ADJOURNMENT

The meeting adjourned at 7:01 p.m.

2013 Initial Report

Miguel A. De Grandy and Stephen M. Cody,

Redistricting the City of Miami Commission After the 2010 Census

MIGUEL DE GRANDY, PA
Redistricting Consultant

SUBMITTED INTO THE PUBLIC RECORD FOR ITEM D1.4 ON 06/28/12.

REDISTRICTING THE CITY OF MIAMI COMMISSION AFTER THE 2010 CENSUS

Redistricting Timeline, Process, and Legal Primer

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12-00704- Submittal- Miguel De Grandy- Redistricting Timeline, Process, and Legal Primer

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Submitted into the public record in connection with items DI.4 on 06-28-12
Priscilla A. Thompson
City Clerk

Executive Summary

Introduction

In late March of this year, the law firm of Miguel De Grandy, P.A. and Sub-consultant Stephen Cody were engaged by the City of Miami to develop a new Single-Member District Plan for use in City Commission elections beginning in the 2013 election. The purpose of this report is to advise you of the work that we are presently conducting and a suggested timeline and process for future events. As part of this report, we are also providing you with a basic legal primer to familiarize you with the legal issues relevant to the Redistricting Process.

The Need to Redistrict

The 2010 Census revealed that the City of Miami has a total population of 399,457, an increase of 10.2% since 2000. The growth, however, has not been uniform across all five of the City's Commission districts. Dividing the City's population by five produces an "ideal" population for each district of 79,891. Presently, the district with the largest population, District 2, has 96,080 persons, and is 16,189 persons above the ideal. District 5, on the other hand, only has 67,266 residents, which is 12,625 below the ideal population. Taken together, that 28,814 person variance represents a total deviation of 36.06% from the ideal.

Redistricting Criteria

The City Charter only requires that the five members of the City Commission be elected from single-member districts, but does not contain any other express redistricting criteria. Neither the Florida Constitution nor Florida Statutes contain explicit redistricting requirements that apply to municipalities.

The traditional redistricting criteria considered by a body as it reapportions itself includes the use of natural or man-made geographic boundaries, contiguity, compactness, maintaining the core of existing districts to avoid voter disruption and confusion, and maintaining communities of interest together, such as traditional neighborhoods, business districts, and coastal or environmentally sensitive areas, among others.

Process and Timeline

The Consultants have begun to gather demographic data and election information. They have met with County Elections and Housing Department officials, together with City staff from the Planning Department and the Community Redevelopment Agency. They have also met with

each of the Commissioners to brief them on issues that confront the City during this reapportionment cycle.

There are a number of policy issues that need to be determined by the Commission, including which redistricting criteria will be emphasized, whether public meetings will be held before any draft plans are prepared, whether future growth patterns should be factored into the redistricting, and whether a single draft plan or multiple plans should be prepared.

Given the Commission's direction on these process matters, it is anticipated that the redistricting of the City of Miami will be completed by the end of November 2012.

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Process And Commission Direction

We have requested that the City Manager's Office place an item on the City Commission's Agenda during the month of June to allow us an opportunity to make a presentation regarding legal issues relevant to the redistricting process, current population disparity, and to seek policy guidance from the Commission on several issues. While individual meetings with each Commissioner provided us with valuable input, as legal counsel we can only act as directed by the majority of Commissioners acting as a legislative body. At the June meeting, we will be seeking policy direction from the Commission on a number of issues.

Redistricting Standards

The Courts have recognized and accepted many redistricting standards, also referred to as "Traditional Redistricting Principles", that are employed in crafting a redistricting plan. Different jurisdictions utilize some or all of these standards, and may prohibit use of other standards that are otherwise accepted by the courts. For example, recently the citizens of the State of Florida enacted amendments to the Florida Constitution which prohibit the Florida Legislature from creating a state legislative or congressional plan to be drawn with the intent to favor or disfavor a political party or an incumbent. These amendments also direct that districts shall not be drawn with the intent or result of denying or abridging equal opportunity of racial or language minorities to participate in the political process. The amendments further require that districts shall consist of contiguous territory, be as nearly equal in population as is practicable, that districts shall be compact and shall – where feasible – utilize existing political and geographical boundaries. (Art. III §§ 20 & 21, Fla. Const.) County and municipal governments are not subject to these standards. In the "Legal Standards for Redistricting" section set forth below, we provide additional information regarding redistricting standards for your consideration.

Direction Regarding Conducting Public Hearings

Although citizens' participation in the redistricting process is not constitutionally required, many jurisdictions have elected to use workshops and public hearing opportunities in order to obtain input from the electors of the jurisdiction. Workshops prior to crafting a proposed reapportionment plan may be useful to obtain citizen input regarding communities of interest and other relevant issues regarding why different areas of the City should remain together in one district. The Commission should decide whether public hearings or workshops will be utilized in this redistricting process. During the last redistricting cycle, the City Commission directed legal

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counsel to conduct three public hearings: one in the North; one in the Central area; and one in the Southern area of the city. Approximately 75 residents participated in these hearings.

Utilization of Data to Forecast Growth

During the last redistricting cycle, data from the Planning Department and other sources was utilized to forecast residential growth in the different areas of the City. This data impacted decisions as to whether to overpopulate or underpopulate particular districts in anticipation of different rates of residential growth within each district. This approach is not constitutionally mandated. As will be discussed further below, local jurisdictions do have some discretion to deviate from the ideal population in each district for a rational purpose. However, the ability to deviate is limited. We anticipate that a plan that factors in potential residential growth in different areas of the City will produce a larger overall deviation and require more movement of residents *vis-à-vis* the current district lines than a plan which does not factor in projected growth.

Number of Draft Plans to Present to the Commission:

Once all relevant data is analyzed and legal principles are applied, there may be many different approaches to drafting a redistricting plan that are constitutional and compliant with the federal Voting Rights Act (discussed further below). In the case of the City of Miami, the main challenge will be to rebalance the populations of Districts 2 and 5. Of course, there are different methodologies to accomplish this result. The Commission should decide whether to direct legal counsel to draft one plan for the Commission's consideration or provide two or more draft plans which may involve different approaches and methodologies to accomplish a rebalancing of population. Normally, the more alternatives presented, the more difficult it is to ultimately arrive at a final result. Therefore, your redistricting counsel recommends that the Commission consider directing counsel to provide either one plan or, at most, two for the Commission's consideration. Of course, whether one or two plans are presented for the Commission's consideration, it will always be within the providence of the Commission as the governing body to direct its legal counsel to make any changes that it deems appropriate. In such circumstance, legal counsel will advise the Commission as to any legal consequences resulting from such proposed change. To be clear, legal counsel's role is not to make policy decisions, only to present a draft plan and inform the Commission on legal issues relevant to such plan or any proposed changes.

In summary, below are the issues on which we will be seeking policy direction from the Commission:

- *Whether the districts should be drawn within the deviations permitted by law or whether they should be drawn to approximate population equality*
- *Whether Districts 1, 3, and 4, whose population deviations are already within the legally acceptable ranges, should be left in their current configuration or whether their populations should also be rebalanced.*
- *Whether District 5 should be intentionally overpopulated and District 2 should be underpopulated within the deviations permitted by law to account for expected population changes over the next decade.*
- *Whether the proposed plan should attempt to preserve the core of existing districts in order to minimize potential voter confusion.*
- *Whether the proposed plan should use natural and man-made features, to the extent possible, as the boundaries of the districts.*
- *Whether the proposed plan should attempt to keep communities of interest intact, to the extent that it is feasible.*
- *Whether a meeting or meetings should be held to gather input on the factors that the public feels are important before a proposed map is created.*
- *Whether a single proposed map should be prepared and presented to the Commission, or whether there should be multiple maps.*

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Current Work and On-Going Analysis

Throughout the last two months, we have been meeting with City and County officials to obtain information relevant to our work. In that regard, we have met with the Miami-Dade County Elections Supervisor, Penelope Townsley, and her staff to address several issues, including request for elections data in a format that will allow for review of relevant issues, including polarized voting patterns. We are also coordinating with Ms. Townsley's staff to ensure a smooth transition of election plans. Ms. Townsley informed us that the Elections Department will not conduct the process of re-precincting until 2013. Therefore, the need to minimize the precinct splits in the current precinct plan is no longer a primary goal. Nevertheless, we will continue to interface with her staff as we develop a plan or plans, so that the Elections Department can integrate the City's proposed plans into their re-precincting process.

We have also met with the City of Miami Planning Director, Francisco Garcia, and his staff to obtain information regarding zoning applications, permits, MUSP's and other information which will facilitate forecasting residential growth in the different areas of the City in order to incorporate this information into our analysis as we seek to balance the populations of each individual district. We have also met with Peiter Bockweg of the CRA, and Miami-Dade County's Housing Department Director Greg Fortner to obtain further information in that regard.

We have completed initial meetings with each member of the City Commission. As you know, during these meetings, we provided preliminary information regarding the process and sought input from you regarding traditional neighborhoods in your district and other issues relevant to our analysis.

Our firm and consultant Stephen Cody are continuing the process of data gathering and data analysis. This process will take several months to complete. At that time, we will have internal conclusions regarding polarized voting patterns in the community, demographics for each district and other information relevant to our work.

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The Population Snapshot

The United States Constitution provides: "Representation and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers ... . The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct."

The "actual Enumeration" referenced in the Constitution was conducted on April 1, 2010, giving a "demographic snapshot" of the nation. The snapshot of the City of Miami revealed that the population of the City had grown by 36,982 or 10.2% over the past decade to 399,457. The demographic breakdown of the City's population is shown in the table below.

DEMOGRAPHIC GROUP	% OF POP.
White	72.6%
Black / African American	19.2%
American Indian / Alaska Native	0.3%
Asian	1.0%
Native Hawaiian / Other Pacific Islander	(Less than 0.1%)
Two or More Races	2.7

Hispanics are counted in the Census as an ethnic group, rather than a race. In 2010, there were 279,620 Hispanics residing in the City of Miami, representing 70.0% of the City's population. By contrast, the non-Hispanic White population of the City was only 47,535, which was just 11.9% of the City's population and for the first Census, made up a smaller percentage of the population than the Black population.

In addition, people who identified themselves as from the West Indies comprised 21.1% of the population of District 5, but only 4.99% in District 2, and less than 2% in the remaining districts. The bulk of the City's Haitian population was also concentrated in District 5, where they made up 17.46% of the population, but less than 3% in the other districts.

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Population of Existing Districts

The map included at the end of this section shows the boundaries of the present City Commission districts. The face of the map also includes the population of those districts and the number of residents which either exceeds or is less than the ideal. The table below shows the population breakdown for each of the five districts.

DIST.	POP. 2010	ACTUAL DEV.	% DEV.	% NON BLACK HISP	% NON HISP BLACK	% NON HISP WHITE
1	77,741	-2,150	-2.69%	82.20%	6.34%	4.54
2	96,080	16,189	20.26%	50.40%	12.57%	31.85
3	77,690	-2,201	-2.76%	86.65%	1.40%	7.21
4	80,680	789	0.99%	89.83%	0.49%	6.66
5	67,266	-12,625	-15.80%	19.84%	71.59%	3.74
TOTAL	399,457	28,814	36.06%			

With a total deviation of 36.06%, the present districting plan is malapportioned and could not be sustained if a court challenge was brought before the next election cycle.

The City's Census Challenge

The City of Miami recently filed a challenge to the results of the 2010 Census with the Census Bureau, joining five other jurisdictions in Florida challenging parts of the official population count. It has been reported that city leaders and experts on the Census believe the actual number of Miami residents is much higher, blaming the low count on chronically under-reporting undocumented immigrants, and on a couple of new problems unique to Miami: the inability of Census takers to get past security guards at many of the new condo towers that line Brickell Avenue, downtown Miami and even Midtown Miami, and a flood of new families that arrived from Haiti after the January 2010 earthquake and who may have avoided the count out of fear of reprisals and deportation.

We have not reviewed the City's challenge and offer no opinion of the chances of its ultimate success. We have attempted to obtain a copy of the challenge filed by the City with the Census Bureau. However, once a challenge is filed which includes address information, it becomes con-

fidential under Title 13 of the United States Code and can only be released by the jurisdiction's submitting authority. (Under the current Census Bureau regulations, the "submitting authority" for the City of Miami is Mayor Tomas Regalado.) Moreover, we have contacted the Census Bureau and were told that, given the size of the City's challenge, they could not estimate when their review would conclude.

Nevertheless, the City may proceed with its redistricting while the appeal is pending. Even if the appeal ultimately has some success and census numbers are changed, it will not affect the validity of the redistricting plan. *See*, *Dean v. Leake*, 550 F. Supp.2d 594 (E.D.N.C. 2008).

In *Dean*, Plaintiffs had filed an action alleging – among other things – that because the North Carolina census numbers had been revised after an appeal, the North Carolina General Assembly's had a duty to use the corrected census data in its Redistricting Plan, and failure to do so violated the Equal Protection Clause of the United States Constitution.

The court in *Dean* conducted an extensive analysis of federal precedents including Supreme Court cases and concluded that federal law does not impose a duty to use corrected census data for redistricting. *Id.* at 603. The court also reviewed cases which stand for the proposition that use of corrected census data may be permissible in limited circumstances. However, the court cited to several United States Supreme Court precedents which stand for the proposition that the legislative body has wide discretion in proceeding with the task of redistricting and that its use of official census data – even if thereafter corrected – is wholly appropriate. *Id.* 603-04.

Most of the cases dealing with this issue presented a factual scenario in which census data corrections had already been made. As it regards the City, its appeal is still pending and there is no set time limitation for the Census Bureau's consideration of the City's challenge. Therefore, because of the need to allow sufficient time for the County Department of Elections to re-precinct the City; the fact that the redistricting plan must be enacted before qualifying for the 2013 elections, and because a delay in proceeding with redistricting may trigger a court challenge, your redistricting counsel recommends that the Commission continue with the process of redistricting.

Moreover, although the current timeline envisions final presentation of a redistricting plan for the Commission's consideration in December – well before the qualifying date for the 2013 elections – the City must account for the possibility that any enacted plan may be challenged in court. Therefore, the proper and prudent course of action is to complete redistricting well ahead of the qualifying dates for the next election to allow sufficient time to resolve any challenge that may be lodged against the new plan.

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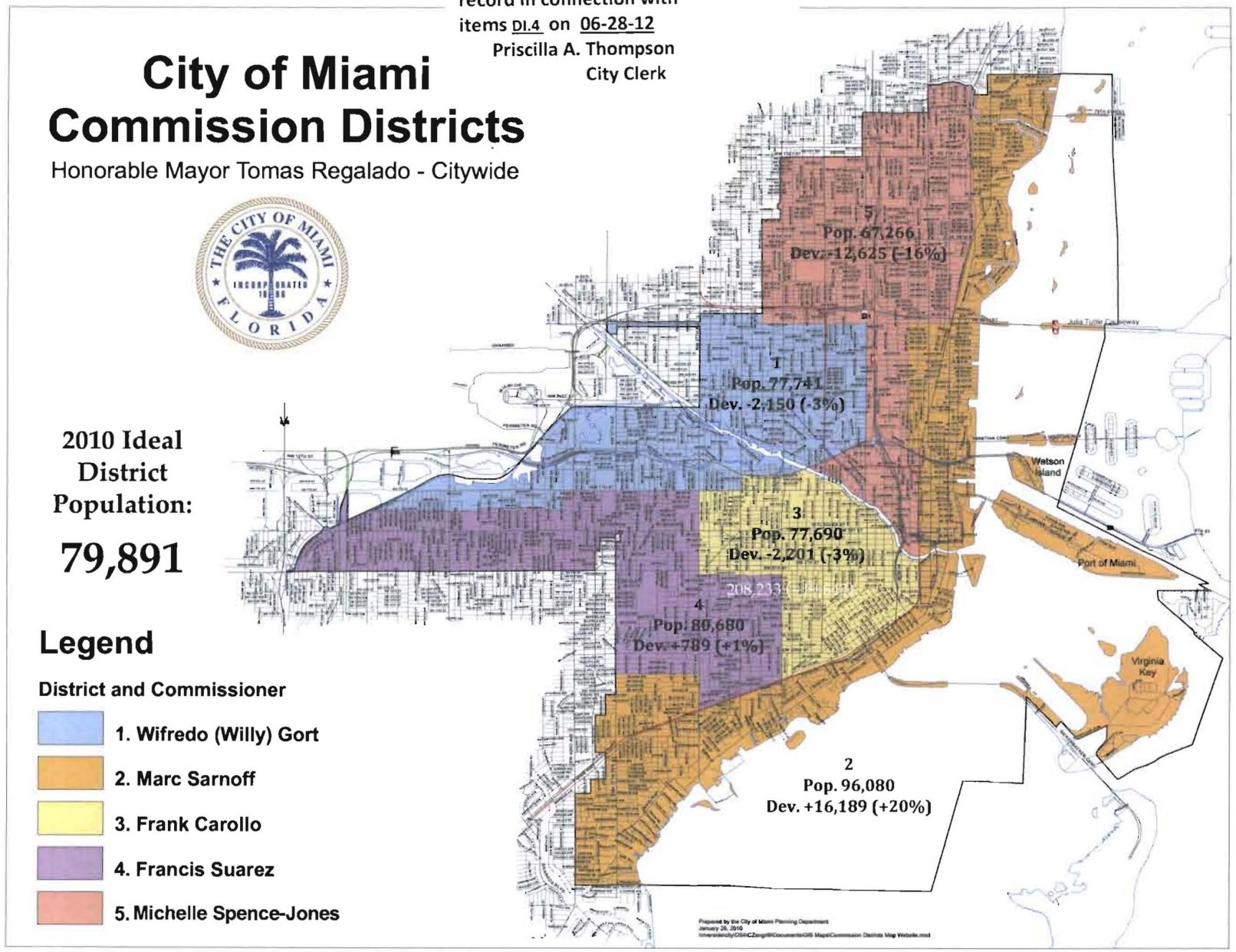
City of Miami Commission Districts

Honorable Mayor Tomas Regalado - Citywide



2010 Ideal District Population:

79,891

Legend

District and Commissioner

1. Wifredo (Willy) Gort
2. Marc Sarnoff
3. Frank Carollo
4. Francis Suarez
5. Michelle Spence-Jones

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Legal Standards for Redistricting

The law governing redistricting combines a myriad of legal principles from a series of different sources, including the United States Constitution and Federal Statutes, all as interpreted by a number of key court rulings. As a result, the rules can often seem confusing and worse, may even seem contradictory.

A comprehensive exposition of every aspect of the law in this area could easily occupy several volumes. In this report, we have tried to summarize the important principles of redistricting in one coherent and, hopefully, easy to understand document. This primer is meant to be a tool to provide the members of the Commission with a working knowledge of the most important terms and concepts they will need to effectively participate in enacting a new Single-Member District Plan.

The rules of redistricting can be summarized with three basic principles:

- **Each Commission district must contain a roughly proportional number of residents within the deviation permitted under case law;**
- **The City must not engage in racial gerrymandering; and**
- **The new Commission districts must not dilute votes of minority communities.**

Below we have divided the discussion of these issues into two sections. The first section discusses the constitutional mandate to reapportion and the acceptable population deviations permitted under the law. The second section deals with the role of race in the redistricting process, including a discussion regarding the Federal Voting Rights Act and its interplay with regard to the Equal Protection Clause of the United States Constitution.

I. Constitutional Mandate to Redistrict and Reapportion

Engaging in redistricting legislative districts is required by the United States Constitution if the current districts are otherwise malapportioned. In regard to the current status of the City's districting plan, its overall deviation of approximately 36% (with the least populated district at 16% below the ideal population and the largest at 20% above) requires the City to engage in a redistricting process to rebalance the population among the different districts.

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A) Historical Perspective on Redistricting: United States Constitution

The concepts of "reapportionment" and "redistricting" are distinct. Reapportionment refers to the process of proportionally reassigning a given number of seats in the United States House of Representatives to apportion districts among the different states based on an established formula, or to reformulate a district plan after the number of districts either increases or decreases. Redistricting refers to the process of changing the boundaries of any given legislative district. This primer will focus on redistricting. However, it may be beneficial to briefly provide a historical perspective to give background and context to the City's upcoming process.

The "Great Compromise" of our constitutional system of government was our Founding Fathers' creation of a bi-cameral legislature, with the House of Representatives comprised of a set number of members proportionately distributed among the states according to their population. As a result, the United States Constitution requires a reapportionment of the House of Representatives to distribute each of the House of Representative's 435 seats between the states and to equalize population between districts within each state. Specifically, Article I, Section 2, CL. 3 of the United States Constitution states: "Representatives…shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers." It further requires that: "[t]he actual Enumeration…be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States and within every subsequent term of ten years in such manner as they shall by law direct." Section II of the 14th Amendment further states that "Representatives shall be apportioned among several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed."

In furtherance of the constitutional mandate to reapportion, the United States Congress adopted the Census Act, 13 USC § 1, *et. seq.* The Census Act delegates the authority to the Secretary of Commerce to "take a decennial census of population as of the first day of April of such year." See 13 U.S.C. § 141(a). It further requires that the Department of Commerce complete a population tabulation for each state and report to the President of the United States the results by December 31st of the census year. See 13 U.S.C. § 141(b). The President must then report to Congress, using the information provided by the Secretary, the number of representatives to which each state would be entitled.

Although the Census was created as a vehicle to determine congressional apportionment, the data is utilized by virtually every state and local jurisdiction that engages in the process of redistricting.

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By April 1st of the year following the Census enumeration, the Secretary of Commerce provides a detailed population report to the Governor and the Majority and Minority Leaders of each House of the state legislatures. These reports provide the basis for federal, state and local government decennial redistricting plans. It contains census maps and electronic files breaking down population data by blocks, census tracts, voting districts, and the corporate limits of towns, cities and counties. The information also generally contains population totals by race, Hispanic origin and voting age.

B) Court Imposed Requirement To Redistrict; Population Differences Amongst Districts.

As discussed above, the mandate to reapportion congressional districts is derived from Article I, Section 2 of the United States Constitution. However, the duty of state, local and municipal governments to redistrict arises from the Equal Protection Clause of the 14th Amendment of the United States Constitution. This distinction is significant because, as will be discussed below, different rules apply with respect to equalizing population of congressional and state or local government districting plans.

1) The Obligation to Redistrict

The City Commission is obligated to redistrict based on the judicially recognized principle commonly referred to as "one person, one vote". *Baker v. Carr*, 369 U.S. 186 (1962); *Reynolds v. Sims*, 377 U.S. 533 (1964). These cases address the practice in several states – as was the case in *Baker* and *Reynolds* – of maintaining districts for legislative offices that were substantially different in population, such as an urban district containing 250,000 people electing one representative to the state House of Representatives, and a rural House district in the same state containing only 75,000 people. The Supreme Court concluded that these wide variations among district populations resulted in each vote in the district with the smaller population carrying more weight than a vote in the larger district.

In *Reynolds*, the United States Supreme Court held that the 14th Amendment required that seats in state legislatures be redistricted on a population basis. In its now famous words, the Supreme Court concluded:

> [T]he basic principle of representative government remains and must remain, unchanged – the weight of a citizen's vote cannot be made to depend on where he lives, population is, of necessity, the starting point for consideration and the controlling criterion for judgment in a legislative apportionment controversies. … The Equal Protection Clause demands no less than substantially equal state

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> legislative representation for all citizens, of all places as well as of all races. We hold that, as a basic constitutional standard, the Equal Protection Clause requires that the seats in both Houses of a bicameral state legislature must be apportioned on a population basis. (377 U.S. at 567-688.)

The Court in *Reynolds* went on to conclude that decennial redistricting was a rational approach to re-adjust legislative representation to take into consideration population shifts and growth. *Id.* at 584. The Court declared that any less frequent re-adjustment would be constitutionally suspect.

In *Avery v. Midland County*, 390 U.S. 474 (1968), the United States Supreme Court applied the *Reynolds* decision to local governments. The Court concluded "that the Constitution permits no substantial variation from equal population in drawing districts for units of local government having general governmental powers of the entire geographic area served by the body."

2) Population Deviation

During this redistricting process, you may hear and read repeated references to the concept of "deviation". In order to determine the degree of deviation of a district one must first divide the total population of the jurisdiction by the number of districts. The resulting number is known as the "ideal population". Any variance from the ideal population number is generally referred to as a deviation. For example, if a district has a plus 20% deviation, it means that the population of the district is 20% greater than the "ideal" population.

Another way the deviation is discussed is by comparing the lowest populated and highest populated district to obtain the "maximum deviation", which may also be referred to as the "overall deviation". For example, in the case of the City of Miami, the most populated district (District 2) is at a plus 20% deviation, and the most underpopulated district (District 5) is at a minus 16% deviation. Therefore, the overall deviation of the current plan is 36%.

As briefly discussed above, the requirement to reapportion Congressional districts and redistrict state and local districts is derived from different sections of the Constitution. As such, there are different requirements regarding population deviation that flow directly from those different sections of the constitution.

In *Wesberry v. Sander*, 376 U.S. 1 (1964), the United States Supreme Court ruled that "the command of Art. I §2, that representatives be chosen 'by the people of the several states' means that as nearly as is practicable, one man's vote in a Congressional election is to be worth as much as the others." 376 U.S. at 7-8. Therefore, as a rule of thumb, the population deviation among the largest and smallest district in a Congressional Plan (the overall deviation) is usually plus or mi-

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nus a single voter. The recently enacted Florida congressional reapportionment plan reached that level of population equality, with 22 of the districts having an ideal population of 696,345, and five districts with one less resident each.

For state legislative and local government districts, the courts have permitted a greater population deviation among districts. As the Supreme Court observed in *Reynolds*, all that is necessary when drafting state legislative districts (or local government districts; *see Avery*) is achieving "substantial equality of population among the various districts". 377 U.S. at 579. The phrase "substantial equality of population" has come to generally mean that a legislative or local government plan will not be held to violate the Equal Protection clause if the maximum deviation between the smallest and largest district is less than 10%. *Chapman v. Meier*, 420 U.S. 1 (1975); *Connor v. Finch*, 431 U.S. 407 (1977); *Brown v. Thompson*, 462 U.S. 835,842-43 (1983) ("Our decisions have established, as a general matter, that an apportionment plan with a maximum population deviation under 10% falls within this category of minor deviations."); *Voinovich v. Quilter*, 507 U.S. 156 (1993).

In at least two cases, *Mahan v. Howell*, 410 U.S. 315 (1973) and *Voinovich*, the U.S. Supreme Court upheld state legislative redistricting plans with a deviation between the smallest and largest districts of more than 10%. In *Mahan*, the U.S. Supreme Court upheld Virginia's House of Delegates redistricting plan that had a deviation between the smallest and largest districts of 16%. The Supreme Court determined that the General Assembly's desire to preserve political subdivision boundaries justified the deviation among districts. In *Voinovich*, the Supreme Court reversed a decision of the lower court holding Ohio's state legislative plan unconstitutional because the overall deviation of the Ohio House of Representative's was 13.81% and the overall deviation of the Ohio Senate Plan was 10.54%. The Court determined that preservation of the boundaries of political subdivisions was a "rational state policy" that in the instant case justified an overall deviation in excess of 10%.

These cases were decided based on facts unique to the particular case. However, the most accepted and best practice is to develop a plan that stays within the "bright line" standards in the other leading cases (less than 10% overall deviation), and where possible, seek to craft districts as close to the ideal population as possible.

Deviation between districts should only be considered when there is good cause or a rational basis and the deviation furthers an important governmental objective such as preserving traditional neighborhoods, preserving communities of interest and utilizing natural or man-made boundaries that have historical or other significance.

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In the City's previous redistricting process, our firm developed a plan with less than 10% overall deviation, and the report accompanying the plan made note of the governmental objective and rational basis for deviations in each of the districts. The plan was never challenged. The same methodology will be employed during this redistricting cycle.

II. Race, Language Minorities, and Reapportionment

Federal and state case law almost universally recognizes that "reapportionment is primarily the duty and responsibility of the state through its legislature or other body, rather than the (federal) court." *Chapman v. Meir*, 420 U.S. 1, 27 (1975). Therefore, the courts are careful to respect a state's or local government's redistricting decisions, unless those decisions violate the Constitution or the law. *Voinovich*, 507 U.S. at 146. *See also Perry v. Perez*, 565 U. S. ____ (2012) . Generally, the courts have intervened in the redistricting choices of local governments for two reasons: (A) to cure violations of the Equal Protection Clause of the 14th Amendment; or (B) To remedy violations of the Federal Voting Rights Act.

After the 1990 Census, the United States Supreme Court was called upon to decide a series of cases regarding the role of the Equal Protection Clause and race in the reapportionment process. *Hunt v. Cromartie*, 526 U.S. 541 (1999); *Abrams v. Johnson*, 521 U.S. 74 (1997); *Bush v. Vera*, 517 U.S. 952 (1996); *Shaw v. Hunt*, 517 U.S. 899 (1996) (*Shaw II*); *Miller v. Johnson*, 515 U.S. 900 (1995); *Johnson v. De Grandy*, 512 U.S. 1997 (1994); *Shaw v. Reno*, 509 U.S. 630 (1993) (*Shaw I*). Generally, in these cases, the Supreme Court held that when race was the predominant factor in the creation of a district, the creation of that district was subject to "strict scrutiny" review by the Courts and would, in most circumstances, violate the Equal Protection Clause.

"Strict scrutiny" is the most stringent legal standard applied to the judicial review of a state act alleged to violate the Constitution. Strict scrutiny is one of the three basic levels of judicial review applied to allegedly unconstitutional state action. (Rational basis review, intermediate review, and strict scrutiny review.) These three different levels of judicial review are used by the courts to balance the competing interest of the individual and the state often reflected in the case law, and is a recognition of the fact that the protections afforded by the Constitution are not absolute. The courts will apply or a more stringent standard of review depending on how close the alleged impairment of a constitutional right is to the core of the protections afforded by that right.

For example, a law that prohibits anyone under 16 years of age from driving an automobile may create different rights for distinct classes of individuals, but it does not violate the Equal Protection Clause because the law need only be rationally related to a legitimate state interest of pro-

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tecting the safety of motorists. On the other hand, a hypothetical law that benefits or disadvantages a distinct group of individuals on the basis of race or national origin must usually be narrowly tailored to serve a compelling state interest. In other words, the state must have a very substantial reason for adopting the law and the scope of the law may not have broader effects than what is necessary to resolve the circumstances giving rise to the law. Strict scrutiny is a very high standard that is rarely satisfied.

The Equal Protection Clause, in and of itself, does not prohibit the creation of districts where the crafters were conscious of the race of the minority of voters in the district. *Vera*, 517 U.S. at 972. However, the Supreme Court has clearly held that the Equal Protection Clause does demand the application of strict scrutiny when race constitutes the principal reason or the predominant factor for the shape of the particular district.

On the other hand, the Federal Voting Rights Act (discussed in more detail below) prohibits any practice which "interact[ing] with social and historical conditions, impairs the ability of a protected class to elect its candidate of choice on an equal basis with other voters." *See Voinovich*, 507 U.S. at 146; *Growe v. Emison*, 507 U.S. 25.

Therefore, reconciling these two competing legal principles, it can be said that a redistricting plan may be *race-conscious* to the extent necessary to comply with the Federal Voting Rights Act, but not *race-driven*, (where race is the overriding or predominant factor in the creation of a district).

A) Predominant Factor Test; Race-Neutral Justifications

The Supreme Court has articulated various formulations of the "Predominant Factor" Test. Legislative action to establish new legislative districts is subject to strict scrutiny if:

> Redistricting legislation... is so extremely irregular on its face that it rationally can be viewed only as an effort to segregate the races for purposes of voting, without regard for traditional redistricting principles. *Shaw I*, 509, U.S. at 642
>
> Race for its own sake, and not other districting principles, was the legislature's dominant and controlling rationale in drawing its district lines. *Miller*, 514 U.S. at 916
>
> The legislature subordinated traditional neutral redistricting principles ... to racial considerations. *Miller*, 515 U.S. at 916.

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> The state has relied on race in substantial disregard of customary and traditional redistricting practices. *Miller*, 515 U.S. at 928 (O'Connor, J., *concurring*.)

In *Hunt v. Cromartie*, 526 U.S. 541 (1999), the Court addressed the issue of whether a majority-minority district may escape strict scrutiny review if the state can establish that the shape of the district was predominantly the result of non-racial factors, which factors also happen to have a strong correlation with race. In that case, the district court granted Summary Judgment, despite the fact that at the hearing the state presented evidence in the form of three affidavits delineating the state's contention that factors other than race explained the shape of the district; namely, political gerrymandering to create a strong Democratic district. These affidavits maintained that in drawing the district "they attempted to protect incumbents, to adhere to traditional redistricting criteria, and to preserve the existing partisan balance in the State's congressional delegation." *Id.* at 549. In addition, the State presented an expert's affidavit analyzing the actual voting patterns throughout the district and in the areas bordering the district. The expert concluded that race had a direct correlation with voting patterns and political identification. The Court held that Summary Judgment was inappropriate because the Legislature's motivation was a material factual question that was in dispute at the District Court. In order to apply the strict scrutiny review, the Court required a finding that race was the "predominant factor" motivating the Legislature's districting scheme. *Id.* at 551. The Court recognized that a state may "engage in constitutional political gerrymandering, even if it so happens that the most loyal Democrats happen to be black Democrats and even if the state were conscious of that fact." *Id.* (emphasis in original)

Because the legislative body's intent or motivation in adopting a given plan is often the central issue in a redistricting judicial dispute, it is important that the Commission – as the governing body of the City - understand the significance of these issues. This is why – prior to commencing the process of drafting the plans – our firm will seek policy directives from you as to which traditional redistricting standards you wish to have utilized or emphasized in creation of the new single-member district plan. Our firm will be conscious of racial and language minority issues so far as is necessary to determine applicability and compliance with the Federal Voting Rights Act, but will be guided by policy directives provided by the Commission, utilizing those race-neutral criteria as the main considerations in crafting the Plan.

B) Compelling Interest and Narrow Tailoring

The U.S. Supreme Court has articulated concrete standards to determine if the states or local government's redistricting plan survives strict scrutiny review. The Court has found a compelling state interest in either of two circumstances: (i) remedying past discrimination; or (ii) com-

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plying with the Federal Voting Rights Act. In order for a plan or district that is drawn predominantly for racial considerations to survive, the jurisdiction must prove the following: (i) that the discrimination it seeks to remedy is specific and identifiable; and (ii) that it has a "strong basis in evidence" to conclude that remedial action was necessary before it corrected the problem in this way.

Even if the state or local government can prove that it has a compelling state interest in drawing a plan in this manner, courts still require that the remedy (i.e. the majority-minority district) must be narrowly tailored. In that regard, the jurisdiction must prove that it "employs sound redistricting principles and…the affected racial groups residential patterns afford the opportunity of creating districts in which they will be in the majority." *Shaw I*, 509 U.S. at 657 (internal quotation marks omitted).

C) Race Neutral/Traditional Redistricting Criteria

The courts have encouraged state and local governments to use traditional redistricting principles in designing legislative districts. However, the use of these traditional redistricting principles is not mandated by the courts. The U.S. Supreme Court has repeatedly stated that a compact and "regular looking" district is not a federal constitutional requirement. *Gaffney v. Cummings*, 412 U.S. 735, 752 n18 (1973) (A district's "compactness or attractiveness has never been held to constitute an independent federal requirement.") In *Shaw I*, the court acknowledged that a compact district shape was "not…constitutionally required". 509 U.S. at 647, and in *Bush v. Vera*, 517 U.S. 964, the court concluded that "irregular district lines" could be drawn for incumbency protection and "to allocate seats proportionally to major political parties". In Justice Kennedy's concurring opinion in *Vera*, he stated "[d]istricts not drawn for impermissible reasons or according to impermissible criteria may take any shape, even a bizarre one." 517 U.S. at 999.

Therefore, if the shape of the district can only be explained in terms of race, it is constitutionally suspect and subject to strict scrutiny. However, if the shape of the district can be explained by traditional redistricting principles or other race-neutral criteria, the courts are unlikely to declare the district unconstitutional.

As stated above, in our upcoming presentation before the Commission, counsel will solicit policy direction from the Commission in the form of a Resolution as to what neutral or traditional redistricting principles the Commission wants utilized in crafting the draft redistricting plan for the Commission's consideration. Some of the factors that courts have generally identified as Traditional Redistricting principles include:

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- The use of natural or man-made geographic boundaries, i.e. a river, a major expressway, major roads such as section lines, roads, or the boundaries of traditional neighborhoods;
- Contiguity;
- Compactness;
- Maintaining the core of existing districts to avoid voter disruption and confusion; and
- Maintaining communities of interest together, i.e., single-family residential, high-density residential areas, traditional neighborhoods, business districts, coastal or environmentally sensitive areas, etc.

During the City's last redistricting cycle, the Commission identified the following as initial policy considerations that were utilized when drafting the 2002-2003 Redistricting Plan:

- That the draft plan(s) preserve, where possible, the integrity of historical and traditional neighborhoods;
- That the draft plan(s) maintain – wherever possible – similar boundaries to ensure that citizens can remain familiar with current voting districts and precinct locations;
- That the draft plan(s) contain rational and –wherever possible – man-made and natural boundaries, with the caveat that they should not emphasize boundaries that have had an unfortunate connotation of segregation in the past (i.e. the railroad);
- That the draft plan(s) attempt –wherever possible – to "nest" City Commission District 5 in County Commission District 3 for purposes of providing a more rational combination of services between the County and the City; and
- That the draft plan(s) attempt – wherever possible – to include whole precincts into a district. (Note that, as a result of the Election Department's decision not to re-precinct until 2013, the following current precinct lines may not serve a useful purpose.)

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D) The Federal Voting Rights Act of 1965:

Section 2 of the Federal Voting Rights Act of 1965 prohibits any state or political subdivision from imposing a "voting qualification or prerequisite to voting or standard, practice or procedure…in a manner which results in the denial or abridgment of the right to vote on account of race or color." 42 USC §1973. In 1982, the VRA was amended to include language minorities. Moreover, in 1982, reacting to the narrow interpretation of the VRA by the U.S. Supreme Court (requiring proof of discriminatory intent), Congress also amended the VRA to require only proof of a discriminatory result based on the totality of the circumstances.

The U.S. Supreme Court has recognized the manipulation of district lines during a Redistricting process can be the basis for a claim that the voting strength of politically cohesive minority voters has been diluted. Vote dilution may happen as a result of fragmenting the minority voters among several districts where the majority can routinely out-vote the minority voters, unnecessarily packing the minority voters into one or a small number of districts to minimize their influence in the neighboring districts. *See Voinovich*, 507 U.S. at 146; *Growe*, 507 U.S. at 25. Thus, Section 2 prohibits creation of district lines where the result, "interact[ing] with social and historical conditions, impairs the ability of a protected class to elect its candidate of choice on an equal basis with other voters."

In the case of *Thornburg v. Gingles*, 478 U.S. 30 (1986), the Court held that three threshold conditions are required prior to establishing that a districting plan violates Section 2 of the VRA:

- The size and geographic compactness of the minority population must be such as to enable the creation of a single-member district in which the minority group can elect a candidate of its choice;
- The minority population is a politically cohesive group; and
- The majority population votes as block to defeat the minority group's preferred candidate.

If the plaintiff in a case brought under Section 2 establishes that the challenged district meets these three criteria, then the court will move on to examine the "totality of the circumstances" to determine if the practice in question results in the dilution of the electoral power of the minority population. If the plaintiff fails to establish the existence of the three factors, the court does not need to go any further and the Section 2 claim fails as a matter of law. *See Bartlett v. Strickland*, 556 U.S. 1, 7 (2009).

In order to ensure compliance with the VRA and minimize the probability of legal liability to the City, an analysis of the *Gingles* factors will be made throughout the process of crafting a proposed districting plan. The last redistricting cycle, legal counsel concluded that the *Gingles* factors were evident within the City. We will again compile and review data of previous elections and other factors to determine whether polarized voting is still evident within the City.

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Summary

We hope that as you worked your way through this primer, many of your initial questions about the reapportionment and redistricting process have been answered. Perhaps, this primer has also stimulated a number of other questions regarding the process. We look forward to working with you to address these questions. As mentioned before, this primer is by no means the definitive, exhaustive source on this area of the law, but it is intended to serve as a reference tool for understanding certain basic redistricting and reapportionment concepts. In addition to familiarizing yourself with those basic concepts, as you proceed in this historic process, it will serve you well to keep in mind the three basic rules outlined at the beginning of this primer. Those rules form the baseline of what is needed to ensure that the redistricting plans adopted by the City of Miami can withstand judicial scrutiny.

During our upcoming presentation before the Commission, we will provide more demographic data for your consideration, and will be seeking policy guidance from you that will become our "rules" for developing the City's new single member district plan. Your consultants have a wealth of experience and substantive knowledge in this field. However, our role is to reflect the Commission's policy objectives in the form of a proposed redistricting plan, and to advise the Commission of the legal consequences, if any, of particular changes or configurations of the plan. Therefore, we will be looking to the Commission to provide the policy directives that will guide us in preparing and presenting a final product for your consideration.

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City Clerk

2013 Second Report, and Tabs 2 and 3 Attached Thereto

Miguel A. De Grandy, Pablo Tamayo, and Stephen M. Cody,
Report on the Status of Redistricting and Proposed Redistricting Plan

M I G U E L D E G R A N D Y , P A
Redistricting Consultants

REPORT ON THE STATUS OF REDISTRICTING AND PROPOSED REDISTRICTING PLAN

Presented to the
City of Miami City Commission

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Introduction

In response to the constitutional mandate to redistrict prior to the November 2013 City of Miami election, City Manager Johnny Martinez retained Miguel De Grandy, P.A. and Stephen Cody in April 2012 to provide legal and consulting services on redistricting and Voting Rights Act matters.

The Need to Redistrict[1]

The 2010 Census revealed that population growth had the result of making the present districting map malapportioned. The population of the existing districts can be found in the table below.[2]

DIST	POP. 2010	DEVIATION	% DEV.	HISPANIC	BLACK	WHITE
1	77,704	-2,187	-2.74%	88.43	12.57	4.53
2	96,333	16,442	20.58%	52.17	14.54	31.77
3	77,690	-2,201	-2.76%	90.50	5.25	7.21
4	80,681	790	0.99%	91.99	2.64	6.66
5	67,049	-12,842	-16.07%	23.79	75.52	3.75
Total	399,457		36.65%			

As shown above, the difference between the largest and the smallest district is 36.65 percent. Federal courts have uniformly held that a redistricting scheme that exceeds 10 percent in population deviation is *per se* violative of the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution.

The present redistricting plan, drawn from a map prepared by the City's Planning Department in January 2012 can be found on the following page. (The Planning Department's map can be found at: http: www.miamigov.com/Planning/Maps/2012CommissionDistrict.pdf.)

A full discussion of the demographics of the present redistricting plan can be found in the report behind Tab 1.

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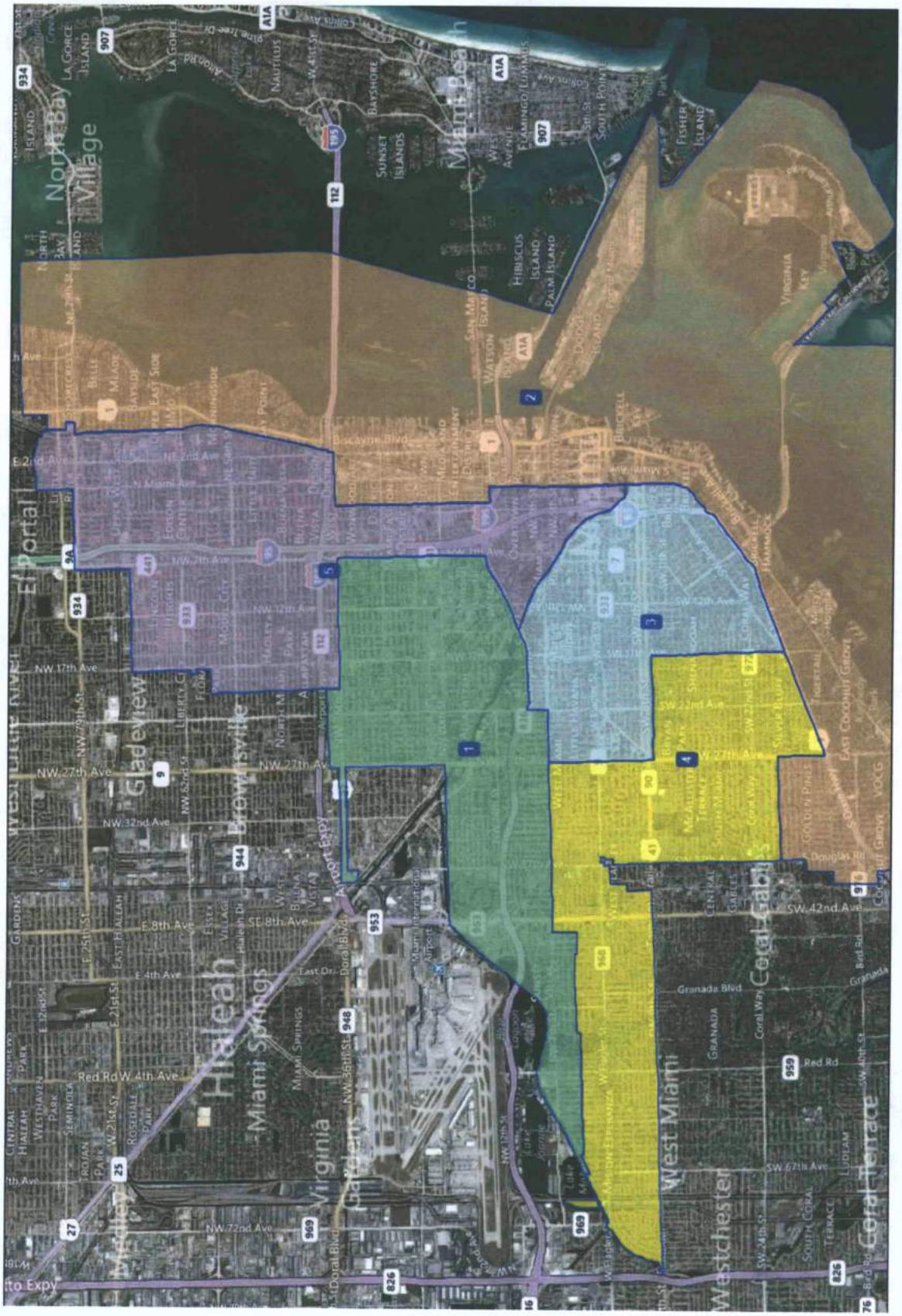
[1] The percentage totals for the racial and ethnic groups in each district may total more than 100 percent. The Census allows persons to self-identify as members of multiple groups. For instance, a resident could report as both Hispanic and Black. In that case, he or she would be included in both the Black and Hispanic groups for purposes of the Census. Rather than try to assume that the small number of persons who self-reported as both Black and Hispanic should be placed solely in either category, they were placed in both groups.

[2] The ideal population size for a City of Miami district after the 2010 Census is 79,891 residents. The deviations shown are the amount by which the population of the existing districts were less than or exceeded that ideal population number.

Present City of Miami Districting Plan



Chronology To Date

Beginning in May 2012, the redistricting consultants met with each Commissioner to obtain input as to what each Commissioner believed to be relevant communities of interest in the City. Following these initial meetings, we provided the Commission with a legal primer designed to highlight and outline the fundamental legal principles of redistricting. (Attached hereto at Tab 1).

An analysis was conducted of voting in the City of Miami to determine the presence or absence of racially polarized voting. (Attached hereto at Tab 2.) The existence or non-existence of racially polarized voting would help determine the extent to which the City was required to draw a district with a Black voting age population majority.

During a City of Miami Commission meeting in June 2012, Miguel De Grandy, Esq. and Pablo Tamayo, Esq. publicly discussed the redistricting process. During the presentation, they suggested a proposed redistricting timeline and discussed some of the important substantive rules and principles of redistricting law that had previously been outlined in the legal primer. In that presentation, they also discussed the relevant demographic data concerning the City of Miami from the 2000 Census. (Attached hereto at Tab 3). Following that legal and technical presentation, the Commission instructed the redistricting consultants to hold five public hearings within the City of Miami to afford residents the opportunity to learn about the redistricting process, and to opine on individual preferences concerning the City's district composition. The Commission also provided initial policy direction as to the different redistricting criteria that should be considered and utilized in preparation of a proposed plan for the Commission's consideration.

As instructed by the Commission, the redistricting consultants have also held five redistricting public hearings within the City, discussed *infra*. Together with the initial policy directives from the Commission, applicable legal redistricting principles, and public comments from redistricting public hearings, 16 separate subareas of the City were identified as potential candidates for movement from one district to another. Each of the Subareas is discussed in detail later in this report.

Based upon the identified subareas, redistricting consultants have prepared a Proposed Redistricting Plan which meets most of the policy goals and directions given by the City Commission and which complies with constitutional principles, as well as the federal Voting Rights Act. A map of the Proposed Redistricting Plan can be found later in this report.

Basic Redistricting Principles

The law governing reapportionment and redistricting is derived from a series of different sources, including the United States Constitution, and the U.S. Code, all as interpreted by a number of key court rulings. The redistricting consultants developed the Proposed Redistricting Plan in compliance with requirements of the Constitution, as well as the Voting Rights Act. The redistricting consultants will continue to provide substantive legal analysis and input during the consideration of the Proposed Redistricting Plan to insure that the adopted plan complies with all applicable legal standards and principles of redistricting law, as explained in Tabs 1 and 3.

While the redistricting consultants will be advising the Commission throughout the process, when considering redistricting plans, the Commission should be guided by three basic legal principles:

- Each commission district must achieve substantial equality of population within the deviation permitted under the case law and all deviations should have a rational basis.
- The City must not engage in racial gerrymandering.
- The new commission districts must not dilute the votes of minority communities.

Initial Policy Directives From The Commission

It is important to note that while the Commission's policy directives are, of course, important factors in this process, any district map must — first and foremost — conform to the constitutional principles of redistricting and applicable voting rights laws. Additionally, it is significant to point out that the redistricting process also involves a continuous process of accommodating competing interests. The challenge is to find an equitable balance of these important competing interests that complies with the law. As prefaced earlier, at the June 2012 City Commission meeting, following a legal and technical presentation, the Commission discussed the redistricting process and identified the following as initial policy considerations to be utilized when drafting redistricting plans:

- Districts should be drawn within the deviations permitted by law, which means within an overall deviation of no more than 10 percent.
- Districts should, to the extent possible, retain the core of existing districts.
- Districts should use, where possible, well known natural and man-made boundaries.
- District 3 should achieve a total deviation as close to zero as possible.[3]
- Districts should, to the extent possible, keep neighborhoods and communities of interest intact.

Racially Polarized Voting in the City of Miami

The Supreme Court has determined that a minority group can invoke the protection of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act when it can establish three preconditions. The first is that the minority group is large enough and compact enough to form a majority in a single member district. The second is that the minority voters must demonstrate that they are politically cohesive: that is that they tend to support the same candidates. Finally, a minority group must establish that the majority group is also politically cohesive, but that it usually opposes the minority's chosen candidate.

As both the existing map and the Proposed Redistricting Plan demonstrate, it is possible to draw a redistricting plan which has a Black voting age population majority. Thus, the first prong of the Supreme Court's test in *Thornburg v. Gingles* is satisfied.

The redistricting consultants looked at 14 electoral contests held during general elections in even numbered years from 2006 to 2012, focusing on high profile offices. As discussed in the analysis attached behind Tab 2, races held during primaries were not used because turnout was much lower than during general elections. Likewise, the Mayoral race in 2009 was not considered because turnout in the election was even lower than during the state primaries. Nevertheless, the statistical analysis on these high profile state and county races clearly shows that the candidates preferred by Black voters received between 75 and 100 percent of the vote of Black

[3] In subsequent meetings with Commissioner Carollo, he expressed a desire to maintain District 3 in its present configuration. Because of the directive regarding District 3 was only brought up by Commissioner Carollo and because the existing deviation is not substantial and maintaining the core of the existing district was also a Commission directive, the redistricting consultants decided to draft the map consistent with the amended policy directive.

voters. Therefore, there is ample evidence of Black voter political cohesion to satisfy the second prong of the *Gingles* test.

Non-black voters, and especially Hispanics, have usually rejected the Black voters' preferred candidates. Statistical models indicate that in the 2010 general election, Kendrick Meek received nearly zero percent of the Hispanic vote, while garnering nearly 100 percent of the Black vote. The only exceptions occurred in 2012 when two candidates, Barack Obama and Bill Nelson, managed to receive a majority of the non-Black vote. In none of the other elections did the candidates preferred by Black voters receive a majority of non-Black votes. Thus, it appears that the third prong of the *Gingles* test can also be established. The full analysis of racially polarized voting can be found in the report attached at Tab 2.

In light of the racially polarized voting that has taken place within the City during the last decade, the redistricting consultants have concluded that the City would be obligated under the Voting Rights Act to maintain a district with a Black voting age population majority.

Public Comments From Public Hearings

It is important to note that, although not legally required, the Commission instructed redistricting consultants to hold five public hearings before any new or proposed plans were drawn because the Commission wished to give any interested citizen an opportunity to provide input that could be considered in the drafting of a proposed plan. The meetings were not exclusive to the citizens in each district as all citizens were invited to attend each meeting.

The public hearings were all advertised pursuant to the City's standard notice procedures for non-Commission meeting public hearings. All meetings were tape recorded. In each of the public hearings, Miguel De Grandy, Esq. provided a brief legal and technical redistricting presentation, and stressed that the Commission's instruction was to allow the residents to publicly state their redistricting preferences on the record. The public was encouraged to submit written comments, plans, suggestions, and/or inquiries to the City Clerk. The hearings were recorded and the audio tapes are available in the City Clerk's office.

District 1 and District 2

At the request of Commissioner Gort, a combined public hearing was held for District 1 and District 2 at the Miami City Hall chambers. Unfortunately, there were no citizens present for this public hearing and there was no public input received. However, that meeting was broadcast

over the City's public access cable channel to inform City residents of the redistricting process and to encourage their participation in subsequent meetings.

District 3

A public hearing for District 3 was held at the Jose Marti Park Gym. Three citizens appeared for this hearing. Two were only there to observe and did not provide any input, and the third person was actually from District 2, but she did have a few concerns. Her first was that the districts be kept intact as much as possible to ensure the flow of services and so that people could have continuity in their representatives. Additionally, she indicated that her desire was to remain within District 2. (Her residence remained in District 2 because there was no need to alter that portion of the district.)

District 4

The public hearing for District 4 was held at Our Lady of Lebanon Catholic Church on Coral Way. Only one citizen appeared and his request was that we move the boundary of District 4 down to 25th Street so that his residence would be taken out of District 2 and moved into District 4.[4]

District 5

There were two public meetings in District 5. The first meeting was advertised for the wrong location, the Little Haiti Cultural Center, even though it was to be held in the Little Haiti Park. Nevertheless, three residents were able to find their way to the first meeting. The second meeting was properly advertised and eight people attended. At that meeting, some of the residents spoke about concerns regarding dilution of the current Black voting strength in District 5. Others spoke about the desire to move the southern part of District 5 into the Southeast Community Redevelopment District area. A final concern was over connecting the northeast area of District 2 into District 5, but keeping as much of the upper east side together as a traditional neighborhood.[5]

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[4] This was substantially accomplished because the change was necessary to further equalize the population and bring more of the traditional neighborhood of Silver Bluff into District 4. (See Subarea 16 in the discussion that follows.)

[5] These concerns were taken into consideration in drawing the Proposed Redistricting Plan. For example, in line with the residents' requests, the traditional neighborhood of Shorecrest was moved into District 5 to satisfy the legal requirements and partially comply with the Commission's directives. The remaining portion of Little River was also fully integrated into District 5. Additionally, the southern boundary of District 5 was altered to more closely conform with the two CRA district boundaries north of the Miami River.

Maintaining Traditional Neighborhoods Within One District Where Feasible

In order to comply with the Commission's directive to try and keep traditional neighborhoods intact, your consultants compared the City of Miami Neighborhoods Map with the Present District Plan and the Proposed Redistricting Plan. (The Neighborhood Map can be found on the following page.)[6] It is important to note that the Neighborhoods Map only contains thirty-seven neighborhoods. There may be several other subareas in the City that are not referenced in the Neighborhood Map. However, to be consistent, we will only be addressing those neighborhoods that appear in the Neighborhood Map.

Out of those 37 neighborhoods, there are thirteen that are split to some extent in the City's Present Plan. Those neighborhoods include Silver Bluff (D2 and D4), Brickell (D2, D3 and D5), Shenandoah (D4 and D3), Flagami (D4 and D1), West Flagler (D4, D1 and D3), Allapattah (D1 and D5), Little River (D2 and D5), Lemon City (D2 and D5), Wynwood (D2 and D5), Civic Center (D1 and D5), Omni (D2 and D5), Park West (D2 and D5) and Downtown (D2 and D5).

In the Proposed Plan, your redistricting consultants made several changes that brought more of the neighborhoods that are split in the Present Plan into the same district. For example, the Southwest border of D4 was brought further down into D2 which resulted in having more of the neighborhood of Silver Bluff together. The Northeast boundary of D5 was also extended east to Biscayne Boulevard which enabled all of Little River and Lemon City to be moved into the same district. D1 was shifted east to I-95 which allowed the entire Civic Center neighborhood to be moved into the same district. Additionally, a small portion of D5 was shifted east to North Miami Avenue which incorporates all of Wynwood into the same district. In total, at least five neighborhoods were fully incorporated or more closely aligned into the same district out of the 13 that were split. Therefore, the Proposed Plan only contains eight split neighborhoods that were unable to be moved into the same district or more closely aligned.

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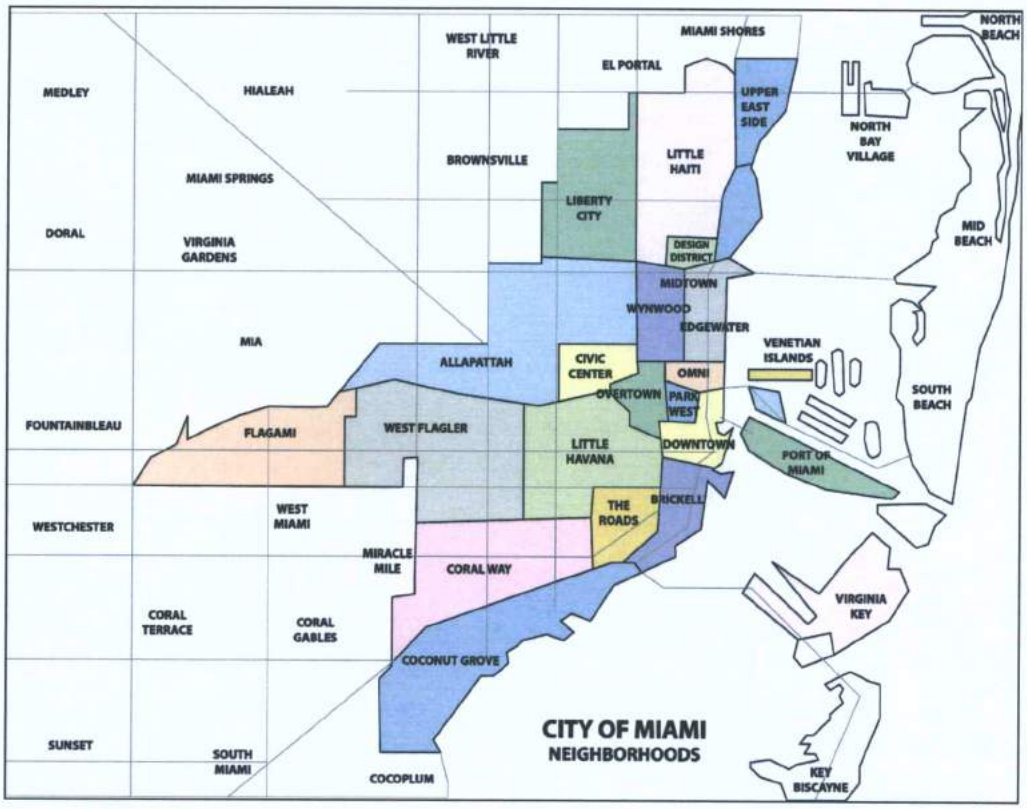
[6] Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neighborhoods_in_Miami. Other maps consulted by the redistricting consultants included The Miami NET Neighborhood Map, http://www.ci.miami.fl.us/Planning/pages/services/Maps.asp; the City of Miami Planning District map, http://www.miamigov.com/Planning/Maps/PlanDist@8x11.pdf; the Miami-Dade County Major Neighborhoods, http://www.beaconcouncil.com/web/pdf/Miami_major_neighborhoods.pdf; and the City of Miami Police Department District Map, http://www.miami-police.org/district_maps.html.

In addition to looking at the traditional neighborhoods, the redistricting consultants also took into consideration the boundaries of the Omni and Southeast Overtown Park West (SEOPW) CRAs. The boundaries of D5 were aligned so that it would contain most of the SEOPW CRA and the same was done for D2 so that it would contain the vast majority of the Omni CRA.



Specific Principles Utilized in Preparing The Proposed Redistricting Plan

The Proposed Redistricting Plan was crafted using data the Census Bureau makes available to the States pursuant to U.S. Public Law 94-171, the same data used by the State of Florida in crafting the State's Congressional and Legislative districts. Although the data reflects the population of the City as of April 1, 2010, it is presumed to be accurate for redistricting purposes even now.

In addition, voter registration and election data, broken down by Census blocks, was also part of the data considered. Data from select general elections held during the period of 2006 to 2012 were also included in the model. Because of the use of secret ballots, there is no way to attribute

votes to specific blocks from data available from the Miami-Dade County Elections Department. However, votes were allocated to blocks in proportion to a particular block's population within a precinct. This is a methodology that is commonly used by political scientists and was followed by the Florida Legislature in crafting the State House, Senate, and Congressional districts for the 2012 election.

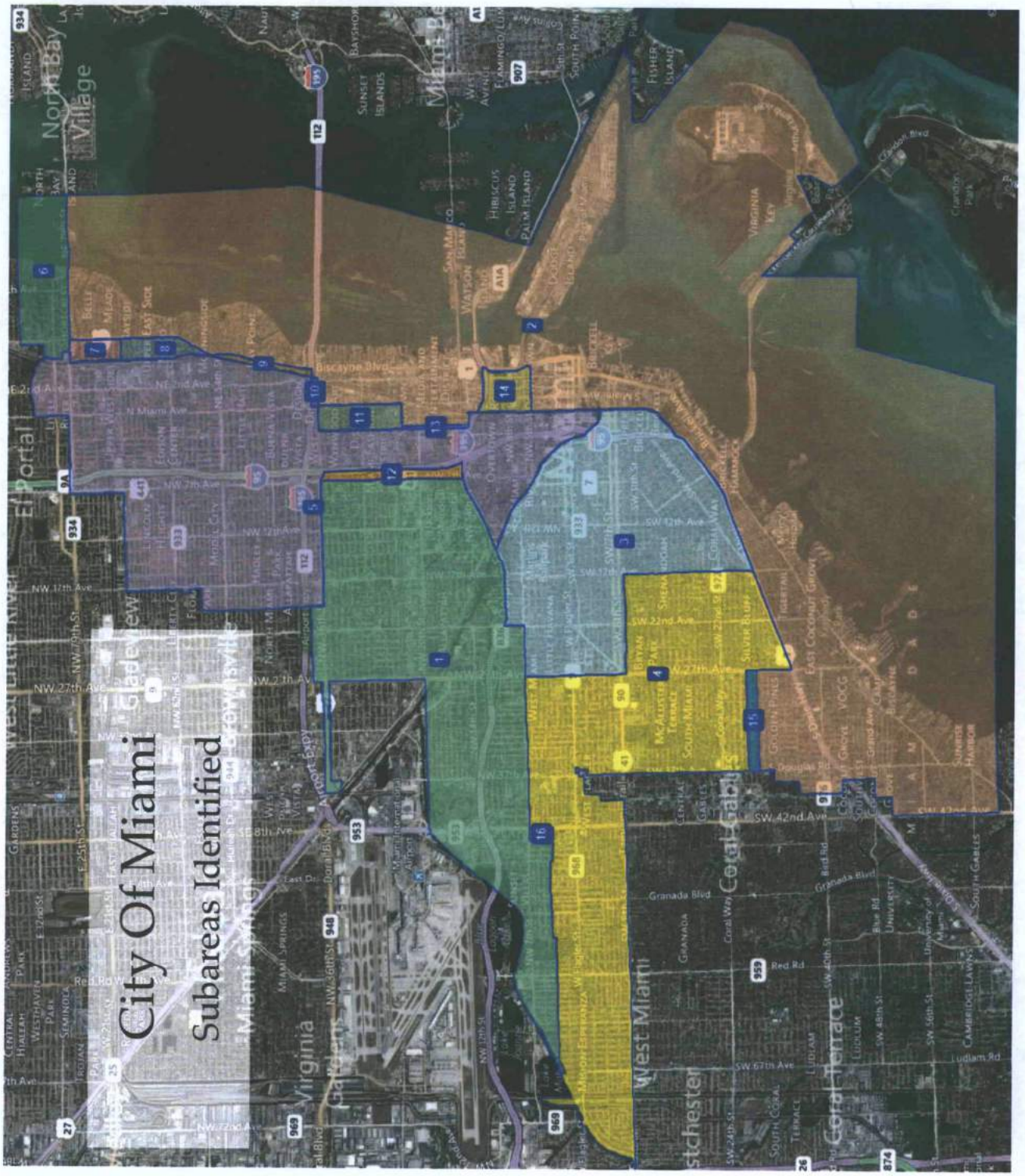
The redistricting consultants also looked at American Community Survey data, which was derived from surveys conducted by the Census Bureau separate and apart from the Decennial Census, and which reports certain social, financial, and housing characteristics.

After taking the Census data into account and the requirements of law, the policy direction given by the Commission at the June 2012 meeting formed the basis for the changes shown in the Proposed Redistricting Plan. However, not all of the policy directions could be factored equally into each change. It should be recognized that each of the stated criteria has the possibility of conflicting with each of the others. Preserving the present boundaries in all cases, for instance, would have prevented the ability to move boundaries to equalize population. Each of the policy directions were considered and balanced against each other by the redistricting consultants in drafting the districts.

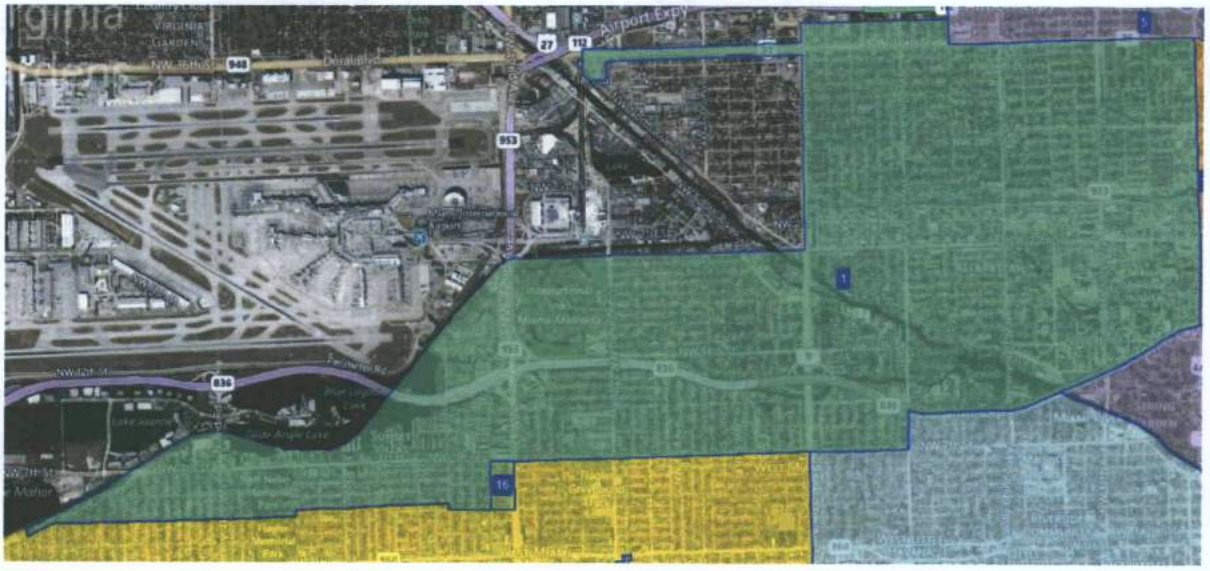
The Subareas of the City of Miami

After the close of all of the public meetings, redistricting consultants identified certain areas within the City of Miami for movement between one district and another in order to comply with legal requirements and to satisfy the criteria adopted by the Commission. In total, 16 subareas were identified and their boundaries and demographics were analyzed.

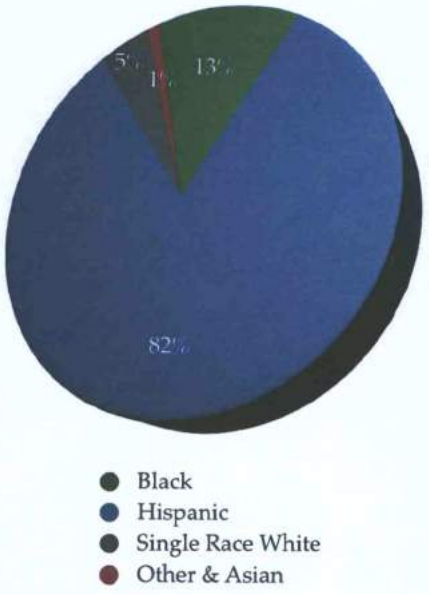
Subareas 1 through 5 represent the cores of the existing districts. Subareas 6 through 16 are areas that represent proposed changes which are necessary to comply with legal requirements and substantially comply with Commission directives. A map showing the locations of the subareas can be found on the following page. A more detailed description of each subarea including a graphic showing its street boundaries and voter registration can be found in the subsequent pages of this report.


City Of Miami
Subareas Identified

Subarea 1



Subarea 1 is the core of District 1. It has a population of 77,704[7] that is overwhelmingly Hispanic, as shown on the pie chart below. Eleven percent of its population speaks only English, while over 86 percent of the population speaks at least some Spanish. Persons of Cuban ancestry make up a bare majority of the population at 51.1 percent, with Central Americans making up almost 28 percent, followed by South Americans, Puerto Ricans, and Mexicans. A plurality of the population over the age of 18 have not finished high school. Sixteen percent of the population reported no income, 11 percent relies on Social Security, 29 percent receives some form of public assistance, and 7 percent are retired. More than a quarter of the population live at or below the poverty level, while a slight majority has an income of 150 percent or more of the poverty level. One third of the residents own their own home, with the rest renting their properties. Almost three-fourths of the population is privately employed and the remainder work for some form of the government.



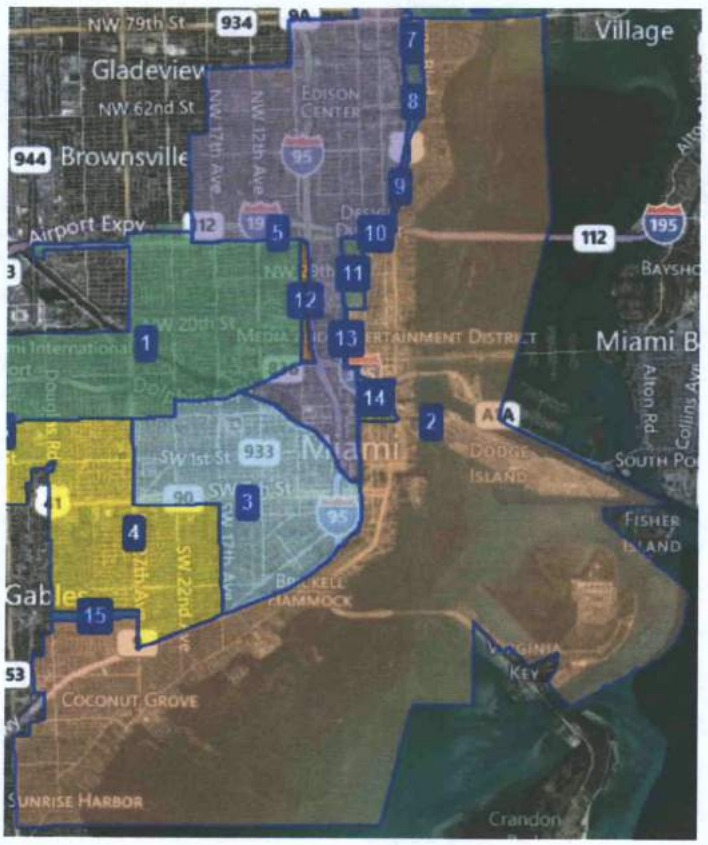
Politically, the voters are 37 percent Democrats, 36 percent are Republicans, and 27 percent are independent.

Movement: Remains the core of District 1.

Justification: Meets the Commission directive of retaining the core of existing districts.

[7] The population figures for Subareas 1 through 5 in this section of the report only reflect the population of the Subareas themselves and not the original population of the existing districts.

Subarea 2

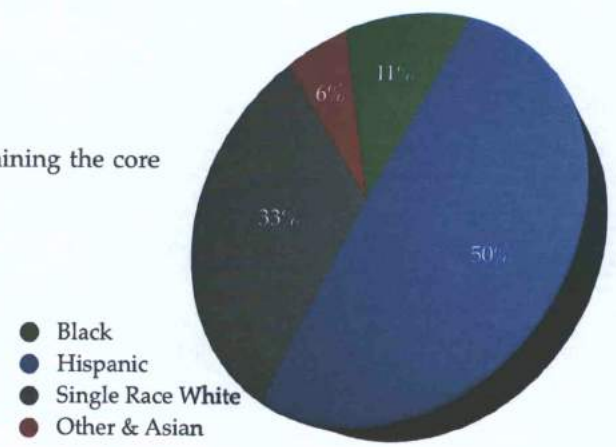


Subarea 2 is the core of District 2. It has a population of 82,421 that is split almost evenly between Hispanics and non-Hispanics, as shown on the pie chart below. Almost 40 percent of its population speaks only English, while half of the population speaks at least some Spanish. Of those individuals identified as Hispanics, persons of Cuban ancestry make up 37.4 percent, with South Americans making up almost 31 percent, followed by Central Americans, Puerto Ricans, and Mexicans. Only 12 percent of the population over the age of 18 have not finished high school, while over half have either a bachelors' or graduate degree. Twelve percent of the population reported no income, 19 percent relies on Social Security, 9 percent receives some form of public assistance, and 7 percent are retired. Fourteen percent of the population live at or below the poverty level, while more than three-fourths have an income of 150 percent or more of the poverty level. More than half of the residents own their own home, with the rest renting their properties. Over two-thirds of the population is privately employed and the remainder work for some form of the government.

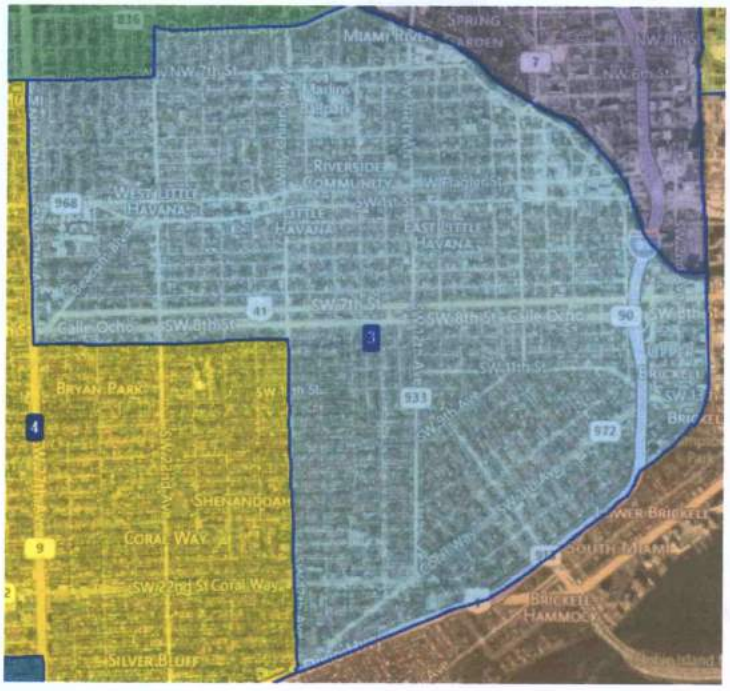
Politically, the voters are 46 percent Democrats, 26 percent are Republicans, and 28 percent are independent.

Movement: Remains the core of District 2.

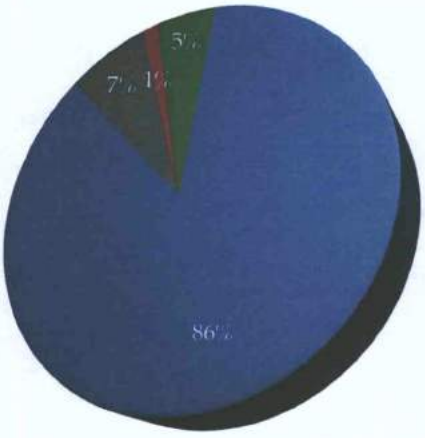
Justification: Meets the Commission directive of retaining the core of existing districts.



Subarea 3



Subarea 3 is the core of District 3. It has a population of 77,690 that, like in District 1, is overwhelmingly Hispanic, as shown on the pie chart below. Only 8 percent of its population speaks only English, while 9 out of 10 residents speaks at least some Spanish. Of those individuals identified as Hispanics, persons of Central American ancestry make up 40.4 percent of the population, with Cubans following close behind at 39.3 percent, followed by South Americans, Puerto Ricans, and Mexicans. Forty-three percent of the population over the age of 18 have not finished high school, while 16 percent report having a bachelors' or graduate degree. Fifteen percent of the population reported no income, 28 percent relies on Social Security, 27 percent receives some form of public assistance, and 6 percent are retired. Twenty-nine percent of the population live at or below the poverty level, while only 21 percent have an income of 150 percent or more of the poverty rate. Less than a quarter of the residents own their own home, with the rest renting their properties. Two-thirds of the population is privately employed and the remainder work for some form of the government.

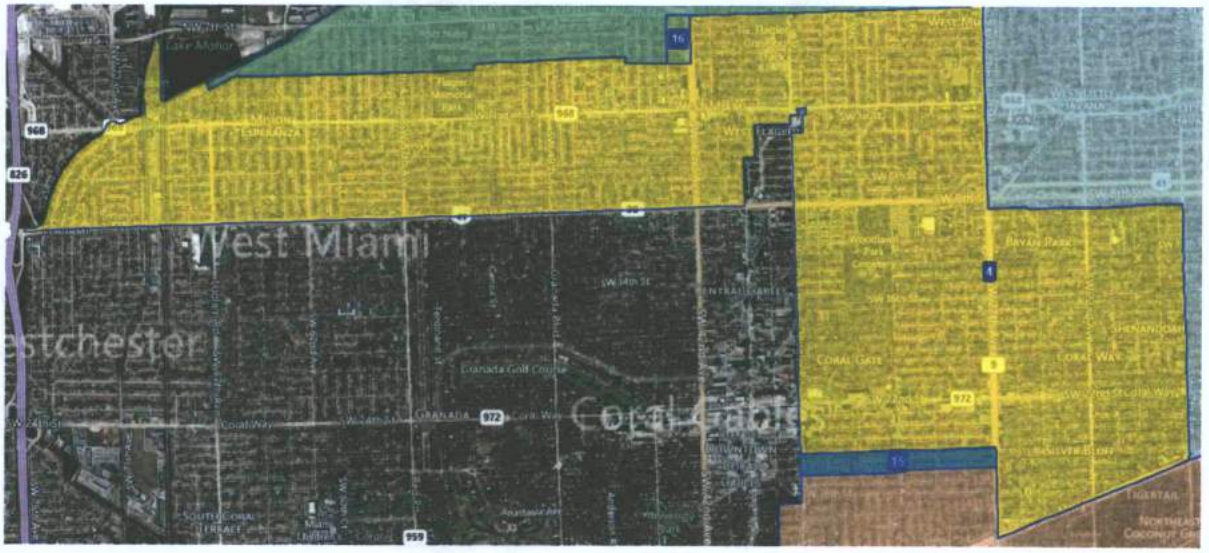


Politically, the voters are 32 percent Democrats, 39 percent are Republicans, and 28 percent are independent.

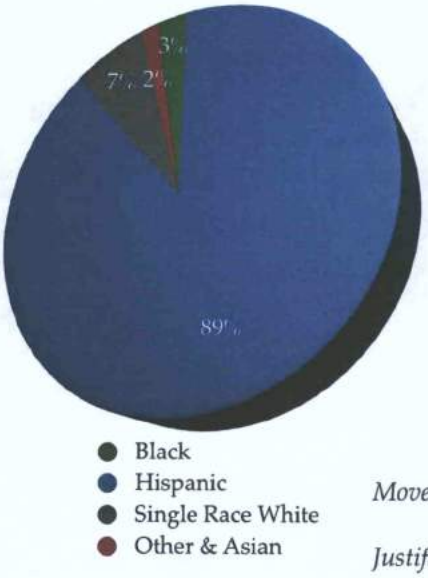
Movement: Remains the core of District 3.

Justification: Meets the Commission directive of retaining the core of existing districts.

Subarea 4



Subarea 4 is the core of District 4. It has a population of 80,354 and has the largest concentration of Hispanic residents in the City, as shown on the pie chart below. Six percent of its population speaks only English, while 91 percent speaks at least some Spanish. Of those individuals identified as Hispanics, persons of Cuban ancestry make up 67.6 percent of the population, with Central and South Americans, Puerto Ricans, and Mexicans falling far behind. Thirty-one percent of the population over the age of 18 have not finished high school, while 21 percent report having a bachelors' or graduate degree. Fourteen percent of the population reported no income, 33 percent relies on Social Security, 21 percent receives some form of public assistance, and 9 percent are retired. Eighteen percent of the population live at or below the poverty level, while more than two-thirds have an income of 150 percent or more above the poverty rate. A majority, 52 percent, of residents own their own home, with the rest renting their properties. Sixty-eight percent of the population is privately employed and the remainder work for some form of the government.



Politically, the voters are 26 percent Democrats, 49 percent are Republicans, and 25 percent are independent.

Movement: Remains the core of District 4.

Justification: Meets the Commission directive of retaining the core of existing districts.

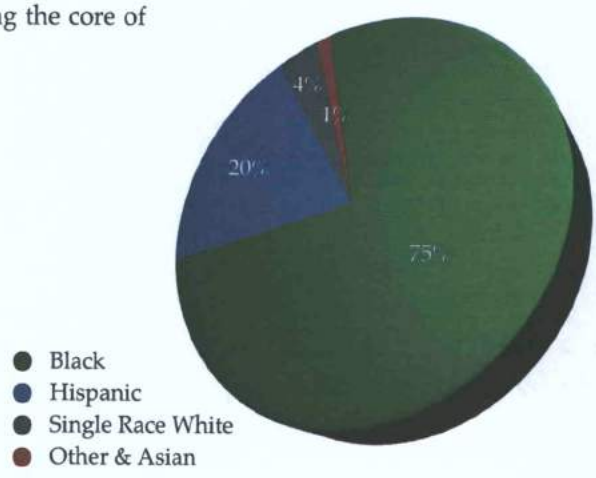
Subarea 5

Subarea 5 is the core of District 5. It has a population of 66,666 and has the largest concentration of Black residents in the City, as shown on the pie chart below. Fifty-six percent of its population speaks only English, while 22 percent speaks at least some Spanish. Of those individuals identified as Hispanics, persons of Cuban ancestry make up 26.2 percent of the population, with Central and South Americans, Puerto Ricans, and Mexicans following behind. Thirty-eight percent of the population over the age of 18 have not finished high school, while 10 percent report having a bachelors' or graduate degree. Twenty-one percent of the population reported no income, 28 percent relies on Social Security, 31 percent receives some form of public assistance, and 11 percent are retired. Forty percent of the population lives at or below the poverty level, while 42 percent have an income of 150 percent or more above the poverty rate. Less than a third of the residents own their own home, with the rest renting their properties. Seventy-one percent of the population is privately employed and the remainder work for some form of the government.

Politically, the voters are 79 percent Democrats, 6 percent are Republicans, and 15 percent are independent.

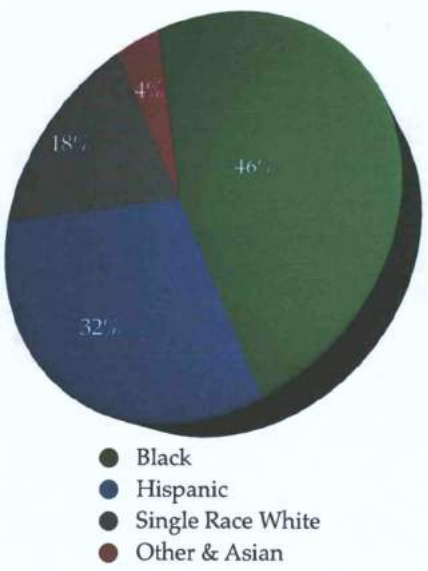
Movement: Remains the core of District 5.

Justification: Meets the Commission directive of retaining the core of existing districts.



Subarea 6

Subarea 6 contains the Shorecrest neighborhood of existing District 2. It has a population of 3,627 and and is nearly majority Black, as shown on the pie chart below. Thirty-four percent of its population speaks only English, while 40 percent speaks at least some Spanish. Of those individuals identified as Hispanics, persons of Central American ancestry make up 28.3 percent of the population, with Cubans comprising 28 percent. Seventeen percent of the population over the age of 18 have not finished high school, while 23 percent report having a bachelors' or graduate degree. Fourteen percent of the population reported no income, 24 percent relies on Social Security, 16 percent receives some form of public assistance, and 12 percent are retired. Twenty-one percent of the population live at or below the poverty level, while 58 percent have an income of 150 percent or more above the poverty rate. Fifty-one percent of the residents own their own home, with the rest renting their properties. Sixty-eight percent of the population is privately employed and the remainder work for some form of the government.



Politically, the voters are 62 percent Democrats, 13 percent are Republicans, and 25 percent are independent.

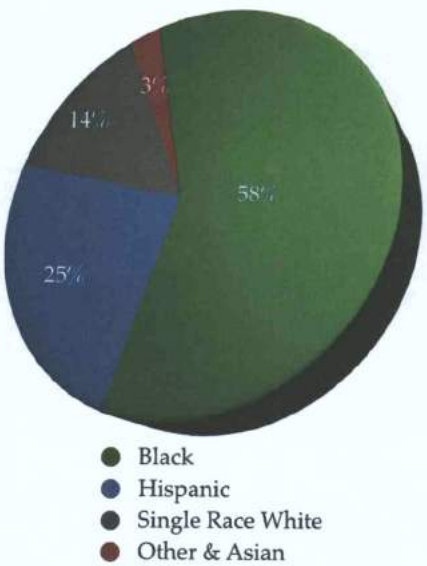
Movement: From District 2 into District 5

Justification: Compliance with 14th Amendment's one-person/one-vote principle requires movement of population. Moves the entire traditional neighborhood of Shorecrest in order to further comply with Commission directive to keep traditional neighborhoods whole within one district where possible.

Subarea 7

Subarea 7 contains the portion of the Little River neighborhood which is not already in existing District 5. It has a population of 1,076 and is 58 percent Black, as shown on the pie chart below. Thirty-two percent of its population speaks only English, while 37 percent speaks at least some Spanish. Of those individuals identified as Hispanics, persons of Central American ancestry make up 32 percent of the population, with South Americans comprising 30 percent. Twenty percent of the population over the age of 18 have not finished high school, while 37 percent report having a bachelors' or graduate degree. Fourteen percent of the population reported no income, 22 percent relies on Social Security, 10 percent receives some form of public assistance, and 12 percent are retired. Twenty-one percent of the population live at or below the poverty level, while 70 percent have an income of 150 percent or more above the poverty rate. Forty-one percent of the residents own their own home, with the rest renting their properties. Sixty-seven percent of the population is privately employed and the remainder work for some form of the government.

Politically, the voters are 71 percent Democrats, 7 percent are Republicans, and 22 percent are independent.



Movement: From District 2 into District 5

Justification: Compliance with 14th Amendment's one-person/one-vote principle requires movement of population. Moves the remainder of the traditional neighborhood of Little River into District 5 in order to further comply with Commission directive to keep traditional neighborhoods whole within one district where possible.

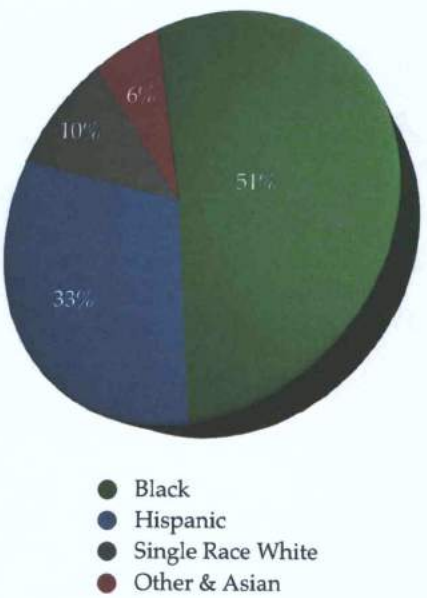
Subarea 8

Subarea 8 has a population of 1,711 and and is 51 percent Black, as shown on the pie chart below. Thirty-three percent of its population speaks only English, while 36 percent speaks at least some Spanish. Of those individuals identified as Hispanics, persons of Central American ancestry make up 31 percent of the population, with South Americans comprising 30 percent. Twenty-one percent of the population over the age of 18 have not finished high school, while 41 percent report having a bachelors' or graduate degree. Fourteen percent of the population reported no income, 27 percent relies on Social Security, 8 percent receives some form of public assistance, and 4 percent are retired. Nineteen percent of the population live at or below the poverty level, while 75 percent have an income of 150 percent or more above the poverty rate. Forty-four percent of the residents own their own home, with the rest renting their properties. Sixty-seven percent of the population is privately employed and the remainder work for some form of the government.

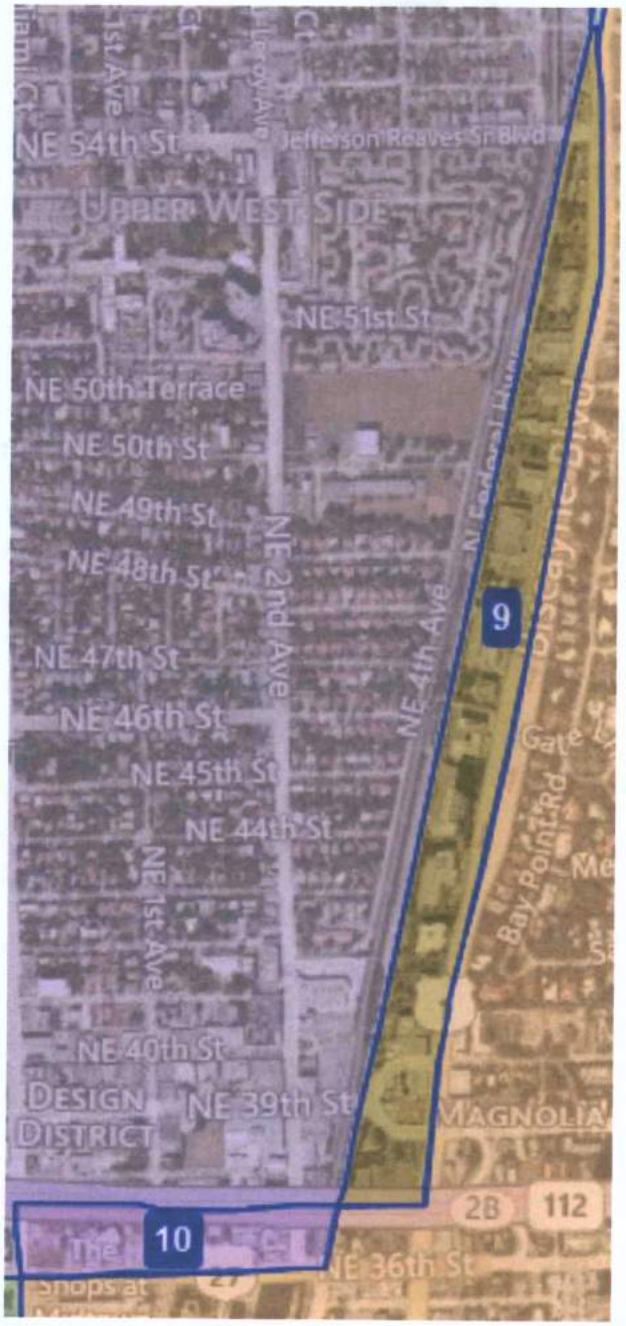
Politically, the voters are 69 percent Democrats, 7 percent are Republicans, and 24 percent are independent.

Movement: From District 2 into District 5.

Justification: Compliance with 14th Amendment's one-person/one-vote principle required movement of population, and used Biscayne Boulevard as the new District 2/District 5 boundary in compliance with Commission directive to use well defined natural or man-made boundaries.



Subareas 9 and 10



Subareas 9 and 10 have no population or registered voters.

Movement: Subarea 9 is moved from District 2 to District 5. Subarea 10 is moved from District 5 to District 2.

Justification for Subarea 9: Used Biscayne Boulevard as the new District 2/District 5 boundary in compliance with Commission directive to use well defined natural or man-made boundaries.

Justification for Subarea 10: Used I-395 as the new District 2/District 5 boundary in compliance with Commission directive to use well defined natural or man-made boundaries.

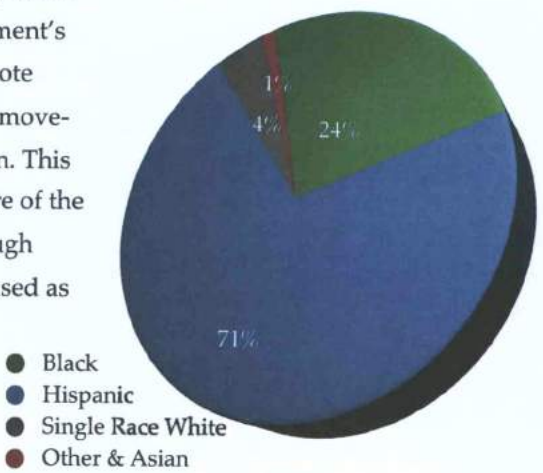
Subarea 11

Subarea 11 has a population of 1,921 and and is 71 percent Hispanic, as shown on the pie chart below. Thirty-nine percent of its population speaks only English, while 54 percent speaks at least some Spanish. Of those individuals identified as Hispanics, persons of Central American ancestry make up 40 percent of the population, with Cubans and Puerto Ricans almost tied at approximately 17 percent each. Fifty-six percent of the population over the age of 18 have not finished high school, while only 6 percent report having a bachelors' or graduate degree. Eighteen percent of the population reported no income, 23 percent relies on Social Security, 29 percent receives some form of public assistance, and 4 percent are retired. Forty-five percent of the population live at or below the poverty level, while 33 percent have an income of 150 percent or more above the poverty rate. Twenty-one percent of the residents own their own home, with the rest renting their properties. Seventy-seven percent of the population is privately employed and the remainder work for some form of the government.

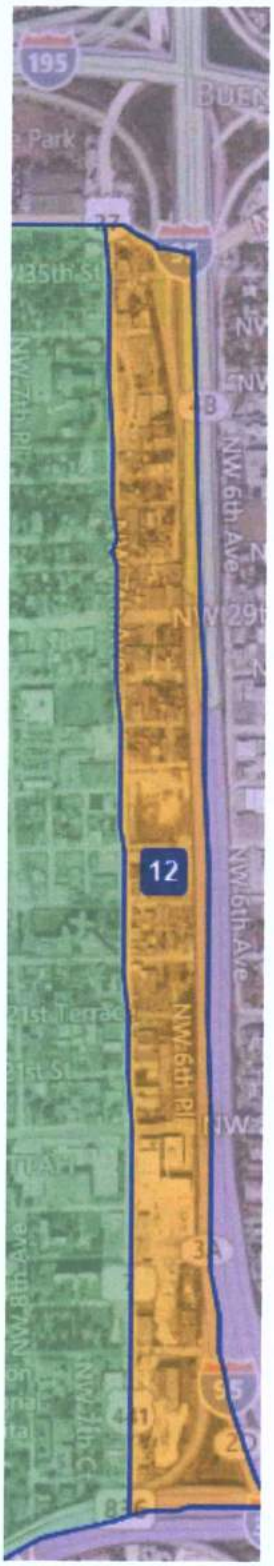
Politically, the voters are 56 percent Democrats, 19 percent are Republicans, and 25 percent are independent.

Movement: From District 2 to District 5.

Justification: Compliance with 14th Amendment's one-person/one-vote principle requires movement of population. This change brings more of the traditional neighborhood of Wynwood into District 5. (Although Wynwood may extend slightly further south, NW 22 St was used as the southern boundary for this change based on input from the Commission to maintain CRA boundaries within one district where feasible. This change maintains the vast majority of the Omni CRA in District 2.)



Subarea 12

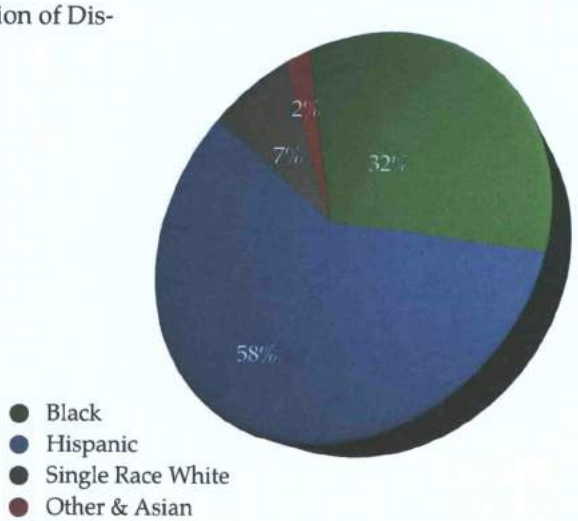


Subarea 12 has a population of 383 and is 58 percent Hispanic, as shown on the pie chart below. Fifty-three percent of its population speaks only English, while 42 percent speaks at least some Spanish. Of those individuals identified as Hispanics, persons of Central American ancestry make up 30 percent of the population, with Cubans making up 29 percent. Forty-three percent of the population over the age of 18 have not finished high school, while only 5 percent report having a bachelors' or graduate degree. Twenty-three percent of the population reported no income, 28 percent relies on Social Security, 35 percent receives some form of public assistance, and 13 percent are retired. Forty-one percent of the population live at or below the poverty level, while 37 percent have an income of 150 percent or more above the poverty rate. Twenty-five percent of the residents own their own home, with the rest renting their properties. Seventy-five percent of the population is privately employed and the remainder work for some form of the government.

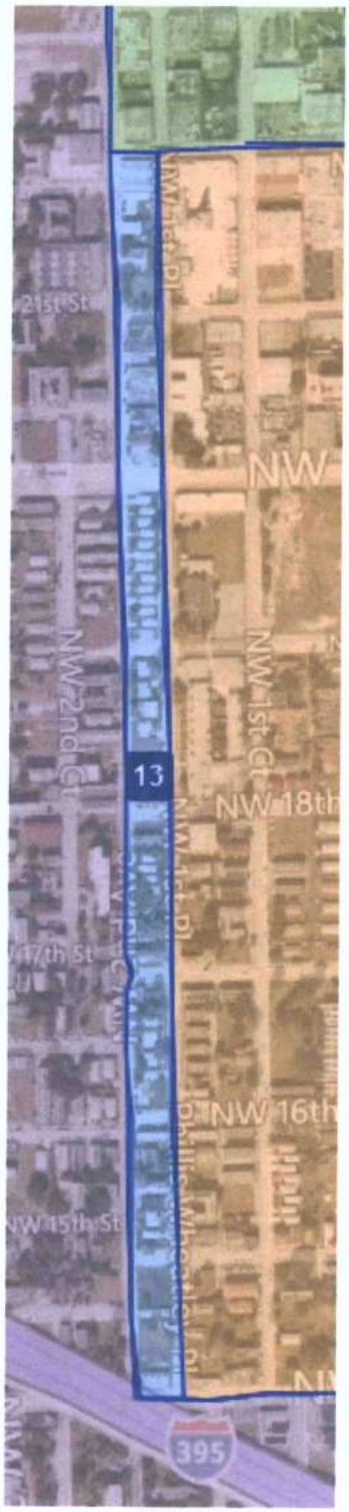
Politically, the voters are 65 percent Democrats, 13 percent are Republicans, and 22 percent are independent.

Movement: From District 5 into District 1.

Justification: Complies with Commission directive to use well defined natural and man-made boundaries by moving the District 1/District 5 boundary to I-95 and lowers the deviation of District 1.



Subarea 13

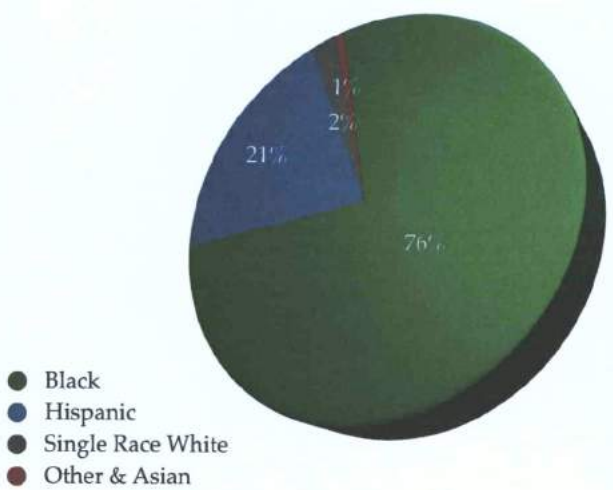


Subarea 13 has a population of 261 and is 76 percent Black, as shown on the pie chart below. Eighty-two percent of its population speaks only English, while 13 percent speaks at least some Spanish. Of those individuals identified as Hispanics, persons of Puerto Rican ancestry make up 38 percent of the population, with Cubans making up 30 percent. Forty-nine percent of the population over the age of 18 have not finished high school, while only 2 percent report having a bachelors' or graduate degree. Twenty percent of the population reported no income, 13 percent relies on Social Security, 38 percent receives some form of public assistance, and 13 percent are retired. Fifty-two percent of the population live at or below the poverty level, while 32 percent have an income of 150 percent or more above the poverty rate. Nineteen percent of the residents own their own home, with the rest renting their properties. Seventy-three percent of the population is privately employed and the remainder work for some form of the government.

Politically, the voters are 74 percent Democrats, 9 percent are Republicans, and 17 percent are independent.

Movement: From District 2 to District 5.

Justification: Corresponds to the boundary of the Park West CRA and is consistent with Commission direction and public hearing input to maintain as much of a CRA area in one Commission district as feasible.



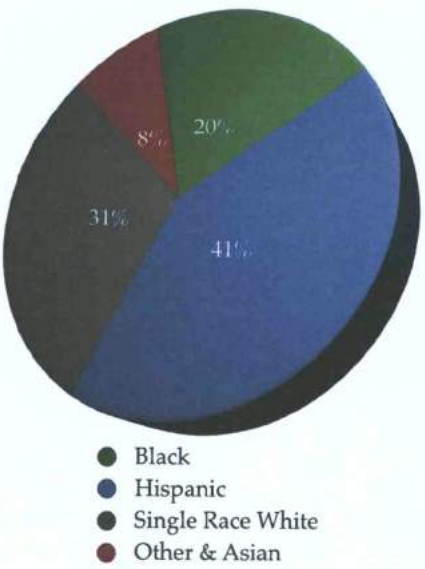
Subarea 14

Subarea 14 has a population of 3,332 and is 41 percent Hispanic, as shown on the pie chart below. Thirty-eight percent of its population speaks only English, while 48 percent speaks at least some Spanish. Of those individuals identified as Hispanics, persons of South American ancestry make up 40 percent of the population, with Cubans making up 26 percent. Seventeen percent of the population over the age of 18 have not finished high school, while 34 percent report having a bachelors' or graduate degree. Twenty percent of the population reported no income, 9 percent relies on Social Security, 20 percent receives some form of public assistance, and 4 percent are retired. Twenty-seven percent of the population live at or below the poverty level, while 56 percent have an income of 150 percent or more above the poverty rate. Only 12 percent of the residents own their own home, with the rest renting their properties. Seventy-two percent of the population is privately employed and the remainder work for some form of the government.

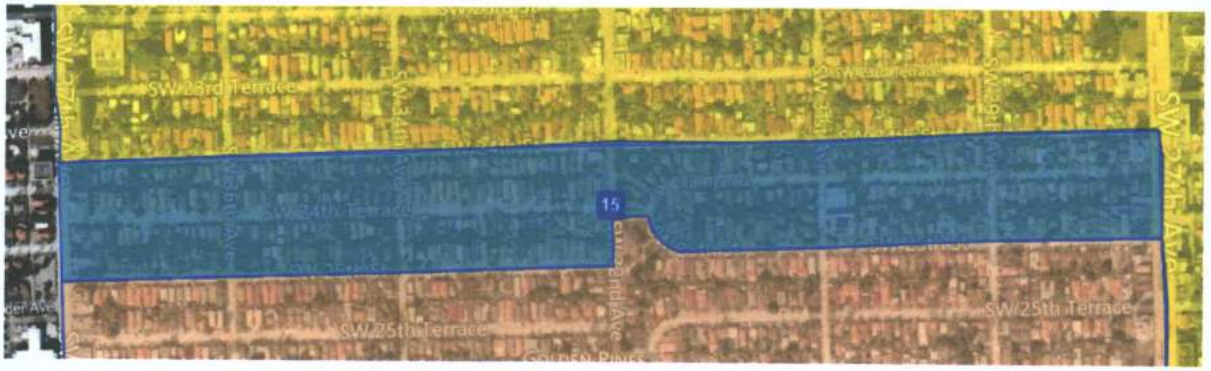
Politically, the voters are 64 percent Democrats, 11 percent are Republicans, and 25 percent are independent.

Movement: From District 2 into District 5.

Justification: Compliance with 14th Amendment's one-person/one-vote principle required movement of population. Change also brings more of the Park West CRA into D5 to comply with Commission directive and public hearing input to maintain as much of a CRA area in one district as feasible.



Subarea 15

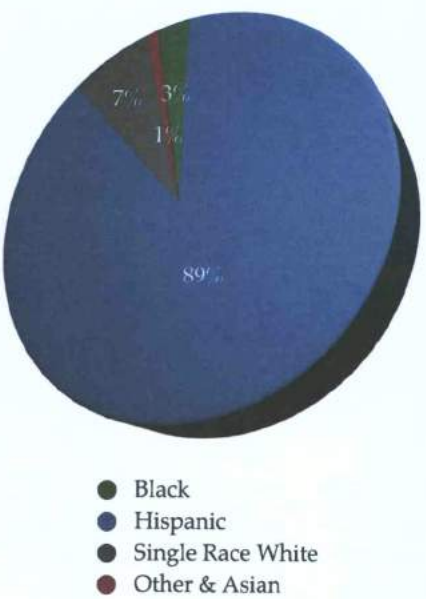


Subarea 15 has a population of 1,984 and is 89 percent Hispanic, as shown on the pie chart below. Eleven percent of its population speaks only English, while 82 percent speaks at least some Spanish. Of those individuals identified as Hispanics, persons of Cuban ancestry make up 54 percent of the population, with Central Americans making up 21 percent. Twenty-two percent of the population over the age of 18 have not finished high school, while 29 percent report having a bachelors' or graduate degree. Fifteen percent of the population reported no income, 36 percent relies on Social Security, 17 percent receives some form of public assistance, and 7 percent are retired. Seventeen percent of the population live at or below the poverty level, while 66 percent have an income of 150 percent or more above the poverty rate. Twenty-six percent of the residents own their own home, with the rest renting their properties. Sixty-four percent of the population is privately employed and the remainder work for some form of the government.

Politically, the voters are 30 percent Democrats, 41 percent are Republicans, and 29 percent are independent.

Movement: From District 2 into District 4.

Justification: Compliance with 14th Amendment's one-person/one-vote principle required movement of population. Change brings more of the traditional neighborhood of Silver Bluff into District 4 to comply with Commission directive to maintain traditional neighborhoods where feasible.



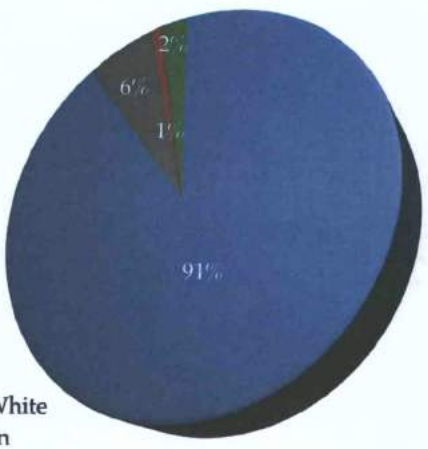
Subarea 16

Subarea 16 has a population of 327 and is 91 percent Hispanic, as shown on the pie chart below. Six percent of its population speaks only English, while 92 percent speaks at least some Spanish. Of those individuals identified as Hispanics, persons of Cuban ancestry make up 78 percent of the population. Thirty-six percent of the population over the age of 18 have not finished high school, while 23 percent report having a bachelors' or graduate degree. Eleven percent of the population reported no income, 24 percent relies on Social Security, 19 percent receives some form of public assistance, and 15 percent are retired. Twenty-one percent of the population live at or below the poverty level, while 68 percent have an income of 150 percent or more above the poverty rate. Fifty-two percent of the residents own their own home, with the rest renting their properties. Sixty-eight percent of the population is privately employed and the remainder work for some form of the government.

Politically, the voters are 28 percent Democrats, 46 percent are Republicans, and 26 percent are independent.

Movement: From District 4 into District 1.

Justification: Compliance with Commission directive to use well defined natural or man-made boundaries.



The Proposed Redistricting Plan

Starting with a clean slate, there were an infinite number of possible ways to redraw the City's five Commission districts to rebalance the population. The policy directives of the City Commission, the requirements of the United States Constitution and federal voting rights law, together with numerous court decisions on what is required, as well as what is prohibited, during redistricting, narrowed the options available. Taking all of those requirements into consideration, the redistricting consultants recommend that the City adopt the Proposed Redistricting Plan. The map for the Proposed Redistricting Plan is shown on the second following page.

The **total population** breakdown for each of the new proposed districts, together with each district's racial and ethnic makeup can be found in the table below.[8]

DIST	POP. 2010	DEVIATION	% DEV.	HISPANIC %	BLACK %	WHITE %
1	78,414	-1,477	-1.85%	88.35	12.63	4.55
2	82,421	2,530	3.17%	52.33	11.37	34.38
3	77,690	-2,201	-2.76%	90.50	5.25	7.21
4	82,338	2,447	3.06%	91.97	2.65	6.68
5	78,594	-1,297	-1.62%	26.74	70.09	5.86
Total	399,457		5.93%			

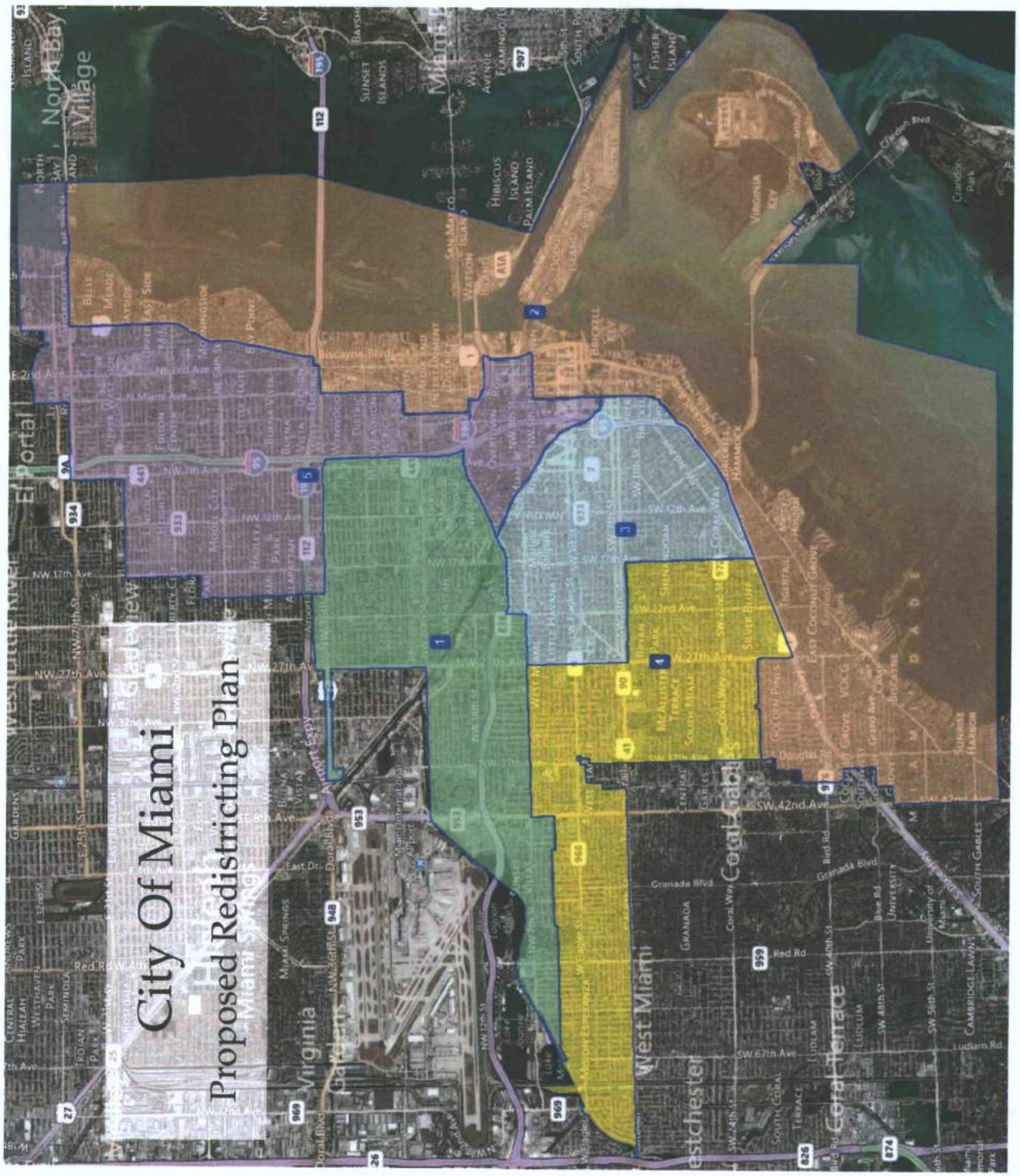
The distribution of **voting age population** within the districts in the Proposed Redistricting Plan can be found in the table below.

DIST	HISPANIC %	BLACK %	WHITE %
1	89.87	12.45	3.39
2	52.42	10.85	34.76
3	91.91	5.34	5.91

[8] The percentage totals for the racial and ethnic groups in each district may total more than 100 percent. The Census allows persons to self-identify as members of multiple groups. For instance, a resident could report as both Hispanic and Black. In that case, he or she would be included in both the Black and Hispanic groups for purposes of the Census. Rather than try to assume that the small number of persons who self-reported as both Black and Hispanic should be placed solely in either category, they were placed in both groups. However, the totals for a district may not reach 100 percent because the categories of Asians and Others are not shown.

DIST	HISPANIC %	BLACK %	WHITE %
4	93.23	2.67	5.47
5	28.05	67.85	6.59

The Proposed Redistricting Plan reduces the overall population deviation between the districts from over 36 percent in the present plan to 5.93 percent, well below the judicially mandated limit of 10 percent. The Proposed Redistricting Plan also complies with the requirements of the Voting Rights Act by ensuring the continued existence of a district with a majority of both Black total population and voting age population. Given the political cohesiveness shown by Black voters in the City of Miami, it is expected that the configuration of District 5 under this new plan will continue to enable Black voters to elect their candidate of choice to the Miami City Commission.


City Of Miami
Proposed Redistricting Plan

Pending Issues To Be Addressed

The redistricting consultants have recommended to the City Manager that he schedule a workshop public meeting for the review, discussion, and consideration of the attached Proposed Redistricting Plan. At that time, the redistricting consultants can answer questions and concerns of Commissioners and address the technical aspects of the Plan. It is requested that the City Attorney schedule this matter for a time certain on the early part of the agenda on that day. The redistricting consultants would also strongly recommend that a vote on whether to approve the Proposed Districting Plan be taken as soon as is practicable. If such motion receives a favorable vote, a formal resolution to adopt the Plan should be presented for final adoption at the next regularly scheduled meeting of the City Commission. Your redistricting consultants will work with your Planning Department and the City Attorney's Office to produce a resolution that will include detailed street boundaries for each district in the Proposed Plan.

Please keep in mind that once the final redistricting plan is adopted, the Elections Department still has to prepare for and administer the November 2013 elections. Since the deadline to qualify as candidate for the November 2013 election is in mid-September, time is of the essence.

Although the redistricting consultants have made every effort to ensure that the Proposed Redistricting Plan meets all of the requirements of the Constitution and the Voting Rights Act, it is possible that a dissatisfied voter could bring an action in federal or state court. Early adoption of the Plan will provide for sufficient time to litigate any issues raised without intruding into the time needed by the Elections Department to prepare for the November election.

TAB 2

Racially and Ethnically Polarized Voting in the City of Miami

The *Gingles* Pre-Conditions

Any effort at redistricting must be done with one eye towards defending a potential federal lawsuit brought under Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, as amended. The Supreme Court held, in the *Thornburg v. Gingles* case, that the threshold issues that a plaintiff in a lawsuit must prove are: 1) whether the minority group is large enough and compact enough to form a majority in a single member district; 2) whether the minority group is politically cohesive; and 3) whether there is politically cohesive voting by persons who are not the members of the minority group which usually defeat the minority group's preferred candidate.

The maps in the attached report demonstrate that it is possible to draw a single-member district plan for the City of Miami that includes a district with a majority Black voting age population district. Thus, Prong One of the test announced by the U.S. Supreme Court in *Gingles* case has been satisfied.

The questions to be addressed are whether Black voters in the City of Miami are politically cohesive and whether non-Black voters vote as a bloc against the Black preferred candidates.

Elections Analyzed

In preparing the analysis to determine whether voting in the City of Miami can be characterized as "racially or ethnically polarized", the ballot returns for several elections conducted in Miami-Dade County from 2006 to 2012 were examined.

Because the City of Miami conducts its City Commission elections on a district basis, those elections were excluded from consideration because all voters were not given the same choices. Likewise, elections that took place in Congressional, Florida House and Senate, School Board, and County Commission elections were rejected for the same reason: not every voter in the City resides in the same Congressional, Legislative, School Board, and County Commission district.

The last mayoral election in 2009 saw a turnout of only 22.42 percent. District 5, where 75 percent of the City's Black voters reside, had a Black voter turnout of only 12.9 percent. The percentage of Black voters in the other four Commission districts was even lower. With such a relatively small percentage of Black voters turning out in the Mayoral election, that election was

also excluded from examination. In addition, political primaries were excluded because they also exclude some portions of the electorate (i.e., political independents and members of the opposition party).

The elections chosen to determine the existence or non-existence of racially polarized voting were:

2012 Presidential Election

2012 United States Senate Election

2012 County Court Runoff Election, Group 24

2010 Florida Gubernatorial Election

2010 Florida Chief Financial Officer Election

2010 Florida Attorney General Election

2010 Florida Agriculture Commissioner Election

2010 United States Senate Election

2008 Presidential Election

2006 Florida Gubernatorial Election

2006 Florida Chief Financial Officer Election

2006 Florida Attorney General Election

2006 Florida Agriculture Commissioner Election

2006 United States Senate Election

Methodology

Political scientists normally employ two statistical methods to determine whether racially or ethnically polarized voting exists in a jurisdiction. The simplest method requires identifying voting precincts comprised of at least 90% or more of one particular racial or ethnic group and comparing what the vote in those precincts are compared to the vote in precincts that are composed of 90% or more of other racial or ethnic groups. For example, where the election results from a group of heavily Black registered voter precincts are compared to the election results of

heavily White registered voter precincts and it is apparent that both racial groups would have elected two different candidates, racially polarized voting exists.

This homogeneous precinct methodology could not be used in analyzing elections conducted in the City of Miami. At present, there are no precincts which are 90 percent or greater in Black or Single Race White voter registration. At the time of the registration book closing for the November 2012 election, the Miami precinct with the highest level of Black voter registration, Precinct 513, was only 89.7 percent Black registered voters. Precinct 587 had 75.8 percent Single Race White registered voters. Only four of the City's precincts, 972, 992, 993, and 997 had greater than 90 percent Hispanic voter registration. There are no homogeneous Black or Single Race White precincts in Miami and the handful of Hispanic homogeneous precincts only contain about 4,000 of the City's more than 108,000 Hispanic voters.

Therefore, this report relies upon the second widely accepted statistical method: bivariate regression analysis. This method examines the relationship between two variables, in this case, the percentage of vote for a particular candidate in each precinct and the percentage of voters who are members of a racial or ethnic group. Each precinct in the City is plotted on a Cartesian graph, with the percentage of voters who belong to a given racial or ethnic group plotted on the X, or horizontal axis. The percentage of the voters who voted for a particular candidate are plotted on the vertical, or Y axis. The result is an estimate of how many minorities and non-minorities voted for a particular candidate and a numerical value of how interrelated race or ethnicity and the support for a candidate actually is.

The graphs also visually demonstrate the principles. In the attached analysis, a rising regression line shows a positive relationship between race or ethnicity and the support for a candidate. Conversely, a falling regression line indicates that as the percentage of the members of a racial or ethic group increased, the support for a candidate decreased. Each graph also contains an equation showing how the slope of the regression line was computed and an R^2 value. The R^2 value measures the strength of the relationship between the two variables. The closer the R^2 value is to 1.0, the more perfect the correlation. Social scientists consider an R^2 value above 0.3 to be statistically significant.

For instance, in the 2012 Presidential election, the graph for Black voters clearly shows that as the percentage of Black voters increased, the support for President Obama increased and the R^2 value was 0.7203. On the other hand, the regression line on the graph exploring Hispanic voter support shows a shallow downward sloping line and an R^2 value of only 0.0899. Because of the

relatively small number of Single Race White and Other voters in the City, these two groups were merged for the purpose of the statistical analysis. This group's graph shows a line that is nearly flat and an R^2 value of only 0.0112. Looking at all three graphs would lead to the conclusion that voting in the Presidential election in 2012 was not characterized by racially polarized voting.

Each of the 14 electoral contests listed above were subjected to this analysis to determine whether, first, Black voters in Miami are politically cohesive and, second, whether non-Black voters usually vote against the Black voters' preferred candidates.

Prong Two - Are Miami Black Voters Politically Cohesive?

To the Supreme Court, only the members of a politically cohesive minority group have standing to assert that their voting rights have been violated. In the case of Black voters in the City of Miami, the evidence indicates that they are politically cohesive and usually support the same candidates. The R^2 values for Black voters in each of the 14 electoral contests are shown in the table below, together with a statistical estimate of the Black vote for the candidate. [9]

Year	Election	Candidate	R-Squared	Black Vote %
2012	President	Obama	0.7203	100%
2012	Senate	Nelson	0.6934	100%
2012	County Court	Wallace	0.7712	75%
2010	Governor	Sink	0.7257	100%
2010	Chief Fin. Off.	Ausley	0.7772	100%
2010	Attorney Gen.	Gelber	0.7339	100%
2010	Agri. Comm.	Maddox	0.7766	100%
2010	Meek	Senate	0.9489	100%
2008	President	Obama	0.7455	100%
2006	Governor	Davis	0.7396	100%
2006	Chief Fin. Off.	Sink	0.6946	100%
2006	Attorney Gen.	Campbell	0.7186	100%

[9] It should also be noted that using the bivariate ecological regression model can yield estimates that exceed 100 percent. Where that has occurred, those estimates have been rounded down to 100 percent.

Year	Election	Candidate	R-Squared	Black Vote %
2006	Agri. Comm.	Copeland	0.7491	100%
2006	Senate	Nelson	0.6535	100%

All of the R^2 values were statistically significant and support the conclusion that Black voters in the City of Miami are politically cohesive.

Prong Three - Do Non-Black Voters in the City of Miami Vote Differently Than Black Voters?

The third prong of the *Gingles* test asks whether non-minority voters prefer different candidates than the minority voters. The examination of the 14 political races demonstrates that, for the most part, they do.

The bivariate regression analysis for Single Race White and Other voters failed to demonstrate any statistically significant R^2 values in the elections examined and all were, for all practical purposes, zero. The regression lines on the graphs included in this report were likewise unremarkable. However, the same cannot be said for the observed voting for Hispanics in these races. The R^2 values for Hispanic voters in each of the 14 electoral contests are shown in the table below, together with an estimate of the Hispanic vote for the candidate.

Year	Election	Candidate	R-Squared	Hisp. Vote %
2012	President	Obama	-0.0899	54%
2012	Senate	Nelson	-0.625	48%
2012	County Court	Wallace	-0.5099	38%
2010	Governor	Sink	-0.8962	25%
2010	Chief Fin. Off.	Ausley	-0.8251	19%
2010	Attorney Gen.	Gelber	-0.8845	22%
2010	Agri. Comm.	Maddox	-0.8533	19%
2010	Meek	Senate	-0.7156	0%
2008	President	Obama	-0.8452	30%
2006	Governor	Davis	-0.8998	18%

Year	Election	Candidate	R-Squared	Hisp. Vote %
2006	Chief Fin. Off.	Sink	-0.8937	24%
2006	Attorney Gen.	Campbell	-0.8891	24%
2006	Agri. Comm.	Copeland	-0.8761	22%
2006	Senate	Nelson	-0.9007	30%

In 13 of the 14 races examined, the R^2 values were above 0.3 and were, therefore, statistically significant.[10] The graphs included with this report show that in each election as the percentage of Hispanic voters increased, the support for the identified Black preferred candidate decreased. The 2012 Presidential election is also the only race where a hypothetical precinct with 100 percent Hispanic voter registration would have given a majority of votes cast for the Black preferred candidate.

Conclusion

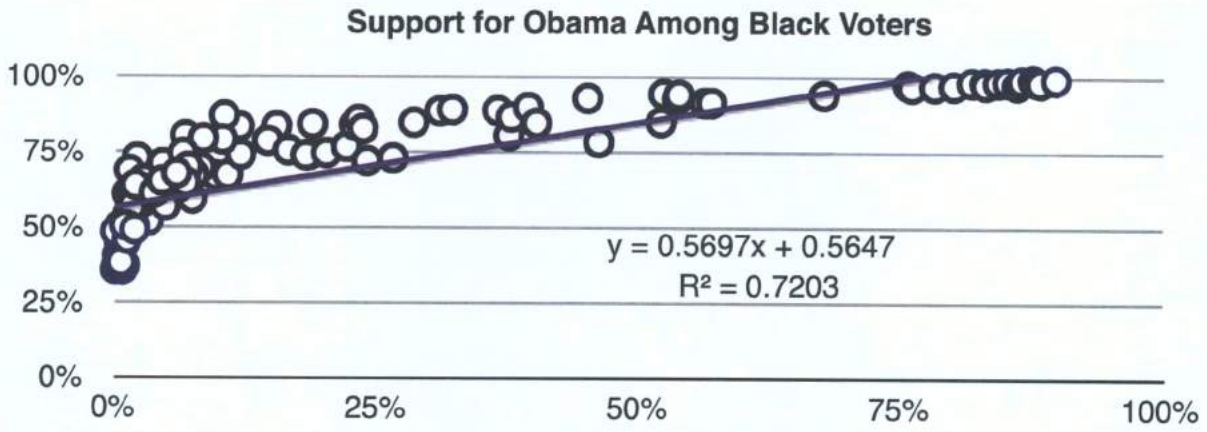
Voting in a significant number (92.9%) of the races examined that took place across all of the City of Miami was racially polarized.

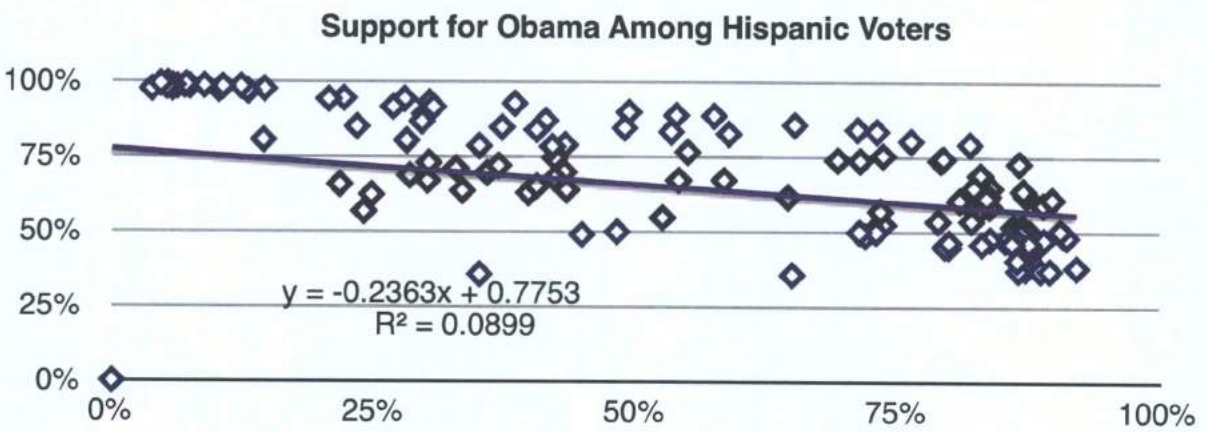
The Voting Rights Act has clearly established the need for jurisdictions with legally significant racial bloc voting to create or maintain districts that provide minorities with the opportunity to elect a representative of their choice. In this case, the redistricting consultants have concluded that the presence of racially polarized voting requires the City of Miami to preserve a City Commission district with a Black voting age population majority.

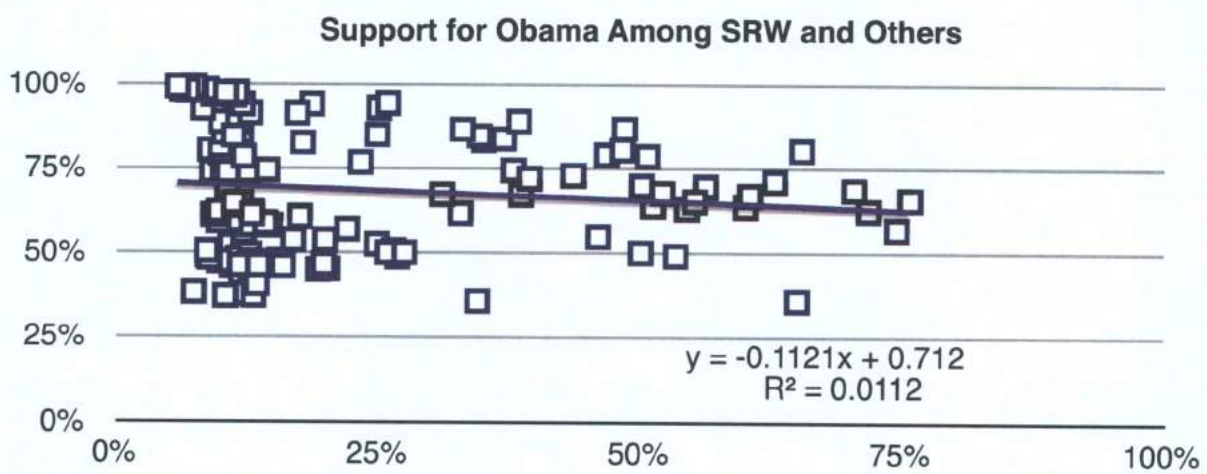
[10] The table above represents a negative correlation between the presence of Hispanic voters and the support for the Black preferred candidates. The greater the R^2 value, the less support a candidate received by Hispanic voters.

2012 Presidential Election

Candidates: Barack Obama (D), Mitt Romney (R)

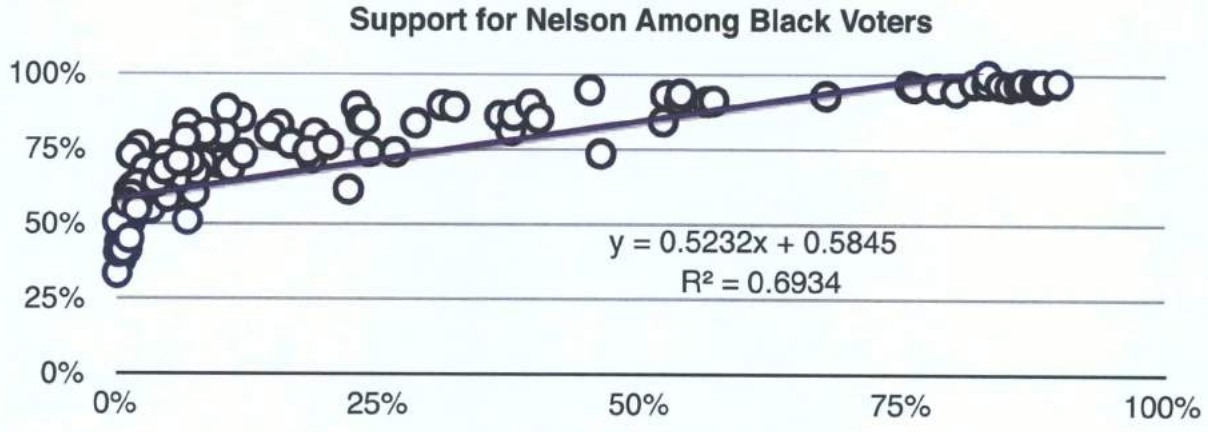


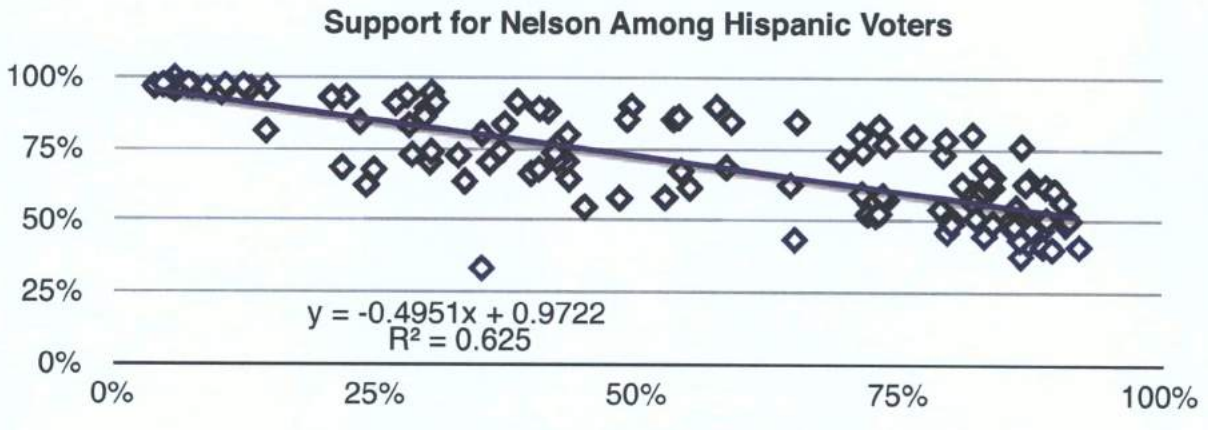


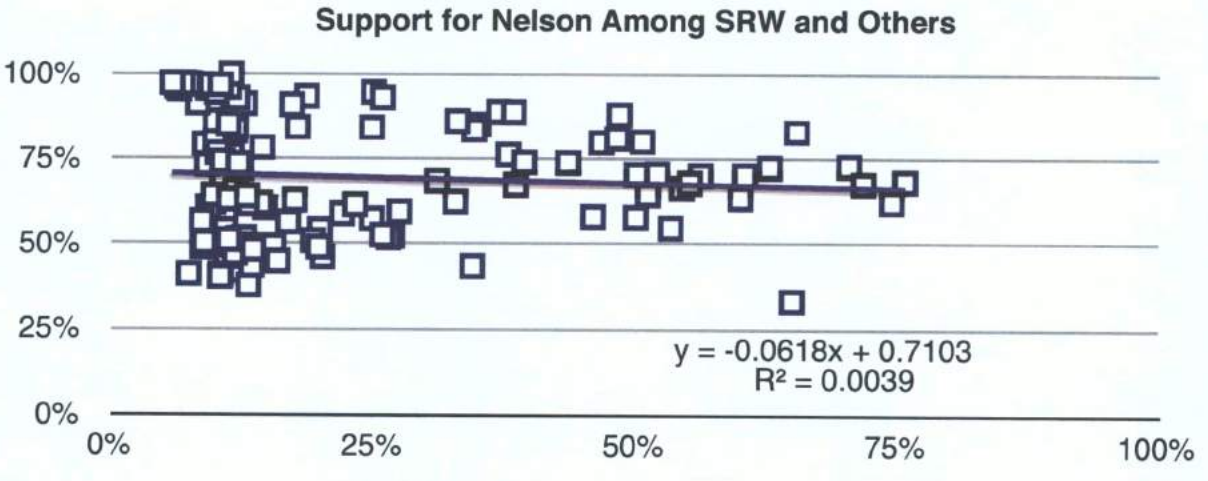


2012 United States Senate Election

Candidates: Bill Nelson (D), Connie Mack IV (R)

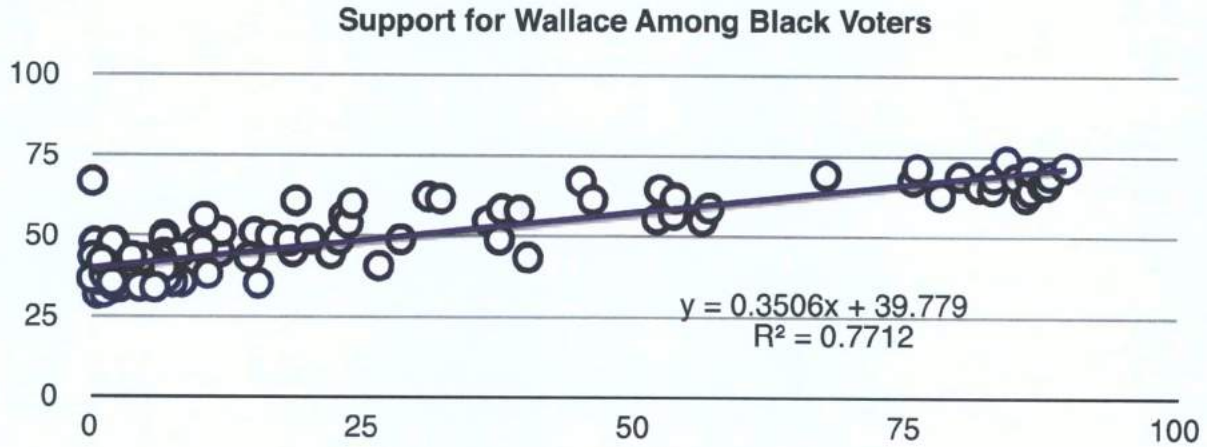


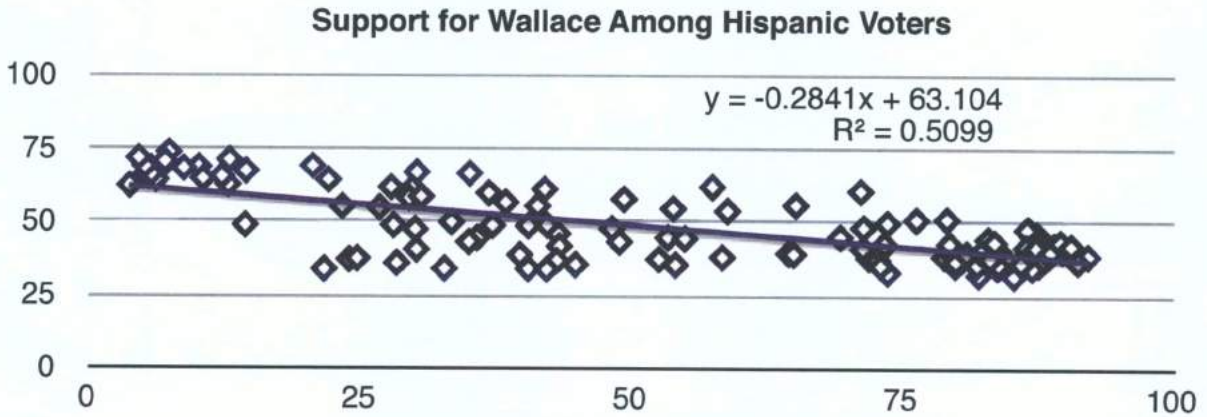


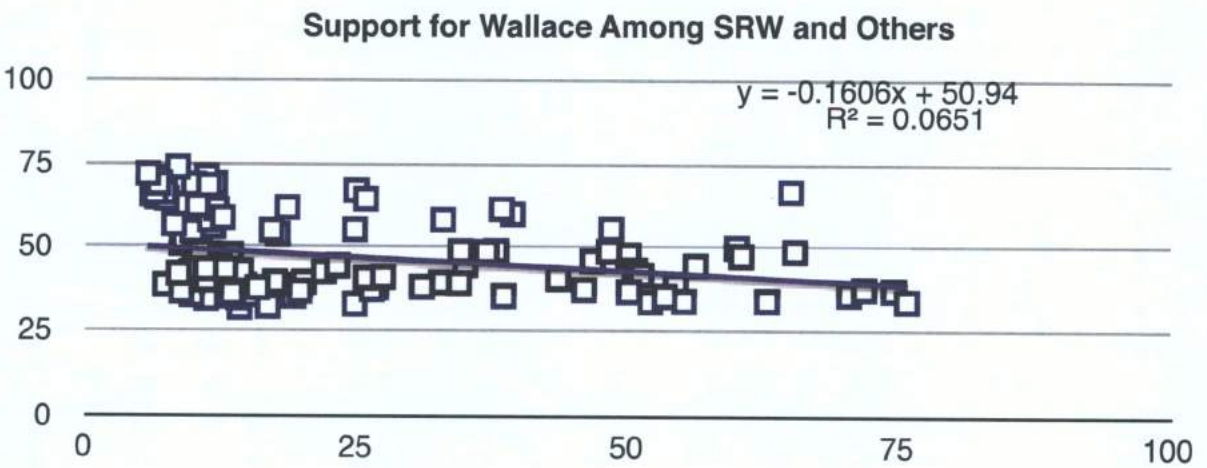


2012 County Court Group 24 Runoff Election

Candidates: Greer Wallace, Andrea Wolfson

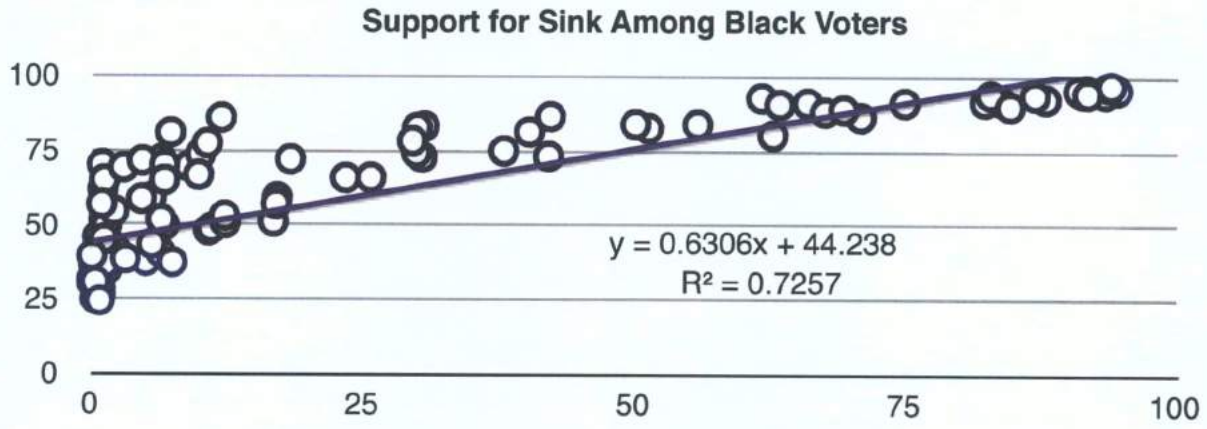


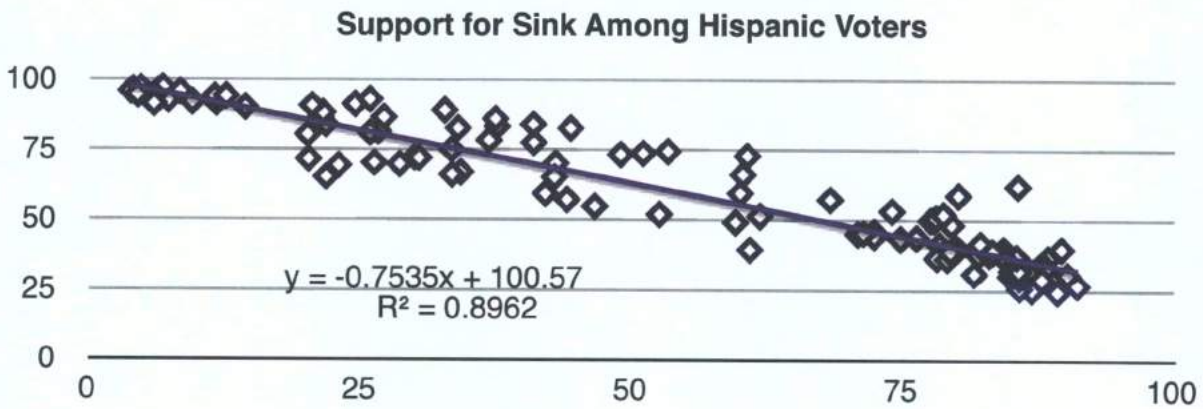


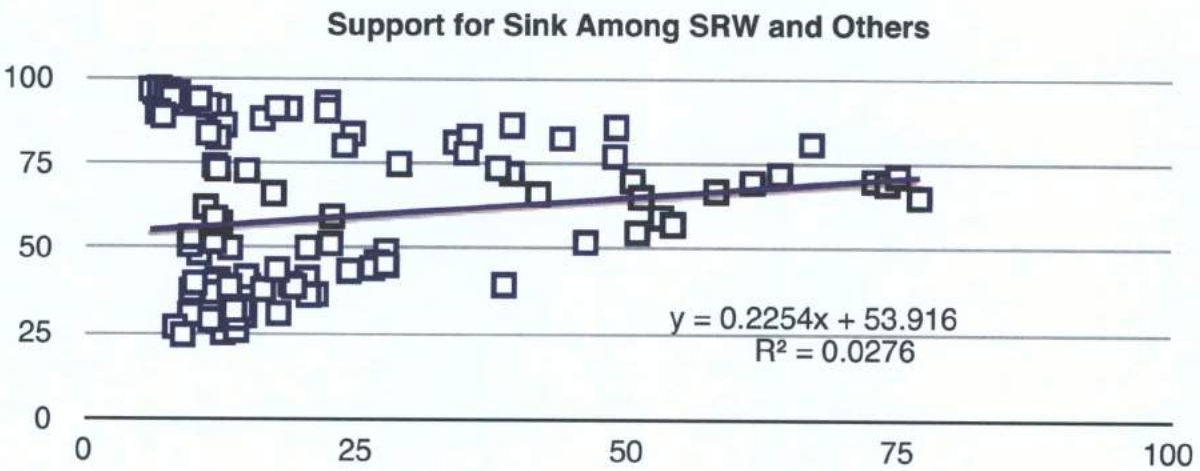


2010 Gubernatorial Election

Candidates: Alex Sink (D), Rick Scott (R)

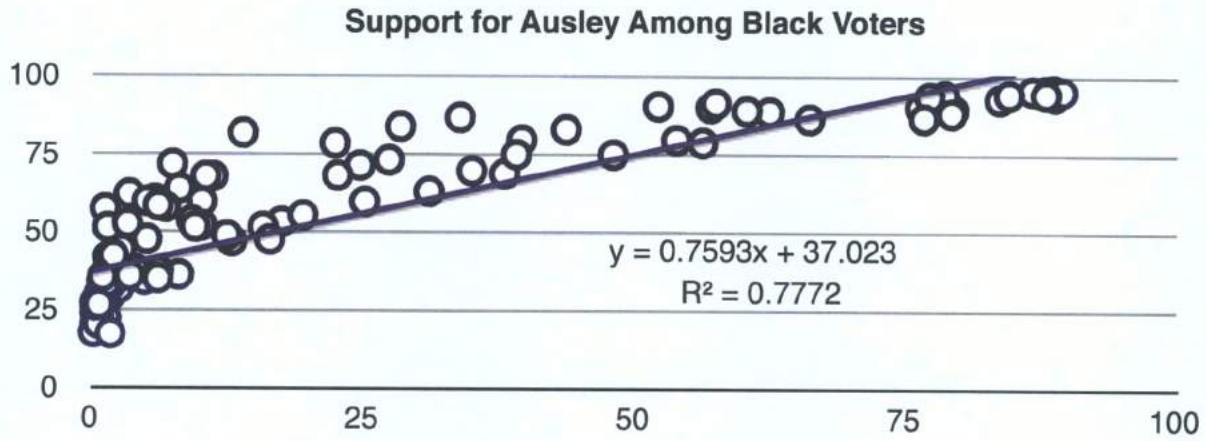


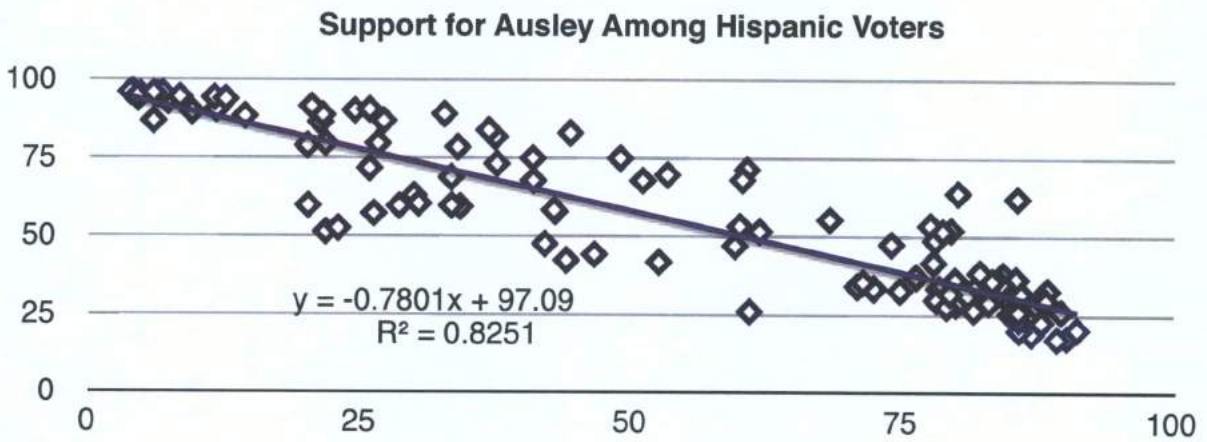


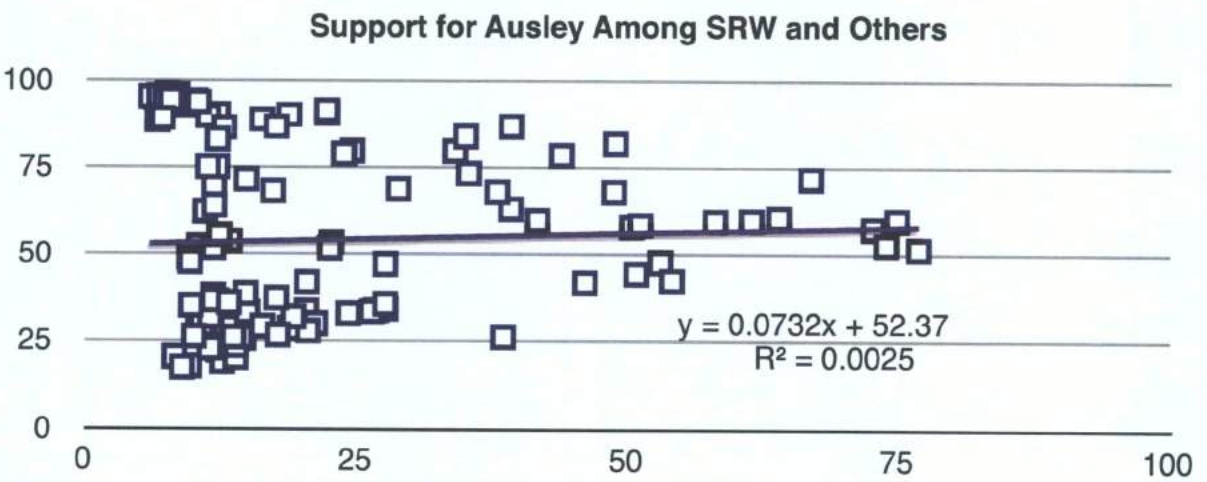


2010 Chief Financial Officer Election

Candidates: Loranne Ausley (D), Jeff Atwater (R)

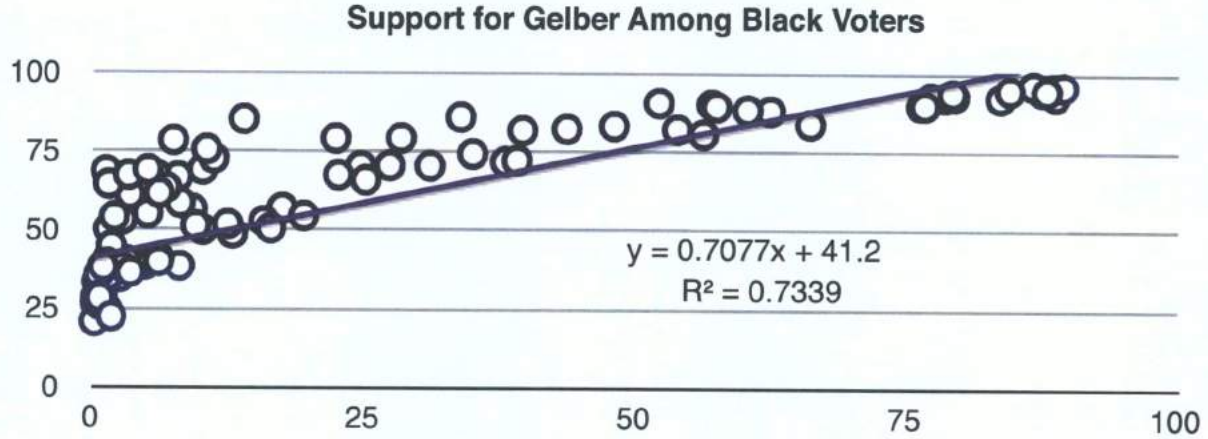


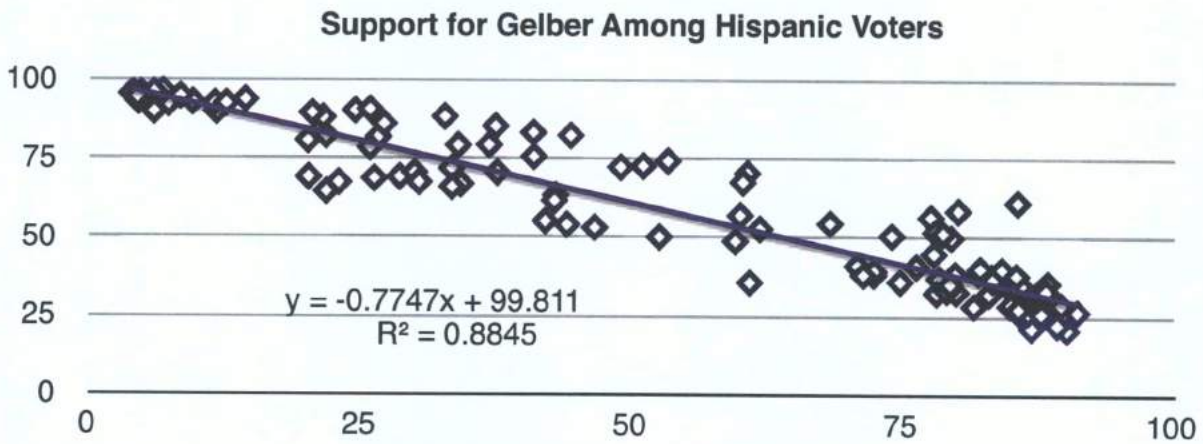


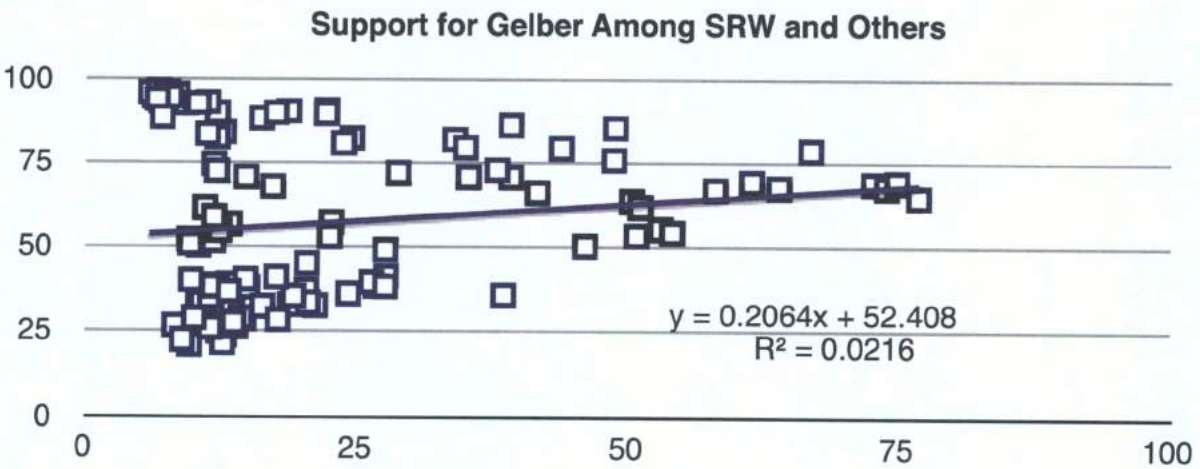


2010 Attorney General Election

Candidates: Dan Gelber (D), Pam Bondi (R)

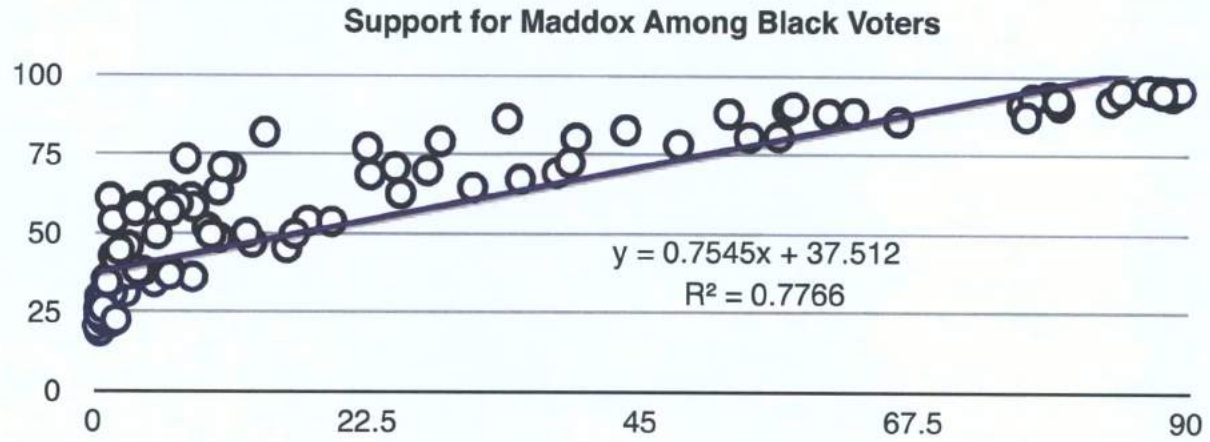


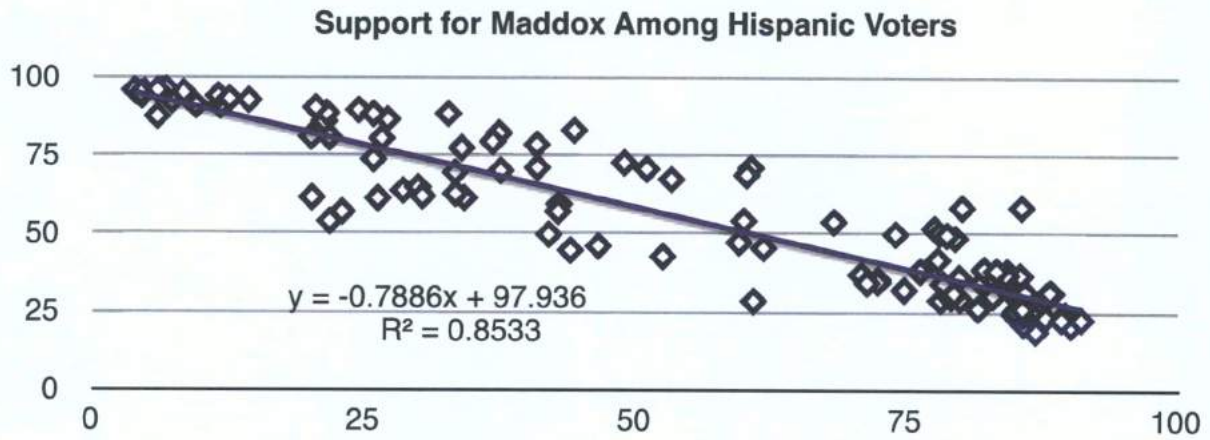


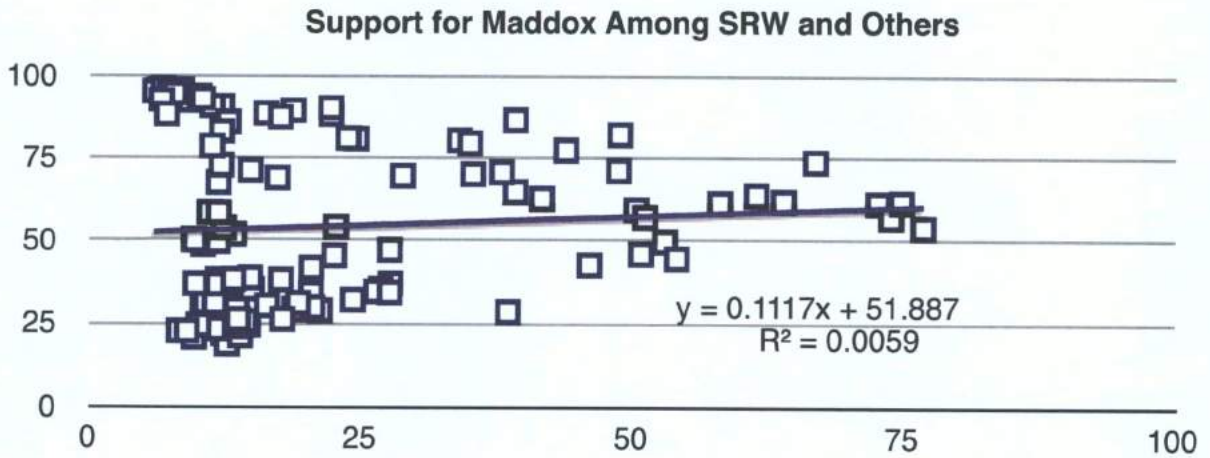


2010 Agriculture Commissioner Election

Candidates: Scott Maddox (D), Adam Putnam (R)



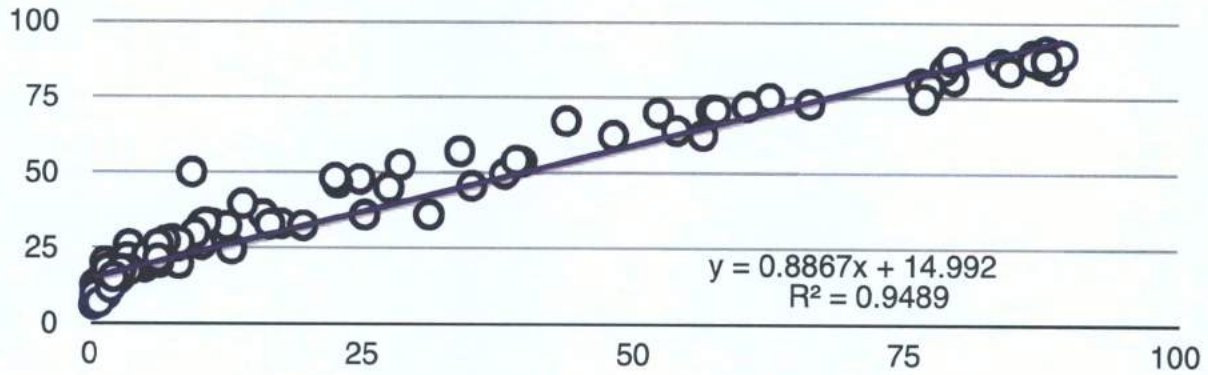




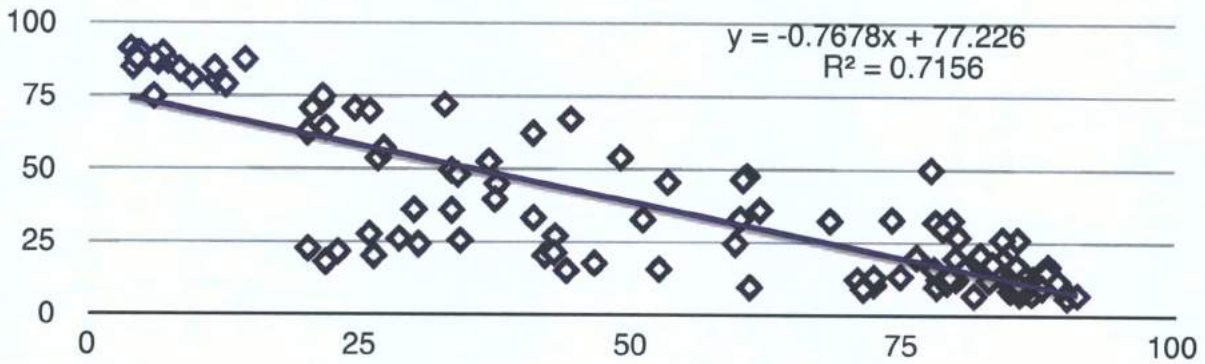
2010 United States Senate Election

Candidates: Kendrick Meek (D), Marco Rubio (R), Charlie Crist (I)

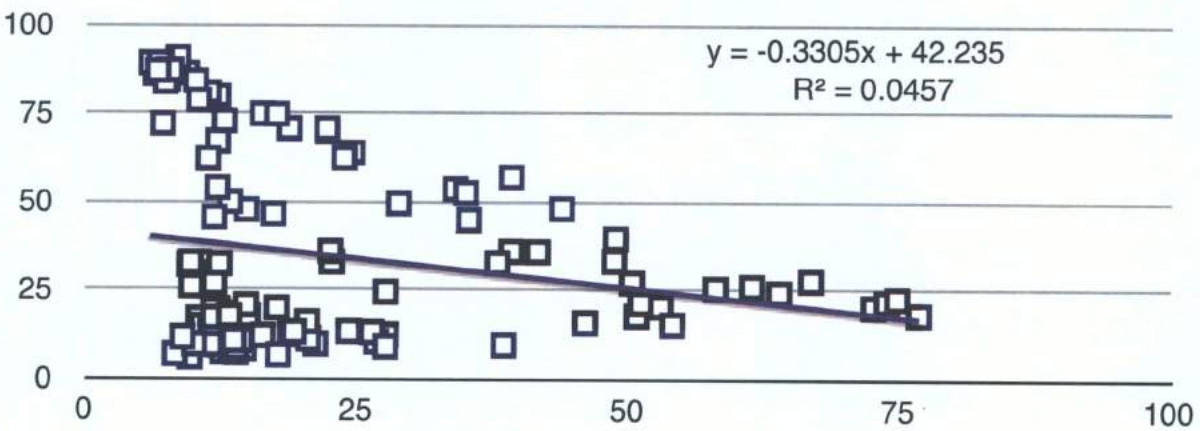
Support for Meek Among Black Voters



Support for Meek Among Hispanic Voters

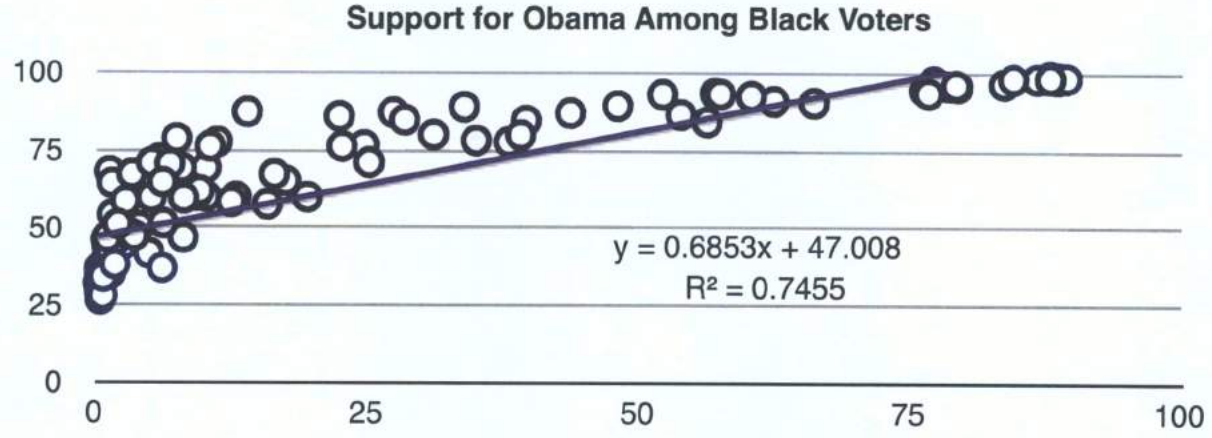


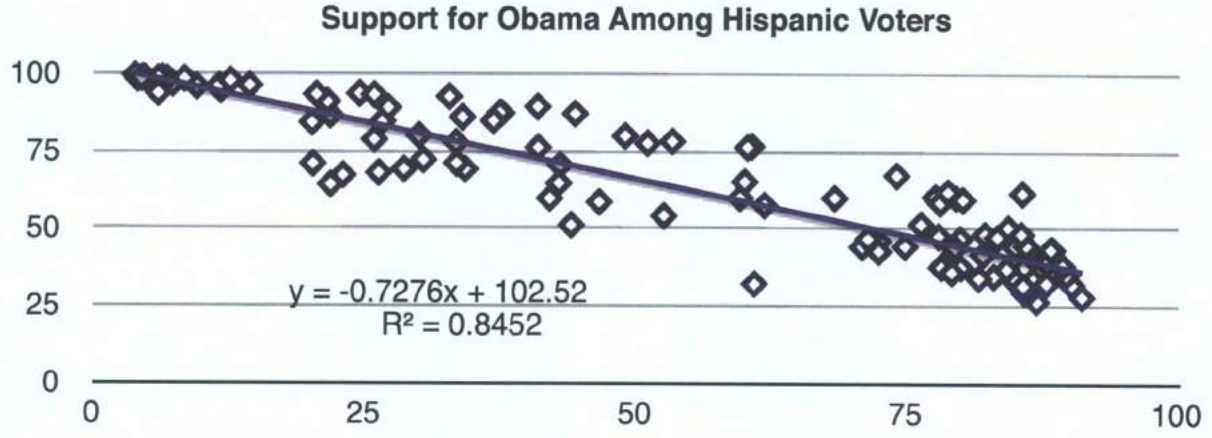
Support for Meek Among SRW and Others

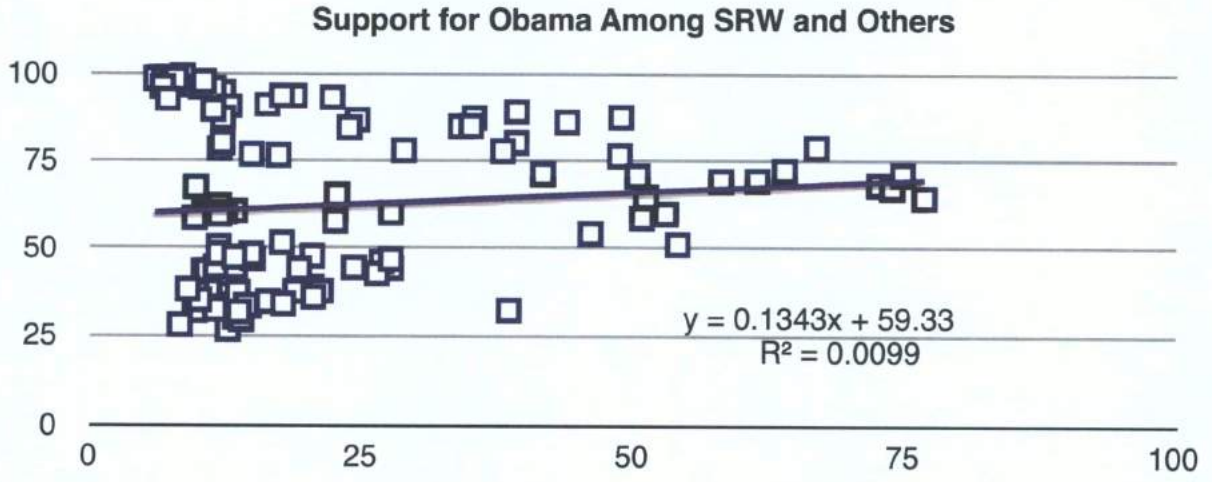


2008 Presidential Election

Candidates: Barack Obama (D), John McCain (R)

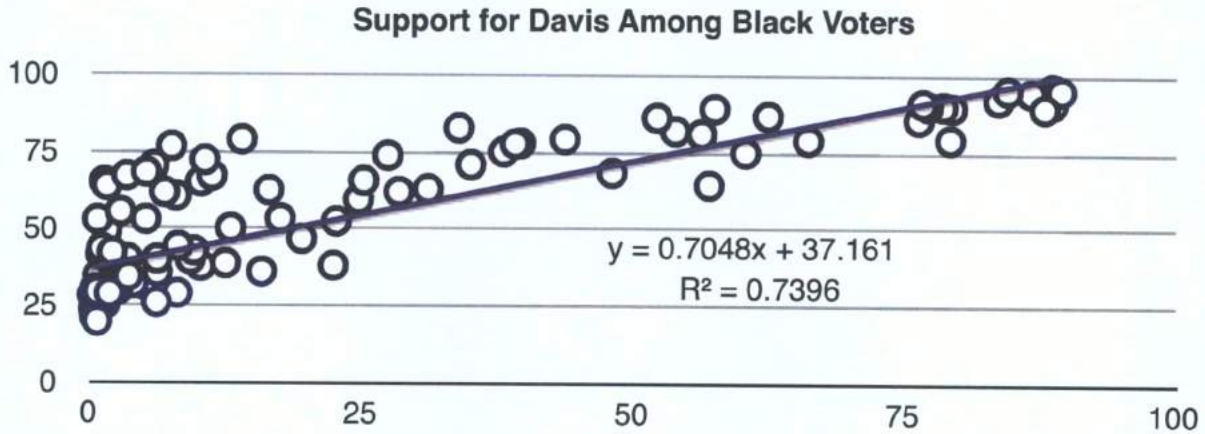


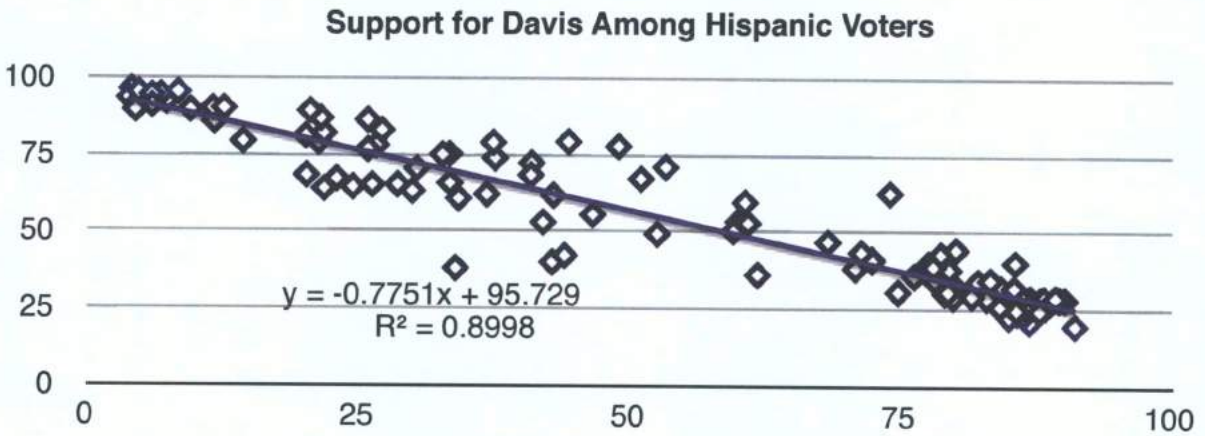


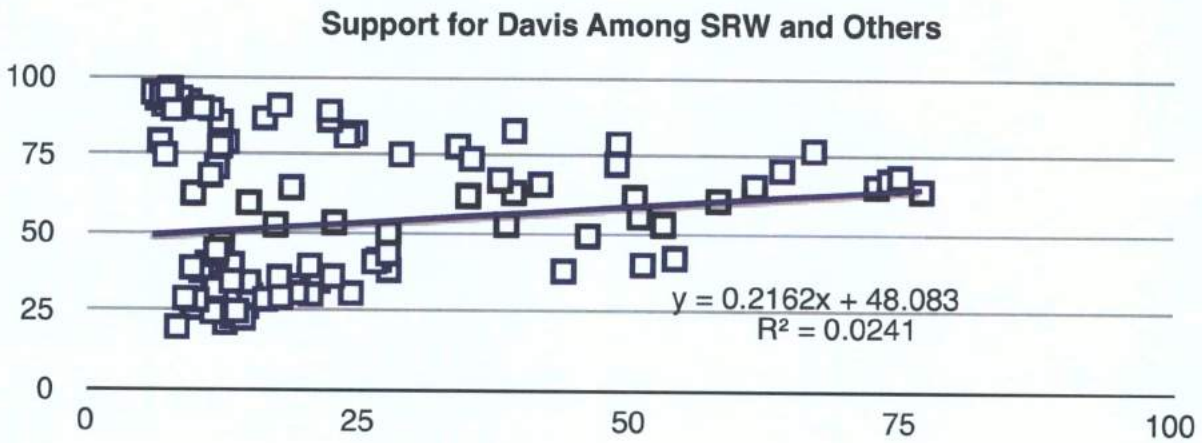


2006 Gubernatorial Election

Candidates: Jim Davis (D), Charlie Crist (R)

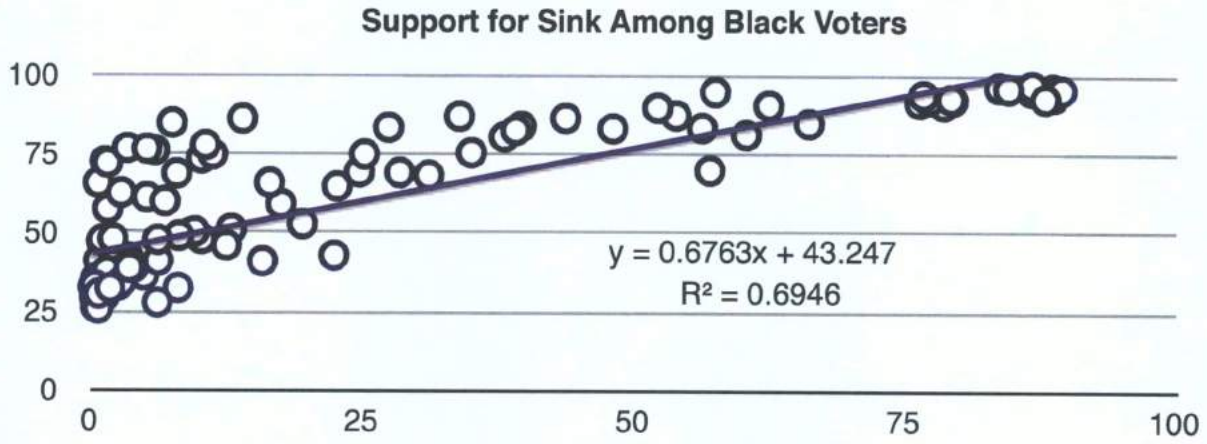


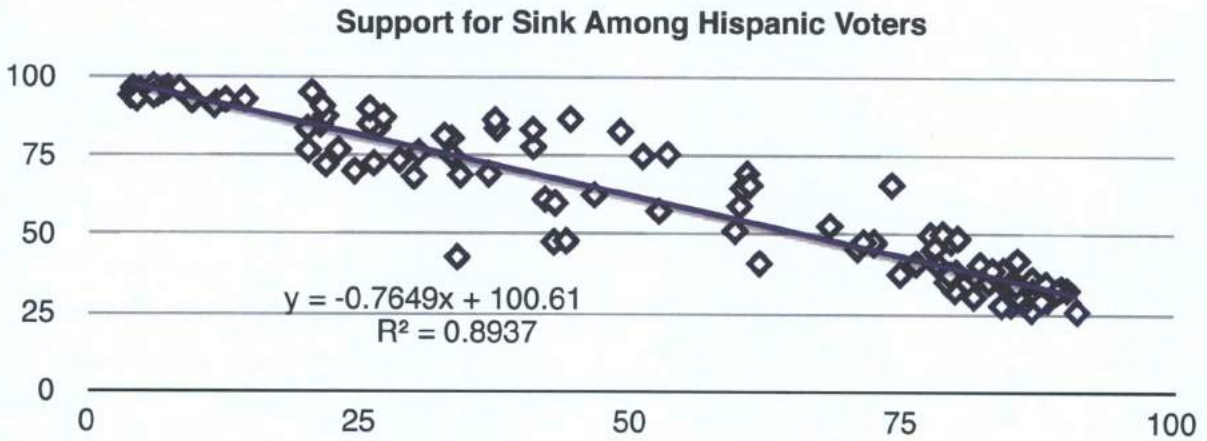


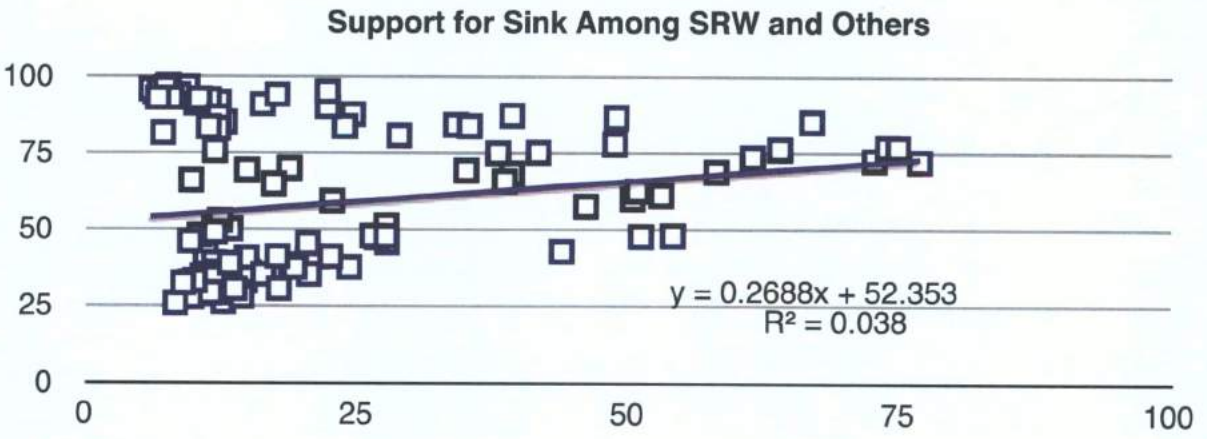


2010 Chief Financial Officer Election

Candidates: Alex Sink (D), Tom Lee (R)

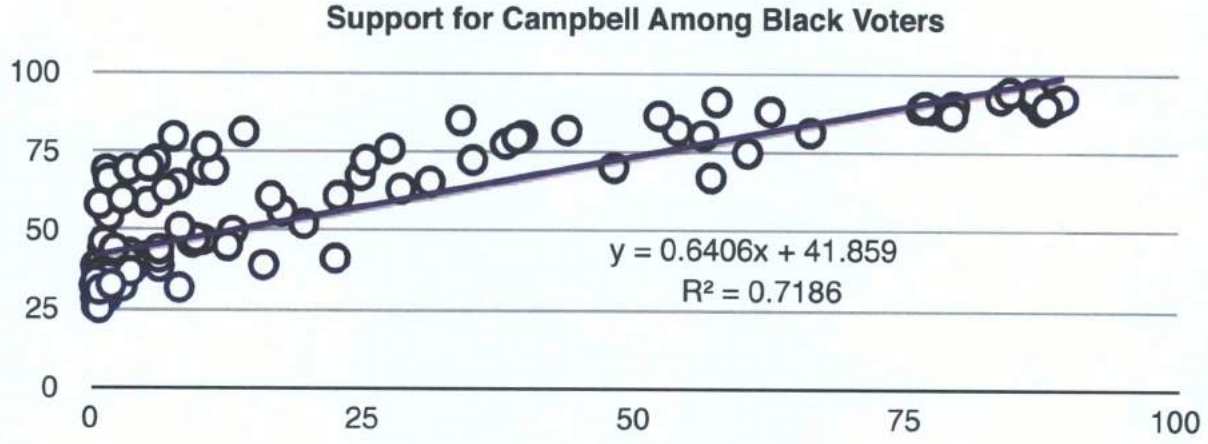


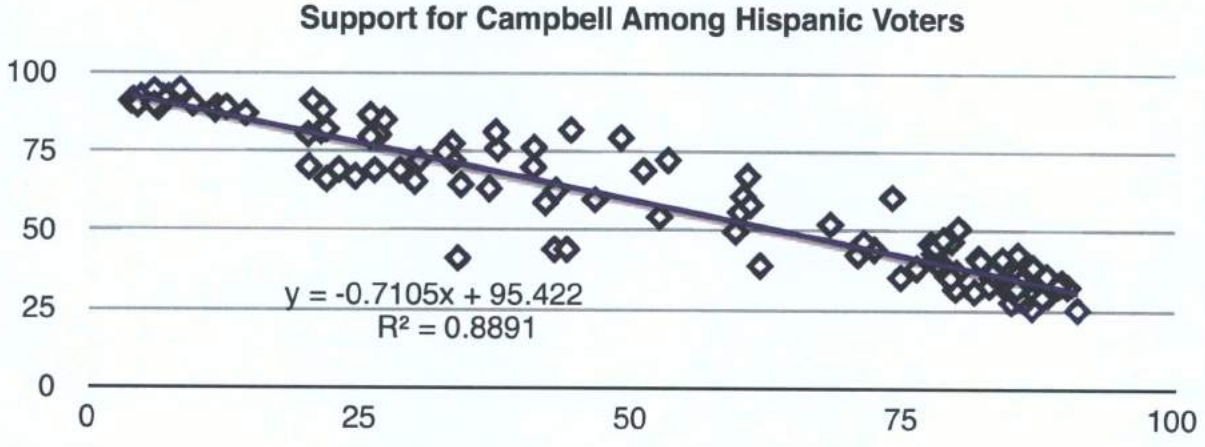


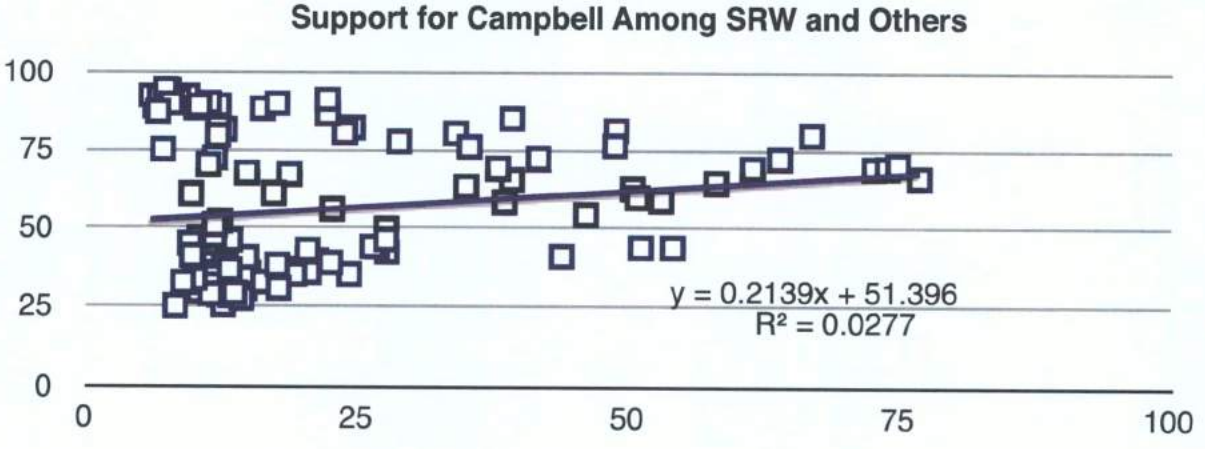


2006 Attorney General Election

Candidates: Dan Gelber (D), Pam Bondi (R)

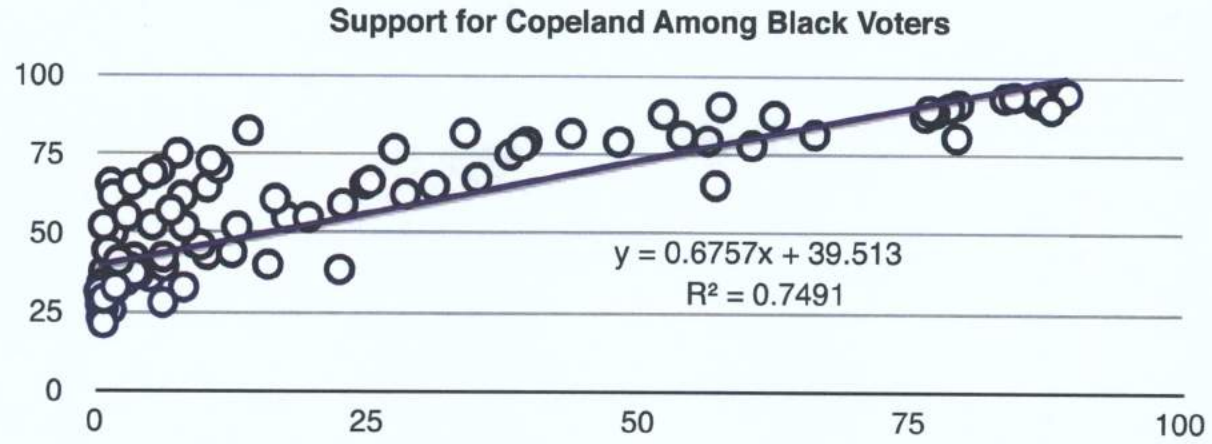


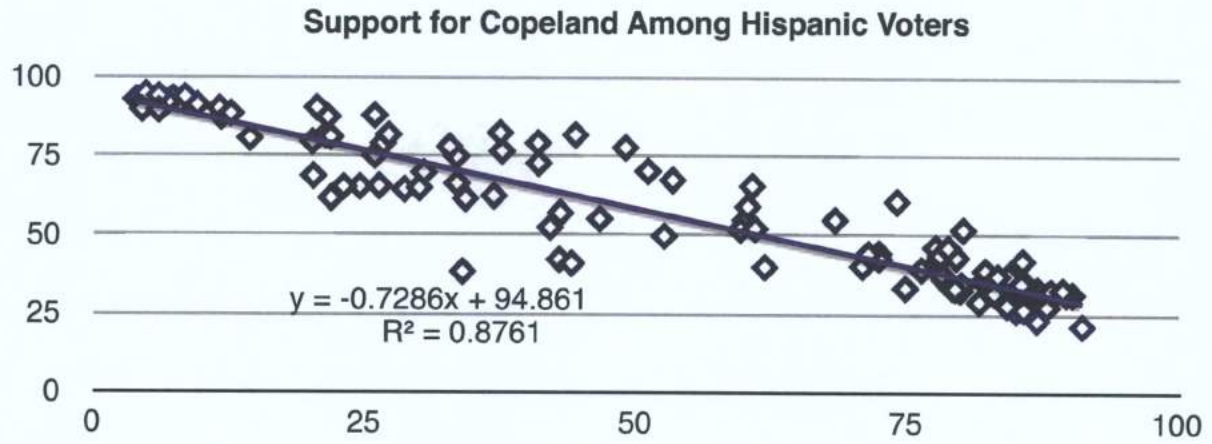


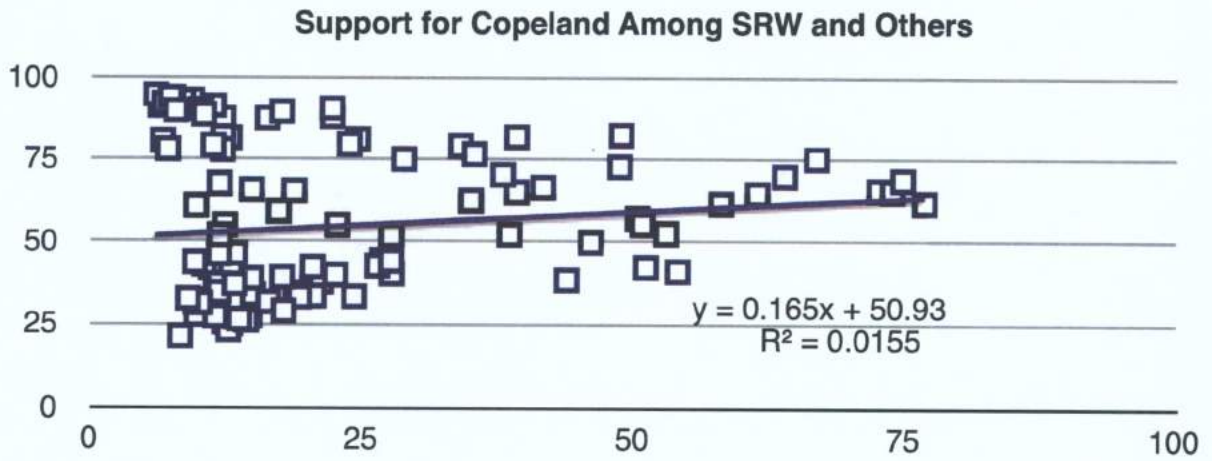


2006 Agriculture Commissioner Election

Candidates: Eric Copeland (D), Charles Bronson (R)

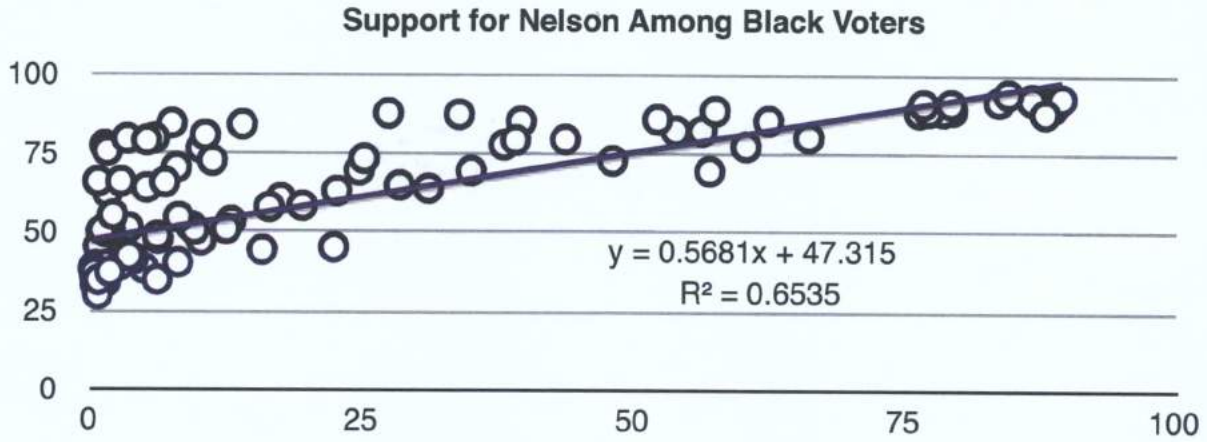


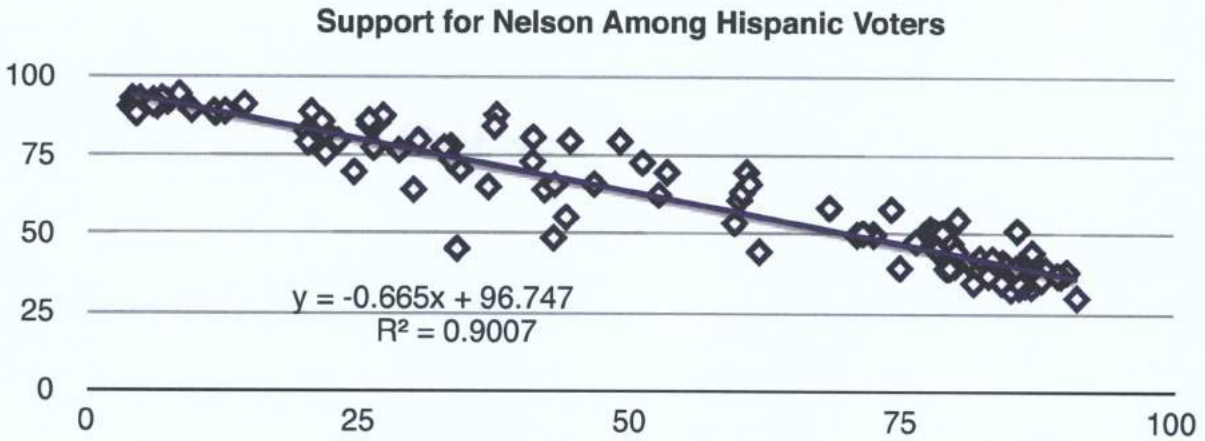


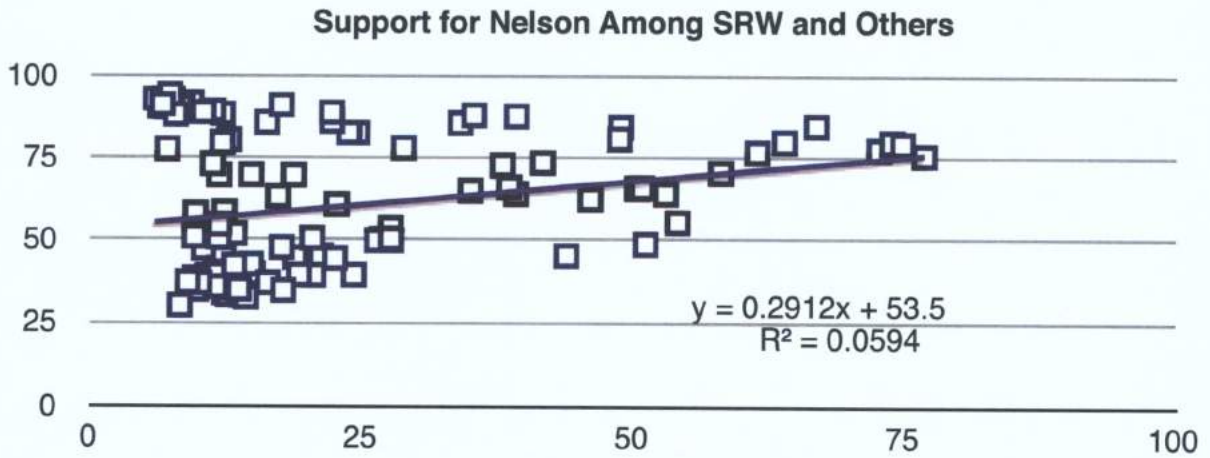


2006 United States Senate Election

Candidates: Bill Nelson (D), Bill McCollum (R)





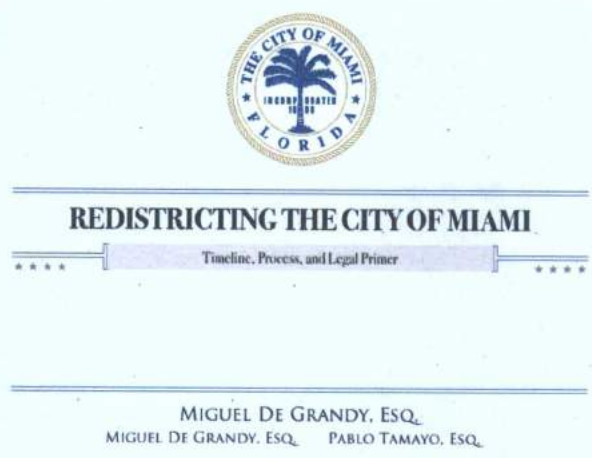


TAB 3

SPEAKING POINTS

Introduction:

SLIDE 1 – "REDISTRICTING THE CITY OF MIAMI"



Mr. Chairman and members of the Commission, for the record, my name is Miguel De Grandy and my address is 800 Douglas Road.

My assistant, Sean De Grandy is passing out two documents. One is the report I sent to you last month. The other is a copy of today's PowerPoint presentation.

Also with me today is my associate Pablo Tamayo, and Mr. Steve Cody who is also a consultant to the City and our Firm on this Redistricting.

The report I sent you last month included a proposed Redistricting timeline and process, and a legal primer on Redistricting that informed you on the basic legal principles that must be employed in this process. In today's presentation, we will briefly touch on the highlights of those legal principles and provide you with additional demographic data for your consideration. At the conclusion of our presentation, we will request policy direction and guidance from you as to the different Redistricting criteria or standards that you'd like us to consider and utilize in preparation of a draft plan for your consideration.

We will also seek input from you regarding a couple of process issues.Of course, at the end of our presentation, we will be happy to answer any specific questions you may have.

Outline of Legal Presentation

SLIDE 2 – "REAPPORTIONMENT LAW"

REAPPORTIONMENT LAW

Having said that Commissioners, lets now proceed with a brief discussion on the key legal principles we need to employ in this Redistricting process.

In the written submission we sent to you last month, we gave you a more detailed outline of the development of Reapportionment and Redistricting law, and the differences between Congressional Reapportionment, and Redistricting of state and local legislative bodies.

Often times these rules may seem confusing and sometimes even contradictory.

So rather than bore you and confuse you with another detailed dissertation on the law, I will limit my presentation today to the three basic principles that we emphasized in our written submission, which will guide our process of Redistricting in the City of Miami.

These principles are as follows:

SLIDE 3 – "THREE BASIC PRINCIPLES"

3 Basic Principles

1. Each Commission District must achieve substantial equality of population within the deviation permitted under the case law.
2. The City must not engage in racial gerrymandering; and
3. New Commission Districts must not dilute the votes of minority communities.

First, each Commission district must achieve substantially quality of population within the deviation permitted by law. Second, the City must not engage in racial Gerrymandering, and;

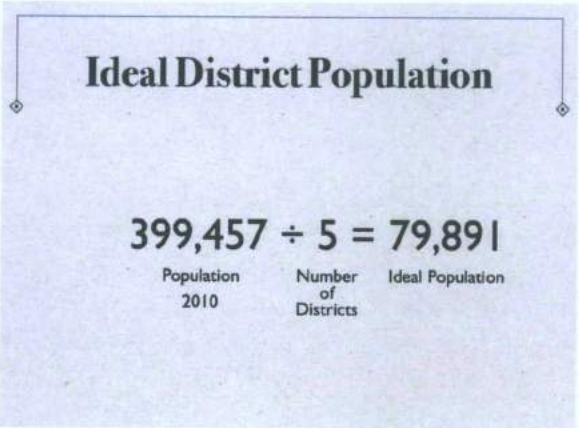
Third, the new Commission districts must not dilute the votes of minority communities.

Deviation from Ideal Population

Now, let's start with the first principle.The

requirement to redistrict state and local governments is derived from the 14th Amendment of the United States Constitution.Federal Courts have basically held that the 14th Amendment requires that legislative districts in state and municipal governments must be apportioned on a population basis, and the law requires "substantial equality of population" among the various districts.

SLIDE 4 – "IDEAL DISTRICT POPULATION".



And so the analysis begins by taking the total population of the City, and dividing it by the number of districts, which would yield the ideal district population number.

Any difference from the ideal population is referred to as a deviation.

Federal case law has also established a "safe harbor" range of deviation.

Generally, a state or municipal districting plan will not violate the equal protection clause of the United States Constitution if the difference between the smallest and largest district in the jurisdiction is less than 10% and the deviations have a rational basis.

This range between the largest and smallest populated district is referred to as the overall deviation.

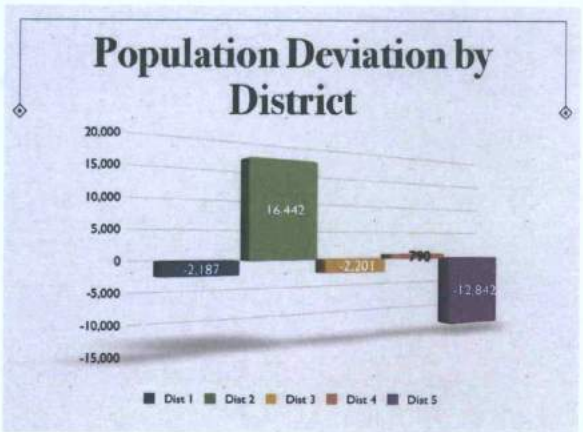
SLIDE 5 – "CURRENT CITY PLAN IS MALAPPORTIONED"

In the City's current plan, we find that the overall deviation between the most populated district – District 2 – and the most underpopulated – District 5 – is slightly over 36%.

Therefore, the City's plan is considered to be "malapportioned" and cannot be utilized in further elections after the 2010 Census.

And so the City is therefore constitutionally mandated to rebalance the population, at least among these two districts.

SLIDE 6 – "POPULATION DEVIATION BY DISTRICT"



However, the remaining three districts are within acceptable parameters.

Districts 1 and 3 are approximately 3% under the ideal population and District 4 is approximately 1% over the ideal population.

From a constitutional perspective, there is no need to rebalance the populations of District 1, 3 & 4.

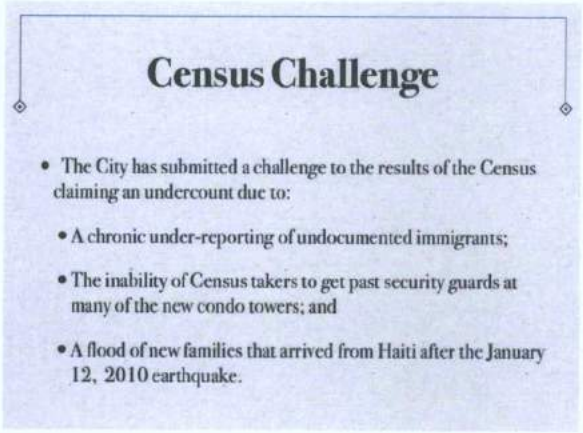
However, as we will discuss at the end of the presentation, whether you would like to rebalance the population of these three districts is a policy decision that you need to make.

Census Challenge

Now, the data that we are using to analyze these issues comes from the official Federal Census.

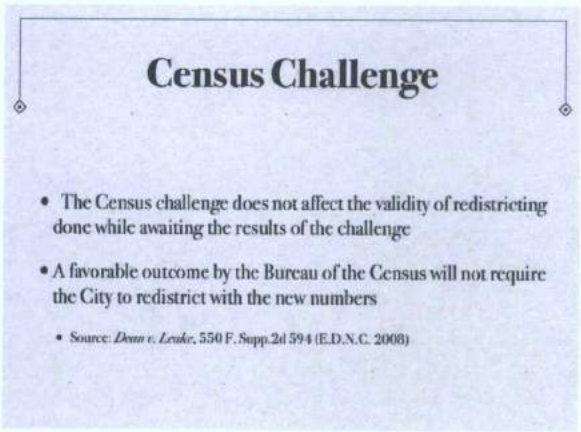
Although the data is two years old, the use of official census data has been found to be universally acceptable by the Federal Courts and therefore utilization of this data minimizes the probability of legal challenges.

SLIDE 7 - "CENSUS CHALLENGE".



In that regard, let me take a moment to also briefly address the City's census challenge. The City – through a third-party non-profit organization – has submitted a challenge to the official census numbers for the City of Miami. Challenges to the official Federal Census results are rarely successful. Moreover, a census challenge may take several years to be adjudicated. In the meantime, the City's plan is currently malapportioned and the City needs to Redistrict in advance of next year's election. Federal courts have held that a plan which utilizes official census numbers will not be held to be invalid even if those numbers are subsequently revised as a result of a successful census challenge.

SLIDE 8 - "CENSUS CHALLENGE" .



Therefore, because of the need to allow sufficient time for the County Department of Elections to Re-precinct the City; the fact that the Redistricting Plan must be enacted before qualifying for the 2013 Elections, and because a delay in proceeding with Redistricting might trigger a court challenge, we have strongly recommended that we proceed with the Redistricting now, so that we

may have a plan for your consideration and approval before the end of the year.

Race and Reapportionment

Let's now talk a little bit about the second and third principles that I mentioned at the beginning of my presentation.

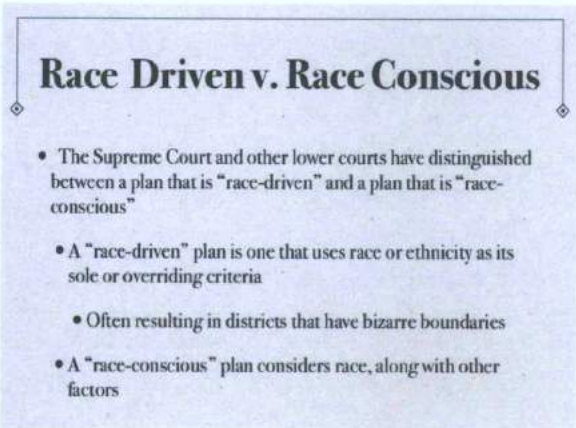
The Constitution prohibits a jurisdiction from engaging in racial gerrymandering, yet the Voting Rights Act prohibits dilution of a majority community's voting strength.

These two principles are sometimes in tension with each other.

Let's address them one at a time.

First, let's talk about the Constitutional mandate prohibiting racial Gerrymandering.

SLIDE 9 - "RACE DRIVEN V. RACE CONSCIOUS" .



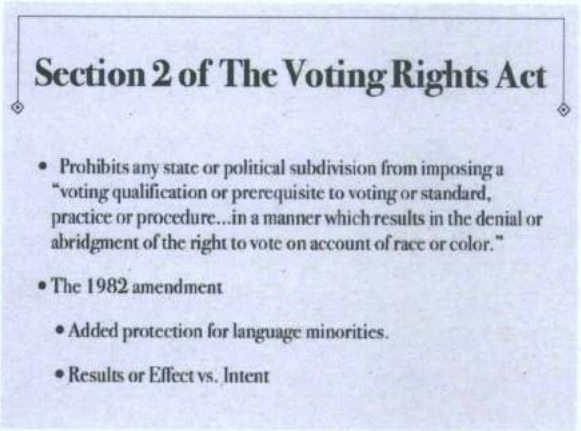
This principle fully evolved in the 1990 Redistricting Cycle through several Supreme Court opinions. The most notable one being *Shaw v. Reno*. Generally, the Supreme Court has held that when race is the predominant factor in the creation of a district, it will be subject to the most stringent legal standard of strict scrutiny, and in most circumstances would violate the Equal Protection Clause of the 14th Amendment.

Basically, the court looks at the intent of the legislative body and whether considerations of race or ethnic background played an overriding role over customary and traditional Redistricting principles. Therefore, while a jurisdiction can be conscious of race or ethnicity as one of several factors in consideration, race or ethnicity cannot be the driving consideration in creation of the plan. This is why policy direction on the use of accepted or traditional Redistricting principles becomes important; in order to insulate your plan against a legal challenge.

We will be discussing those traditional or accepted Redistricting principles in more detail at the end of our presentation when we discuss standards and policy guidance.

Voting Rights Act

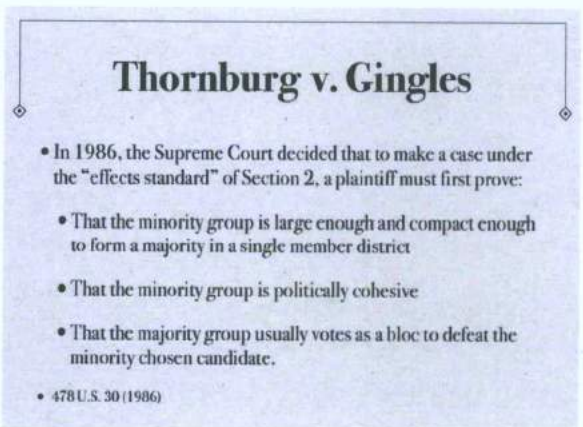
SLIDE 10 - "SECTION 2 OF THE VOTING RIGHTS ACT"



Whereas race or ethnicity as the overriding criteria is unacceptable, being conscious of racial or ethnic demographics for the purpose of complying with the Voting Rights Act is not only appropriate; it is mandated by law.Originally, the Voting Rights Act only protected racial minorities.

The 1982 Amendment added protection for language minorities and changed the analysis from one of intent to discriminate, to that resulting in a discriminatory effect. Therefore, even if a jurisdiction acts in good-faith with no discriminatory intent, a plan may violate the Voting Rights Act if it has the effect of diminishing a minority community's equal opportunity to participate in the political process.

SLIDE 11 - "THORNBURG V. GINGLES"



In order to determine applicability of the Voting Rights Act in a specific community, the Supreme Court set forth a three-prong test in the case of *Thornburg v. Gingles*. First, the minority group in question must be large enough and compact enough to form a majority in a single-member district.

Second, that minority group must be politically cohesive, which means that the majority of its members have political issues in common and often vote for a preferred candidate.

Third, there must be evidence that the majority group votes as a block in a manner which usually results in defeating the minority community's candidate of choice.

Determining whether the three-prongs of the Gingle's case are met involve several types of statistical analysis. Once the first prong is established, different data is analyzed to determine whether polarized voting exists in that community. In the current Redistricting cycle, the Florida Legislature conducted the analysis in different areas of the state and concluded that polarized voting still exists in South Florida.

Recently, Miami-Dade County Redistricted its single-member district Commission plan.As part of that process, the County Commission also employed expert consultants who conducted analyses which concluded that polarized voting still exists on a countywide basis.

Our preliminary analysis also indicates that polarized voting is evident within the City of Miami, Throughout the next several months we will be conducting more in-depth analyses in that regard, and will document our findings in our final report, when we present a draft plan for your consideration.

At this point, let me turn the presentation over to my associate Pablo Tamayo who will walk you through some relevant demographic data regarding the City of Miami's population.

I will come back after his presentation to engage with you in a discussion on Redistricting standards and policy directives that we will need from you in order to craft your plan.

With that, I'll turn it over to Mr. Tamayo.

TAMAYO SECTION

Demographic Presentation – Pablo Tamayo

SLIDE 12 - "POPULATION DATA"

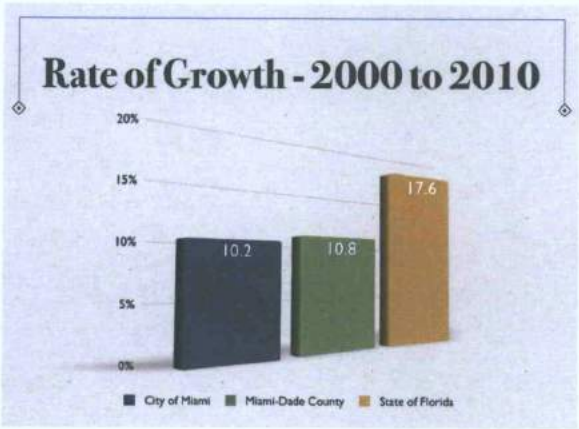
CITY OF MIAMI
2010 POPULATION DATA

Thank you, Miguel.

Mr. Chairman, Commissioners, as Mr. De Grandy explained, I will be walking you through some general demographic statistics of the City and then we will review some demographic data specific to each district.

Ok so with that let's look at some general citywide demographic information.

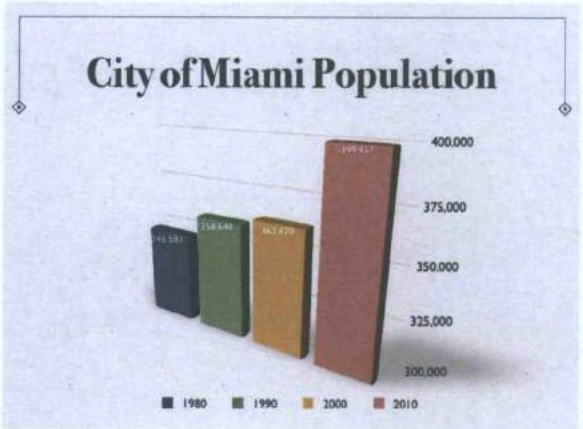
SLIDE 13 - "RATE OF GROWTH 2000 TO 2010"



Census data indicates that the City of Miami grew at a smaller rate than the population of the State of Florida from the 2000 to 2010 census.

However, the City's rate of growth was comparable to that of Miami-Dade County as a whole.

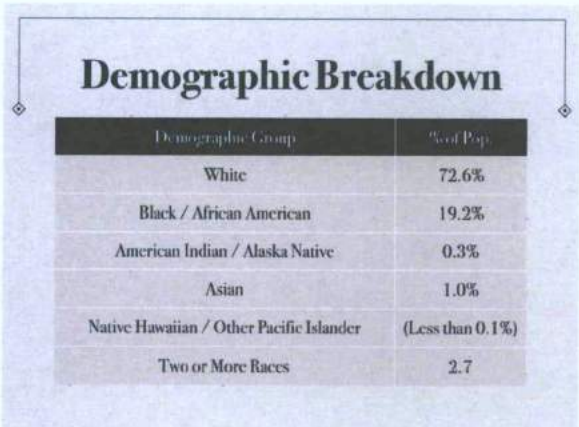
SLIDE 14 - "CITY OF MIAMI POPULATION"



The next slide shows the growth of the City of Miami Population in the last four census cycles.

The City's population grew approximately 3.5% from 1980 to 1990. From 1990 to 2000, the population grew slightly over 1%. Finally, from 2000 to 2010, the population grew slightly more than 10%.

SLIDE 15 - "DEMOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN"



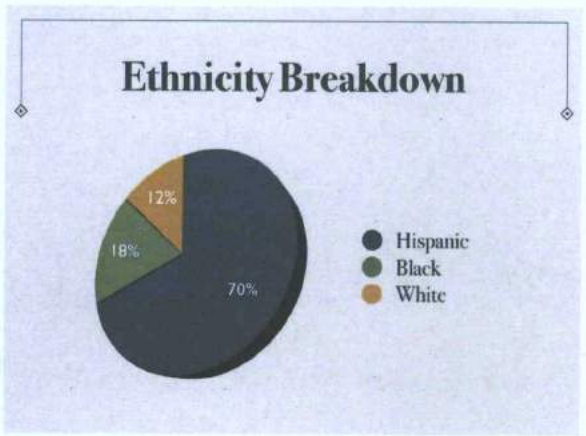
Demographic Group	% of Pop.
White	72.6%
Black / African American	19.2%
American Indian / Alaska Native	0.3%
Asian	1.0%
Native Hawaiian / Other Pacific Islander	(Less than 0.1%)
Two or More Races	2.7

Commissioners, the Census allows individuals to self-identify by both race and ethnicity.

According to the census, approximately 72.6% of the City's population self-identified as "white", with about 19.2% self-identified as "Black or African-American".

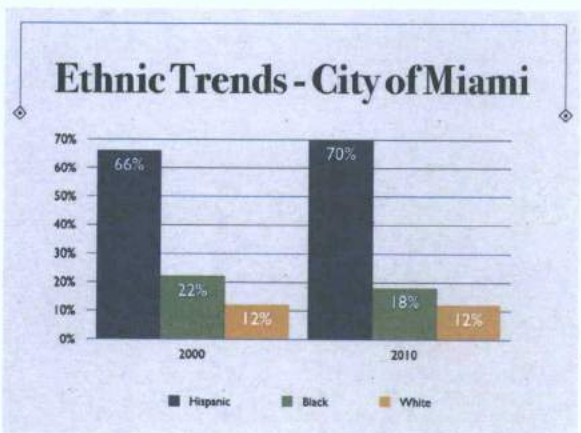
The remaining population identified themselves as members of other races including American Indian, Alaskan Native, Asian, Pacific Islander or as a member of two or more races.

SLIDE 16 - "ETHNICITY BREAKDOWN"



70% of the City's population self-identified as "Hispanic", 18% as "Black", and 12% as "White".

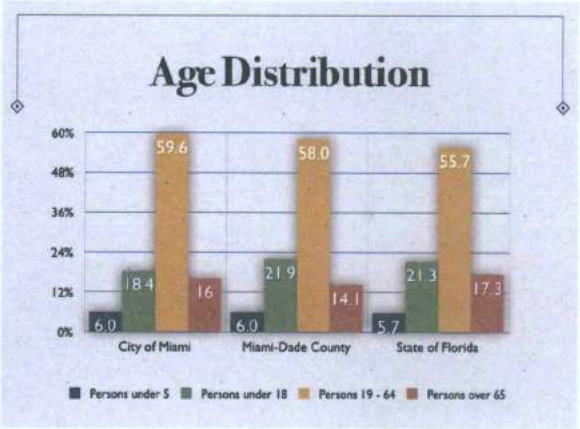
SLIDE 17 - "ETHNIC TRENDS"



A comparison with the last decade's census numbers indicates that the Hispanic population has grown by approximately 4 percentage points, while the Black population has decreased by the same percentage.

The White population has remained constant at approximately 12%.

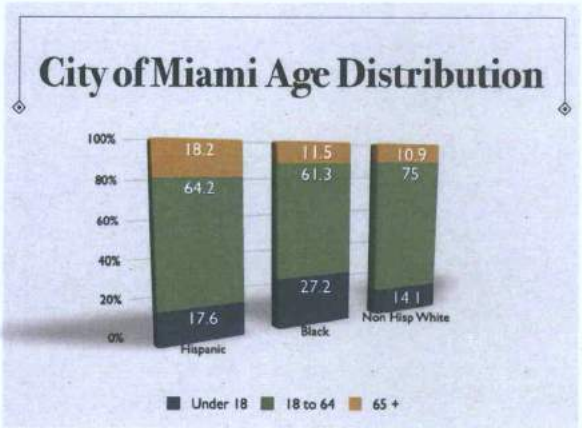
SLIDE 18 - "AGE DISTRIBUTION"



In terms of age distribution, census data indicates that approximately 16% of the City's population is above the age of 65, which is a slightly smaller percentage than that population of the entire state, but yet still above the senior citizen percentage in Miami-Dade County.

The data also indicates a somewhat smaller school age population in the City when compared to Miami-Dade County or the State of Florida as a whole.

SLIDE 19 - "CITY OF MIAMI AGE DISTRIBUTION"

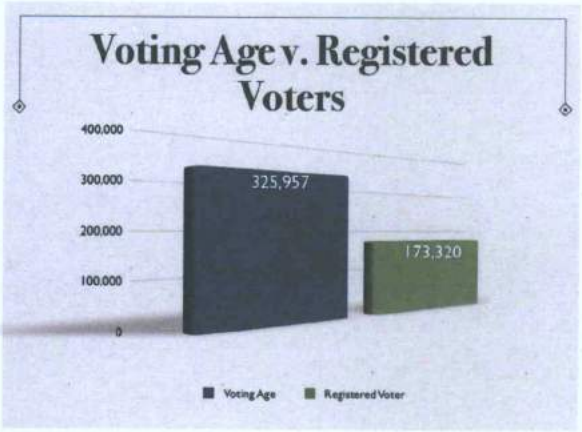


When looking at the breakdown of population among the different ethnic or racial communities, we find that over one quarter of the residents that self-identified as Black or African-American are under the age of 18; A significantly larger percentage than in the Hispanic or Non-Hispanic White Community.

Three-quarters of the Non-Hispanic White community are in the 18 to 64 age group.

The Hispanic Community has the largest percentage of senior citizens of the three demographic groups at 18.2%.

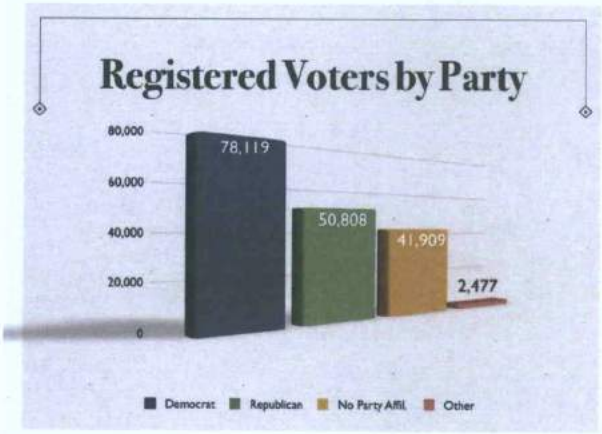
SLIDE 20 - "VOTING AGE V. REGISTERED VOTERS"



In the next slide, we see a huge disparity between voting age population and registered voter population.

This disparity is usually evident in communities with a large immigrant or non-citizen population.

SLIDE 21 - "REGISTERED VOTERS BY PARTY"



In terms of partisan breakdown, we find that of those registered to vote in the City, a little over 78,000 are registered democrats, almost 51,000 are registered Republicans, almost 42,000 have no party affiliation and about 2,500 are registered in minor parties.

SLIDE 22 - "DISTRICTS" –

CITY OF MIAMI
COMMISSION DISTRICTS

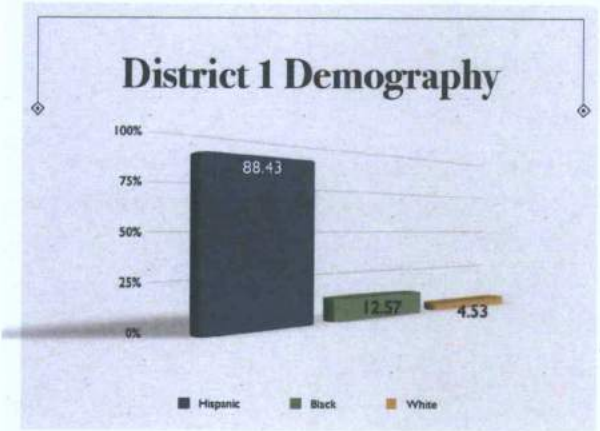
As Mr. De Grandy discussed at the beginning of the presentation, as a result of the City's malapportionment, there is a wide disparity in population numbers in the five districts, particularly District 2 and District 5.

In this section of the presentation, we will look at some district specific statistics.

SLIDE 23 - "DISTRICT 1"

Ok so let's begin with District 1 – as you can see here it is approximately 3% below the ideal population.

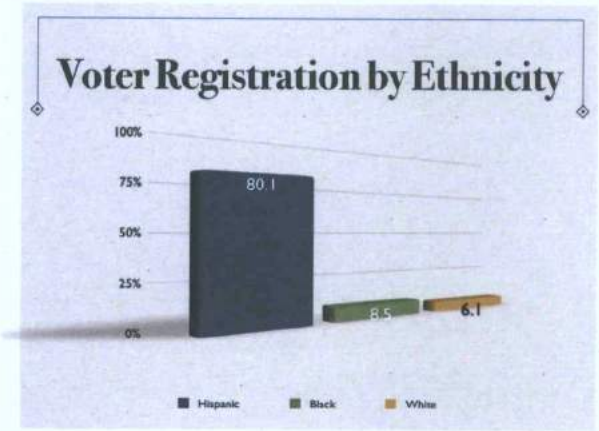
SLIDE 24 - "DISTRICT 1 DEMOGRAPHY"



Now taking a look at the demographics in District 1 we see that approximately 88% of the total population of District 1 self-identified as Hispanic; around twelve and a half self-identified as Black and 4.5% as White.

Now, you may note that the numbers in some of these slides do not add up to a total of 100%. That is because we have not included the smaller percentages of individuals that self-identified as members of other races or ethnic groups that I previously mentioned, or those that noted two or more races.

SLIDE 25 - "VOTER REGISTRATION BY ETHNICITY"



Looking now at registered voters, we find similar numbers with slightly over 80% comprised of Hispanics, 6.1% White, and 8.5% Black.

SLIDE 26 - "PARTY REGISTRATION"

District 1 has the second lowest number of registered voters of all five districts.

In terms of partisan registration, we find that of the roughly 29,000 individuals registered to vote in District 1, there is an almost even split between Democrats and Republicans, with 7,573 citizens with no party affiliation.

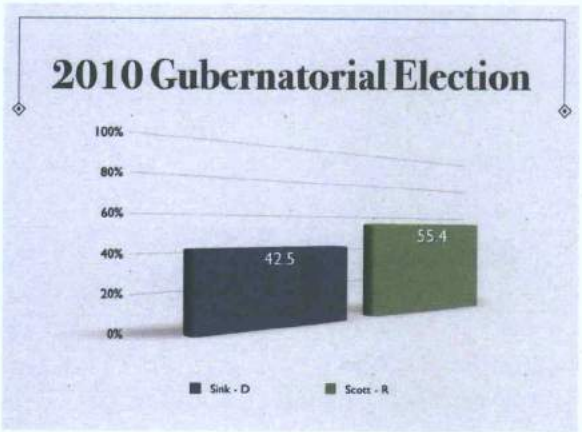
Now, of course, the City's elections are non-partisan. However, these statistics are relevant to us in the Redistricting process as they may indicate political cohesiveness or lack thereof among or within the different minority groups.

As part of our analysis on polarized voting, we also will analyze several elections during the last decade which will also indicate political cohesiveness and block voting patterns among the different minority groups.

For purposes of illustration in our presentation today, we will be looking at just the 2010 Gubernatorial Election, and the 2008 Presidential Election, so that you can see some of the marked differences in voting patterns among the citizens of the different districts.

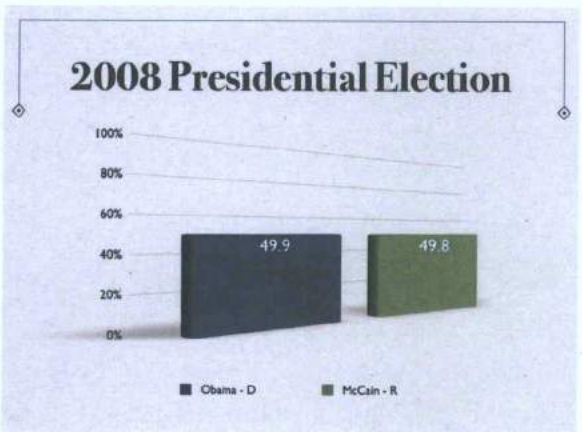
This data helps to illustrate the correlation between race or ethnicity and the preferred candidate of the two predominant minority communities in the City.

SLIDE 27 - "2010 GUBERNATORIAL ELECTION"



Even though the partisan numbers between Republicans and Democrats are virtually the same in District 1, 55.4% of the citizens of District 1 voted for Governor Scott, while 42.5% voted for candidate Sink.

SLIDE 28 - "2008 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION"

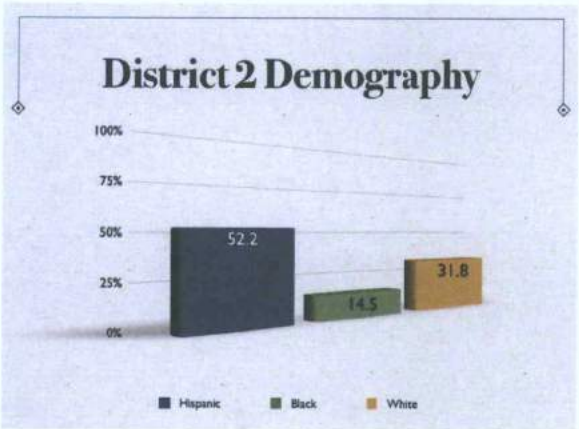


And yet, two years prior, in the 2008 Presidential Election, President Obama won the district by just one-tenth of one percent, which mirrored the registration numbers between Republicans and Democrats.

SLIDE 29 - "DISTRICT 2"

Looking now at District 2, we see that it is the most malapportioned district with a population approximately 20% over the ideal population numbers.

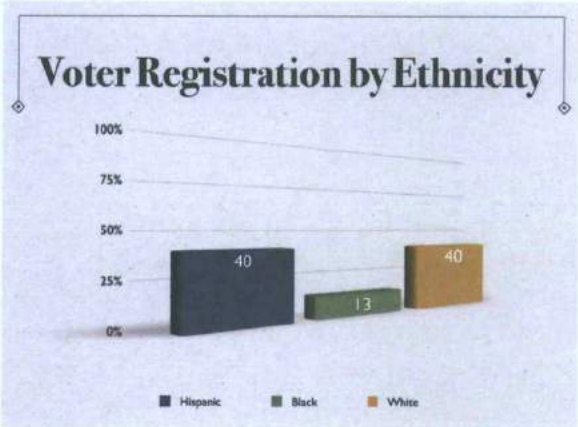
SLIDE 30 - "DISTRICT 2 DEMOGRAPHY"



District 2 is also the most ethnically diverse district in the City, with approximately 52% of its residents self-identified as Hispanic, 15% as Black, and almost 32% self-identified as White.

Not seen in this chart but worthy of note is that the Hispanic population of District 2 grew by several percentage points in the last ten years with proportional decreases in the other two groups.

SLIDE 31 - "VOTER REGISTRATION BY ETHNICITY"



We see a marked change in these numbers when we look at percentage of registered voters in District 2. Hispanic residents actually decrease from 52% to 40% while Whites increase from 32% to 40%. Blacks remains the same at 13% of all registered voters in the district.

Commissioners, these numbers tend to indicate that the district may have a large number of non-citizen Hispanic residents.

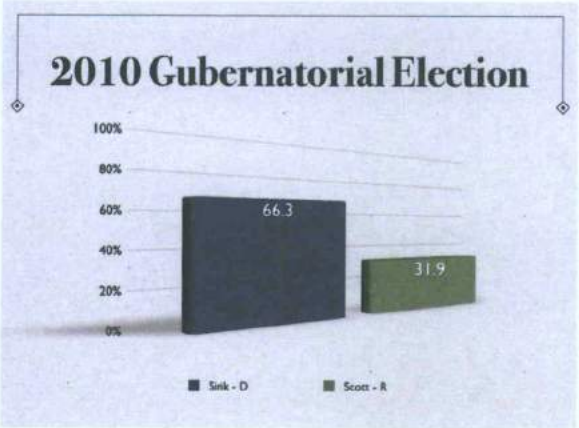
SLIDE 32 - "PARTY REGISTRATION"

District 2 has the highest number of registered voters of all the districts.

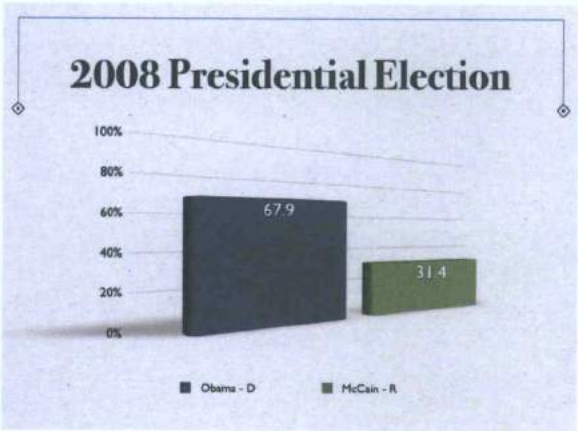
In District 2 we find that of the 46,000 registered voters, Democrats outnumber Republicans by an almost 2 to 1 margin.

District 2 is also the district with the highest percentage of voters with no party affiliation.

SLIDE 33 - "2010 GUBERNATORIAL ELECTION"



Looking now at the 2010 Gubernatorial Election, we find that candidate Sink won overwhelmingly in the district with 66.3%, to Governor Scott's 31.9%.



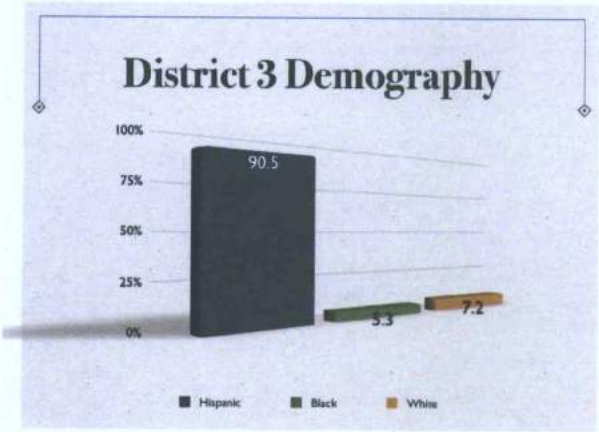
SLIDE 34 - "2008 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION"

We also find virtually the same percentage numbers in the 2008 Presidential election with President Obama winning the District with 67.9% to Senator McCain's 31.4%.

SLIDE 35 - "DISTRICT 3"

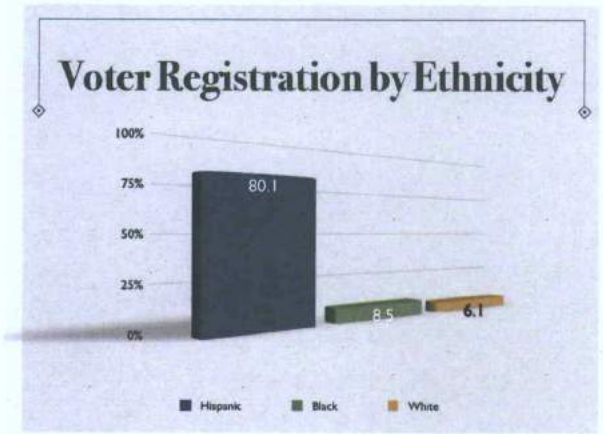
Moving to District 3 we see that much like District 1 it is approximately 3% below the ideal population according to the 2010 Census numbers.

SLIDE 36- "DISTRICT 3 DEMOGRAPHY"



Slightly over 90% of the residents of District 3 self-identify as Hispanic; 5.3% as Black, and 7.2% as White.

SLIDE 37 - "VOTER REGISTRATION BY ETHNICITY"



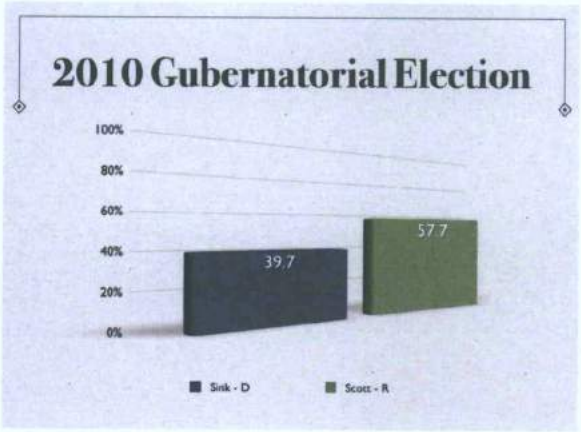
Slightly over 80% of the registered voters in the district are Hispanic, 6.1% White and 8.5% Black.

SLIDE 38 - "PARTY REGISTRATION"

District 3 has the lowest number of registered voters of all five districts.

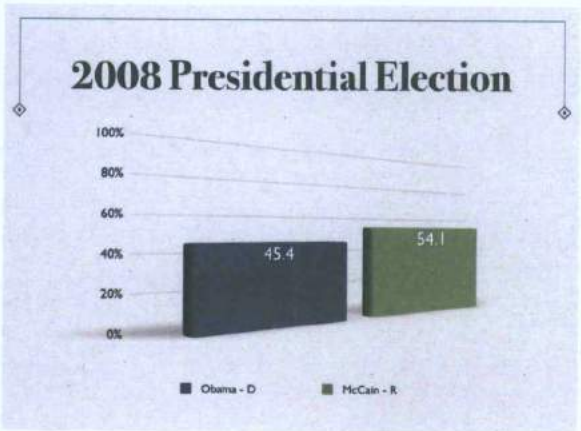
Of the total number of registered voters in District 3, almost 10,000 are registered as Republican; and almost 8,500 are registered Democrats. There are more than 7,300 voters with no party affiliation.

SLIDE 39 - "2010 GUBERNATORIAL ELECTION"



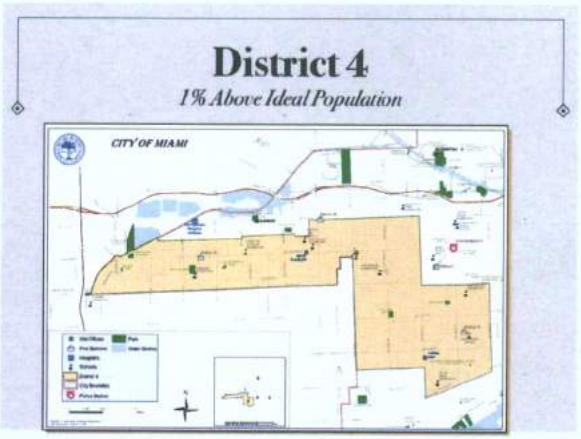
Looking at the 2010 Gubernatorial Election, we see that Governor Scott won the district with close to 58% of the vote.

SLIDE 40 - "2008 Presidential Election"



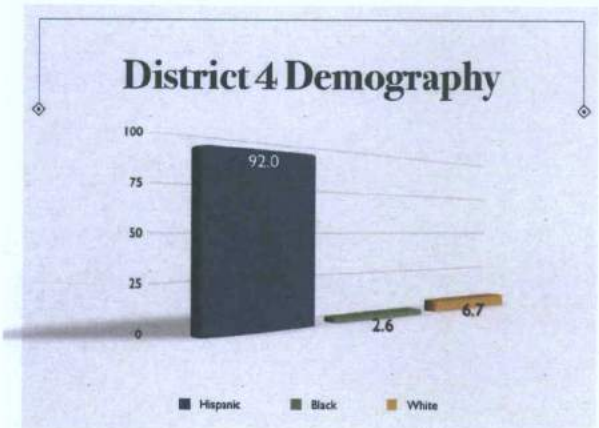
In the 2008 Presidential Election, Senator McCain won in District 3 with approximately 54% of the vote to President Obama's 45% of the vote.

SLIDE 41 - "DISTRICT 4"



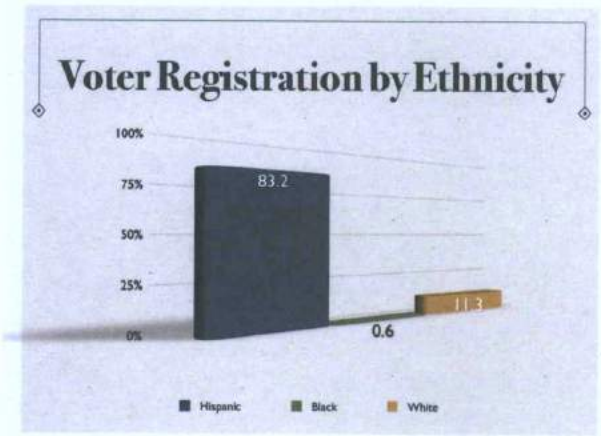
District 4 in the current plan is the district with the least deviation, at roughly 1% above the ideal population, based on the 2010 Census numbers.

SLIDE 42 - "DISTRICT 4 DEMOGRAPHY"



It is also the most Hispanic district with 92% of residents self-identifying as Hispanics, 6.7% self-identified as White, and approximately two and a half percent as Black.

SLIDE 43 - "VOTER REGISTRATION BY ETHNICITY"



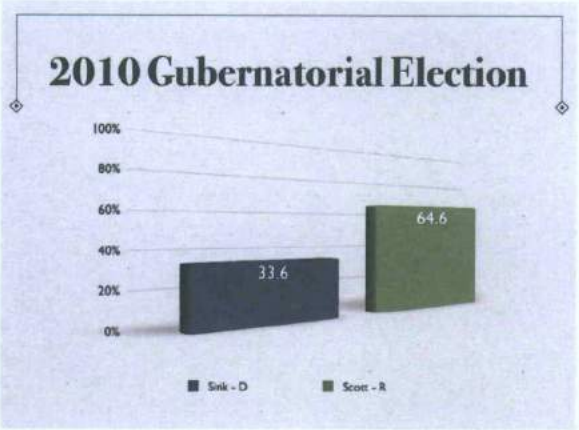
Over 83% of registered voters in District 4 are Hispanic, slightly over 11% are White, and less than 1% are Black.

SLIDE 44 - "PARTY REGISTRATION"

District 4 is the third highest district in voter registration, just slightly below District 5.

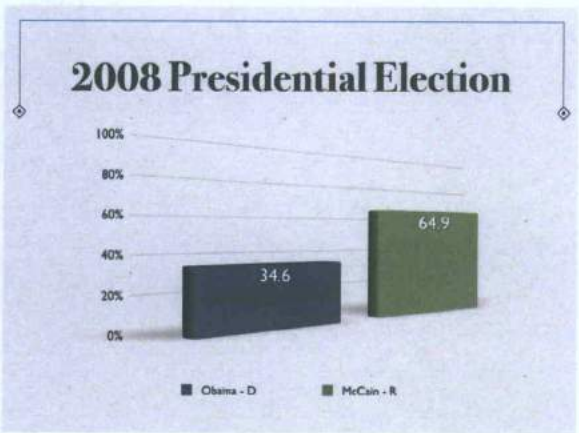
Registered Republicans outnumber registered Democrats in District 4 by an almost 2 to 1 margin, with slightly over 9,000 citizens with no party affiliation.

SLIDE 45- "2010 GUBERNATORIAL ELECTION"



Looking at the 2010 Gubernatorial Election, we see that Governor Scott won the district with almost 65% of the vote.

SLIDE 46 - "2008 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION"

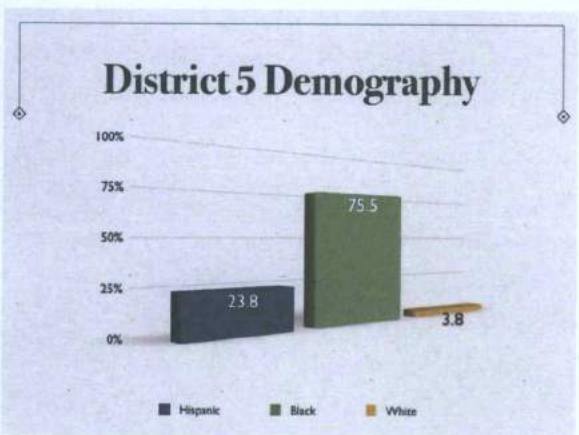


Similarly, in the 2008 Presidential Election, Senator McCain won the district by almost 65% of the vote.

SLIDE 47 - "DISTRICT 5"

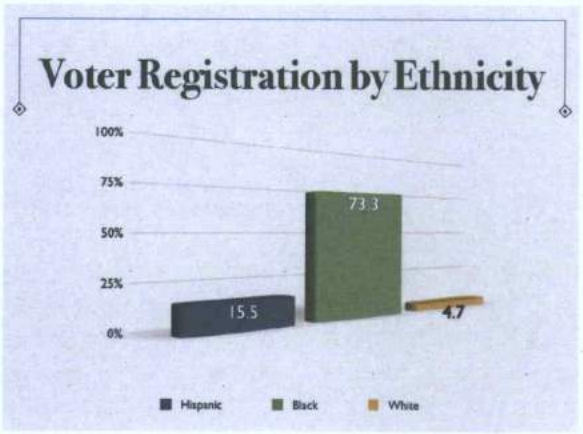
And now last but certainly not least we turn to District 5 – which is the second most malapportioned district in the current plan with a population approximately 16% below the ideal district population, according to the 2010 Census numbers.

SLIDE 48 - "DISTRICT 5 DEMOGRAPHY"



Almost 76% of the residents of District 5 self-identified as Black, with close to 24% self-identified as Hispanic and 3.7% as White.

SLIDE 49- "VOTER REGISTRATION BY ETHNICITY"



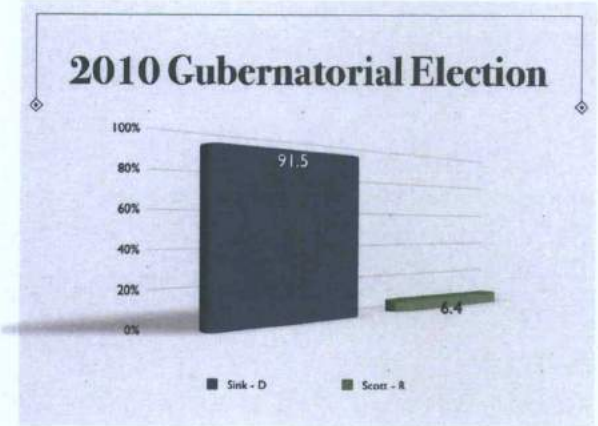
In terms of voter registration we find a significant drop in the Hispanic percentage number in comparison to the total Hispanic population indicating a high percent of non-citizen Hispanics. Over 73% of registered voters self-identified as Black, and 4.7% as White.

SLIDE 50 - "PARTY REGISTRATION"

District 5 is the second highest in registered voters, with just 18 voters more than in District 4.

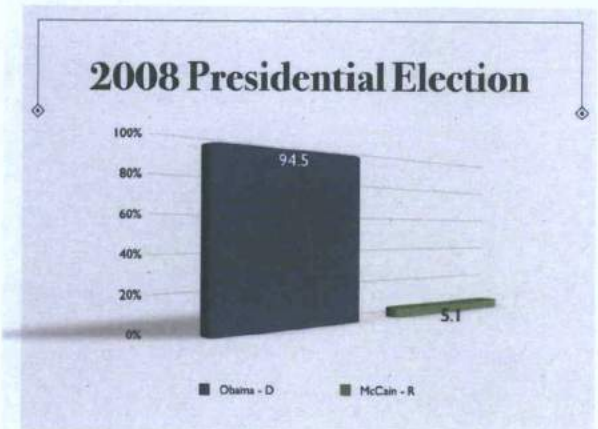
And you can see that registered Democrats are the overwhelming majority in District 5, with only 2,241 registered Republicans in the District, who are outnumbered more than 2 to 1 by voters with no party affiliation.

SLIDE 51 - "2010 GUBERNATORIAL ELECTION"



Again, looking now at the 2010 Gubernatorial Election, we find that candidate Sink overwhelmingly won the District with over 91% of the vote.

SLIDE 52 - "2008 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION"



Likewise, in 2008, President Obama won the District with 94.5% of the vote.

END: Commissioners, that concludes my portion of the presentation. Thank you for your time. And with that, I will turn it back to Mr. De Grandy for the final portion of our presentation.

SLIDE 53- "STANDARDS AND POLICY DIRECTIVES"

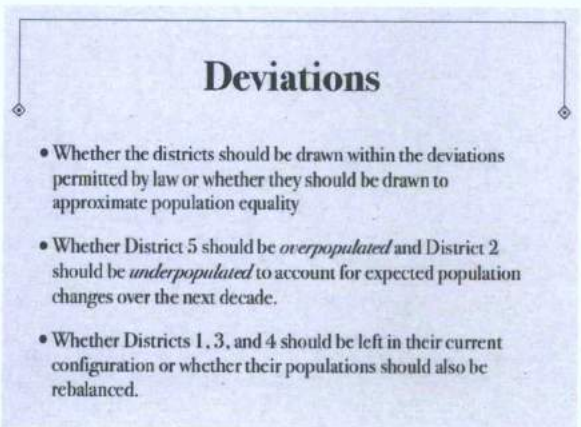
Thank you, Pablo.

As you can see from just two sample elections we have reviewed, there are marked differences among the two different minority groups in the City with respect to their party registration, voting patterns and preferred candidates, indicating that there is significant polarized voting in the City.

During this final portion of the presentation, I would like to respectfully engage you in a discussion regarding "Standards and Policy Directives" to be utilized in creation of your plan.

The issues on which we need input are found on Page 5 of the written report we submitted to you at the end of last month.

SLIDE 54 - "DEVIATION"



For purposes of discussion, I have grouped them into three categories based on their relationship to each other.

The first grouping of issues deal with the potential deviation from the ideal population in your new plan.

The first issue in that regard is whether the districts should be drawn within the deviations permitted by law, which means within an overall deviation of no more than 10%, or whether they should be drawn to approximate population equality. In other words, within plus or minus 1% of the ideal population.

The direction you may provide on this issue is dependent on the policy guidance you give us on the next two points.

The second point is whether we should intentionally overpopulate District 5 and underpopulate District 2 to account for expected population changes over the next decade.

This is what we did in the 2000 Cycle.

Basically, we had gathered data from your Planning Department and other sources which indicated near and mid-term significant population growth in District 2 and little, if any, population growth in District 5.

Therefore, when we did your 2000 Plan, we intentionally underpopulated District 2 and overpopulated District 5 in the hope that over the course of the decade, the plan would maintain a relative balance.

Of course, we could not have foreseen in 2002 that there would be a building boom as significant as that which existed until approximately 2007 or 2008.

And even if we could have, we were constrained by law to stay within the 10% overall deviation range.

Therefore, despite our best efforts in that regard, as you now know, District 2 is now significantly overpopulated and District 5 is significantly underpopulated.

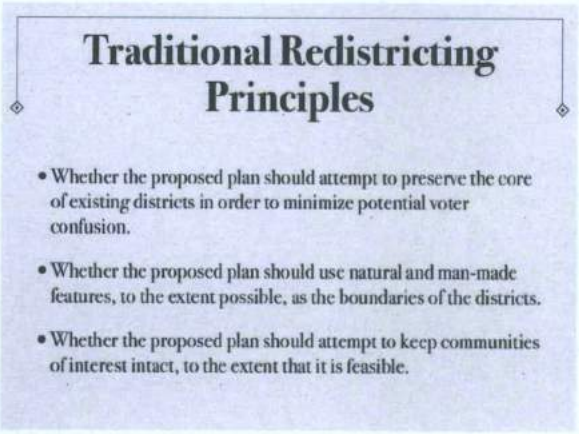
Based on the preliminary data that we are now looking at, it's my personal opinion that even if we try to account for expected population growth in District 2 over the next decade, it is likely that this district's population will continue to grow significantly and be malapportioned again by 2020.

The third issue relative to deviation is whether Districts 1, 3 and 4 should be left in their current configuration or whether their populations should also be rebalanced.

As I discussed at the beginning of our presentation, these three districts are within acceptable parameters and therefore – from a legal perspective – there is no mandate to change their configuration as long as District 2 and District 5 are re-balanced.

Therefore, whether we modify Districts 1, 3 and 4 is a policy issue for you to decide.

SLIDE 55 - "TRADITIONAL REDISTRICTING PRINCIPLES"



Your Charter does not contain any standards to be employed in crafting a Single-Member District Plan. Most jurisdictions don't.

Recently, the State of Florida enacted Redistricting Standards for use in Congressional and State Legislative Districts, but these standards do not apply to County or Municipal Redistricting Plans.

Therefore, we seek policy guidance from you as to traditional Redistricting principles that you would like us to employ or emphasize in creation of your plan.

The principles that were adopted by the City Commission in 2002 and that we utilized for the current Redistricting plan are listed on Page 20 of the written report that we provided you with.

Some of those – like the directive to include whole precincts in a district, wherever possible – are not really relevant during this cycle, because the Department of Elections does not plan to re-precinct until 2013, and we plan to present a final product to you before the end of this year.

Of the principles that were used in the last cycle, we would recommend that at a minimum, you direct that we attempt to preserve the core of existing districts in order to minimize potential voter confusion.

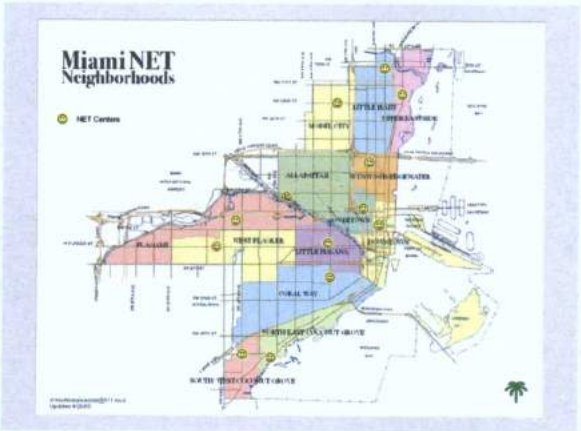
This criterion is of significant concern in an area like the City of Miami, which has a large elderly or non-English speaking population.

Next is whether the proposed plan should use natural and man-made features to the extent possible as the boundaries of the districts. This also helps to minimize voter confusion and provide clear delineation between the different districts.

Finally, we need your direction on whether the proposed plan should attempt to keep communities of interest or traditional neighborhoods intact to the extent that it is feasible.

There are different parameters that we can use in that regard, depending on your direction.

SLIDE 56 - "MIAMI NET NEIGHBORHOODS"

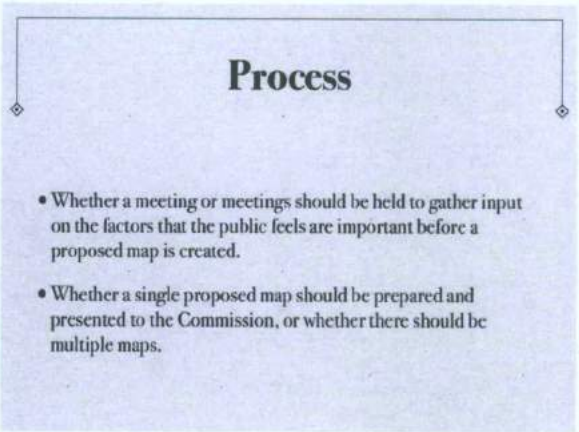


For example, if you so direct, we could be guided by your Miami Net Neighborhood parameters that might provide better service coordination if they are – to the best extent possible – kept whole within one district.

SLIDE 57 - "TRADITIONAL NEIGHBORHOODS"

We could also use the traditional neighborhoods within the City of Miami, if you direct us to do so.

SLIDE 58 - "PROCESS"



Finally, the third group of issues upon which we need policy guidance are process issues.

These include whether you would like us to hold public meetings to gather citizen input, and if so, how many meetings and at what location.

In the last Redistricting cycle, the Commission directed that we hold three public hearings in the North, Central Area, and South portions of the City.

A total of 75 residents participated in providing input.

Because the City is not that geographically disbursed, we would recommend that if you choose to have public hearings, that we conduct them here at City Hall.

First, this venue will be more convenient for your staff, including the Clerk's Office that needs to staff the meeting and take minutes.

Also, you have the ability in this Chamber to broadcast those meetings and reach a wider group of citizens that can be informed and engaged in the process.

Last, we need direction from you as to whether at the end of this process, you would like us to present you with one single proposed map, or whether there should be multiple plan presented for your consideration.

Our recommendation is that you direct that we bring you one proposed plan, keeping in mind of course that it is within your sole providence to direct any amendments to the draft plan if you think there should be modifications to the product that we present to you.

However, if you chose to see different methodologies or approaches to crafting a plan, we would recommend that – at most – you direct us to bring you two plans for your consideration.

With that, Mr. Chairman, we'd like to thank the Commission, the Mayor and the Manager for placing your trust in our ability to serve you in this regard.

At this point, my suggestion is that you take the three groupings of issues one-by-one.

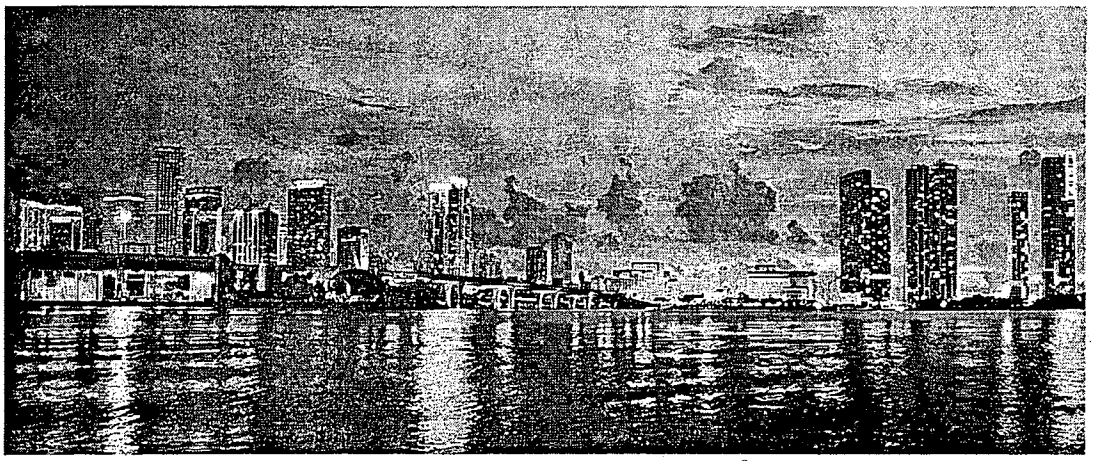
Of course, we will be available to address any questions you may have during your discussions of these policy directives.

2013 Final Report

Miguel A. De Grandy, Pablo Tamayo, and Stephen M. Cody,
Final Report Regarding the Proposed Redistricting Plan

M I G U E L D E G R A N D Y , P A
Redistricting Consultants

FINAL REPORT REGARDING THE PROPOSED REDISTRICTING PLAN



Presented to the
City of Miami City Commission

Miguel A. De Grandy, Esq., Pablo Tamayo, Esq.,
& Stephen M. Cody, J.D.

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Introduction

On February 14, 2013, your redistricting consultants presented a Proposed Redistricting Plan to the City Commission at its Commission meeting. During that public meeting, several citizens made presentations regarding their desire to maintain the entire Upper East Side within one district. The City of Miami Commission deferred consideration of the Proposed Redistricting Plan to provide an opportunity for these residents, and any other residents interested in the process, to provide additional input.

In compliance with the directives of the City Commission, your redistricting consultants held two public hearings. One was held at Legion Memorial Park on February 21, 2013. The second was held at Miami City Hall on March 4, 2013.

On or about March 6, 2013, your redistricting consultants provided the City Commission with a written Supplementary Report to the City of Miami Commission Regarding the Public Hearings on the Proposed Redistricting Plan. On March 14, 2013, the redistricting consultants made an oral presentation to the City Commission outlining the relevant parts of the written report and providing proposed alternatives for the City Commission's consideration. During this public meeting, the City Commission provided an additional opportunity for any residents to address the Commission regarding the plan.

Changes to the Proposed Redistricting Plan

Once the public hearing was closed, the City Commission engaged in discussion and debate regarding the Proposed Plan. As a result of that discussion, the City Commission directed that four additional changes be made to the Proposed Redistricting Plan. The four changes are described below. All of the changes are consistent with traditional Redistricting principles and the Commission's policy directives.

Modification of the Boundary of the Shorecrest Traditional Neighborhood

Consistent with some of the public testimony that was presented, the City Commission directed that the redistricting consultants modify the boundaries of Subarea 6 in the Proposed Plan in order to shift the Southern boundary of the Shorecrest traditional neighborhood from 79th Street South to the Little River. Both the public testimony and some of the maps that can be found in the public record identify the Little River as the Southern boundary of the Shorecrest traditional neighborhood. In the Proposed Plan, Subarea 6 moves in its entirety from District 2 to District 5. Therefore, this change is consistent with maintaining the entire traditional neighborhood of Shorecrest within one district.

Elimination of Movement of Subarea 12

Subarea 12 was originally moved from District 5 to District 1 in furtherance of the directive of the City Commission to use well-recognized man-made and natural boundaries to define the districts. The original movement had the result of shifting the boundary between both districts in an easterly direction to coincide with I-95. During the Commission discussion, it was noted that part of that movement had the effect of taking a portion of the Southeast Overtown/Park West CRA out of District 5, which would be inconsistent with the Commission's directive to try to maintain the Southeast Overtown/Park West CRA as a Community of Interest within District 5. There was additional discussion regarding the fact that this area was also part of historic Overtown, and therefore should remain together in District 5 with the rest of the Overtown area.

As noted by the redistricting consultants, there are often competing principles that must be balanced in the process of Redistricting. In that regard, it is the Commission's prerogative to determine the correct balance of these competing principles. The decision to eliminate the movement of Subarea 12 is consistent with the Commission's directive to maintain traditional (historic) neighborhoods within one district, and to maintain the Southeast Overtown/Park West CRA as a community of interest within one district, to the best extent possible.

Inclusion of Additional Historic Overtown Area Into District 5

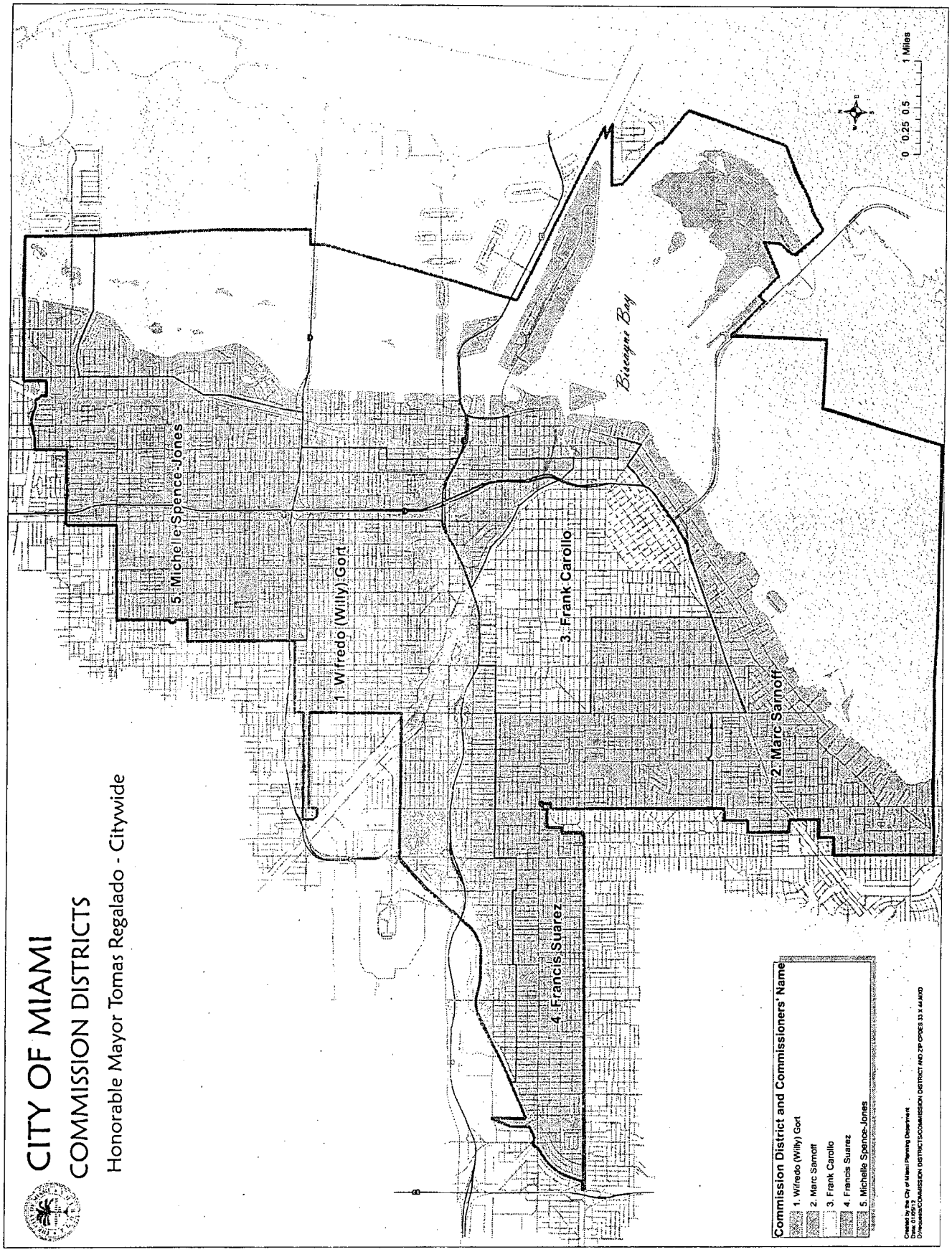
During the discussion it was also noted that there was an additional area east of Proposed Subarea 13, that also encompassed the area known as historic Overtown. This additional area is bounded by Northwest 22nd Street to the North and 14th Street to the South, the proposed boundary of Subarea 13 to the West and Northwest 1st Avenue to the East.

Initially, redistricting consultants had shifted the existing border only slightly to the east in Subarea 13 to coincide with the boundaries of the Omni CRA. However, the Commission determined that in this instance, the policy directive to keep traditional (historic) neighborhoods within one district would override the policy directive of maintaining as much of the Omni CRA as possible as a "community of interest" in District 2. This policy directive – which resulted in shifting the border of Subarea 13 for two additional blocks in an easterly direction – is consistent with the policy directive of the Commission to maintain traditional neighborhoods within one district.

Shifting Additional Population to District 3

During the discussion, there was a suggestion made to put additional population into District 3 in order to further reduce the overall deviation. In that regard, a direction was given to shift part of the southeastern boundary of District 3 from the Metrorail line to Brickell Avenue using 13th Street as a northern boundary and 15th Road as a southern boundary. This shift resulted in lowering the overall deviation and therefore furthers the equal protection objective of the 14th Amendment of the United States Constitution.

On the following page is a map showing the current districts with the Modified Proposed Plan as a red-line overlay. In addition, there are tables which provide relevant demographic data and deviation percentages. None of the minor changes described above affected the previous analysis of the plan with regard to its constitutionality and its compliance with the Voting Rights Act.


CITY OF MIAMI
COMMISSION DISTRICTS
Honorable Mayor Tomas Regalado - Citywide
Biscayne Bay
5. Michelle Spence-Jones
1. Wifredo (Willy) Gort
3. Frank Carollo
2. Marc Sarnoff
4. Francis Suarez
0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles
Commission District and Commissioners' Name
1. Wifredo (Willy) Gort
2. Marc Samoff
3. Frank Carollo
4. Francis Suarez
5. Michelle Spence-Jones

The table below summarizes the population breakdown of the Modified Proposed Redistricting Plan.

DIST	POP 2010	DEVIATION	% DEV	% BLACK	% HISPANIC	% WHITE
1	78,031	-1,860	-2.33%	12.53	82.23	4.54
2	79,862	-29	-0.04%	10.29	51.24	34.96
3	78,343	-1,548	-1.94%	5.24	86.43	7.43
4	82,338	2,447	3.06%	2.65	89.81	6.68
5	80,883	992	1.24%	69.65	23.15	5.99
Total	399,457		5.39%			

The table below summarizes the voting age population of the Modified Proposed Redistricting Plan.

DIST	VAP 2010	% BLACK	% HISPANIC	% WHITE
1	62,536	12.34	83.6	3.38
2	69,454	9.93	51.29	35.26
3	64,163	5.32	87.62	6.17
4	69,022	2.67	90.99	5.47
5	60,836	67.36	24.62	6.74

The Modified Proposed Redistricting Plan reduces overall deviation from 36.65 percent to 5.39 percent. Consistent with the requirements of the Voting Rights Act and the cases decided under it, it maintains a compact district with a politically cohesive African-American population and voting age population majority. Election analysis run shows that the candidates preferred by African American voters which were identified in the prior report, "Report on the Status of Redistricting and Proposed Redistricting Plan" would also receive sufficient support from those voters to win in the new district. Thus, it is anticipated that District 5, as reconfigured, will permit African-American voters to elect their candidate of choice.

The Modified Proposed Redistricting Plan also maintains three districts which have solid Hispanic population and voting age population majorities and a fourth district that is also majority Hispanic population and VAP.

Conclusion

In summary, on April 11, 2013, the City Commission will be presented with a resolution that will contain metes and bounds descriptions of the proposed plan as revised on March 14th, as well as graphic depictions of each district, for its consideration and adoption. Adoption of this Resolution will resolve the current malapportionment issue that exists in the City's current districts and result in enactment of a new Redistricting Plan that is constitutional, consistent with well-recognized traditional redistricting principles, and compliant with the federal Voting Rights Act.

2013 Presentation:
Redistricting Alternatives Compared

Miguel A. De Grandy, Pablo Tamayo, and Stephen M. Cody

Redistricting
Alternatives Compared

City of Miami Commission

Miguel **DE GRANDY, PA**
Redistricting Consultants

MIGUEL A. DE GRANDY, ESQ.

PABLO TAMAYO, ESQ.

STEPHEN M. CODY, J.D.

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MIAMI-DADE COUNTY

Elections
2700 NW 87th Avenue
Miami, Florida 33172
T 305-499-VOTE F 305-499-8547
TTY: 305-499-8480

miamidade.gov

May 7, 2013

Tomas Regalado, Mayor
City of Miami
3500 Pan American Drive
Miami, FL 33133

Dear Mayor Regalado:

As a follow up to our previous discussion, the Elections Department must be in receipt of the new City of Miami commission district boundaries no later than June 14, 2013. Adhering to this deadline is critical to the Department for two reasons.

This will allow us to ensure the new districts are in place for your November 5, 2013 Miami General Municipal Election. There are numerous processes that must be undertaken, including properly defining the districts in our database, extensive quality assurance measures, and notifying voters of their modified district assignments. To facilitate this, I am requesting a GIS shape file along with legal descriptions of all City of Miami Districts, inclusive of the redrawn districts. Whether or not these new districts are implemented for your General Municipal Election is at your discretion, however my request for this data by June 14 remains critical as a component of the Department's countywide re-precincting project. As you know, we were able to provide the City with this extension due to the scheduling and conduct of the May 14, 2013 Miami-Dade County Special Election.

Now that this election has been cancelled, the Department will refocus on the re-precincting project. In order for precinct lines to be drawn concurrent with district lines, district lines must be finalized and in place first. To that end, re-precincting cannot proceed within the City of Miami until such time that your district boundaries are provided. This is an important step that eliminates "split precincts," and is essential for future election planning.

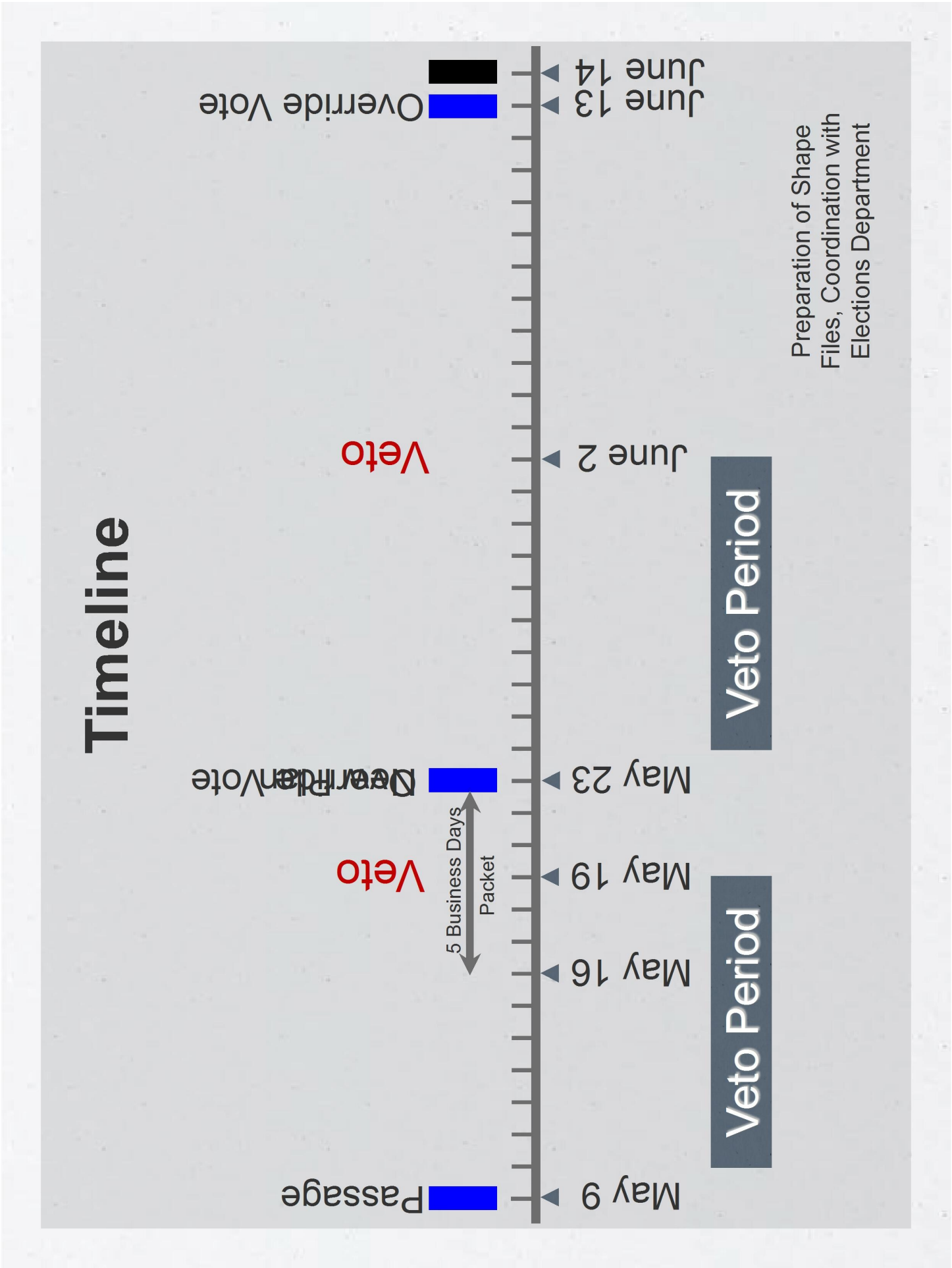
Therefore, I urge you and the City Commission to honor the June 14, 2013 deadline, so the Department has ample time to notify your voters of any changes, and is able to continue seamlessly in our plan to re-precinct. I would be happy to discuss this with you in greater detail if additional information is needed. Please feel free to contact me at 305.499.8509.

Sincerely,

Penelope Townsley
Supervisor of Elections
Miami-Dade Elections Department

... the Elections Department **must be in receipt** of the new City of Miami commission district boundaries **no later than June 14, 2013.**

Adhering to this deadline is **critical** to the Department ...


Timeline
Passage
May 9
May 16
May 19
May 23
June 2
June 13
June 14
Override Veto
Veto
Override Veto
Veto
5 Business Days
Packet
Veto Period
Veto Period
Preparation of Shape Files, Coordination with Elections Department

Timeline
May 9
May 23
June 13
Passage
June 14

City Demographics

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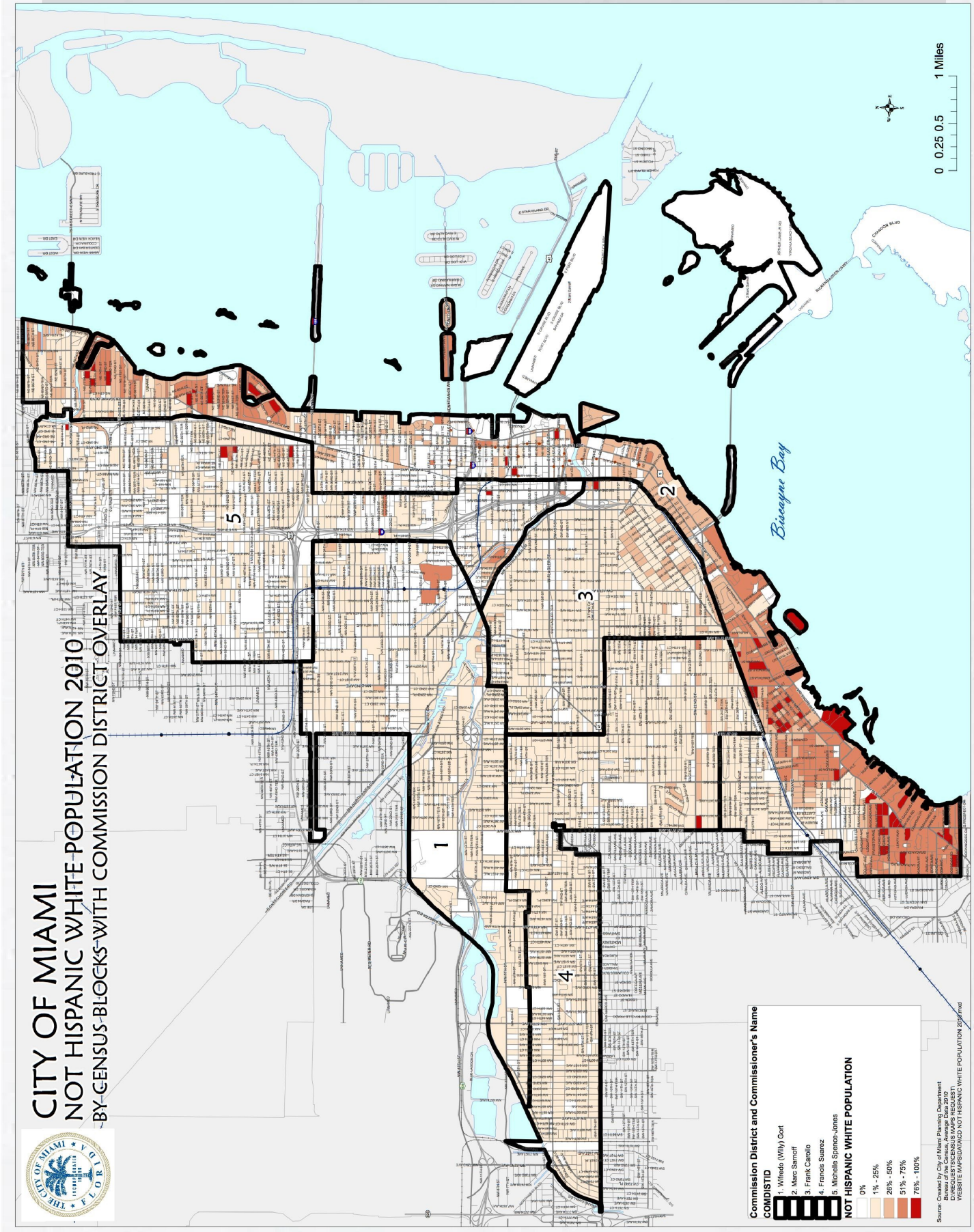
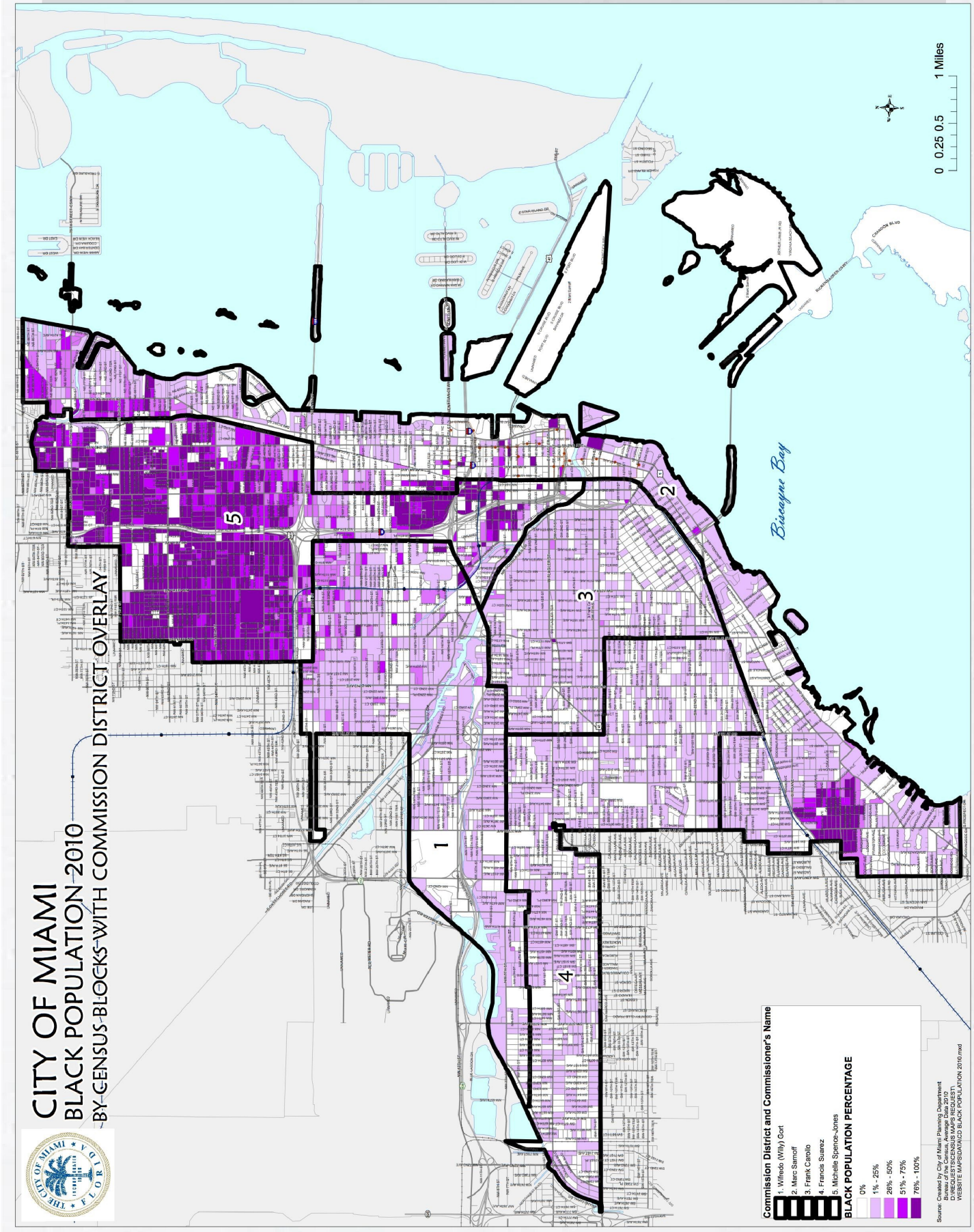
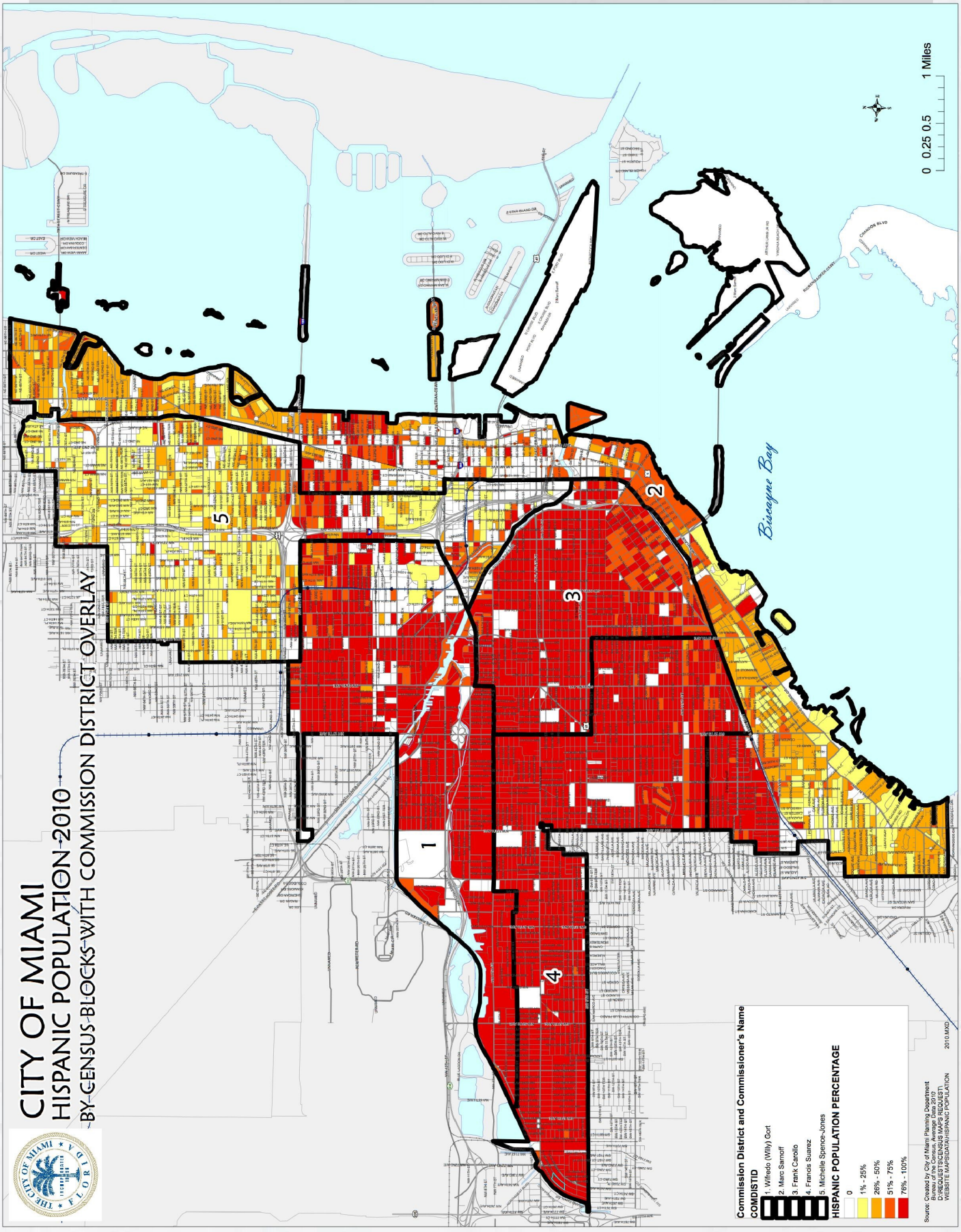
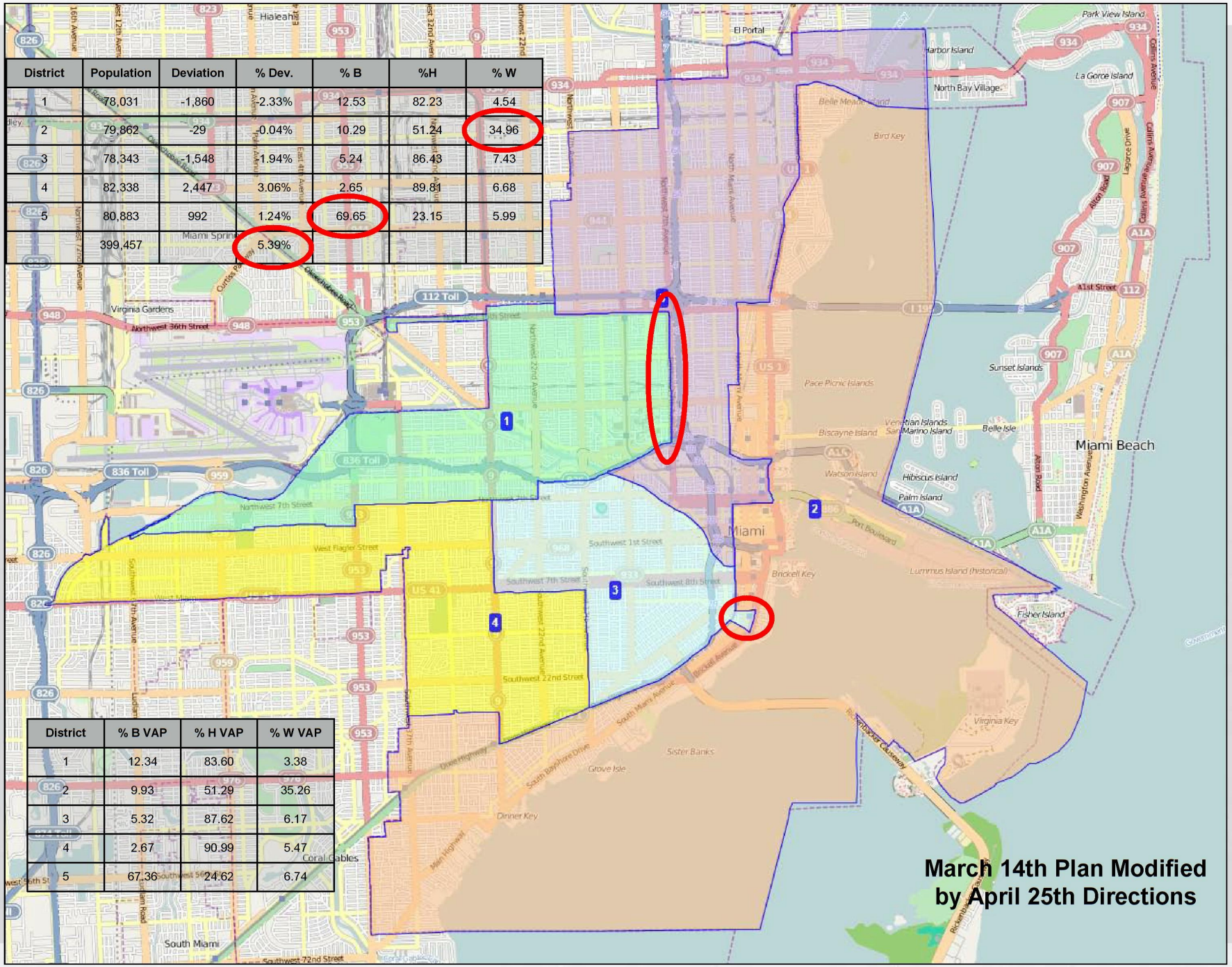

CITY OF MIAMI
NOT HISPANIC WHITE POPULATION 2010
BY CENSUS BLOCKS WITH COMMISSION DISTRICT OVERLAY
0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles
Biscayne Bay
1
2
3
4
5
Commission District and Commissioner's Name
COMDISTID
1. Wifredo (Willy) Gort
2. Marc Sarnoff
3. Frank Carollo
4. Francis Suarez
5. Michelle Spence-Jones
NOT HISPANIC WHITE POPULATION
0%
1% - 25%
26% - 50%
51% - 75%
76% - 100%
Source: Created by City of Miami Planning Department
Bureau of the Census, Average Data 2010
D:\REQUESTS\CENSUS MAPS REQUEST\
WEBSITE MAPS\DARACO NOT HISPANIC WHITE POPULATION 2010.mxd


CITY OF MIAMI
BLACK POPULATION 2010
BY CENSUS BLOCKS WITH COMMISSION DISTRICT OVERLAY
0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles
Biscayne Bay
1
2
3
4
5
Commission District and Commissioner's Name
1. Wifredo (Willy) Gort
2. Marc Sarnoff
3. Frank Carollo
4. Francis Suarez
5. Michelle Spence-Jones
BLACK POPULATION PERCENTAGE
0%
1% - 25%
26% - 50%
51% - 75%
76% - 100%
Source: Created by City of Miami Planning Department
Bureau of the Census, Average Data 2010
D:\REQUEST\CENSUS MAPS REQUEST\
WEBSITE MAPS\DARIO\ BLACK POPULATION 2010.mxd


CITY OF MIAMI
HISPANIC POPULATION-2010
BY CENSUS BLOCKS WITH COMMISSION DISTRICT OVERLAY
0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles
Biscayne Bay
1
2
3
4
5
Commission District and Commissioner's Name
COMDISTID
1. Wifredo (Willy) Gort
2. Marc Sarnoff
3. Frank Carollo
4. Francis Suarez
5. Michelle Spence-Jones
HISPANIC POPULATION PERCENTAGE
0
1% - 25%
26% - 50%
51% - 75%
76% - 100%
Source: Created by City of Miami Planning Department
Bureau of the Census, Average Data 2010
D:\REQUESTS\CENSUS MAPS REQUEST\
WEBSITE MAPS\DATA\HISPANIC POPULATION
2010.MXD

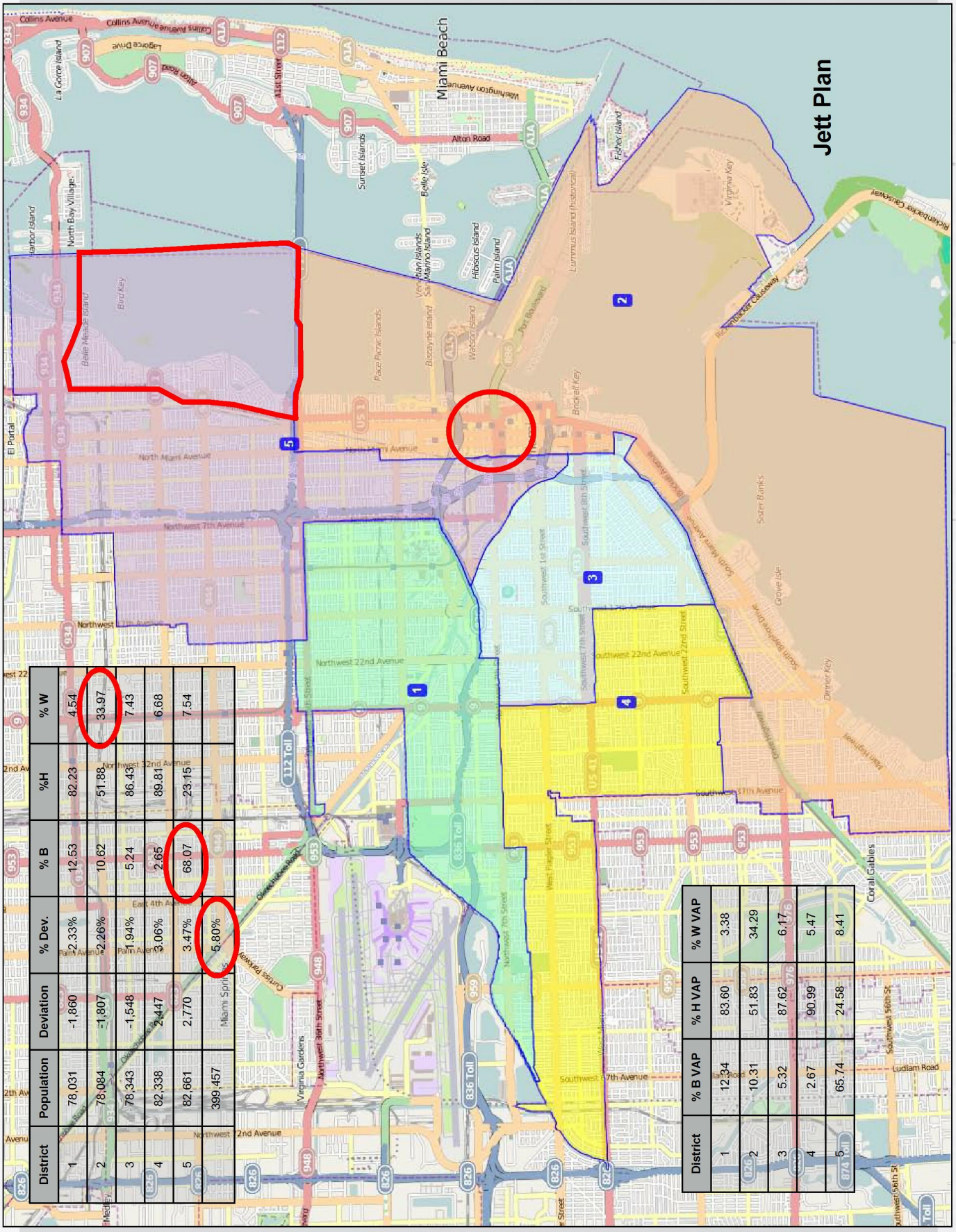
Plans



District	Population	Deviation	% Dev.	% B	%H	% W
1	78,031	-1,860	-2.33%	12.53	82.23	4.54
2	79,862	-29	-0.04%	10.29	51.24	34.96
3	78,343	-1,548	-1.94%	5.24	86.43	7.43
4	82,338	2,447	3.06%	2.65	89.81	6.68
5	80,883	992	1.24%	69.65	23.15	5.99
	399,457		5.39%			

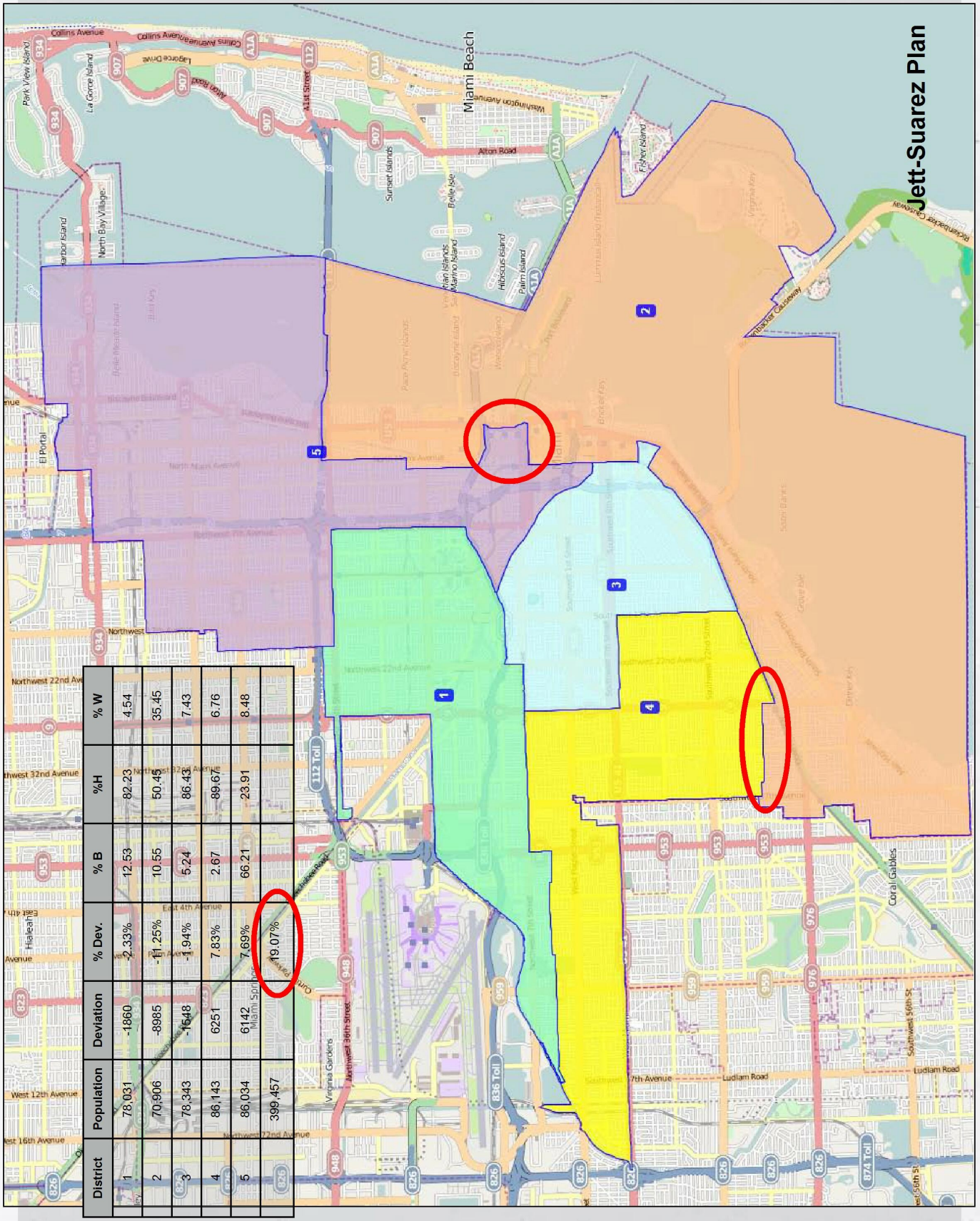
District	% B VAP	% H VAP	% W VAP
1	12.34	83.60	3.38
2	9.93	51.29	35.26
3	5.32	87.62	6.17
4	2.67	90.99	5.47
5	67.36	24.62	6.74

March 14th Plan Modified by April 25th Directions

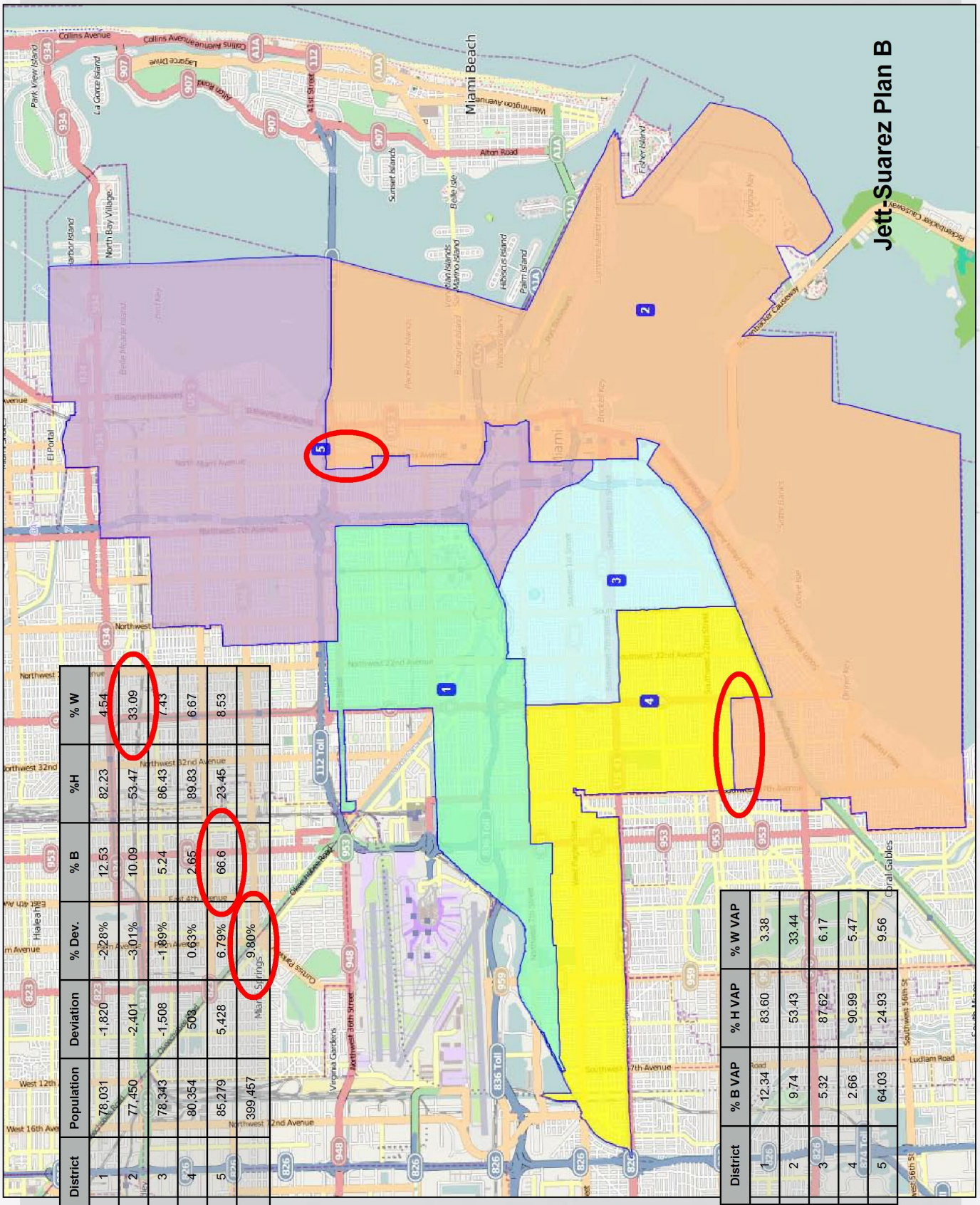


District	Population	Deviation	% Dev.	% B	%H	% W
1	78,031	-1,860	2.33%	12.53	82.23	4.54
2	78,084	-1,807	2.26%	10.62	51.88	33.97
3	78,343	-1,548	1.94%	5.24	86.43	7.43
4	82,338	2,447	3.06%	2.65	89.81	6.68
5	82,661	2,770	3.47%	68.07	23.15	7.54
	399,457		5.80%			

District	% B VAP	% H VAP	% W VAP
1	12.34	83.60	3.38
2	10.31	51.83	34.29
3	5.32	87.62	6.17
4	2.67	90.99	5.47
5	65.74	24.58	8.41



District	Population	Deviation	% Dev.	% B	%H	% W
1	78,031	-1860	-2.33%	12.53	82.23	4.54
2	70,906	-8985	-11.25%	10.55	50.45	35.45
3	78,343	-1648	-1.94%	5.24	86.43	7.43
4	86,143	6251	7.83%	2.67	89.67	6.76
5	86,034	6142	7.69%	66.21	23.91	8.48
	399,457		19.07%			



District	Population	Deviation	% Dev.	% B	%H	% W
1	78,031	-1,820	-2.28%	12.53	82.23	4.54
2	77,450	-2,401	-3.01%	10.09	53.47	33.09
3	78,343	-1,508	-1.89%	5.24	86.43	7.43
4	80,354	503	0.63%	2.65	89.83	6.67
5	85,279	5,428	6.79%	66.6	23.45	8.53
	399,457		9.80%			

District	% B VAP	% H VAP	% W VAP
1	12.34	83.60	3.38
2	9.74	53.43	33.44
3	5.32	87.62	6.17
4	2.66	90.99	5.47
5	64.03	24.93	9.56

Alternative Redistricting Plan Recap

	March 14	Jett	Jett-Suarez	Jett-Suarez B
D2 (SRW %)	34.96	33.97	35.45	33.09
D5 (Black %)	69.65	68.07	6[illegible]1	66.6
Dev %	5.39	5.80	19.07	9.80

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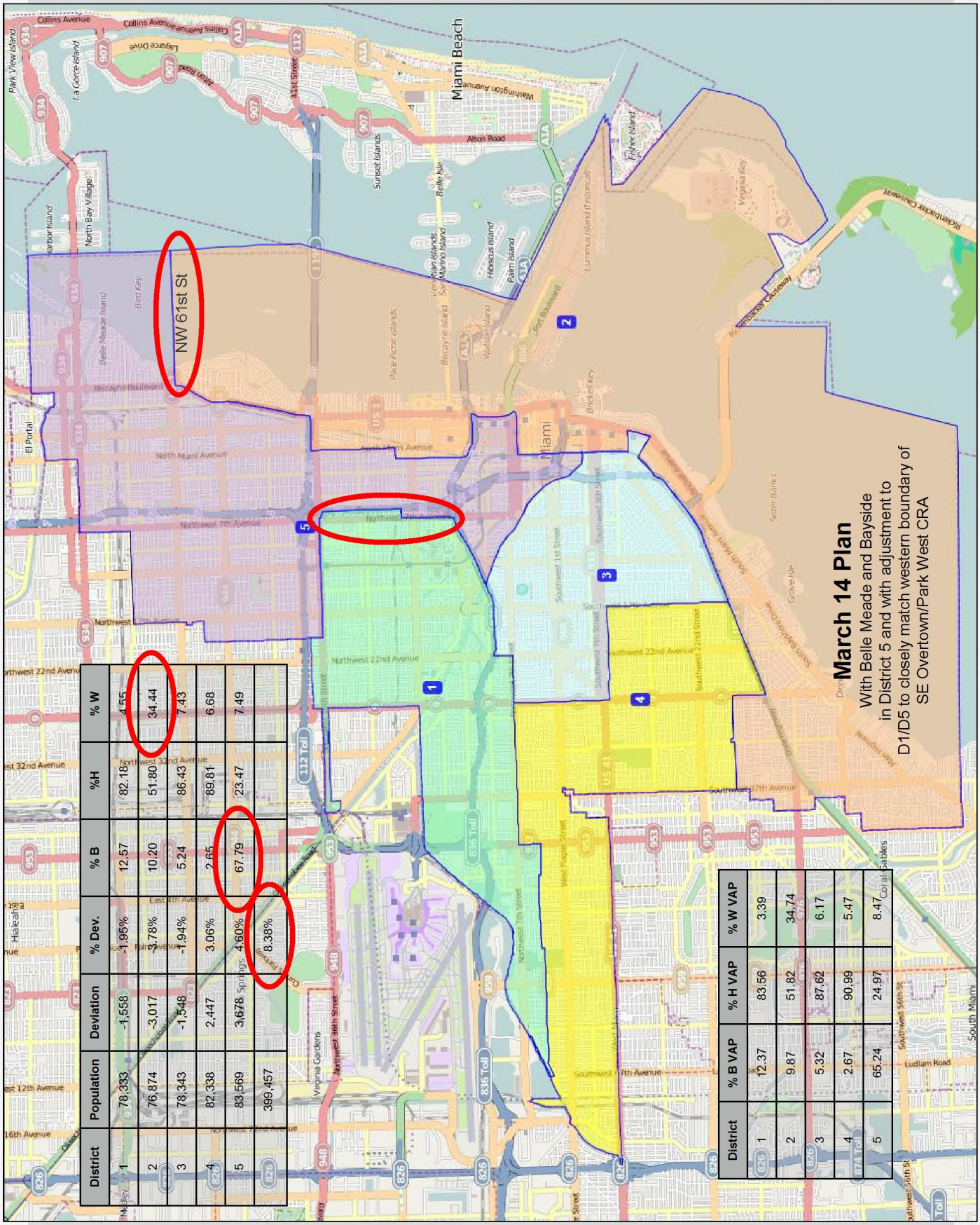
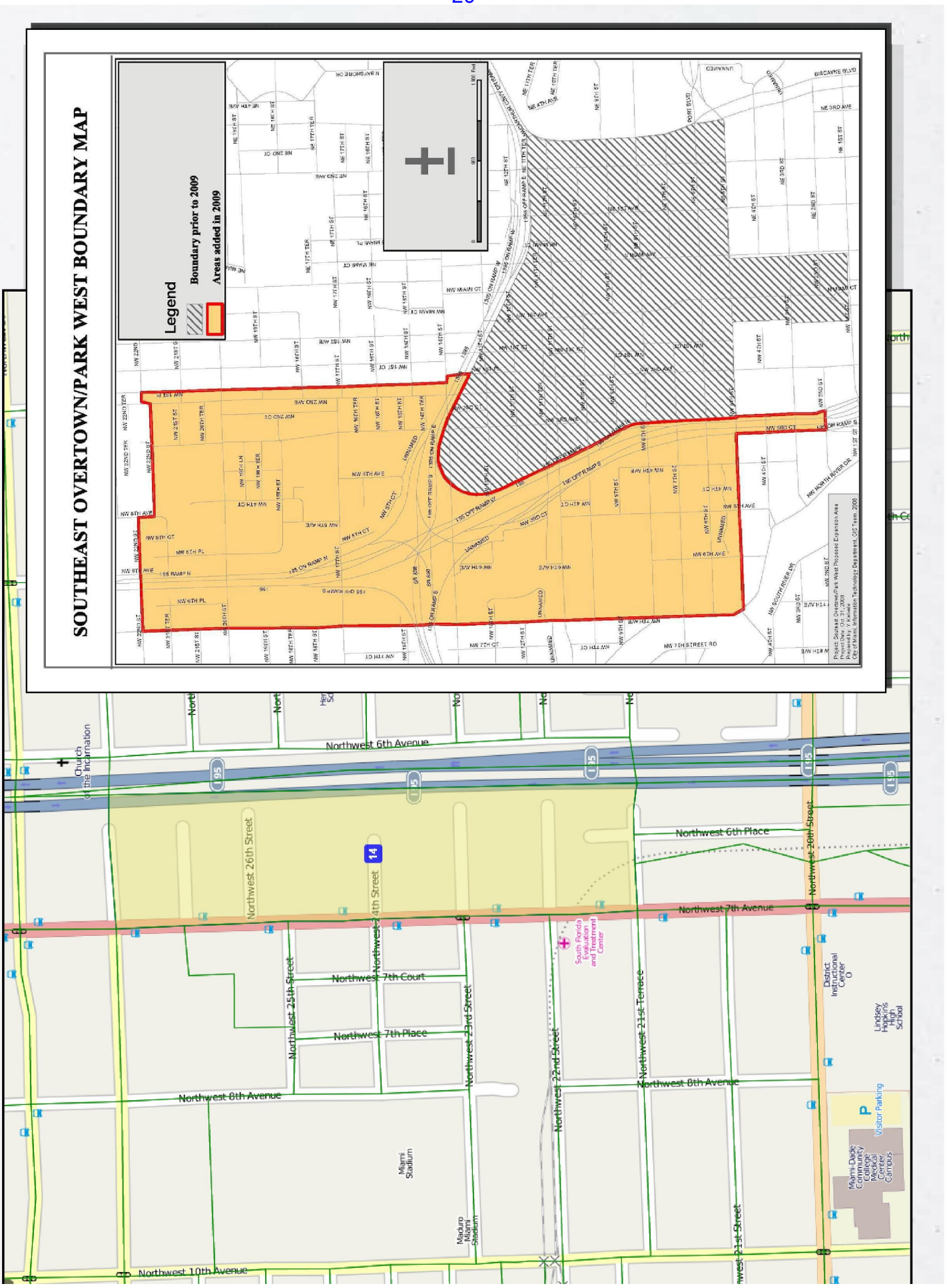
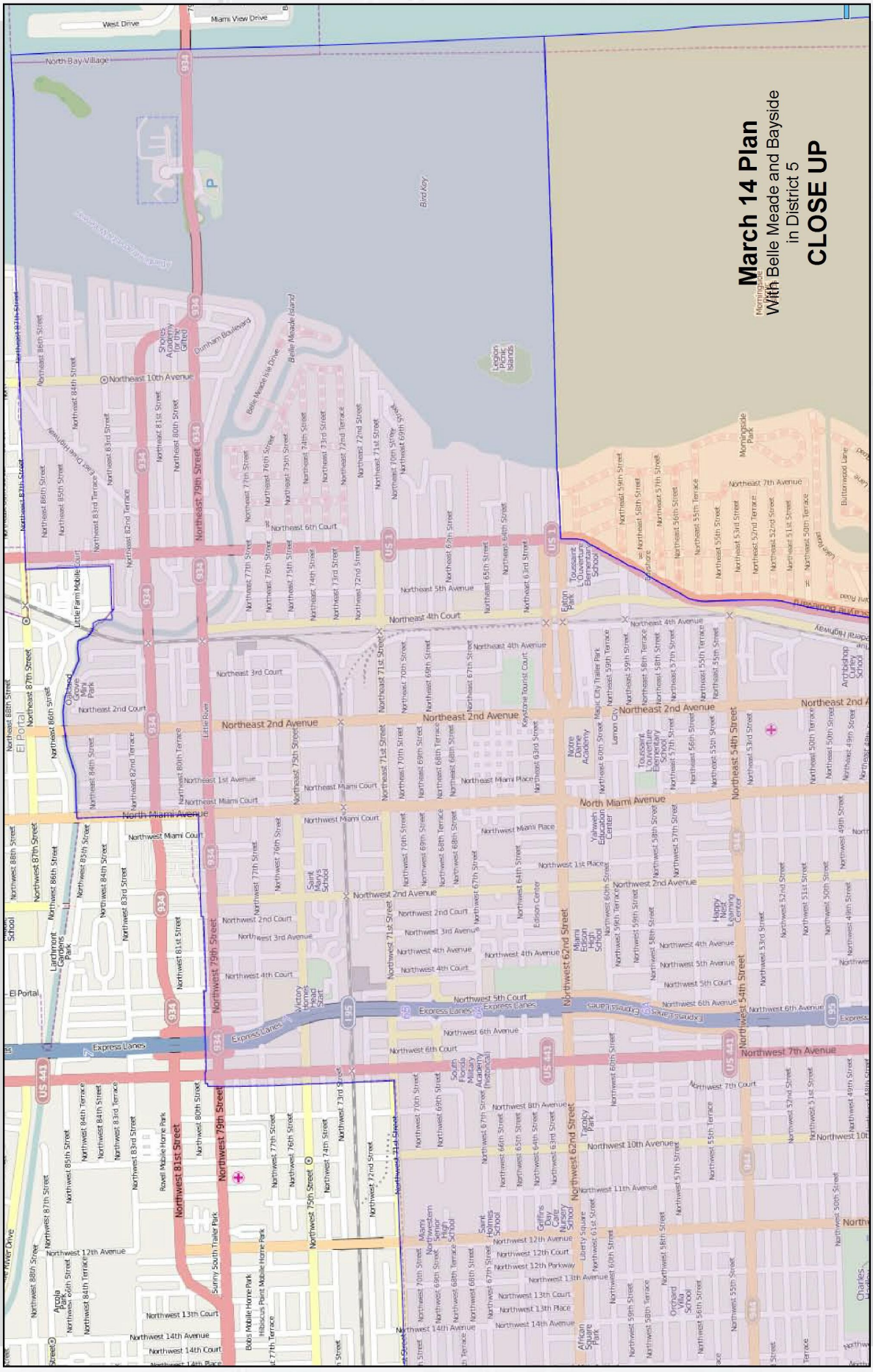
Member Plans



District	Population	Deviation	% Dev.	% B	%H	% W
1	78,333	-1,558	-1.95%	12.57	82.18	4.55
2	76,874	-3,017	-3.78%	10.20	51.80	34.44
3	78,343	-1,548	-1.94%	5.24	86.43	7.43
4	82,338	2,447	3.06%	2.65	89.81	6.68
5	83,569	3,678	4.60%	67.79	23.47	7.49
	399,457		8.38%			

District	% B VAP	% H VAP	% W VAP
1	12.37	83.56	3.39
2	9.87	51.82	34.74
3	5.32	87.62	6.17
4	2.67	90.99	5.47
5	65.24	24.97	8.47


SOUTHEAST OVERTOWN/PARK WEST BOUNDARY MAP
Legend
Boundary prior to 2009
Areas added in 2009
Northwest 6th Avenue
Northwest 26th Street
Northwest 24th Street
Northwest 6th Place
Northwest 20th Street
Northwest 7th Avenue
Northwest 7th Court
Northwest 7th Place
Northwest 25th Street
Northwest 23rd Street
Northwest 22nd Street
Northwest 21st Terrace
Northwest 8th Avenue
Northwest 10th Avenue
Church of the Incarnation
Miami Stadium
Maduro Miami Stadium
Visitor Parking
Miami-Dade Community College Medical Center Campus
Lindsey Hopkins High School
South Florida Evaluation and Treatment Center
District Instructional Center O


March 14 Plan
With Belle Meade and Bayside
in District 5
CLOSE UP
West Drive
Miami View Drive
North Bay Village
Bird Key
Belle Meade Island
Northeast 10th Avenue
Northeast 79th Street
Northeast 5th Avenue
Northeast 4th Court
Northeast 2nd Avenue
Northeast 3rd Court
Northeast 2nd Court
Northeast 1st Avenue
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North Miami Avenue
Northwest Miami Court
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Northwest 11th Avenue
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Northwest 12th Court
Northwest 12th Parkway
Northwest 13th Avenue
Northwest 13th Court
Northwest 13th Place
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Northwest 14th Court
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Northeast 6th Court
Northeast 4th Avenue
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Northeast Miami Place
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Northwest 53rd Street
Northwest 52nd Street
Northwest 51st Street
Northwest 50th Street
Northwest 49th Street
Biscayne Boulevard
Dunham Boulevard
Belle Meade Island Drive
Bayshore Drive
Bayshore Highway
Little Farm Mobile Court
Little River
Oleander Grove Park
El Portal
Larchmont Gardens Park
Express Lanes
Sunny South Trailer Park
Bob's Mobile Home Park
Hibiscus Point Mobile Home Park
Rowell Mobile Home Park
Arcola Lakes Park
African Square Park
Liberty Square
Tacolcy Park
Eaton Park
Morningside Park
Buttonwood Lane
Lake Road
Shores Academy Grille
Legion Picnic Islands
Toussaint Louverture Elementary School
Archbishop Curley School
Keystone Tourist Court
Magic City Trailer Park
Lemon City
Nonne Dorothy Academy
Yahweh Education Center
Edison Center
Happy Kids Learning Center
Miami Edison High School
Saint Mary's School
Victory Homes Head Start
South Florida Military Academy (historical)
Miami Northwestern Senior High School
Saint Holmes School
Griffins Day Care Nursery School
Orchard Villa School
Charles
US 1
US 441
I-95
934

Alternative Redistricting Plan Recap

	March 14	Jett	Jett-Suarez	Jett-Suarez B	Spense-Jones
D2 (SRW %)	34.96	33.97	35.45	33.09	34.44
D5 (Black %)	69.65	68.07	[illegible]	66.6	67.79
Dev %	5.39	5.80	19.07	9.80	8.38

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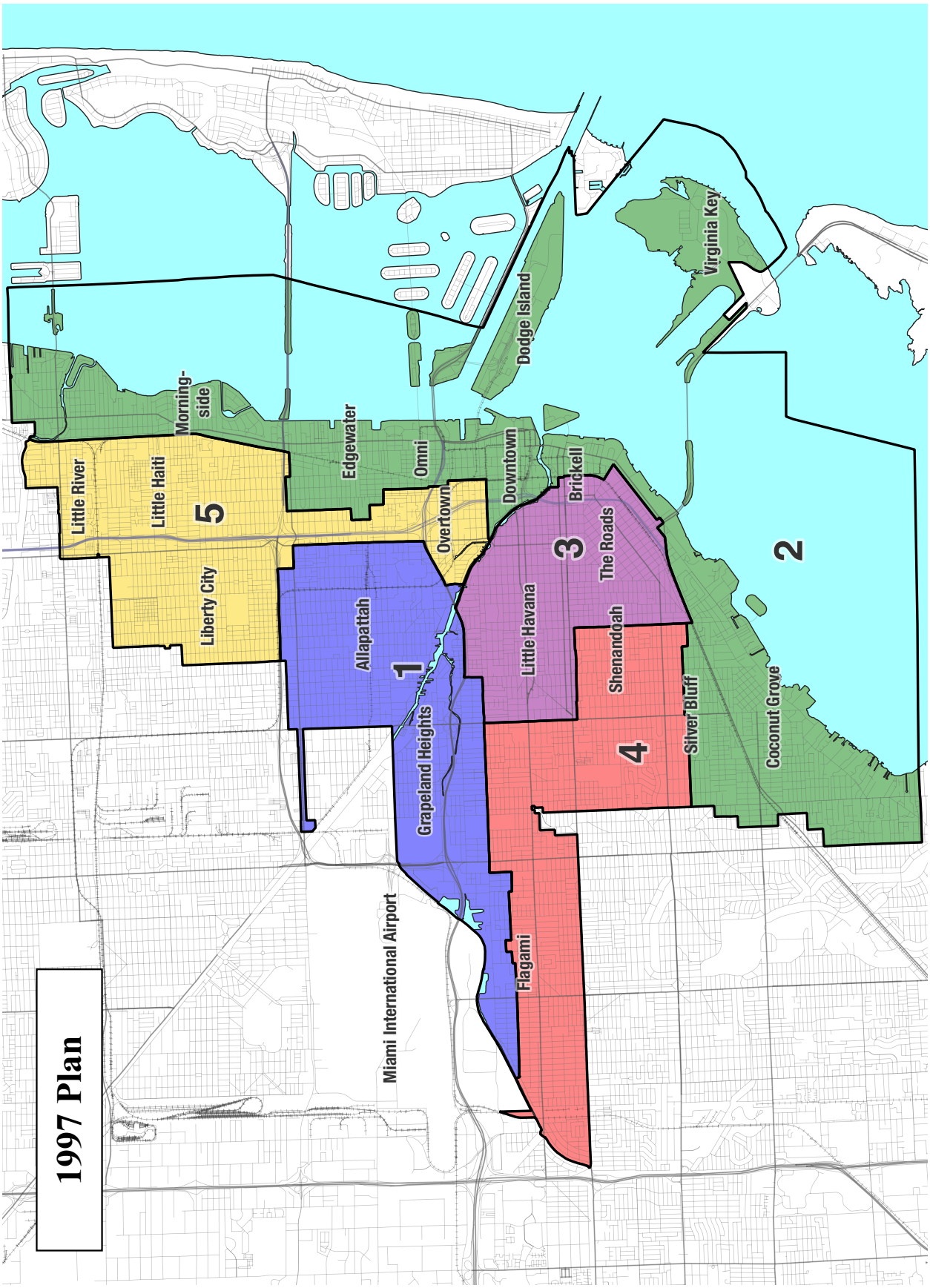
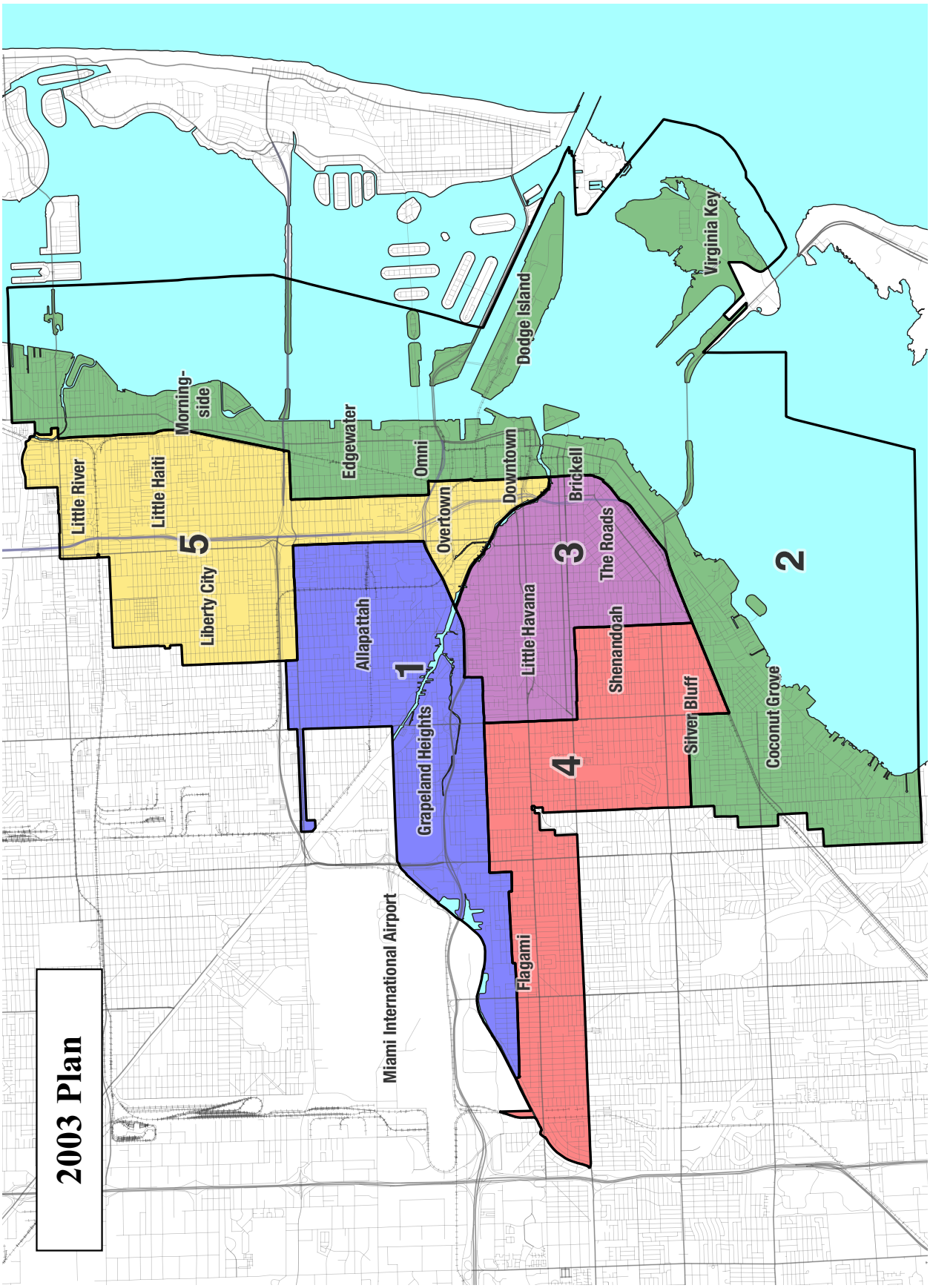
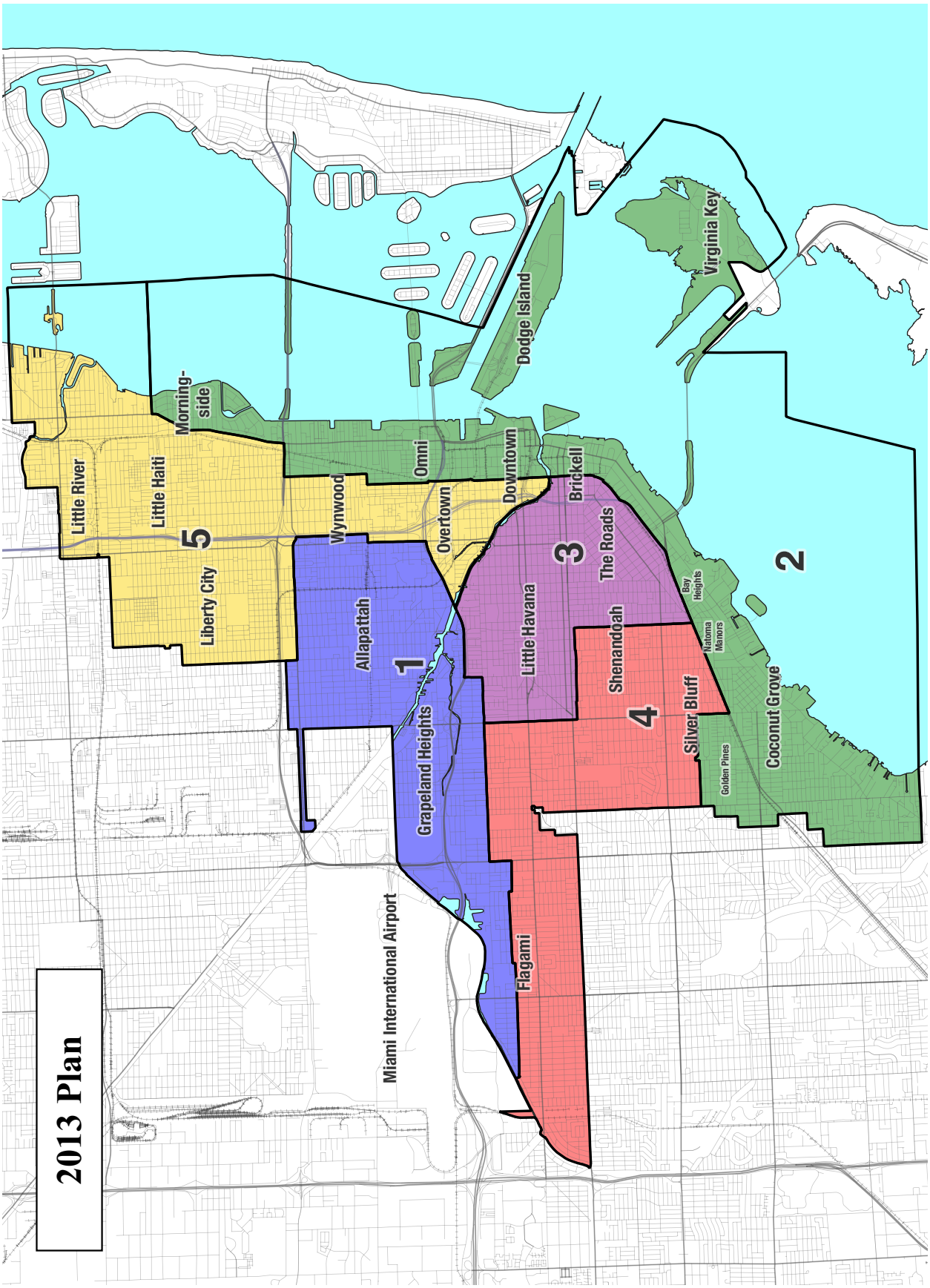
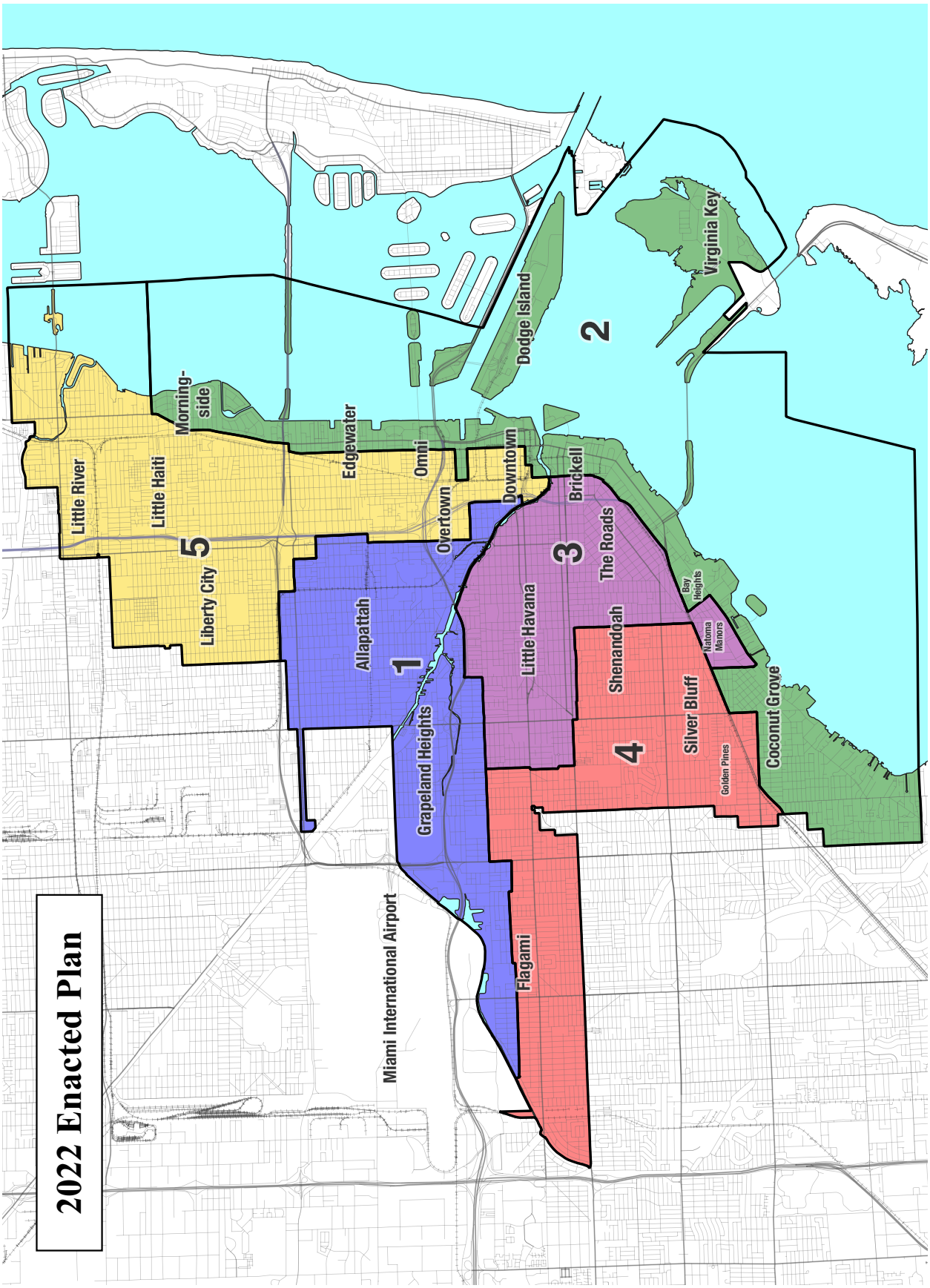
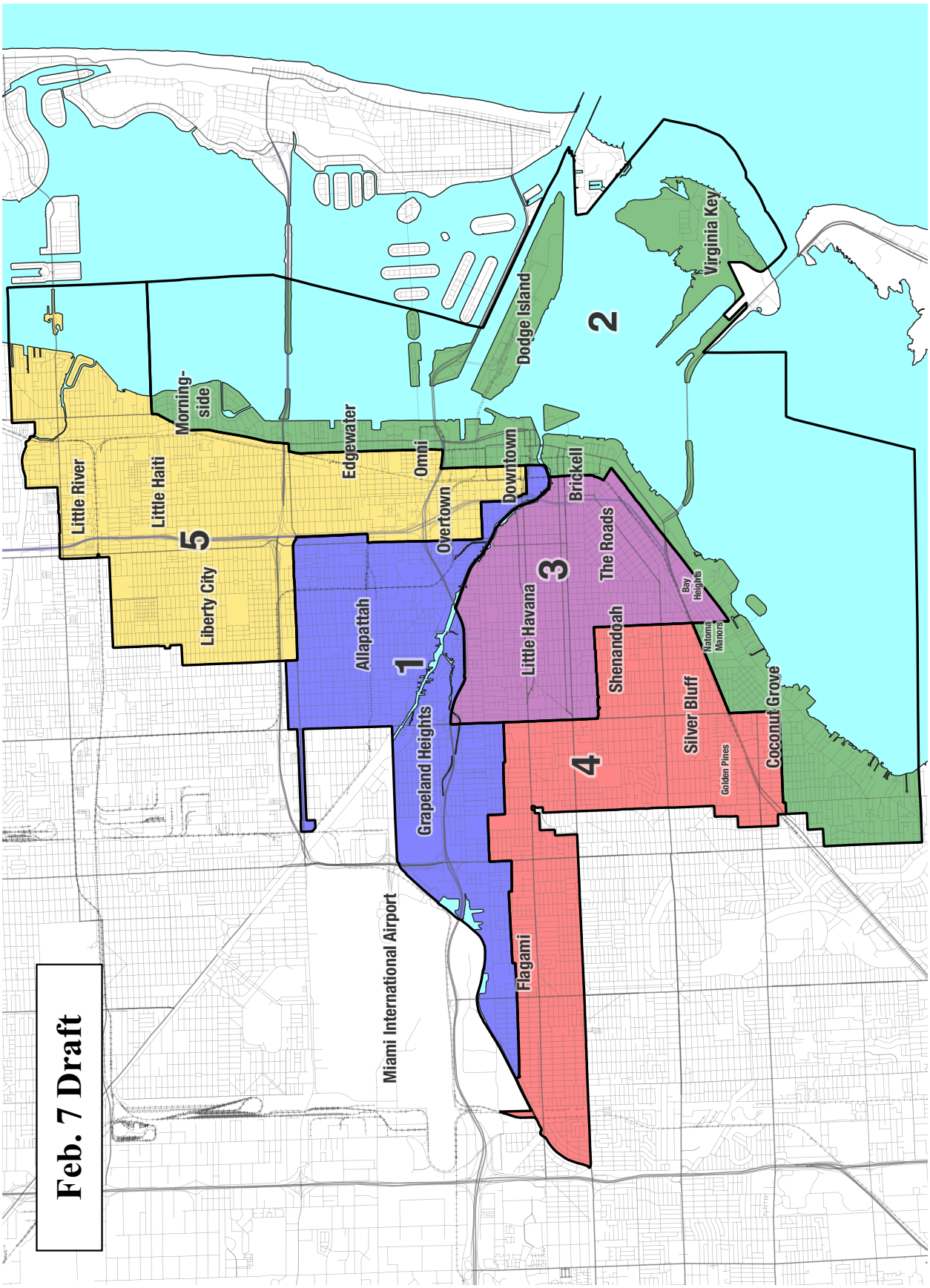
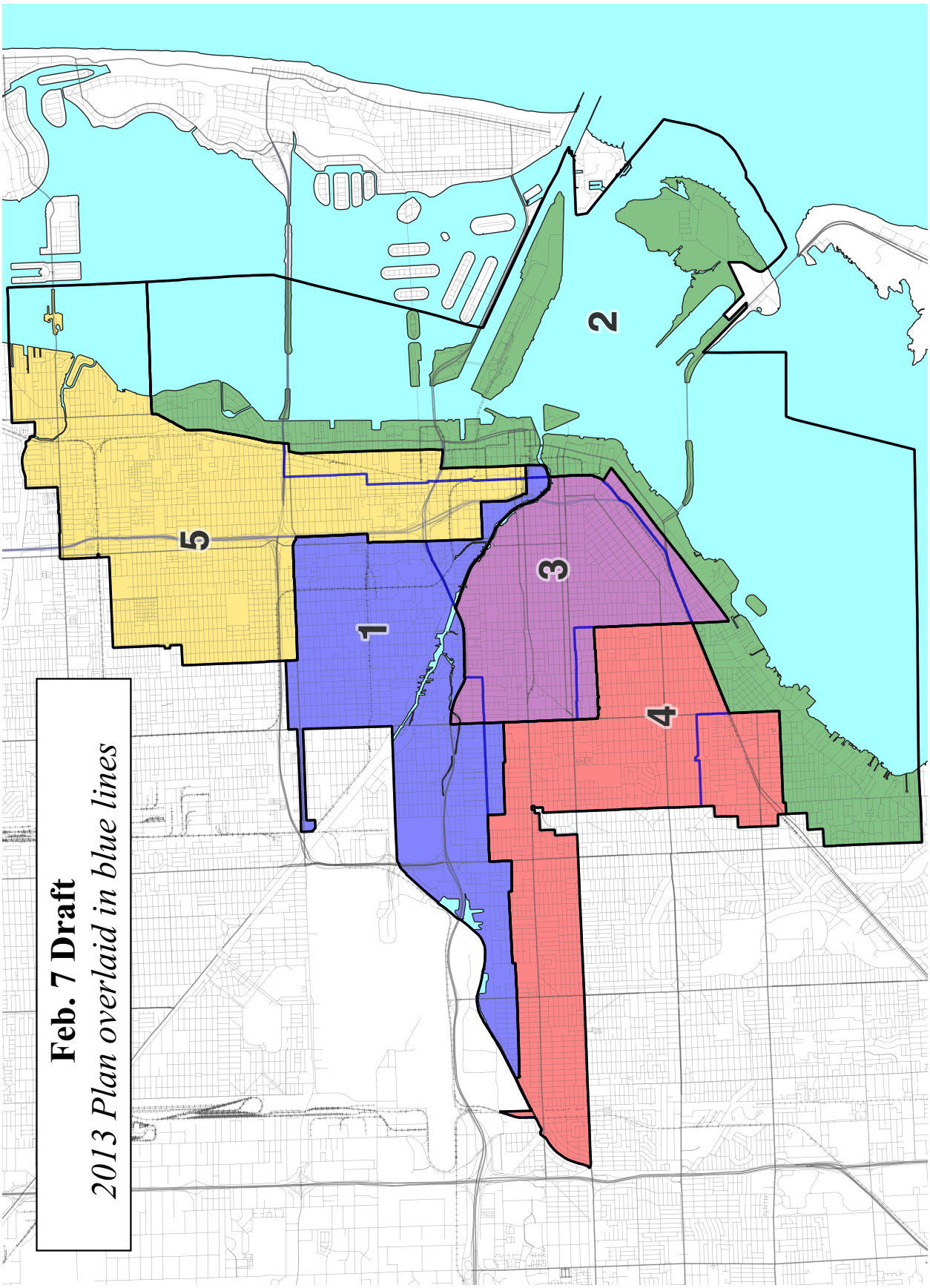

1997 Plan
Virginia Key
Dodge Island
Morning-side
Edgewater
Omni
Downtown
Brickell
Little River
Little Haiti
5
Liberty City
Overtown
3
The Roads
2
Allapattah
1
Little Havana
Shenandoah
Silver Bluff
Coconut Grove
4
Grapeland Heights
Miami International Airport
Flagami


2003 Plan
Virginia Key
Dodge Island
Morning-side
Edgewater
Omni
Downtown
Brickell
Little River
Little Haiti
Overtown
The Roads
Liberty City
Allapattah
Little Havana
Shenandoah
Silver Bluff
Coconut Grove
Grapeland Heights
Flagami
Miami International Airport
1
2
3
4
5


2013 Plan
Virginia Key
Dodge Island
Morning-side
Little River
Little Haiti
Liberty City
5
Wynwood
Omni
Overtown
Downtown
Brickell
3
The Roads
Bay Heights
Natoma Manors
2
Allapattah
1
Little Havana
Shenandoah
4
Silver Bluff
Coconut Grove
Golden Pines
Grapeland Heights
Miami International Airport
Flagami


2022 Enacted Plan
1
2
3
4
5
Dodge Island
Virginia Key
Morning-side
Edgewater
Omni
Downtown
Brickell
Little River
Little Haiti
Liberty City
Overtown
The Roads
Allapattah
Little Havana
Shenandoah
Bay Heights
Natoma Manors
Silver Bluff
Golden Pines
Coconut Grove
Grapeland Heights
Flagami
Miami International Airport


Feb. 7 Draft
1
2
3
4
5
Virginia Key
Dodge Island
Morning-side
Edgewater
Omni
Downtown
Brickell
Little River
Little Haiti
Liberty City
Overtown
The Roads
Allapattah
Little Havana
Shenandoah
Bay Heights
Natoma Manors
Silver Bluff
Coconut Grove
Golden Pines
Grapeland Heights
Flagami
Miami International Airport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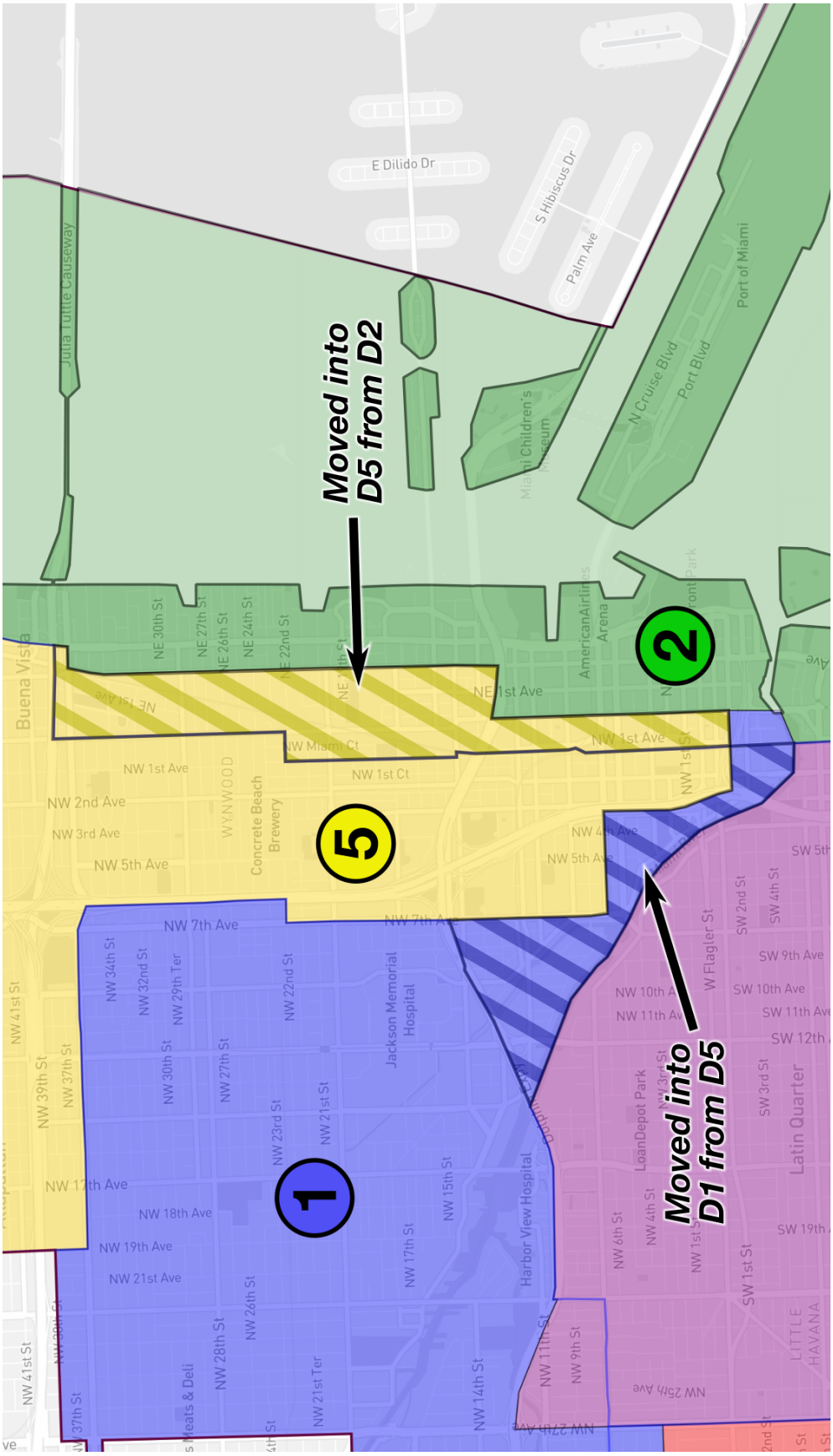
Feb. 7 Draft
2013 Plan overlaid in blue lines

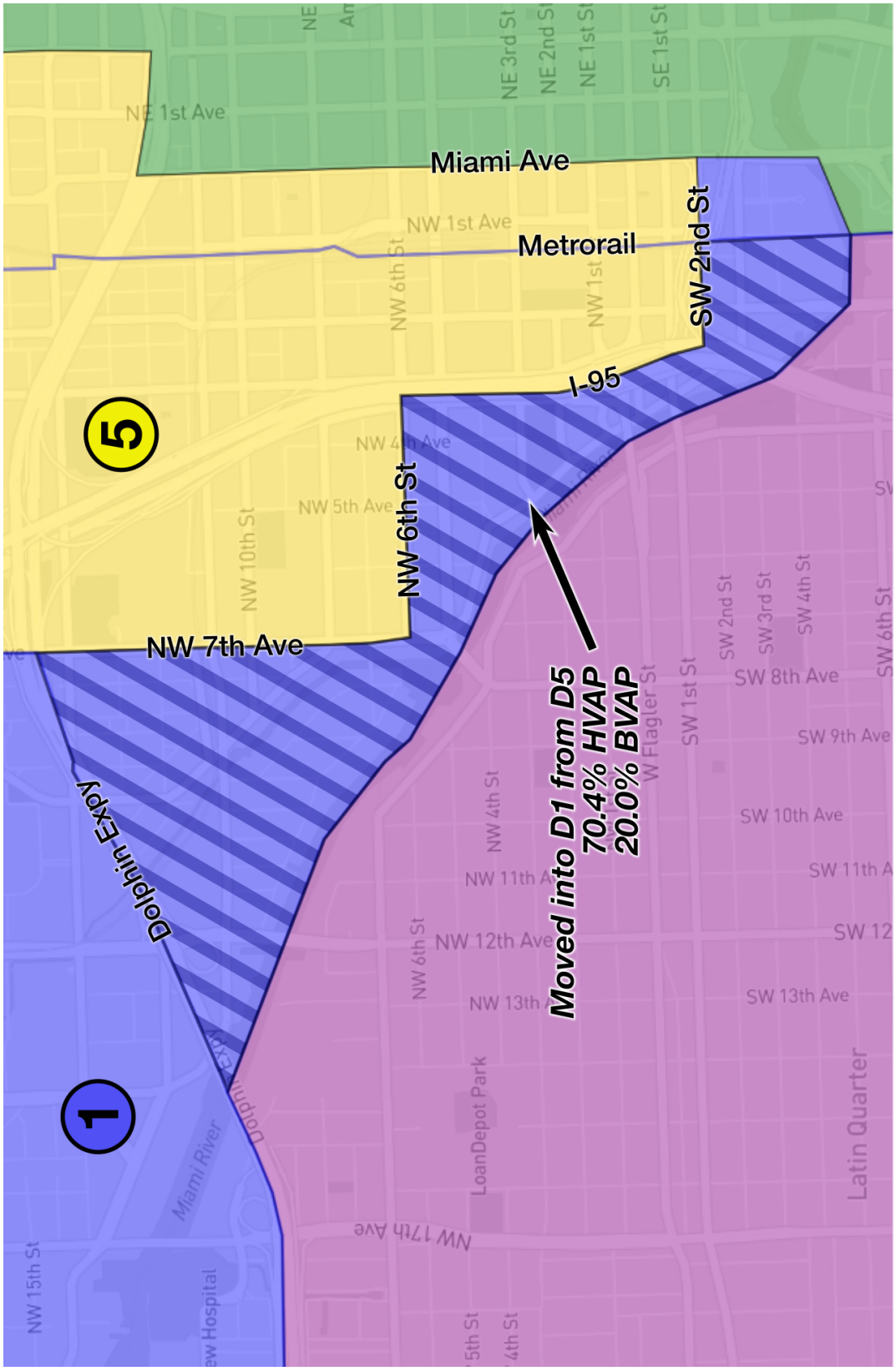
Feb. 7 Draft: Changes to District 5

Hatching indicates areas of focus. 2013 Plan overlaid in blue lines.

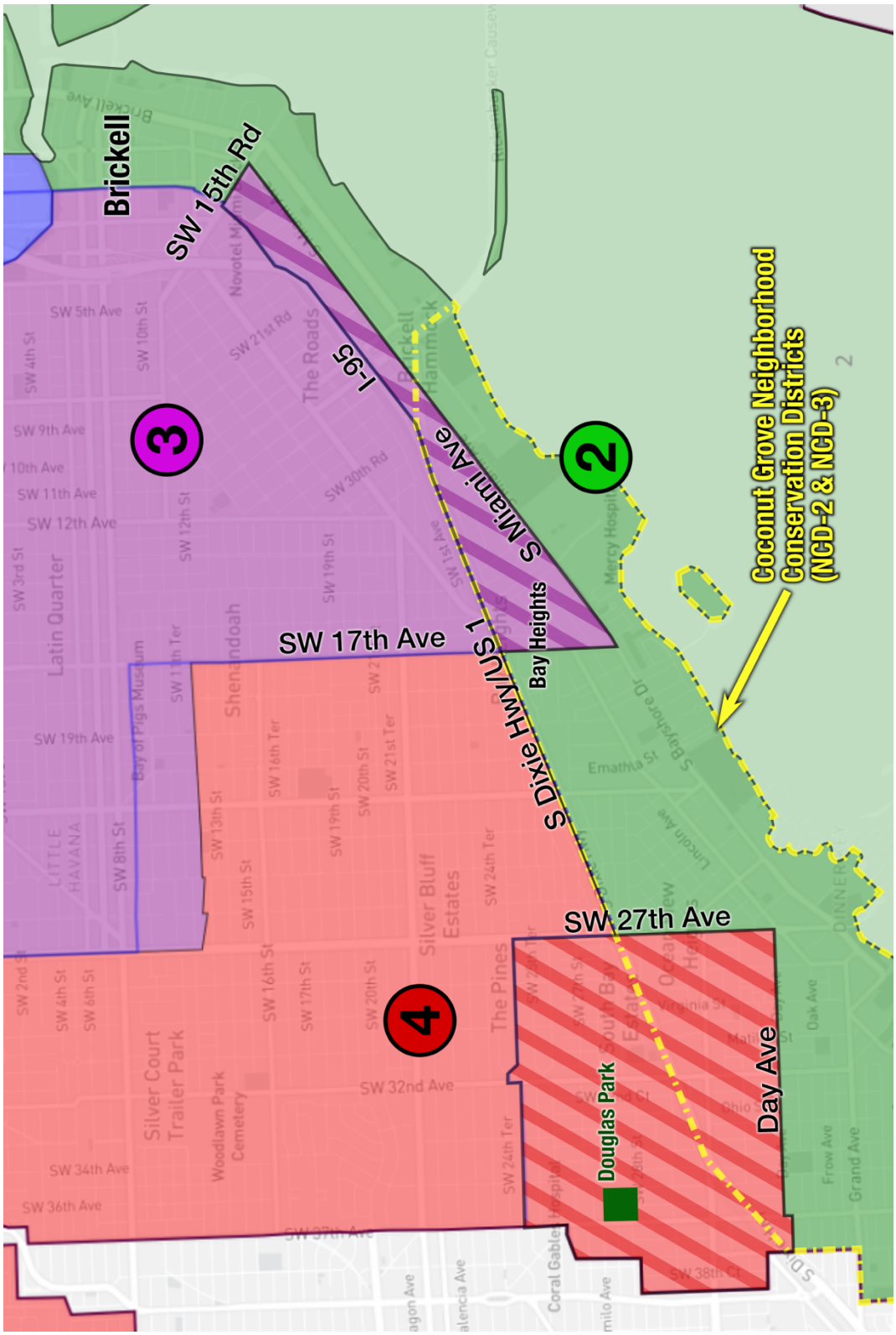


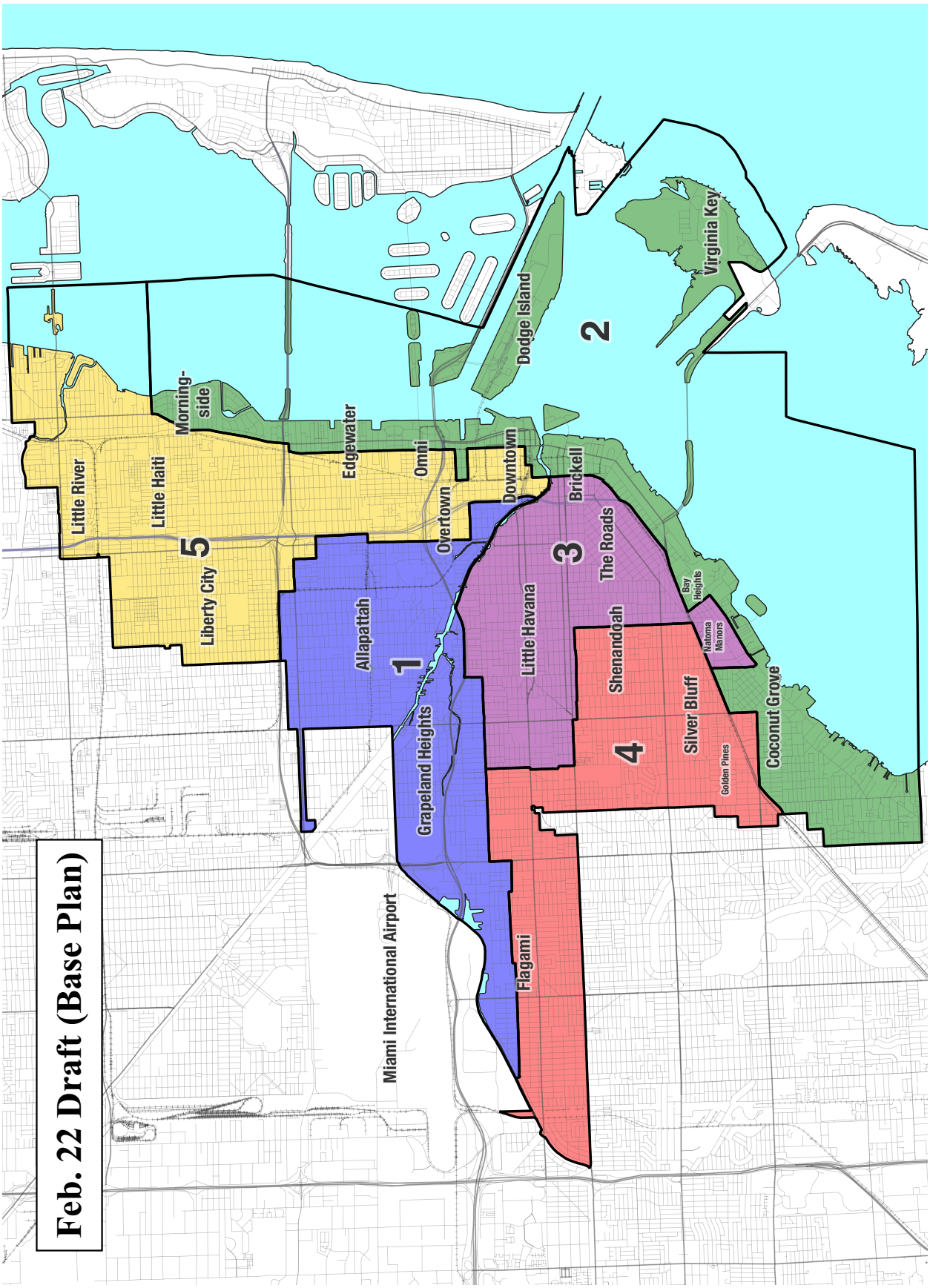
Feb. 7 Draft: Riverside Area Moved into District 1

Hatching indicates areas of focus. 2013 Plan overlaid in blue lines.



Feb. 7 Draft: Areas Moved from District 2 into 3 and 4
Hatching indicates areas of focus. 2013 Plan overlaid in blue lines.




Feb. 22 Draft (Base Plan)
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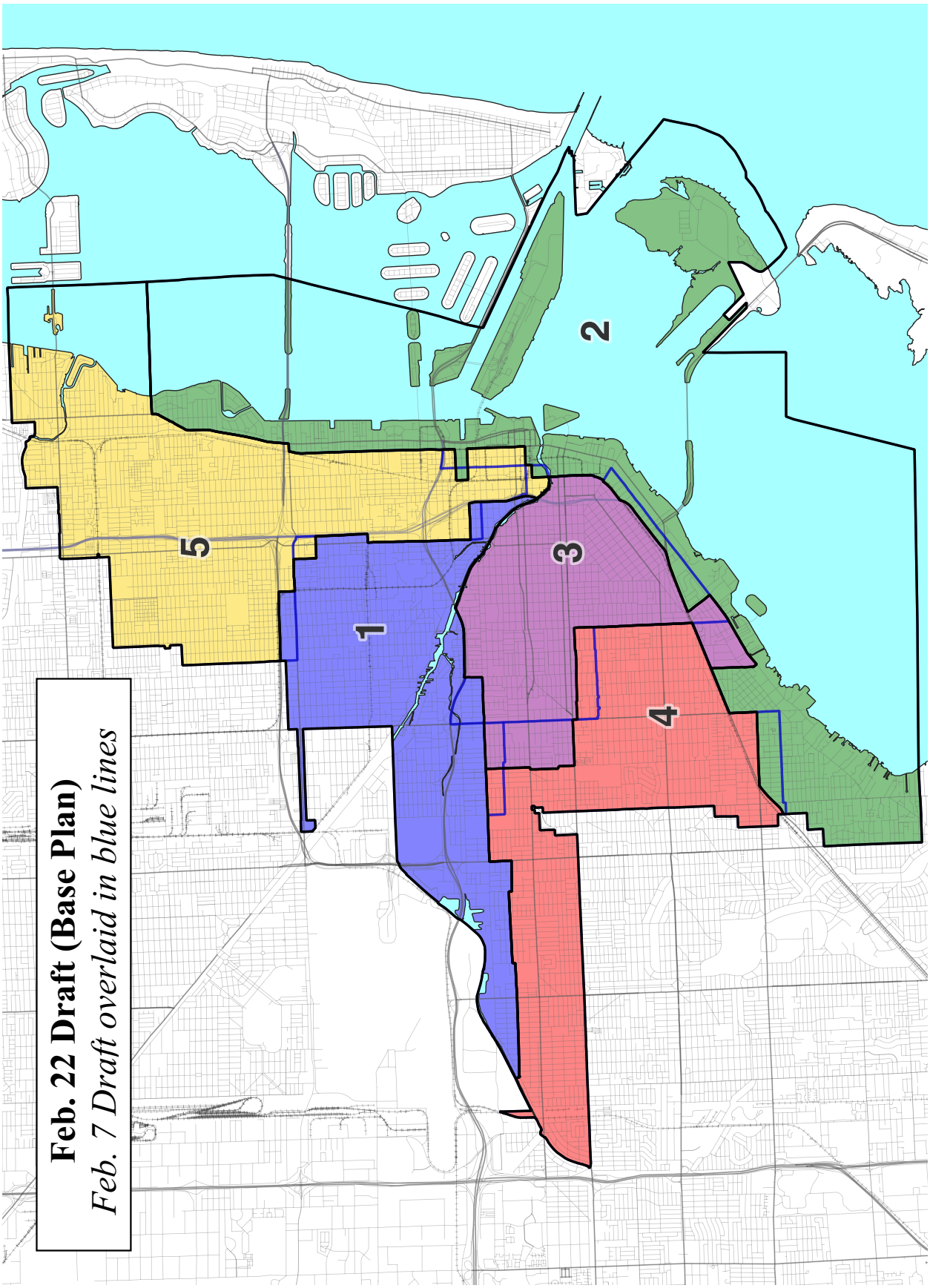
Allapattah
Grapeland Heights
Miami International Airport
Flagami
Little Havana
The Roads
Brickell
Downtown
Omni
Overtown
Edgewater
Morning-side
Little River
Little Haiti
Liberty City
Dodge Island
Virginia Key
Shenandoah
Silver Bluff
Golden Pines
Natoma Manors
Bay Heights
Coconut Grove


Feb. 22 Draft (Base Plan)
Feb. 7 Draft overlaid in blue lines
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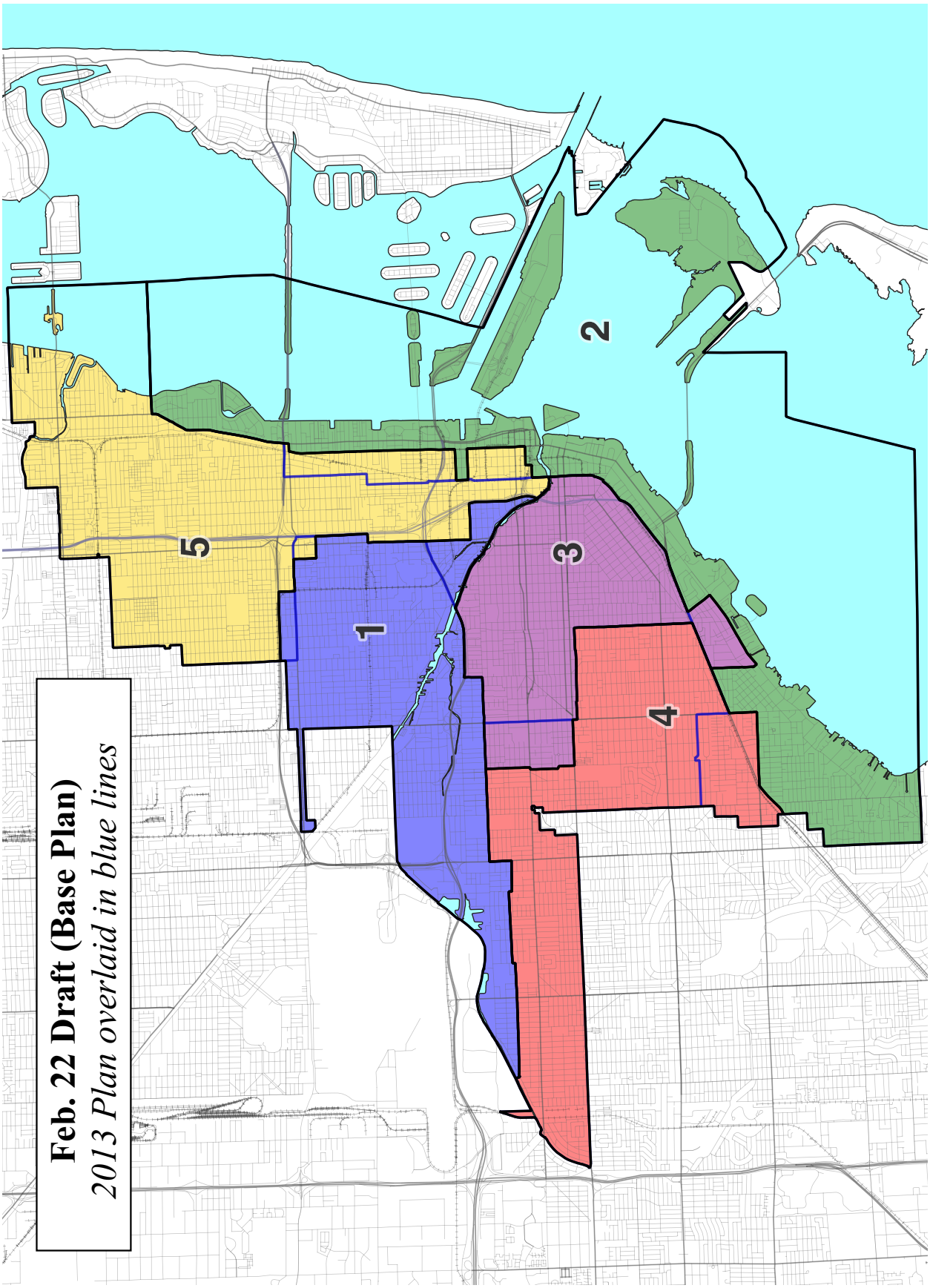
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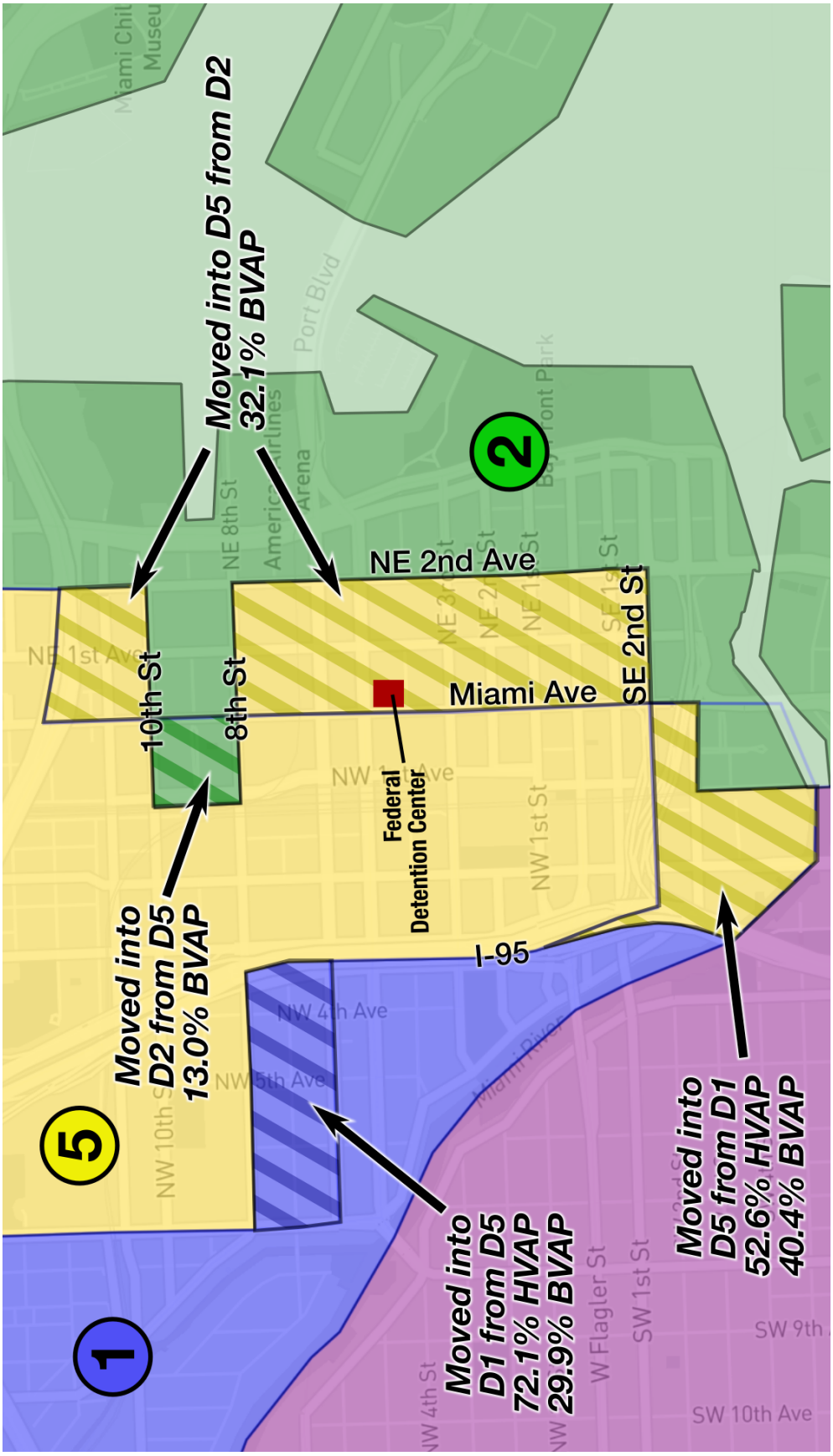
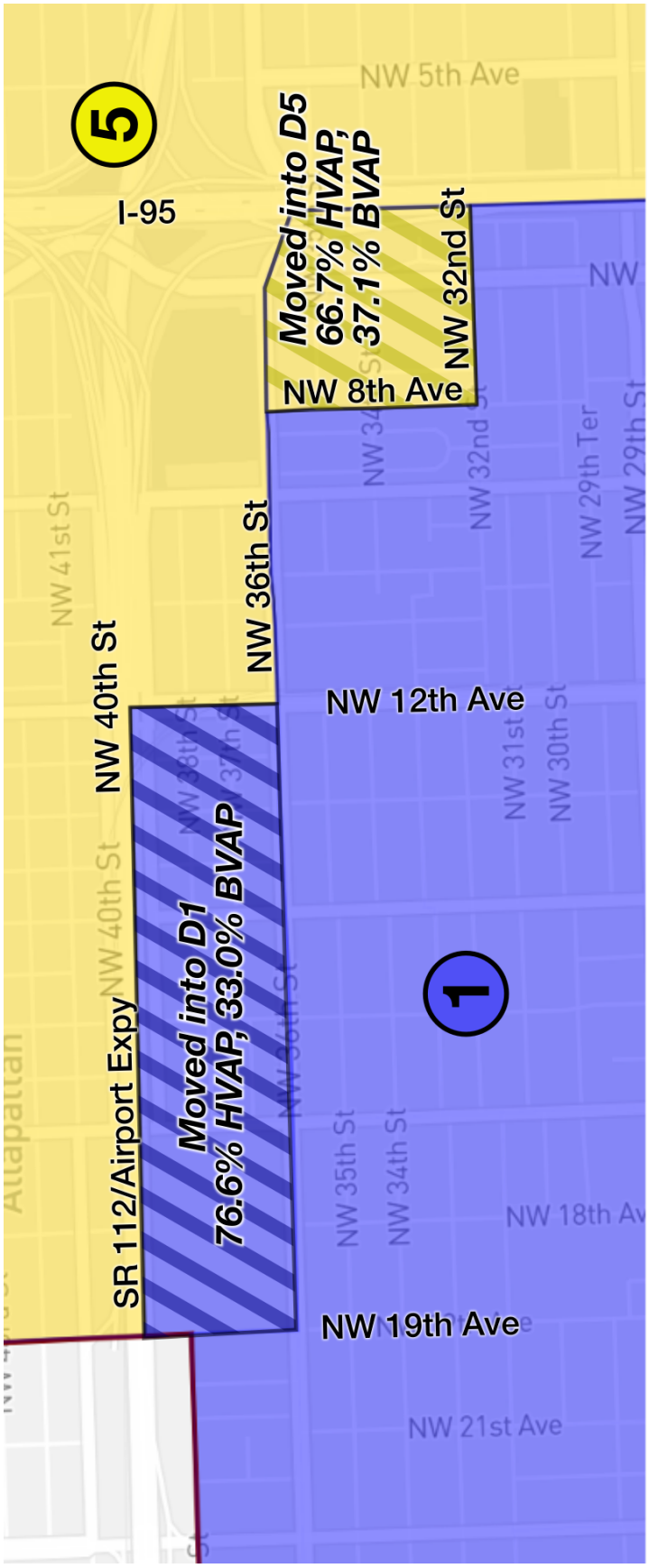
Feb. 22 Draft (Base Plan)
2013 Plan overlaid in blue lines

Base Plan: Downtown Changes to District 5

Hatching indicates areas of focus. Feb. 7 Draft overlaid in blue lines.

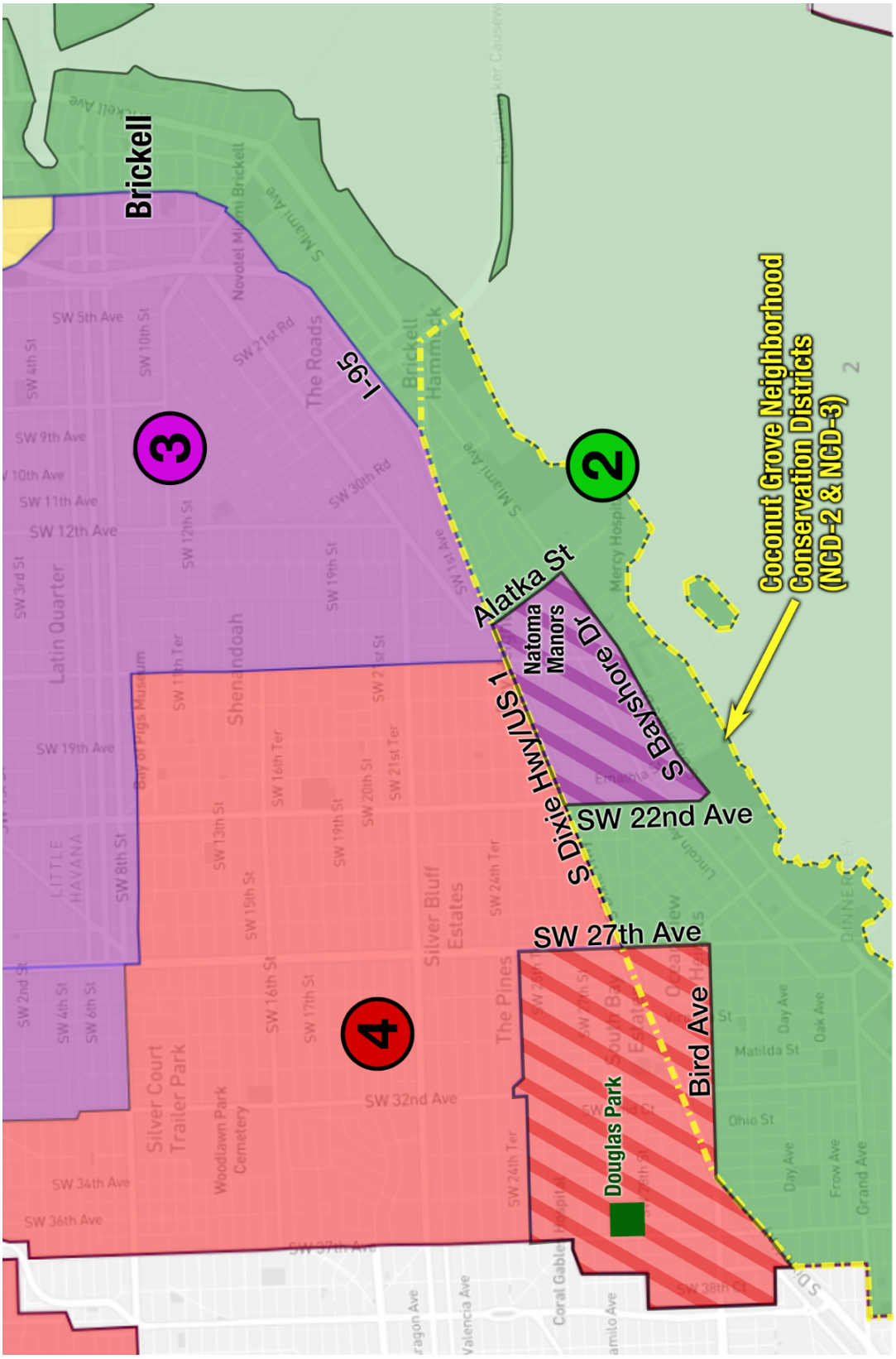


Base/Enacted Plan: Allapattah Changes



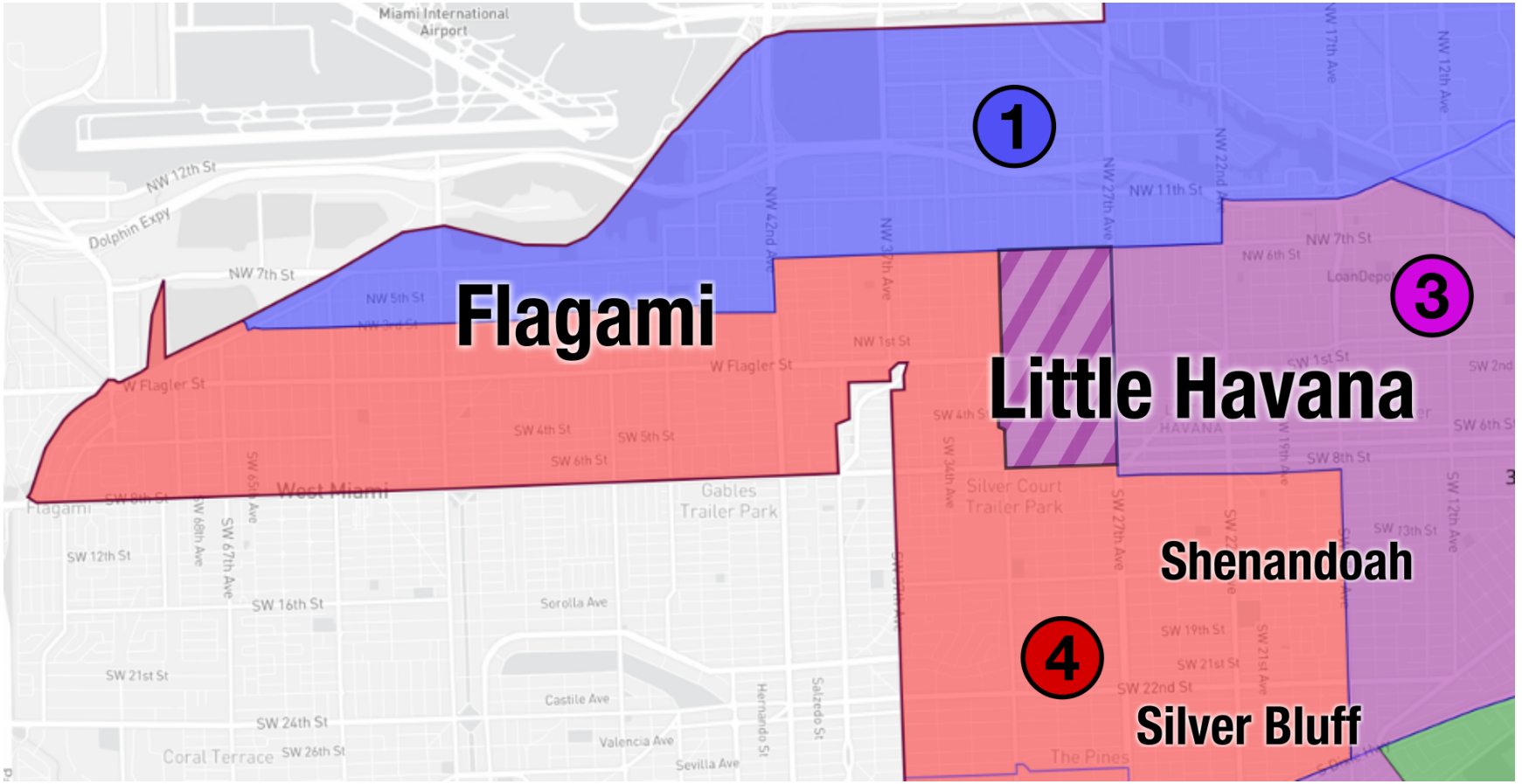
Base/Enacted Plan: Areas Moved from District 2 into 3 and 4

Hatching indicates areas of focus. 2013 Plan overlaid in blue lines.

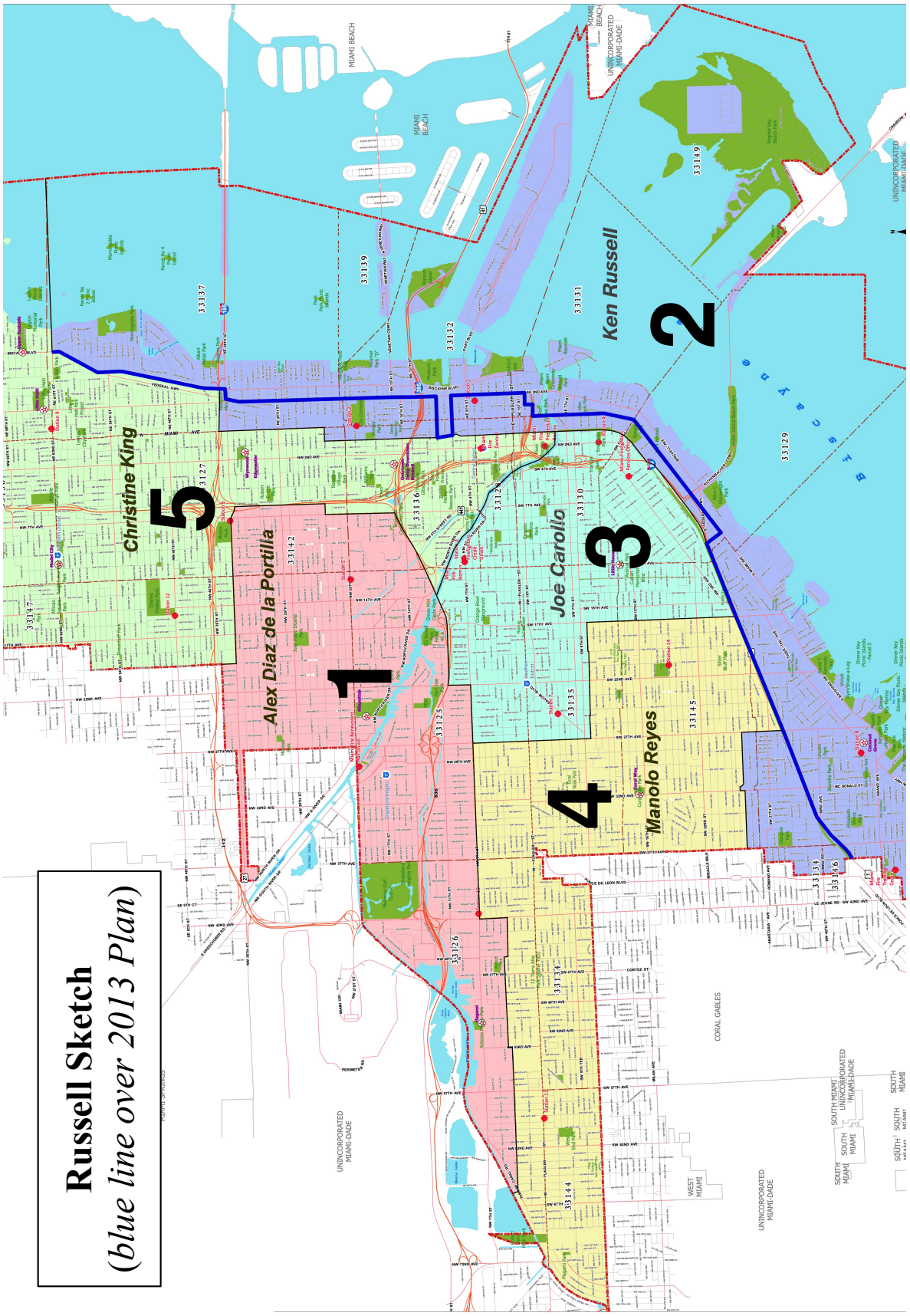


Base/Enacted Plan: Borders of Districts 1, 3, and 4

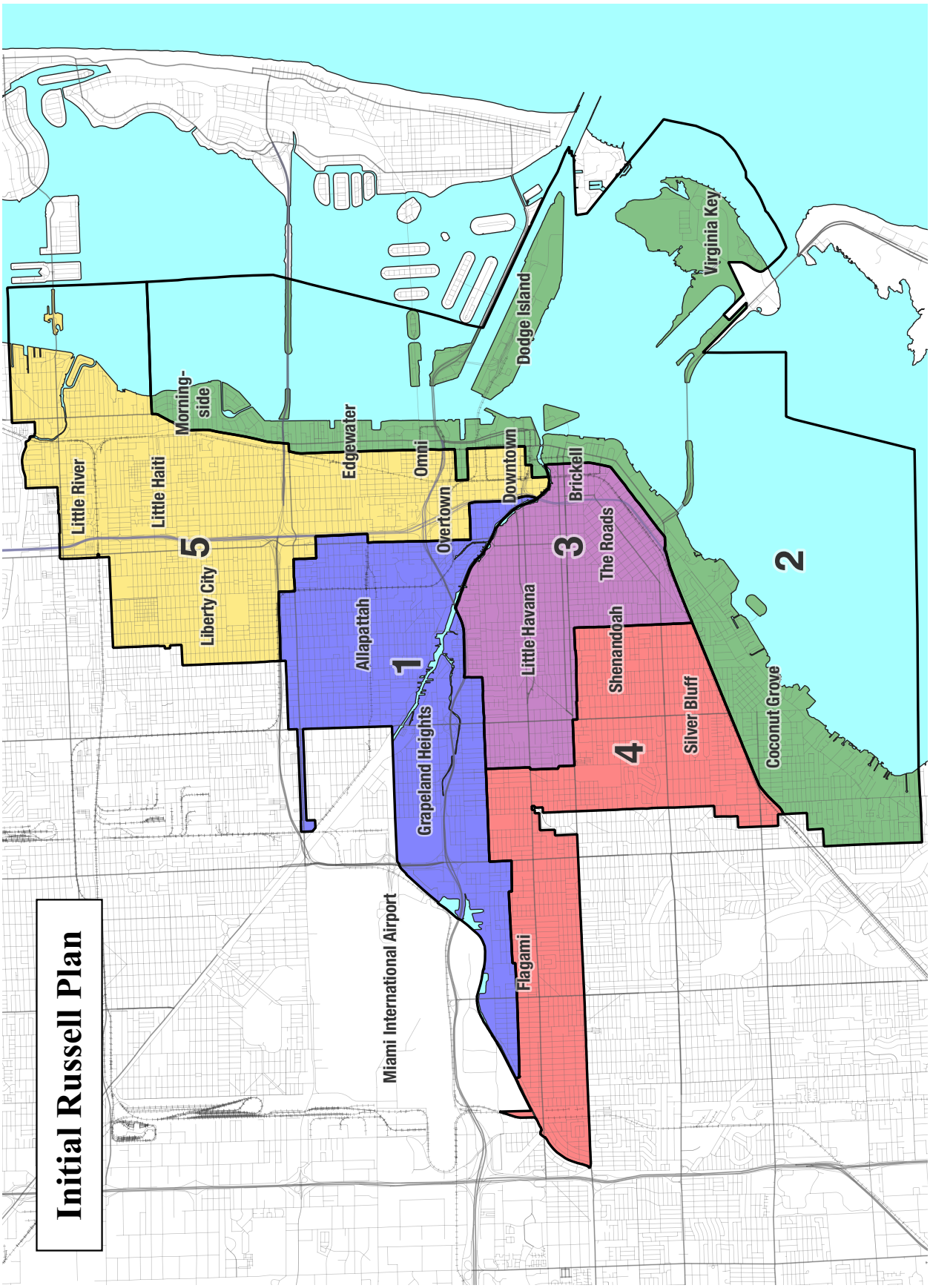
Hatching indicates areas of focus. 2013 Plan overlaid in blue lines.



Case 1:22-cv-24066-KMM Document 24-85 Entered on FLSD Docket 02/10/2023 Page 7 of 7



Russell Sketch
(blue line over 2013 Plan)


Initial Russell Plan
Virginia Key
Dodge Island
Morning-side
Edgewater
Omni
Downtown
Brickell
Little River
Little Haiti
Overtown
The Roads
Liberty City
Allapattah
Little Havana
Shenandoah
Silver Bluff
Coconut Grove
Grapeland Heights
Miami International Airport
Flagami
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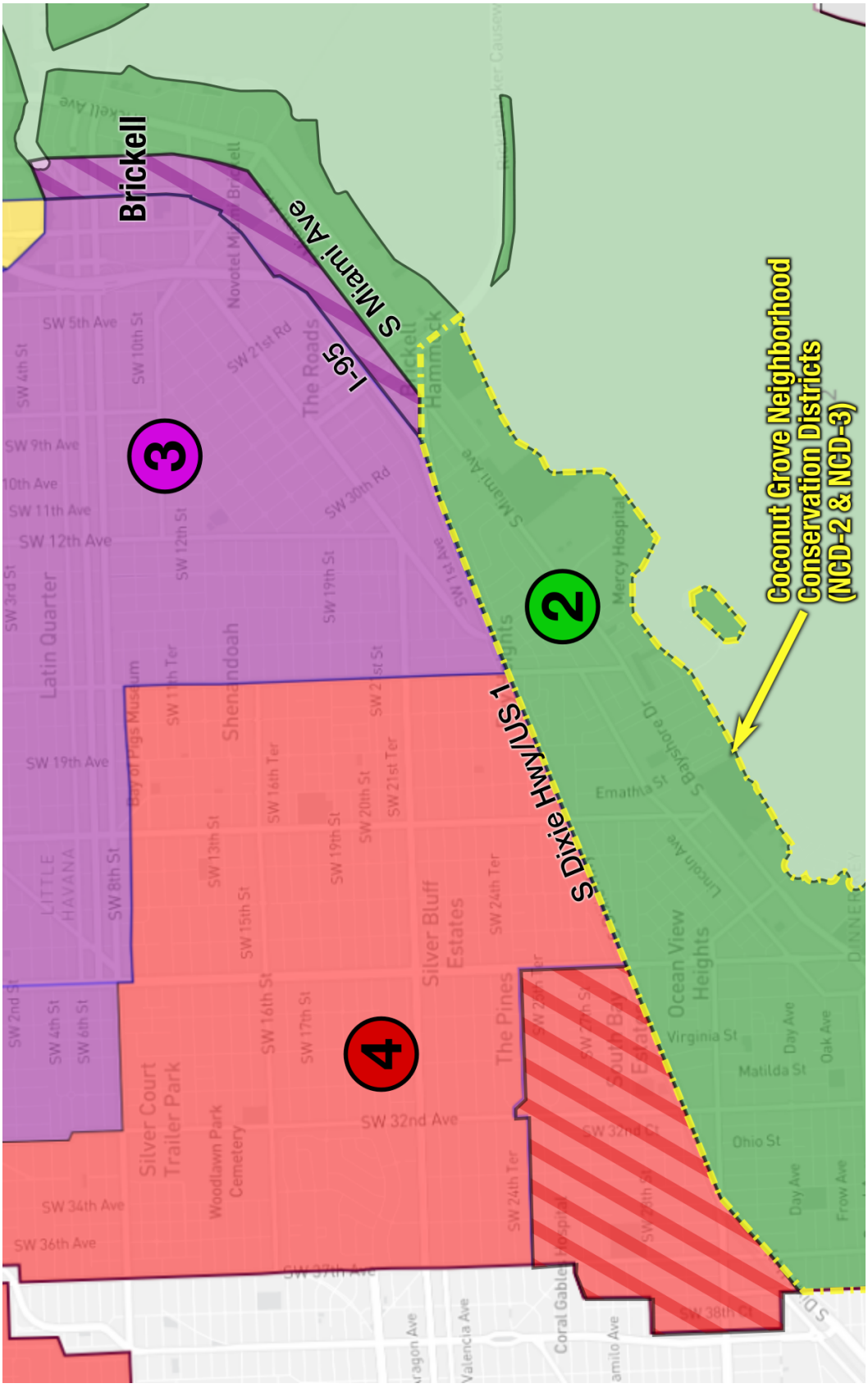
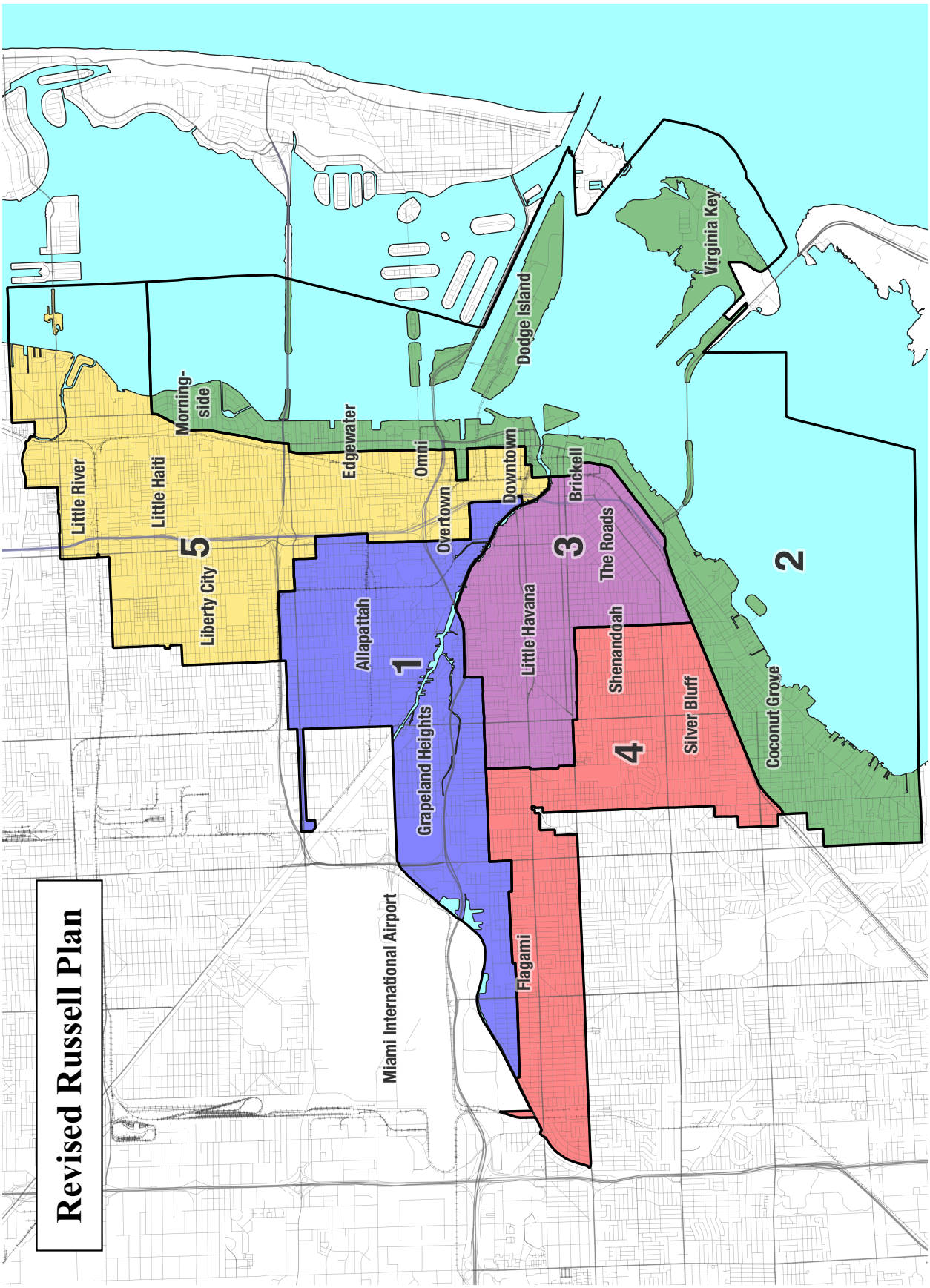
Initial Russell Plan: Areas Moved from District 2 into Districts 3 and 4

Hatching indicates areas of focus. 2013 Plan overlaid in blue lines.




Revised Russell Plan
Virginia Key
Dodge Island
Morning-side
Edgewater
Omni
Downtown
Brickell
Little River
Little Haiti
Overtown
The Roads
Liberty City
Allapattah
Little Havana
Shenandoah
Silver Bluff
Coconut Grove
Grapeland Heights
Miami International Airport
Flagami
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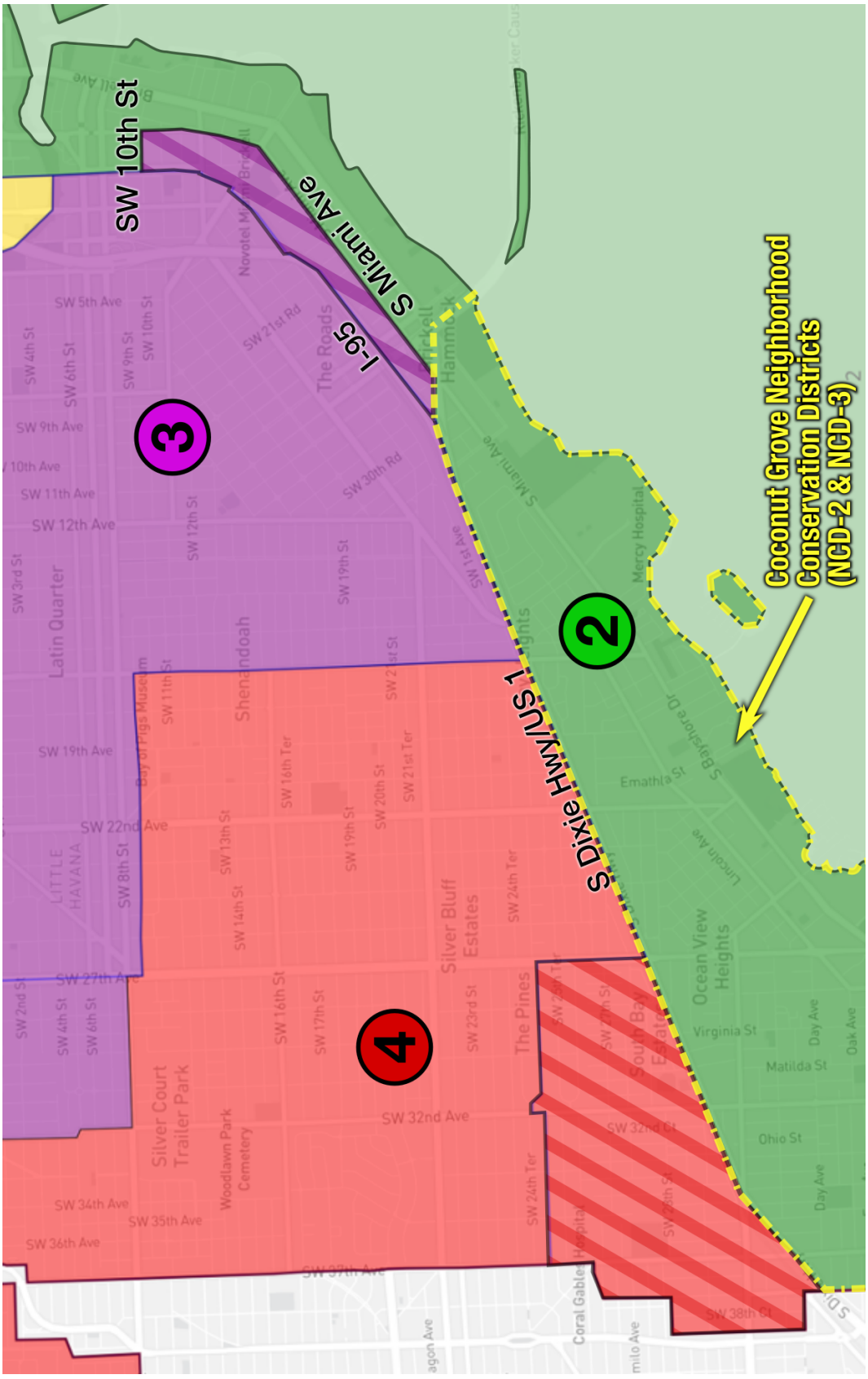
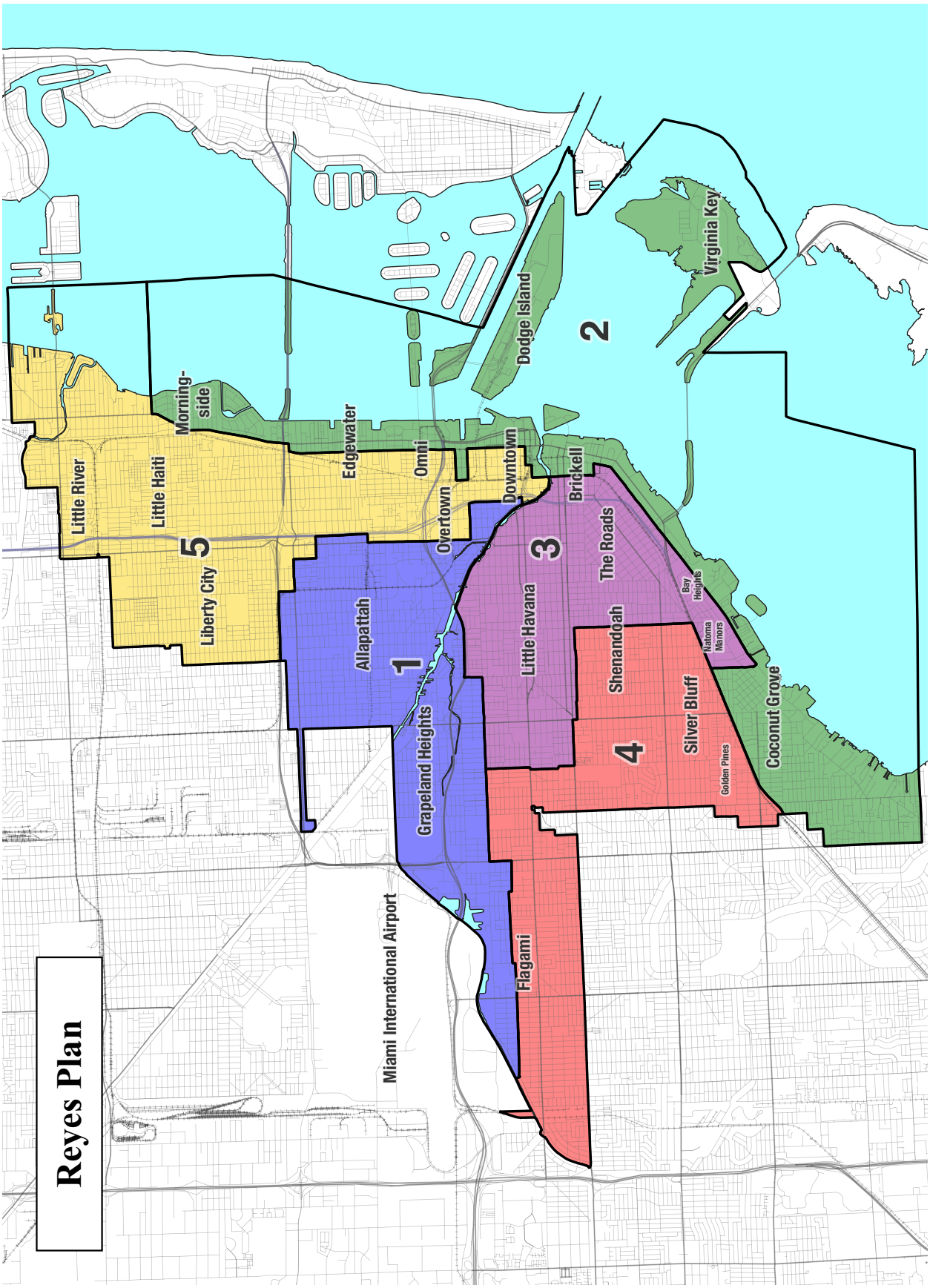
Revised Russell Plan: Areas Moved from District 2 into 3 and 4

Hatching indicates areas of focus. 2013 Plan overlaid in blue lines.




Reyes Plan
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Dodge Island
Virginia Key
Morning-side
Edgewater
Omni
Downtown
Brickell
Little River
Little Haiti
Liberty City
Overtown
The Roads
Allapattah
Little Havana
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Bay Heights
Natoma Manors
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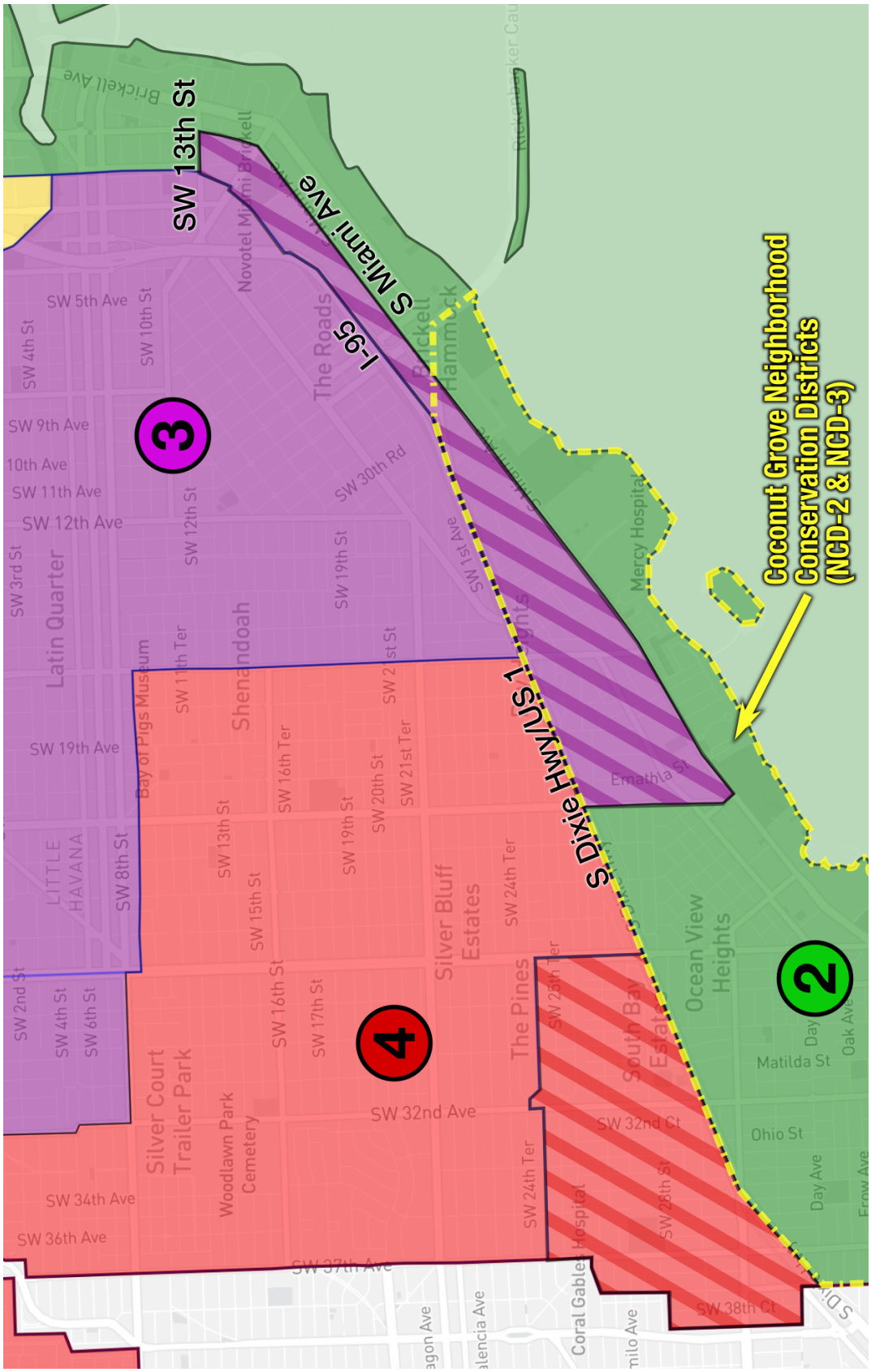
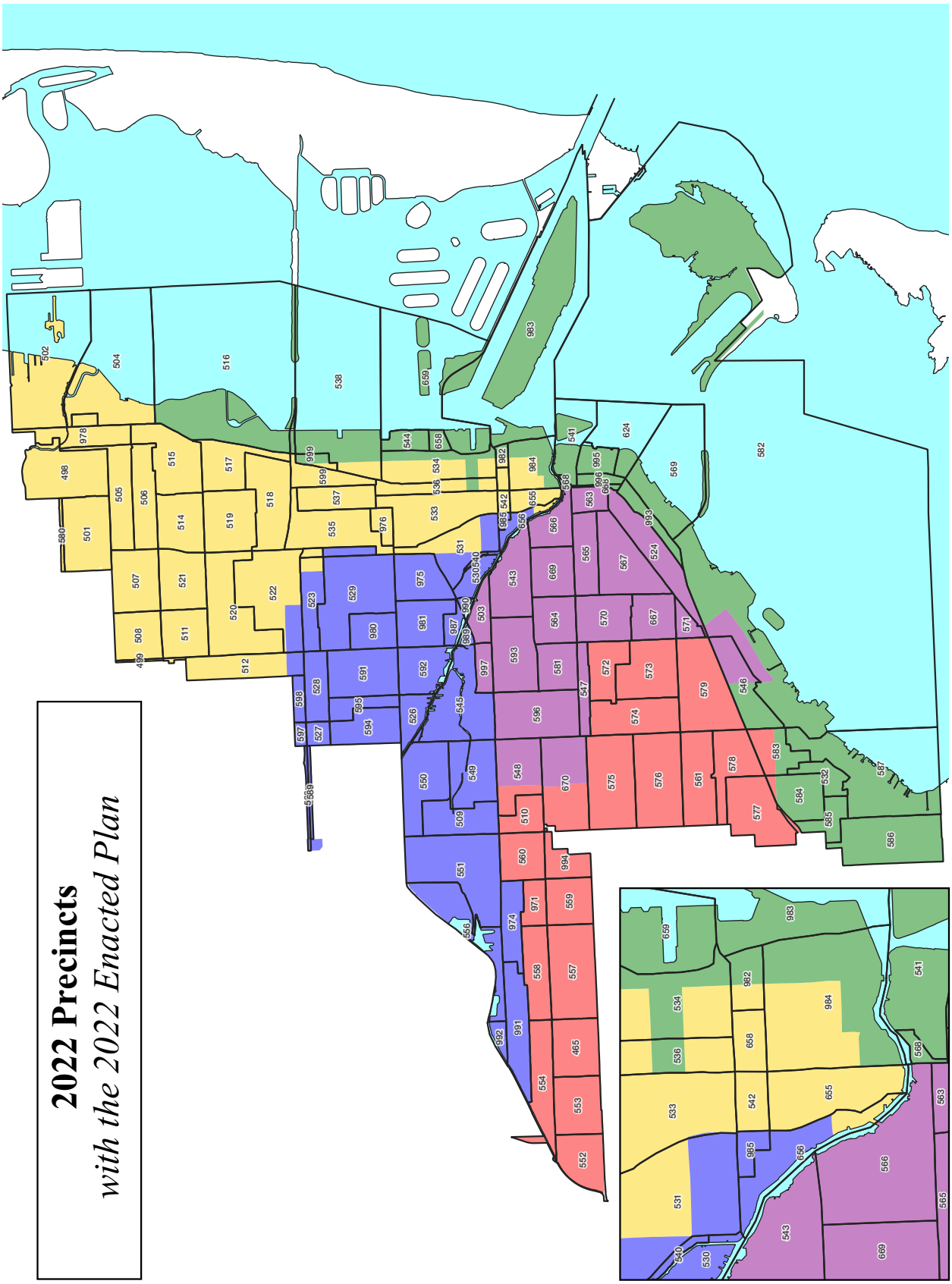
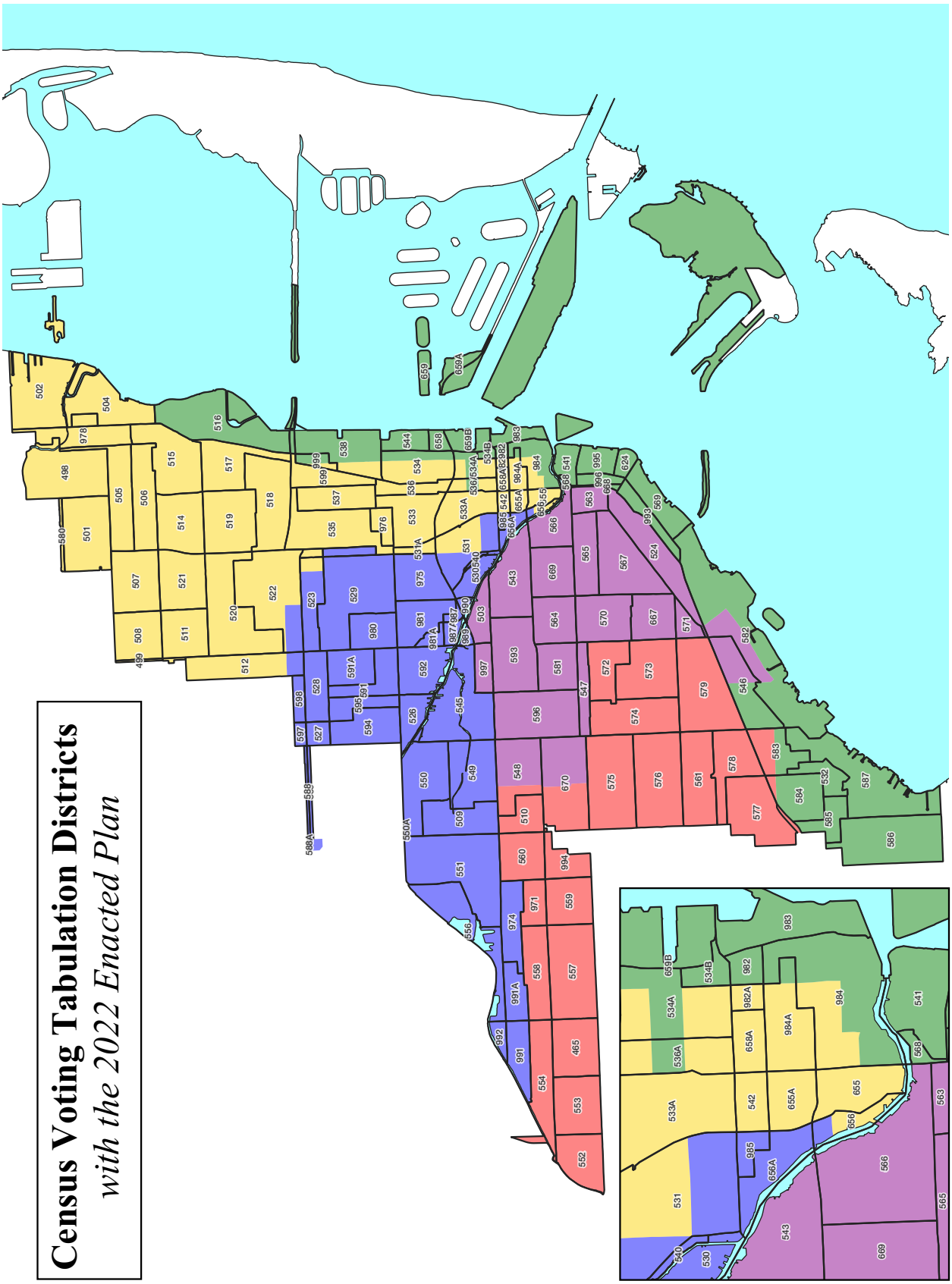
Golden Pines
Coconut Grove
Grapeland Heights
Flagami
Miami International Airport

Reyes Plan: Areas Moved from District 2 into 3 and 4
Hatching indicates areas of focus. 2013 Plan overlaid in blue lines.




2022 Precincts
with the 2022 Enacted Plan


Census Voting Tabulation Districts
with the 2022 Enacted Plan

Christina White

Date 2/1/2022 **Supervisor of Elections** Miami-Dade County, FL

Time 07:47 AM

District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Miami-Dade County	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		255,415	96,883	78,474	75,695	4,363
BLACK		240,889	193,756	6,954	38,194	1,985
HISPANIC		899,153	259,267	320,933	304,513	14,440
OTHER		118,993	41,464	19,810	56,081	1,638
WHITE MALE		127,045	42,160	41,791	40,763	2,331
BLACK MALE		103,402	78,308	4,048	19,961	1,085
HISPANIC MALE		389,497	102,530	145,452	135,151	6,364
OTHER MALE		39,734	13,672	7,443	17,937	682
WHITE FEMALE		124,855	53,507	35,841	33,522	1,985
BLACK FEMALE		133,600	112,541	2,802	17,370	887
HISPANIC FEMALE		489,462	150,414	170,213	160,890	7,945
OTHER FEMALE		45,349	19,194	7,357	18,177	621
SEX UNSPECIFIED		61,426	19,020	11,214	30,667	525
AGE 18-25		158,676	65,111	29,390	59,947	4,228
AGE 26-30		123,470	51,612	22,787	46,600	2,471
AGE 31-35		132,090	54,670	26,654	48,423	2,343
AGE 36-40		123,761	48,896	26,706	46,015	2,144
AGE 41-45		114,061	43,414	26,897	41,847	1,903
AGE 46-50		123,132	43,042	35,288	42,800	2,002
AGE 51-55		125,288	44,806	38,447	40,237	1,798
AGE 56-60		135,854	50,429	44,728	38,961	1,736
AGE 61-65		117,000	48,732	36,082	30,941	1,245
AGE 66- Up		361,118	140,658	139,192	78,712	2,556
TOTAL		1,514,450	591,370	426,171	474,483	22,426

Christina White

Date 2/1/2022 **Supervisor of Elections** Miami-Dade County, FL

Time 07:47 AM

District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
Sunkist Grove Annexation					
WHITE	0	0	0	0	0
BLACK	3	3	0	0	0
HISPANIC	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER	0	0	0	0	0
WHITE MALE	0	0	0	0	0
BLACK MALE	2	2	0	0	0
HISPANIC MALE	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER MALE	0	0	0	0	0
WHITE FEMALE	0	0	0	0	0
BLACK FEMALE	1	1	0	0	0
HISPANIC FEMALE	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER FEMALE	0	0	0	0	0
SEX UNSPECIFIED	0	0	0	0	0
AGE 18-25	0	0	0	0	0
AGE 26-30	0	0	0	0	0
AGE 31-35	1	1	0	0	0
AGE 36-40	0	0	0	0	0
AGE 41-45	0	0	0	0	0
AGE 46-50	0	0	0	0	0
AGE 51-55	0	0	0	0	0
AGE 56-60	2	2	0	0	0
AGE 61-65	0	0	0	0	0
AGE 66- Up	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	3	3	0	0	0

Christina White

Date 2/1/2022 **Supervisor of Elections** Miami-Dade County, FL

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
North Miami Annexation					
WHITE	14	6	5	3	0
BLACK	336	287	7	41	1
HISPANIC	52	29	7	15	1
OTHER	31	21	0	10	0
WHITE MALE	6	1	4	1	0
BLACK MALE	164	133	7	24	0
HISPANIC MALE	22	9	4	8	1
OTHER MALE	8	4	0	4	0
WHITE FEMALE	8	5	1	2	0
BLACK FEMALE	170	152	0	17	1
HISPANIC FEMALE	28	18	3	7	0
OTHER FEMALE	16	15	0	1	0
SEX UNSPECIFIED	11	6	0	5	0
AGE 18-25	37	22	2	11	2
AGE 26-30	45	37	1	7	0
AGE 31-35	39	27	0	12	0
AGE 36-40	30	25	0	5	0
AGE 41-45	29	22	0	7	0
AGE 46-50	26	19	2	5	0
AGE 51-55	27	22	1	4	0
AGE 56-60	49	42	1	6	0
AGE 61-65	32	26	2	4	0
AGE 66- Up	119	101	10	8	0
TOTAL	433	343	19	69	2

Christina White

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Little Gables Annexation	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		381	169	103	100	9
BLACK		21	12	2	6	1
HISPANIC		1,101	353	395	336	17
OTHER		104	37	24	42	1
WHITE MALE		194	78	52	60	4
BLACK MALE		11	5	2	4	0
HISPANIC MALE		478	145	164	161	8
OTHER MALE		32	6	9	17	0
WHITE FEMALE		186	90	51	40	5
BLACK FEMALE		10	7	0	2	1
HISPANIC FEMALE		598	199	224	166	9
OTHER FEMALE		42	22	9	10	1
SEX UNSPECIFIED		56	19	13	24	0
AGE 18-25		110	52	21	33	4
AGE 26-30		122	47	20	52	3
AGE 31-35		138	47	43	45	3
AGE 36-40		129	54	30	44	1
AGE 41-45		148	63	28	52	5
AGE 46-50		129	51	36	40	2
AGE 51-55		113	44	28	40	1
AGE 56-60		154	52	48	52	2
AGE 61-65		133	58	42	33	0
AGE 66- Up		431	103	228	93	7
TOTAL		1,607	571	524	484	28

Christina White

Date 2/1/2022 **Supervisor of Elections** Miami-Dade County, FL

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
North Miami Beach Annexation					
WHITE	1,296	386	536	364	10
BLACK	747	586	14	139	8
HISPANIC	546	238	138	165	5
OTHER	361	123	84	147	7
WHITE MALE	645	183	266	189	7
BLACK MALE	319	243	10	63	3
HISPANIC MALE	233	88	65	78	2
OTHER MALE	155	50	41	60	4
WHITE FEMALE	636	198	264	171	3
BLACK FEMALE	417	335	3	74	5
HISPANIC FEMALE	302	146	70	83	3
OTHER FEMALE	138	62	22	54	0
SEX UNSPECIFIED	105	28	31	43	3
AGE 18-25	334	146	90	90	8
AGE 26-30	299	126	65	104	4
AGE 31-35	308	114	93	101	0
AGE 36-40	248	103	65	75	5
AGE 41-45	181	72	58	49	2
AGE 46-50	165	67	46	51	1
AGE 51-55	177	75	58	42	2
AGE 56-60	231	114	52	64	1
AGE 61-65	269	152	54	61	2
AGE 66- Up	738	364	191	178	5
TOTAL	2,950	1,333	772	815	30

Christina White

Date 2/1/2022 **Supervisor of Elections** Miami-Dade County, FL

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
	High Pines-Ponce CG Annexation				
WHITE	1,236	600	321	298	17
BLACK	29	14	10	5	0
HISPANIC	951	257	401	278	15
OTHER	203	77	30	92	4
WHITE MALE	594	238	176	170	10
BLACK MALE	18	7	8	3	0
HISPANIC MALE	400	83	185	128	4
OTHER MALE	87	27	17	41	2
WHITE FEMALE	628	355	142	124	7
BLACK FEMALE	11	7	2	2	0
HISPANIC FEMALE	535	171	210	143	11
OTHER FEMALE	82	40	11	29	2
SEX UNSPECIFIED	64	20	11	33	0
AGE 18-25	286	112	79	87	8
AGE 26-30	166	69	54	41	2
AGE 31-35	173	76	31	60	6
AGE 36-40	169	60	45	60	4
AGE 41-45	172	55	50	65	2
AGE 46-50	205	67	53	81	4
AGE 51-55	219	62	91	64	2
AGE 56-60	226	72	83	67	4
AGE 61-65	227	83	84	57	3
AGE 66- Up	576	292	192	91	1
TOTAL	2,419	948	762	673	36

Christina White

Date 2/1/2022 **Supervisor of Elections** Miami-Dade County, FL

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Northeast-Dade MAC	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		4,513	1,942	1,061	1,453	57
BLACK		894	650	40	197	7
HISPANIC		4,684	1,891	888	1,849	56
OTHER		1,218	394	184	624	16
WHITE MALE		2,177	825	574	749	29
BLACK MALE		362	241	23	92	6
HISPANIC MALE		1,949	706	416	813	14
OTHER MALE		417	123	74	211	9
WHITE FEMALE		2,259	1,087	470	675	27
BLACK FEMALE		515	395	15	104	1
HISPANIC FEMALE		2,612	1,138	452	980	42
OTHER FEMALE		494	197	75	218	4
SEX UNSPECIFIED		524	165	74	281	4
AGE 18-25		1,181	503	191	461	26
AGE 26-30		880	370	146	344	20
AGE 31-35		888	382	155	340	11
AGE 36-40		837	354	134	342	7
AGE 41-45		853	280	157	407	9
AGE 46-50		954	340	171	436	7
AGE 51-55		965	346	201	409	9
AGE 56-60		1,017	417	208	381	11
AGE 61-65		964	433	207	316	8
AGE 66- Up		2,770	1,452	603	687	28
TOTAL		11,309	4,877	2,173	4,123	136

Christina White

Date 2/1/2022 **Supervisor of Elections** Miami-Dade County, FL

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Cnty Comm 01	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		5,891	2,498	1,511	1,760	122
BLACK		63,072	52,401	1,370	8,875	426
HISPANIC		39,030	13,949	10,476	13,965	640
OTHER		8,844	4,102	836	3,800	106
WHITE MALE		2,720	1,019	772	867	62
BLACK MALE		26,012	20,471	778	4,539	224
HISPANIC MALE		16,821	5,481	4,922	6,138	280
OTHER MALE		2,854	1,382	323	1,105	44
WHITE FEMALE		3,085	1,452	715	859	59
BLACK FEMALE		36,035	31,133	576	4,128	198
HISPANIC FEMALE		21,234	8,132	5,359	7,392	351
OTHER FEMALE		3,427	1,943	294	1,154	36
SEX UNSPECIFIED		4,644	1,936	454	2,214	40
AGE 18-25		13,635	8,064	972	4,347	252
AGE 26-30		10,565	6,184	850	3,374	157
AGE 31-35		11,433	6,739	1,100	3,445	149
AGE 36-40		10,344	6,056	1,107	3,033	148
AGE 41-45		8,985	5,490	1,011	2,369	115
AGE 46-50		9,221	5,543	1,227	2,345	106
AGE 51-55		9,141	5,732	1,236	2,075	98
AGE 56-60		9,691	6,187	1,443	1,979	82
AGE 61-65		8,994	6,123	1,171	1,628	72
AGE 66- Up		24,828	16,832	4,076	3,805	115
TOTAL		116,837	72,950	14,193	28,400	1,294

Christina White

Date 2/1/2022 **Supervisor of Elections** Miami-Dade County, FL

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Cnty Comm 02	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		4,989	2,325	1,211	1,372	81
BLACK		59,059	48,049	1,595	8,968	447
HISPANIC		28,870	12,071	6,420	9,974	405
OTHER		7,672	3,601	583	3,418	70
WHITE MALE		2,512	1,051	677	745	39
BLACK MALE		25,548	19,724	967	4,631	226
HISPANIC MALE		12,786	4,971	3,157	4,455	203
OTHER MALE		2,604	1,283	227	1,068	26
WHITE FEMALE		2,414	1,248	521	604	41
BLACK FEMALE		32,577	27,612	607	4,140	218
HISPANIC FEMALE		15,375	6,814	3,113	5,249	199
OTHER FEMALE		2,896	1,685	202	979	30
SEX UNSPECIFIED		3,873	1,658	338	1,856	21
AGE 18-25		11,458	6,934	621	3,700	203
AGE 26-30		9,315	5,762	538	2,888	127
AGE 31-35		9,900	6,189	703	2,887	121
AGE 36-40		8,758	5,548	595	2,494	121
AGE 41-45		7,275	4,619	606	1,952	98
AGE 46-50		6,885	4,402	740	1,675	68
AGE 51-55		7,230	4,761	749	1,654	66
AGE 56-60		8,369	5,686	970	1,648	65
AGE 61-65		8,488	6,043	884	1,519	42
AGE 66- Up		22,912	16,102	3,403	3,315	92
TOTAL		100,590	66,046	9,809	23,732	1,003

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Cnty Comm 03	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		15,348	7,031	2,894	5,087	336
BLACK		45,556	37,821	1,143	6,266	326
HISPANIC		36,845	16,084	7,158	13,082	521
OTHER		8,644	3,760	748	4,016	120
WHITE MALE		8,346	3,480	1,705	2,961	200
BLACK MALE		19,994	15,730	710	3,377	177
HISPANIC MALE		16,663	6,795	3,504	6,127	237
OTHER MALE		3,142	1,327	340	1,417	58
WHITE FEMALE		6,785	3,459	1,150	2,041	135
BLACK FEMALE		24,896	21,582	418	2,748	148
HISPANIC FEMALE		19,421	8,961	3,537	6,645	278
OTHER FEMALE		3,316	1,753	268	1,254	41
SEX UNSPECIFIED		3,825	1,607	311	1,878	29
AGE 18-25		10,551	6,131	681	3,550	189
AGE 26-30		10,863	6,193	957	3,554	159
AGE 31-35		12,647	7,350	1,120	3,970	207
AGE 36-40		10,909	6,363	955	3,422	169
AGE 41-45		8,615	5,008	828	2,646	133
AGE 46-50		7,687	4,358	916	2,301	112
AGE 51-55		7,696	4,658	926	2,016	96
AGE 56-60		8,375	5,324	1,065	1,902	84
AGE 61-65		8,029	5,471	923	1,575	60
AGE 66- Up		21,021	13,840	3,572	3,515	94
TOTAL		106,393	64,696	11,943	28,451	1,303

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Cnty Comm 04	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		51,465	18,934	14,497	17,169	865
BLACK		8,177	5,872	325	1,863	117
HISPANIC		41,103	15,638	9,000	15,855	610
OTHER		11,397	3,608	1,950	5,648	191
WHITE MALE		25,268	8,085	7,715	9,020	448
BLACK MALE		3,648	2,440	196	940	72
HISPANIC MALE		17,678	6,217	4,172	7,033	256
OTHER MALE		4,208	1,233	847	2,052	76
WHITE FEMALE		25,341	10,575	6,574	7,784	408
BLACK FEMALE		4,395	3,335	125	890	45
HISPANIC FEMALE		22,442	9,070	4,672	8,351	349
OTHER FEMALE		4,664	1,785	716	2,086	77
SEX UNSPECIFIED		4,493	1,311	755	2,376	51
AGE 18-25		9,334	3,668	1,765	3,658	243
AGE 26-30		7,444	2,995	1,351	2,935	163
AGE 31-35		8,503	3,370	1,571	3,405	157
AGE 36-40		8,701	3,283	1,597	3,667	154
AGE 41-45		8,831	3,141	1,662	3,864	164
AGE 46-50		9,311	3,270	1,956	3,925	160
AGE 51-55		9,898	3,584	2,300	3,857	157
AGE 56-60		10,018	3,866	2,515	3,487	150
AGE 61-65		9,410	3,800	2,327	3,159	124
AGE 66- Up		30,692	13,075	8,728	8,578	311
TOTAL		112,142	44,052	25,772	40,535	1,783

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CloseDate

District	Cnty Comm 05	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		27,941	10,371	6,901	10,050	619
BLACK		3,461	2,206	224	963	68
HISPANIC		65,985	21,282	21,234	22,493	976
OTHER		9,429	3,168	1,478	4,618	165
WHITE MALE		15,503	5,165	4,146	5,827	365
BLACK MALE		1,928	1,130	123	629	46
HISPANIC MALE		29,061	8,843	9,507	10,248	463
OTHER MALE		3,553	1,166	590	1,717	80
WHITE FEMALE		12,051	5,066	2,679	4,064	242
BLACK FEMALE		1,475	1,040	95	318	22
HISPANIC FEMALE		35,506	11,953	11,380	11,668	505
OTHER FEMALE		3,517	1,380	586	1,504	47
SEX UNSPECIFIED		4,216	1,282	731	2,145	58
AGE 18-25		7,908	3,032	1,416	3,229	231
AGE 26-30		10,006	3,906	1,804	4,047	249
AGE 31-35		10,814	4,134	1,953	4,508	219
AGE 36-40		9,523	3,504	1,788	4,049	182
AGE 41-45		8,030	2,827	1,572	3,475	156
AGE 46-50		8,002	2,685	1,888	3,280	149
AGE 51-55		8,290	2,792	2,200	3,158	140
AGE 56-60		8,847	2,984	2,704	3,003	156
AGE 61-65		7,520	2,682	2,305	2,432	101
AGE 66- Up		27,876	8,481	12,207	6,943	245
TOTAL		106,816	37,027	29,837	38,124	1,828

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CloseDate

District	Cnty Comm 06	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		12,884	4,854	4,456	3,373	201
BLACK		831	472	75	270	14
HISPANIC		79,432	20,067	33,640	24,508	1,217
OTHER		6,128	1,727	1,417	2,888	96
WHITE MALE		6,269	2,109	2,226	1,828	106
BLACK MALE		441	226	36	170	9
HISPANIC MALE		33,947	7,914	14,584	10,876	573
OTHER MALE		1,765	476	476	780	33
WHITE FEMALE		6,503	2,718	2,196	1,497	92
BLACK FEMALE		371	233	38	95	5
HISPANIC FEMALE		43,735	11,648	18,527	12,933	627
OTHER FEMALE		2,037	701	478	824	34
SEX UNSPECIFIED		4,199	1,094	1,023	2,033	49
AGE 18-25		8,179	2,662	2,036	3,238	243
AGE 26-30		6,733	2,158	1,706	2,708	161
AGE 31-35		7,452	2,322	2,110	2,866	154
AGE 36-40		7,039	2,035	2,066	2,794	144
AGE 41-45		6,426	1,773	1,976	2,552	125
AGE 46-50		7,535	1,883	2,726	2,782	144
AGE 51-55		7,934	2,033	3,139	2,657	105
AGE 56-60		9,343	2,354	4,029	2,823	137
AGE 61-65		7,827	2,282	3,297	2,159	89
AGE 66- Up		30,807	7,618	16,503	6,460	226
TOTAL		99,275	27,120	39,588	31,039	1,528

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CloseDate

District	Cnty Comm 07	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		46,163	19,578	13,505	12,379	701
BLACK		5,265	3,978	216	1,016	55
HISPANIC		75,514	20,340	29,403	24,525	1,246
OTHER		11,327	3,862	2,036	5,262	167
WHITE MALE		22,326	8,142	7,065	6,753	366
BLACK MALE		2,320	1,609	122	553	36
HISPANIC MALE		32,124	7,614	13,023	10,934	553
OTHER MALE		3,917	1,235	800	1,808	74
WHITE FEMALE		23,063	11,125	6,279	5,334	325
BLACK FEMALE		2,837	2,288	92	439	18
HISPANIC FEMALE		41,885	12,316	15,966	12,916	687
OTHER FEMALE		4,610	1,870	816	1,854	70
SEX UNSPECIFIED		5,181	1,557	997	2,587	40
AGE 18-25		15,407	5,766	3,946	5,241	454
AGE 26-30		10,625	4,005	2,629	3,743	248
AGE 31-35		10,887	4,173	2,565	3,923	226
AGE 36-40		10,329	3,668	2,573	3,900	188
AGE 41-45		10,135	3,303	2,750	3,906	176
AGE 46-50		11,001	3,253	3,509	4,073	166
AGE 51-55		11,577	3,351	4,197	3,863	166
AGE 56-60		12,309	3,659	4,856	3,639	155
AGE 61-65		11,115	3,913	4,078	3,006	118
AGE 66- Up		34,884	12,667	14,057	7,888	272
TOTAL		138,269	47,758	45,160	43,182	2,169

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CloseDate

District	Cnty Comm 08	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		35,770	13,004	13,137	9,074	555
BLACK		14,524	10,934	586	2,822	182
HISPANIC		82,618	24,599	27,744	28,745	1,530
OTHER		11,972	4,254	2,129	5,414	175
WHITE MALE		17,543	5,376	7,086	4,794	287
BLACK MALE		6,462	4,505	354	1,504	99
HISPANIC MALE		36,373	9,557	13,276	12,869	671
OTHER MALE		4,208	1,418	877	1,835	78
WHITE FEMALE		17,833	7,494	5,937	4,137	265
BLACK FEMALE		7,826	6,269	221	1,255	81
HISPANIC FEMALE		44,553	14,502	14,038	15,167	846
OTHER FEMALE		4,960	2,140	815	1,936	69
SEX UNSPECIFIED		5,113	1,523	989	2,555	46
AGE 18-25		17,197	6,443	3,718	6,524	512
AGE 26-30		11,842	4,506	2,616	4,468	252
AGE 31-35		12,770	4,582	3,224	4,707	257
AGE 36-40		13,234	4,552	3,465	4,962	255
AGE 41-45		12,734	4,401	3,534	4,570	229
AGE 46-50		13,236	4,133	4,392	4,482	229
AGE 51-55		12,828	4,076	4,490	4,058	204
AGE 56-60		12,879	4,415	4,736	3,540	188
AGE 61-65		10,650	4,136	3,688	2,714	112
AGE 66- Up		27,514	11,547	9,733	6,030	204
TOTAL		144,884	52,791	43,596	46,055	2,442

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Cnty Comm 09	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		11,714	4,107	3,907	3,509	191
BLACK		32,270	26,119	874	5,040	237
HISPANIC		69,168	21,914	20,812	25,292	1,150
OTHER		9,925	3,844	1,425	4,547	109
WHITE MALE		5,590	1,645	2,087	1,760	98
BLACK MALE		13,152	10,050	462	2,517	123
HISPANIC MALE		29,962	8,552	9,858	11,060	492
OTHER MALE		3,087	1,213	530	1,302	42
WHITE FEMALE		5,987	2,421	1,788	1,688	90
BLACK FEMALE		18,553	15,640	400	2,401	112
HISPANIC FEMALE		37,435	12,747	10,554	13,489	645
OTHER FEMALE		3,942	1,869	535	1,500	38
SEX UNSPECIFIED		5,356	1,841	804	2,664	47
AGE 18-25		15,543	7,001	2,113	6,040	389
AGE 26-30		11,233	5,193	1,633	4,219	188
AGE 31-35		11,936	5,432	2,149	4,184	171
AGE 36-40		10,944	4,768	2,112	3,891	173
AGE 41-45		9,936	4,299	2,092	3,403	142
AGE 46-50		10,515	4,271	2,658	3,417	169
AGE 51-55		10,190	4,296	2,749	3,015	130
AGE 56-60		10,652	4,768	2,847	2,929	108
AGE 61-65		9,030	4,513	2,145	2,286	86
AGE 66- Up		23,098	11,443	6,520	5,004	131
TOTAL		123,077	55,984	27,018	38,388	1,687

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District	Cnty Comm 10	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		12,773	4,316	5,113	3,162	182
BLACK		1,043	613	117	303	10
HISPANIC		98,822	22,808	43,734	30,708	1,572
OTHER		7,291	1,833	1,825	3,544	89
WHITE MALE		6,023	1,783	2,509	1,642	89
BLACK MALE		482	244	59	174	5
HISPANIC MALE		42,331	8,960	19,271	13,407	693
OTHER MALE		2,232	572	598	1,023	39
WHITE FEMALE		6,620	2,493	2,560	1,475	92
BLACK FEMALE		537	357	55	120	5
HISPANIC FEMALE		54,415	13,262	23,825	16,460	868
OTHER FEMALE		2,527	751	697	1,048	31
SEX UNSPECIFIED		4,757	1,147	1,215	2,364	31
AGE 18-25		11,182	3,362	2,999	4,463	358
AGE 26-30		8,392	2,454	2,297	3,463	178
AGE 31-35		8,916	2,451	2,673	3,630	162
AGE 36-40		8,598	2,163	2,889	3,407	139
AGE 41-45		8,019	1,940	2,882	3,046	151
AGE 46-50		9,358	1,977	3,991	3,211	179
AGE 51-55		9,619	2,068	4,280	3,095	176
AGE 56-60		11,372	2,598	5,333	3,301	140
AGE 61-65		9,418	2,420	4,335	2,545	118
AGE 66- Up		35,055	8,137	19,110	7,556	252
TOTAL		119,929	29,570	50,789	37,717	1,853

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CloseDate

District	Cnty Comm 11	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		11,504	3,622	4,441	3,238	203
BLACK		3,585	2,474	177	890	44
HISPANIC		104,052	26,934	39,434	35,942	1,742
OTHER		9,774	2,895	1,814	4,947	118
WHITE MALE		5,579	1,541	2,276	1,662	100
BLACK MALE		1,567	1,007	91	442	27
HISPANIC MALE		45,071	10,425	17,975	15,928	743
OTHER MALE		3,213	921	652	1,601	39
WHITE FEMALE		5,778	2,037	2,121	1,519	101
BLACK FEMALE		1,963	1,444	79	423	17
HISPANIC FEMALE		56,658	15,822	20,822	19,030	984
OTHER FEMALE		3,634	1,313	677	1,591	53
SEX UNSPECIFIED		5,448	1,415	1,171	2,819	43
AGE 18-25		14,927	4,824	3,534	6,093	476
AGE 26-30		10,152	3,305	2,388	4,232	227
AGE 31-35		10,169	2,980	2,787	4,221	181
AGE 36-40		9,786	2,707	2,839	4,062	178
AGE 41-45		9,703	2,541	3,223	3,792	147
AGE 46-50		11,476	2,680	4,441	4,175	180
AGE 51-55		11,726	2,764	4,735	4,049	178
AGE 56-60		12,764	3,261	5,272	4,038	193
AGE 61-65		10,141	2,928	3,939	3,161	113
AGE 66- Up		28,071	7,935	12,708	7,194	234
TOTAL		128,915	35,925	45,866	45,017	2,107

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CloseDate

District	Cnty Comm 12	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		9,143	2,833	3,126	3,036	148
BLACK		1,661	1,066	111	456	28
HISPANIC		95,589	24,389	34,938	34,792	1,470
OTHER		8,881	2,553	1,811	4,384	133
WHITE MALE		4,710	1,303	1,679	1,634	94
BLACK MALE		835	488	71	253	23
HISPANIC MALE		41,531	9,660	15,777	15,457	637
OTHER MALE		2,651	759	609	1,225	58
WHITE FEMALE		4,322	1,504	1,424	1,341	53
BLACK FEMALE		801	565	39	192	5
HISPANIC FEMALE		51,721	14,040	18,537	18,326	818
OTHER FEMALE		3,081	1,016	639	1,374	52
SEX UNSPECIFIED		5,617	1,505	1,210	2,863	39
AGE 18-25		13,184	4,218	2,842	5,740	384
AGE 26-30		8,981	2,791	2,035	3,957	198
AGE 31-35		8,739	2,689	2,264	3,630	156
AGE 36-40		8,519	2,372	2,324	3,680	143
AGE 41-45		8,610	2,247	2,385	3,853	125
AGE 46-50		10,505	2,561	3,435	4,333	176
AGE 51-55		10,486	2,581	3,687	4,079	139
AGE 56-60		11,288	2,770	4,430	3,937	151
AGE 61-65		8,492	2,265	3,370	2,751	106
AGE 66- Up		26,470	6,347	13,214	6,708	201
TOTAL		115,274	30,841	39,986	42,668	1,779

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CloseDate

District	Cnty Comm 13	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		7,752	2,279	3,383	1,972	118
BLACK		2,194	1,610	133	422	29
HISPANIC		80,699	18,435	36,643	24,287	1,334
OTHER		6,279	1,606	1,575	3,027	71
WHITE MALE		3,680	986	1,640	996	58
BLACK MALE		936	633	73	213	17
HISPANIC MALE		34,528	7,232	16,291	10,454	551
OTHER MALE		1,702	439	487	754	22
WHITE FEMALE		4,002	1,278	1,720	944	60
BLACK FEMALE		1,221	954	55	200	12
HISPANIC FEMALE		44,302	10,711	19,728	13,089	774
OTHER FEMALE		1,953	604	542	777	30
SEX UNSPECIFIED		4,600	1,093	1,198	2,281	28
AGE 18-25		9,841	2,835	2,702	4,011	293
AGE 26-30		6,969	1,958	1,944	2,909	158
AGE 31-35		7,429	1,988	2,383	2,885	173
AGE 36-40		6,645	1,656	2,333	2,518	138
AGE 41-45		6,331	1,592	2,313	2,292	134
AGE 46-50		7,948	1,772	3,355	2,667	154
AGE 51-55		8,208	1,881	3,665	2,533	129
AGE 56-60		9,462	2,318	4,440	2,588	116
AGE 61-65		7,481	1,942	3,544	1,895	100
AGE 66- Up		26,610	5,988	15,055	5,410	157
TOTAL		96,924	23,930	41,734	29,708	1,552

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District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
South Dade Venture CDD					
WHITE	479	133	182	157	7
BLACK	701	504	32	153	12
HISPANIC	2,697	842	731	1,081	43
OTHER	364	124	56	179	5
WHITE MALE	223	50	94	75	4
BLACK MALE	302	198	20	78	6
HISPANIC MALE	1,195	339	357	480	19
OTHER MALE	113	43	21	47	2
WHITE FEMALE	252	82	86	81	3
BLACK FEMALE	387	300	11	70	6
HISPANIC FEMALE	1,431	483	361	563	24
OTHER FEMALE	151	61	27	61	2
SEX UNSPECIFIED	187	47	24	115	1
AGE 18-25	583	218	80	275	10
AGE 26-30	366	120	73	161	12
AGE 31-35	449	173	99	168	9
AGE 36-40	525	210	108	196	11
AGE 41-45	546	196	136	208	6
AGE 46-50	447	163	110	168	6
AGE 51-55	375	141	106	122	6
AGE 56-60	289	119	91	78	1
AGE 61-65	224	76	57	88	3
AGE 66- Up	437	187	141	106	3
TOTAL	4,241	1,603	1,001	1,570	67

Christina White

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Lakes by Bay South CDD Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE	563	189	190	167	17
BLACK	466	335	18	106	7
HISPANIC	2,375	775	632	915	53
OTHER	324	135	34	147	8
WHITE MALE	282	71	107	97	7
BLACK MALE	191	119	8	61	3
HISPANIC MALE	1,032	294	329	392	17
OTHER MALE	109	47	16	45	1
WHITE FEMALE	275	115	82	68	10
BLACK FEMALE	271	213	10	44	4
HISPANIC FEMALE	1,310	473	294	507	36
OTHER FEMALE	149	70	8	65	6
SEX UNSPECIFIED	109	32	20	56	1
AGE 18-25	449	192	82	160	15
AGE 26-30	365	140	91	125	9
AGE 31-35	435	152	103	167	13
AGE 36-40	489	176	107	189	17
AGE 41-45	468	173	98	190	7
AGE 46-50	423	151	90	174	8
AGE 51-55	321	119	90	106	6
AGE 56-60	247	94	74	77	2
AGE 61-65	179	83	38	58	0
AGE 66- Up	352	154	101	89	8
TOTAL	3,728	1,434	874	1,335	85

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Majorca Isles CDD	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		29	10	3	16	0
BLACK		668	507	10	138	13
HISPANIC		125	52	18	54	1
OTHER		68	32	4	32	0
WHITE MALE		14	7	1	6	0
BLACK MALE		251	166	6	70	9
HISPANIC MALE		55	17	10	28	0
OTHER MALE		22	11	0	11	0
WHITE FEMALE		14	3	2	9	0
BLACK FEMALE		408	334	4	66	4
HISPANIC FEMALE		68	33	8	26	1
OTHER FEMALE		27	15	4	8	0
SEX UNSPECIFIED		30	15	0	15	0
AGE 18-25		132	80	2	47	3
AGE 26-30		89	58	4	26	1
AGE 31-35		124	81	8	34	1
AGE 36-40		134	90	5	37	2
AGE 41-45		113	73	2	35	3
AGE 46-50		80	56	3	18	3
AGE 51-55		83	64	4	14	1
AGE 56-60		41	33	2	6	0
AGE 61-65		43	27	2	14	0
AGE 66- Up		51	39	3	9	0
TOTAL		890	601	35	240	14

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CloseDate

District	Stonegate CDD	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		189	54	53	76	6
BLACK		279	217	16	43	3
HISPANIC		883	315	232	323	13
OTHER		115	39	17	58	1
WHITE MALE		97	23	30	42	2
BLACK MALE		109	79	11	17	2
HISPANIC MALE		383	127	107	142	7
OTHER MALE		46	13	7	26	0
WHITE FEMALE		89	30	21	34	4
BLACK FEMALE		166	135	5	25	1
HISPANIC FEMALE		489	184	122	177	6
OTHER FEMALE		47	17	8	21	1
SEX UNSPECIFIED		40	17	7	16	0
AGE 18-25		171	89	20	60	2
AGE 26-30		148	45	26	74	3
AGE 31-35		161	53	43	61	4
AGE 36-40		184	80	30	71	3
AGE 41-45		152	57	40	51	4
AGE 46-50		159	65	42	50	2
AGE 51-55		113	57	25	28	3
AGE 56-60		102	42	25	35	0
AGE 61-65		69	38	13	17	1
AGE 66- Up		207	99	54	53	1
TOTAL		1,466	625	318	500	23

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Hemingway Point CDD	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		59	23	16	19	1
BLACK		86	60	0	24	2
HISPANIC		392	103	131	152	6
OTHER		51	21	10	17	3
WHITE MALE		25	7	9	9	0
BLACK MALE		41	28	0	12	1
HISPANIC MALE		182	41	66	73	2
OTHER MALE		20	5	6	7	2
WHITE FEMALE		33	15	7	10	1
BLACK FEMALE		43	30	0	12	1
HISPANIC FEMALE		203	59	63	77	4
OTHER FEMALE		19	10	3	6	0
SEX UNSPECIFIED		22	12	3	6	1
AGE 18-25		71	31	15	24	1
AGE 26-30		33	9	9	12	3
AGE 31-35		82	22	20	39	1
AGE 36-40		93	29	26	38	0
AGE 41-45		77	29	20	27	1
AGE 46-50		67	20	18	26	3
AGE 51-55		56	17	23	14	2
AGE 56-60		37	20	6	10	1
AGE 61-65		24	8	2	14	0
AGE 66- Up		48	22	18	8	0
TOTAL		588	207	157	212	12

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
	Coconut Grove Village Council				
WHITE	7,387	3,573	1,543	2,145	126
BLACK	1,596	1,341	38	207	10
HISPANIC	4,791	1,673	1,363	1,670	85
OTHER	1,288	500	143	628	17
WHITE MALE	3,676	1,565	860	1,186	65
BLACK MALE	705	553	22	123	7
HISPANIC MALE	2,051	624	636	751	40
OTHER MALE	483	172	61	242	8
WHITE FEMALE	3,622	1,965	674	923	60
BLACK FEMALE	869	768	16	82	3
HISPANIC FEMALE	2,645	1,019	706	875	45
OTHER FEMALE	532	235	61	229	7
SEX UNSPECIFIED	479	186	51	239	3
AGE 18-25	1,063	533	141	351	38
AGE 26-30	1,073	549	179	326	19
AGE 31-35	1,484	742	221	490	31
AGE 36-40	1,478	650	220	579	29
AGE 41-45	1,266	538	219	486	23
AGE 46-50	1,197	480	248	450	19
AGE 51-55	1,283	558	284	422	19
AGE 56-60	1,274	542	316	402	14
AGE 61-65	1,192	579	275	326	12
AGE 66- Up	3,752	1,916	984	818	34
TOTAL	15,062	7,087	3,087	4,650	238

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Mia Gardens Dist 1	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		362	158	99	99	6
BLACK		8,249	7,014	163	1,021	51
HISPANIC		5,702	1,992	1,679	1,942	89
OTHER		1,093	500	101	476	16
WHITE MALE		178	73	52	50	3
BLACK MALE		3,521	2,840	100	555	26
HISPANIC MALE		2,500	776	825	864	35
OTHER MALE		359	182	35	133	9
WHITE FEMALE		179	83	46	47	3
BLACK FEMALE		4,601	4,074	58	444	25
HISPANIC FEMALE		3,060	1,170	818	1,018	54
OTHER FEMALE		374	213	33	125	3
SEX UNSPECIFIED		634	253	75	302	4
AGE 18-25		1,797	1,068	127	569	33
AGE 26-30		1,379	814	120	420	25
AGE 31-35		1,430	851	155	409	15
AGE 36-40		1,279	750	147	367	15
AGE 41-45		1,162	724	141	283	14
AGE 46-50		1,203	709	170	308	16
AGE 51-55		1,201	792	164	227	18
AGE 56-60		1,295	829	212	249	5
AGE 61-65		1,132	783	141	197	11
AGE 66- Up		3,528	2,344	665	509	10
TOTAL		15,406	9,664	2,042	3,538	162

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Mia Gardens Dist 2	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		550	254	137	148	11
BLACK		14,220	11,630	325	2,157	108
HISPANIC		2,190	1,032	413	721	24
OTHER		1,508	821	81	589	17
WHITE MALE		238	100	59	72	7
BLACK MALE		5,854	4,494	193	1,105	62
HISPANIC MALE		877	378	195	295	9
OTHER MALE		505	281	33	182	9
WHITE FEMALE		306	153	76	73	4
BLACK FEMALE		8,119	6,950	130	995	44
HISPANIC FEMALE		1,262	625	214	408	15
OTHER FEMALE		637	405	34	192	6
SEX UNSPECIFIED		668	350	22	292	4
AGE 18-25		2,211	1,484	76	625	26
AGE 26-30		1,708	1,160	48	481	19
AGE 31-35		1,820	1,278	82	437	23
AGE 36-40		1,732	1,230	87	400	15
AGE 41-45		1,444	1,037	72	319	16
AGE 46-50		1,424	1,049	64	291	20
AGE 51-55		1,421	1,110	78	225	8
AGE 56-60		1,456	1,156	93	192	15
AGE 61-65		1,450	1,172	77	194	7
AGE 66- Up		3,802	3,061	279	451	11
TOTAL		18,468	13,737	956	3,615	160

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Mia Gardens Dist 3	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		257	117	49	87	4
BLACK		14,109	11,920	283	1,823	83
HISPANIC		2,058	807	441	769	41
OTHER		1,049	568	65	405	11
WHITE MALE		116	52	27	35	2
BLACK MALE		5,894	4,747	154	947	46
HISPANIC MALE		900	326	213	342	19
OTHER MALE		359	196	26	131	6
WHITE FEMALE		139	63	22	52	2
BLACK FEMALE		8,016	7,014	127	838	37
HISPANIC FEMALE		1,103	459	220	404	20
OTHER FEMALE		408	286	24	97	1
SEX UNSPECIFIED		538	269	25	238	6
AGE 18-25		2,067	1,401	73	560	33
AGE 26-30		1,642	1,127	75	425	15
AGE 31-35		1,715	1,208	85	406	16
AGE 36-40		1,538	1,066	88	361	23
AGE 41-45		1,383	1,040	66	267	10
AGE 46-50		1,451	1,077	83	276	15
AGE 51-55		1,265	1,019	67	172	7
AGE 56-60		1,378	1,134	70	173	1
AGE 61-65		1,411	1,186	67	149	9
AGE 66- Up		3,623	3,154	164	295	10
TOTAL		17,473	13,412	838	3,084	139

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Mia Gardens Dist 4	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		349	146	70	125	8
BLACK		11,871	10,106	227	1,472	66
HISPANIC		4,839	1,736	1,223	1,811	69
OTHER		1,256	534	101	612	9
WHITE MALE		150	63	36	50	1
BLACK MALE		4,823	3,887	128	770	38
HISPANIC MALE		2,056	641	598	791	26
OTHER MALE		390	192	37	157	4
WHITE FEMALE		193	82	33	71	7
BLACK FEMALE		6,838	6,054	97	660	27
HISPANIC FEMALE		2,666	1,051	597	976	42
OTHER FEMALE		410	234	27	147	2
SEX UNSPECIFIED		788	318	68	397	5
AGE 18-25		2,489	1,569	150	744	26
AGE 26-30		1,822	1,138	121	543	20
AGE 31-35		1,939	1,192	147	581	19
AGE 36-40		1,702	1,095	145	438	24
AGE 41-45		1,363	926	124	297	16
AGE 46-50		1,383	938	147	292	6
AGE 51-55		1,370	933	148	275	14
AGE 56-60		1,411	1,023	138	242	8
AGE 61-65		1,234	939	109	183	3
AGE 66- Up		3,602	2,769	392	425	16
TOTAL		18,315	12,522	1,621	4,020	152

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Miami Dist 1	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		1,714	589	574	520	31
BLACK		2,271	1,740	107	400	24
HISPANIC		28,038	9,395	9,276	8,986	381
OTHER		2,075	608	361	1,080	26
WHITE MALE		847	257	292	281	17
BLACK MALE		1,021	731	58	220	12
HISPANIC MALE		11,983	3,773	4,067	3,970	173
OTHER MALE		581	178	127	269	7
WHITE FEMALE		849	329	273	233	14
BLACK FEMALE		1,205	974	48	171	12
HISPANIC FEMALE		15,448	5,400	5,079	4,764	205
OTHER FEMALE		688	256	116	303	13
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,473	434	258	772	9
AGE 18-25		3,129	1,325	416	1,293	95
AGE 26-30		2,737	1,062	411	1,207	57
AGE 31-35		2,751	1,126	496	1,083	46
AGE 36-40		2,327	954	454	893	26
AGE 41-45		2,004	746	454	764	40
AGE 46-50		2,152	761	575	780	36
AGE 51-55		2,362	797	711	820	34
AGE 56-60		2,974	1,034	989	906	45
AGE 61-65		2,600	1,039	775	756	30
AGE 66- Up		11,062	3,488	5,037	2,484	53
TOTAL		34,098	12,332	10,318	10,986	462

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Miami Dist 2	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		24,858	10,056	5,626	8,656	520
BLACK		4,109	2,975	141	931	62
HISPANIC		26,257	8,973	6,470	10,351	463
OTHER		6,549	2,402	850	3,185	112
WHITE MALE		13,278	4,689	3,324	4,968	297
BLACK MALE		2,152	1,406	88	612	46
HISPANIC MALE		11,916	3,735	3,110	4,862	209
OTHER MALE		2,643	861	395	1,334	53
WHITE FEMALE		11,229	5,215	2,254	3,544	216
BLACK FEMALE		1,897	1,524	51	306	16
HISPANIC FEMALE		13,835	5,067	3,260	5,256	252
OTHER FEMALE		2,651	1,132	312	1,171	36
SEX UNSPECIFIED		2,170	776	293	1,069	32
AGE 18-25		4,743	1,929	850	1,831	133
AGE 26-30		7,626	3,136	1,439	2,874	177
AGE 31-35		8,887	3,582	1,530	3,591	184
AGE 36-40		7,136	2,728	1,215	3,046	147
AGE 41-45		5,490	2,106	914	2,357	113
AGE 46-50		4,961	1,767	1,004	2,092	98
AGE 51-55		4,790	1,749	1,108	1,858	75
AGE 56-60		4,492	1,673	1,154	1,589	76
AGE 61-65		3,777	1,539	931	1,255	52
AGE 66- Up		9,871	4,197	2,942	2,630	102
TOTAL		61,773	24,406	13,087	23,123	1,157

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District Demographic Analysis

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District	Miami Dist 3	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		3,565	1,412	932	1,139	82
BLACK		1,063	697	74	271	21
HISPANIC		25,624	8,541	8,284	8,450	349
OTHER		2,268	777	363	1,104	24
WHITE MALE		1,906	670	559	634	43
BLACK MALE		548	335	36	164	13
HISPANIC MALE		10,983	3,446	3,604	3,780	153
OTHER MALE		721	243	121	343	14
WHITE FEMALE		1,623	728	366	492	37
BLACK FEMALE		497	350	35	104	8
HISPANIC FEMALE		14,033	4,882	4,531	4,428	192
OTHER FEMALE		787	328	147	307	5
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,420	444	254	711	11
AGE 18-25		2,916	1,186	452	1,197	81
AGE 26-30		2,991	1,211	456	1,249	75
AGE 31-35		2,867	1,177	476	1,161	53
AGE 36-40		2,355	915	459	934	47
AGE 41-45		1,985	722	425	809	29
AGE 46-50		2,144	743	519	842	40
AGE 51-55		2,147	741	589	781	36
AGE 56-60		2,575	884	819	837	35
AGE 61-65		2,409	876	743	772	18
AGE 66- Up		10,131	2,972	4,715	2,382	62
TOTAL		32,520	11,427	9,653	10,964	476

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Miami Dist 4	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		4,169	1,533	1,323	1,211	102
BLACK		420	248	40	120	12
HISPANIC		34,299	9,118	13,904	10,749	528
OTHER		2,496	717	521	1,228	30
WHITE MALE		2,055	706	680	624	45
BLACK MALE		207	107	18	76	6
HISPANIC MALE		14,741	3,621	6,053	4,805	262
OTHER MALE		742	219	181	330	12
WHITE FEMALE		2,068	809	632	573	54
BLACK FEMALE		202	134	21	42	5
HISPANIC FEMALE		18,852	5,286	7,635	5,670	261
OTHER FEMALE		854	278	190	376	10
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,660	456	376	811	17
AGE 18-25		3,323	1,127	718	1,383	95
AGE 26-30		2,859	961	624	1,183	91
AGE 31-35		3,336	1,147	763	1,356	70
AGE 36-40		2,970	937	751	1,217	65
AGE 41-45		2,617	800	701	1,068	48
AGE 46-50		3,031	825	1,069	1,076	61
AGE 51-55		3,262	887	1,230	1,093	52
AGE 56-60		3,727	971	1,533	1,174	49
AGE 61-65		3,207	963	1,322	884	38
AGE 66- Up		13,052	2,998	7,077	2,874	103
TOTAL		41,384	11,616	15,788	13,308	672

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Miami Dist 5	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		4,169	2,127	597	1,362	83
BLACK		26,477	22,169	673	3,448	187
HISPANIC		12,530	5,822	2,177	4,355	176
OTHER		3,386	1,582	200	1,550	54
WHITE MALE		2,299	1,063	360	825	51
BLACK MALE		11,540	9,197	420	1,825	98
HISPANIC MALE		5,624	2,446	1,084	2,012	82
OTHER MALE		1,182	543	98	514	27
WHITE FEMALE		1,810	1,042	228	509	31
BLACK FEMALE		14,556	12,678	244	1,546	88
HISPANIC FEMALE		6,627	3,259	1,045	2,232	91
OTHER FEMALE		1,290	737	72	462	19
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,632	734	96	789	13
AGE 18-25		4,727	2,971	194	1,487	75
AGE 26-30		4,582	2,952	260	1,317	53
AGE 31-35		5,390	3,481	335	1,497	77
AGE 36-40		4,592	2,992	288	1,253	59
AGE 41-45		3,609	2,338	259	952	60
AGE 46-50		3,226	2,087	288	814	37
AGE 51-55		3,311	2,231	278	762	40
AGE 56-60		3,842	2,739	344	726	33
AGE 61-65		3,631	2,711	292	603	25
AGE 66- Up		9,652	7,198	1,109	1,304	41
TOTAL		46,562	31,700	3,647	10,715	500

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
23rd Congressional District					
WHITE	24,967	7,869	7,832	8,837	429
BLACK	1,243	804	83	329	27
HISPANIC	14,376	4,917	3,216	6,021	222
OTHER	4,536	1,229	921	2,313	73
WHITE MALE	11,781	3,085	4,012	4,471	213
BLACK MALE	588	350	58	166	14
HISPANIC MALE	5,912	1,863	1,393	2,568	88
OTHER MALE	1,669	408	397	840	24
WHITE FEMALE	12,758	4,671	3,694	4,181	212
BLACK FEMALE	641	442	25	161	13
HISPANIC FEMALE	8,098	2,931	1,776	3,261	130
OTHER FEMALE	1,914	640	351	891	32
SEX UNSPECIFIED	1,757	429	346	958	24
AGE 18-25	3,159	1,025	721	1,327	86
AGE 26-30	2,230	704	494	980	52
AGE 31-35	2,725	854	590	1,220	61
AGE 36-40	3,050	930	657	1,399	64
AGE 41-45	3,317	963	706	1,577	71
AGE 46-50	3,640	1,063	867	1,645	65
AGE 51-55	3,863	1,166	1,020	1,614	63
AGE 56-60	3,887	1,218	1,122	1,483	64
AGE 61-65	3,704	1,198	1,051	1,403	52
AGE 66- Up	15,547	5,698	4,824	4,852	173
TOTAL	45,122	14,819	12,052	17,500	751

Christina White

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
24th Congressional District					
WHITE	42,022	18,345	9,811	13,067	799
BLACK	173,860	142,850	4,316	25,423	1,271
HISPANIC	118,998	47,865	26,830	42,508	1,795
OTHER	29,777	13,131	2,827	13,445	374
WHITE MALE	21,376	8,366	5,402	7,164	444
BLACK MALE	74,201	57,774	2,565	13,184	678
HISPANIC MALE	52,401	19,502	12,933	19,145	821
OTHER MALE	10,353	4,588	1,194	4,406	165
WHITE FEMALE	20,036	9,751	4,278	5,657	350
BLACK FEMALE	96,926	82,982	1,695	11,664	585
HISPANIC FEMALE	63,817	27,300	13,365	22,196	956
OTHER FEMALE	11,563	6,222	1,012	4,194	135
SEX UNSPECIFIED	13,969	5,703	1,340	6,821	105
AGE 18-25	39,589	22,841	2,922	13,086	740
AGE 26-30	34,027	19,605	2,879	11,041	502
AGE 31-35	37,559	21,863	3,510	11,647	539
AGE 36-40	33,348	19,416	3,212	10,229	491
AGE 41-45	28,083	16,429	2,998	8,259	397
AGE 46-50	27,168	15,621	3,543	7,664	340
AGE 51-55	27,632	16,620	3,647	7,049	316
AGE 56-60	30,116	18,787	4,286	6,746	297
AGE 61-65	29,000	19,284	3,737	5,764	215
AGE 66- Up	78,135	51,725	13,050	12,958	402
TOTAL	364,657	222,191	43,784	94,443	4,239

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	25th Congressional District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		22,183	6,954	8,449	6,443	337
BLACK		4,173	2,825	288	999	61
HISPANIC		226,592	55,994	91,653	75,372	3,573
OTHER		19,033	5,198	4,317	9,264	254
WHITE MALE		10,967	3,113	4,290	3,371	193
BLACK MALE		1,953	1,204	165	542	42
HISPANIC MALE		97,598	22,189	40,835	33,048	1,526
OTHER MALE		5,401	1,470	1,384	2,447	100
WHITE FEMALE		10,986	3,789	4,097	2,957	143
BLACK FEMALE		2,149	1,578	118	434	19
HISPANIC FEMALE		123,627	32,288	49,240	40,088	2,011
OTHER FEMALE		6,254	2,014	1,497	2,643	100
SEX UNSPECIFIED		13,036	3,324	3,078	6,543	91
AGE 18-25		28,221	8,742	6,727	11,927	825
AGE 26-30		20,010	6,079	4,865	8,624	442
AGE 31-35		20,554	5,989	5,802	8,334	429
AGE 36-40		19,131	5,144	5,776	7,846	365
AGE 41-45		18,693	4,791	5,886	7,696	320
AGE 46-50		22,848	5,451	8,347	8,633	417
AGE 51-55		23,478	5,672	9,165	8,304	337
AGE 56-60		26,489	6,636	11,151	8,359	343
AGE 61-65		20,839	5,621	8,876	6,086	256
AGE 66- Up		71,718	16,846	38,112	16,269	491
TOTAL		271,981	70,971	104,707	92,078	4,225

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
26th Congressional District					
WHITE	44,594	14,638	16,849	12,375	732
BLACK	42,488	33,011	1,425	7,663	389
HISPANIC	282,922	77,780	102,531	97,874	4,737
OTHER	30,051	9,852	5,422	14,413	364
WHITE MALE	21,521	6,039	8,798	6,307	377
BLACK MALE	17,817	12,938	777	3,888	214
HISPANIC MALE	122,725	30,367	47,036	43,268	2,054
OTHER MALE	9,688	3,132	1,980	4,440	136
WHITE FEMALE	22,557	8,439	7,909	5,862	347
BLACK FEMALE	23,922	19,534	619	3,596	173
HISPANIC FEMALE	153,778	45,405	53,833	51,899	2,641
OTHER FEMALE	11,469	4,642	2,023	4,661	143
SEX UNSPECIFIED	16,551	4,775	3,249	8,390	137
AGE 18-25	46,790	17,309	9,306	18,856	1,319
AGE 26-30	33,202	12,387	6,827	13,319	669
AGE 31-35	34,522	12,317	8,288	13,318	599
AGE 36-40	32,931	11,051	8,478	12,832	570
AGE 41-45	31,327	10,296	8,955	11,559	517
AGE 46-50	34,835	10,298	11,861	12,111	565
AGE 51-55	34,283	10,338	12,274	11,143	528
AGE 56-60	36,656	11,657	13,718	10,771	510
AGE 61-65	29,895	10,646	10,542	8,388	319
AGE 66- Up	85,614	28,982	35,978	20,028	626
TOTAL	400,055	135,281	126,227	132,325	6,222

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
27th Congressional District					
WHITE	121,649	49,077	35,533	34,973	2,066
BLACK	19,125	14,266	842	3,780	237
HISPANIC	256,265	72,711	96,703	82,738	4,113
OTHER	35,596	12,054	6,323	16,646	573
WHITE MALE	61,400	21,557	19,289	19,450	1,104
BLACK MALE	8,843	6,042	483	2,181	137
HISPANIC MALE	110,861	28,609	43,255	37,122	1,875
OTHER MALE	12,623	4,074	2,488	5,804	257
WHITE FEMALE	58,518	26,857	15,863	14,865	933
BLACK FEMALE	9,962	8,005	345	1,515	97
HISPANIC FEMALE	140,142	42,490	51,999	43,446	2,207
OTHER FEMALE	14,149	5,676	2,474	5,788	211
SEX UNSPECIFIED	16,113	4,789	3,201	7,955	168
AGE 18-25	40,917	15,194	9,714	14,751	1,258
AGE 26-30	34,001	12,837	7,722	12,636	806
AGE 31-35	36,730	13,647	8,464	13,904	715
AGE 36-40	35,301	12,355	8,583	13,709	654
AGE 41-45	32,641	10,935	8,352	12,756	598
AGE 46-50	34,641	10,609	10,670	12,747	615
AGE 51-55	36,032	11,010	12,341	12,127	554
AGE 56-60	38,706	12,131	14,451	11,602	522
AGE 61-65	33,562	11,983	11,876	9,300	403
AGE 66- Up	110,104	37,407	47,228	24,605	864
TOTAL	432,635	148,108	139,401	138,137	6,989

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	North Miami Dist 1	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		1,785	728	442	569	46
BLACK		2,545	1,899	93	513	40
HISPANIC		2,665	1,088	556	970	51
OTHER		759	331	77	338	13
WHITE MALE		930	346	251	305	28
BLACK MALE		1,080	745	57	254	24
HISPANIC MALE		1,209	437	288	462	22
OTHER MALE		274	140	34	96	4
WHITE FEMALE		830	376	186	250	18
BLACK FEMALE		1,412	1,117	36	243	16
HISPANIC FEMALE		1,401	633	253	486	29
OTHER FEMALE		304	135	33	130	6
SEX UNSPECIFIED		314	117	30	164	3
AGE 18-25		935	470	91	343	31
AGE 26-30		751	408	74	258	11
AGE 31-35		846	452	89	288	17
AGE 36-40		645	308	73	251	13
AGE 41-45		598	318	74	195	11
AGE 46-50		636	278	117	224	17
AGE 51-55		687	326	125	225	11
AGE 56-60		662	334	136	172	20
AGE 61-65		636	363	109	160	4
AGE 66- Up		1,358	789	280	274	15
TOTAL		7,754	4,046	1,168	2,390	150

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CloseDate

District North Miami Dist 2	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE	1,563	674	386	469	34
BLACK	2,571	1,959	87	496	29
HISPANIC	2,638	1,100	504	980	54
OTHER	719	306	74	328	11
WHITE MALE	785	294	215	261	15
BLACK MALE	1,118	818	45	239	16
HISPANIC MALE	1,149	442	255	428	24
OTHER MALE	267	113	33	116	5
WHITE FEMALE	749	372	166	192	19
BLACK FEMALE	1,404	1,112	39	240	13
HISPANIC FEMALE	1,433	632	241	530	30
OTHER FEMALE	300	149	30	115	6
SEX UNSPECIFIED	285	107	27	151	0
AGE 18-25	774	401	87	268	18
AGE 26-30	634	355	39	228	12
AGE 31-35	729	391	68	252	18
AGE 36-40	665	361	56	239	9
AGE 41-45	560	299	53	191	17
AGE 46-50	596	301	92	193	10
AGE 51-55	626	311	116	187	12
AGE 56-60	657	330	133	187	7
AGE 61-65	640	360	96	174	10
AGE 66- Up	1,610	930	311	354	15
TOTAL	7,491	4,039	1,051	2,273	128

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	North Miami Dist 3	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		513	258	95	154	6
BLACK		5,084	3,958	152	927	47
HISPANIC		1,506	690	249	541	26
OTHER		679	342	42	288	7
WHITE MALE		256	119	46	87	4
BLACK MALE		2,272	1,694	88	467	23
HISPANIC MALE		655	274	124	243	14
OTHER MALE		233	125	17	89	2
WHITE FEMALE		251	137	46	66	2
BLACK FEMALE		2,726	2,205	61	437	23
HISPANIC FEMALE		811	398	122	279	12
OTHER FEMALE		296	170	16	105	5
SEX UNSPECIFIED		282	126	18	137	1
AGE 18-25		892	559	30	284	19
AGE 26-30		711	443	32	226	10
AGE 31-35		774	463	37	259	15
AGE 36-40		690	446	30	208	6
AGE 41-45		597	383	38	165	11
AGE 46-50		544	358	43	137	6
AGE 51-55		614	423	45	140	6
AGE 56-60		598	419	51	123	5
AGE 61-65		673	485	58	126	4
AGE 66- Up		1,689	1,269	174	242	4
TOTAL		7,782	5,248	538	1,910	86

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District North Miami Dist 4	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE	347	186	79	79	3
BLACK	6,196	5,041	161	942	52
HISPANIC	2,189	1,015	411	736	27
OTHER	638	311	39	284	4
WHITE MALE	160	81	42	37	0
BLACK MALE	2,788	2,154	107	500	27
HISPANIC MALE	957	416	198	331	12
OTHER MALE	225	110	18	96	1
WHITE FEMALE	181	103	37	39	2
BLACK FEMALE	3,313	2,815	51	422	25
HISPANIC FEMALE	1,175	575	203	382	15
OTHER FEMALE	231	149	11	69	2
SEX UNSPECIFIED	340	150	23	165	2
AGE 18-25	985	628	45	293	19
AGE 26-30	799	528	28	232	11
AGE 31-35	934	623	48	254	9
AGE 36-40	853	567	41	230	15
AGE 41-45	726	480	51	187	8
AGE 46-50	584	376	66	136	6
AGE 51-55	648	440	62	141	5
AGE 56-60	765	540	73	146	6
AGE 61-65	834	632	75	126	1
AGE 66- Up	2,242	1,739	201	296	6
TOTAL	9,370	6,553	690	2,041	86

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
Community Council 2					
WHITE	8,233	3,412	2,109	2,591	121
BLACK	9,843	7,644	260	1,836	103
HISPANIC	9,911	4,232	1,766	3,793	120
OTHER	3,315	1,322	419	1,520	54
WHITE MALE	3,956	1,441	1,115	1,337	63
BLACK MALE	3,980	2,909	141	880	50
HISPANIC MALE	4,200	1,633	827	1,698	42
OTHER MALE	1,160	427	188	520	25
WHITE FEMALE	4,143	1,924	957	1,206	56
BLACK FEMALE	5,697	4,604	114	926	53
HISPANIC FEMALE	5,471	2,509	904	1,980	78
OTHER FEMALE	1,393	670	156	549	18
SEX UNSPECIFIED	1,301	493	152	643	13
AGE 18-25	3,419	1,779	391	1,170	79
AGE 26-30	2,737	1,388	310	980	59
AGE 31-35	3,015	1,551	394	1,027	43
AGE 36-40	2,729	1,385	339	968	37
AGE 41-45	2,376	1,153	343	852	28
AGE 46-50	2,445	1,193	342	888	22
AGE 51-55	2,590	1,311	408	842	29
AGE 56-60	2,676	1,423	412	812	29
AGE 61-65	2,578	1,466	402	690	20
AGE 66- Up	6,737	3,961	1,213	1,511	52
TOTAL	31,302	16,610	4,554	9,740	398

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
Community Council 5					
WHITE	3,921	1,354	1,469	1,027	71
BLACK	4,713	3,749	140	790	34
HISPANIC	38,713	11,424	13,284	13,287	718
OTHER	3,712	1,268	659	1,748	37
WHITE MALE	1,842	576	710	523	33
BLACK MALE	1,974	1,479	88	391	16
HISPANIC MALE	16,744	4,480	6,147	5,809	308
OTHER MALE	1,110	407	224	472	7
WHITE FEMALE	2,038	764	749	487	38
BLACK FEMALE	2,664	2,218	49	380	17
HISPANIC FEMALE	21,078	6,670	6,911	7,096	401
OTHER FEMALE	1,364	550	253	541	20
SEX UNSPECIFIED	2,244	651	421	1,152	20
AGE 18-25	5,579	2,102	1,081	2,215	181
AGE 26-30	4,108	1,442	845	1,732	89
AGE 31-35	4,492	1,523	1,095	1,782	92
AGE 36-40	4,061	1,271	1,083	1,625	82
AGE 41-45	3,928	1,293	1,108	1,443	84
AGE 46-50	4,608	1,357	1,529	1,647	75
AGE 51-55	4,619	1,447	1,566	1,541	65
AGE 56-60	5,001	1,704	1,801	1,433	63
AGE 61-65	3,959	1,501	1,316	1,086	56
AGE 66- Up	10,704	4,155	4,128	2,348	73
TOTAL	51,059	17,795	15,552	16,852	860

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Community Council 7	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		1,858	901	396	515	46
BLACK		1,768	1,369	50	326	23
HISPANIC		1,676	743	289	615	29
OTHER		561	263	73	215	10
WHITE MALE		881	371	197	288	25
BLACK MALE		762	558	31	159	14
HISPANIC MALE		767	316	167	270	14
OTHER MALE		175	79	25	68	3
WHITE FEMALE		955	521	197	216	21
BLACK FEMALE		980	797	17	157	9
HISPANIC FEMALE		863	409	117	322	15
OTHER FEMALE		263	140	36	83	4
SEX UNSPECIFIED		216	84	21	108	3
AGE 18-25		497	266	27	180	24
AGE 26-30		462	258	49	144	11
AGE 31-35		503	283	62	150	8
AGE 36-40		502	288	44	161	9
AGE 41-45		407	222	40	136	9
AGE 46-50		452	228	53	161	10
AGE 51-55		489	263	66	151	9
AGE 56-60		480	248	77	146	9
AGE 61-65		525	308	99	113	5
AGE 66- Up		1,546	912	291	329	14
TOTAL		5,863	3,276	808	1,671	108

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
Community Council 8					
WHITE	2,934	1,398	711	767	58
BLACK	48,778	40,657	1,174	6,653	294
HISPANIC	22,122	9,062	5,099	7,657	304
OTHER	5,502	2,582	422	2,453	45
WHITE MALE	1,482	619	407	428	28
BLACK MALE	20,912	16,560	706	3,490	156
HISPANIC MALE	9,804	3,729	2,522	3,408	145
OTHER MALE	1,869	934	154	764	17
WHITE FEMALE	1,416	759	298	329	30
BLACK FEMALE	27,164	23,539	456	3,033	136
HISPANIC FEMALE	11,773	5,121	2,456	4,039	157
OTHER FEMALE	1,958	1,164	135	644	15
SEX UNSPECIFIED	2,954	1,274	272	1,391	17
AGE 18-25	9,171	5,707	508	2,831	125
AGE 26-30	7,391	4,727	406	2,174	84
AGE 31-35	7,932	5,157	531	2,155	89
AGE 36-40	6,976	4,593	464	1,827	92
AGE 41-45	5,671	3,740	469	1,399	63
AGE 46-50	5,496	3,614	573	1,255	54
AGE 51-55	5,676	3,882	565	1,192	37
AGE 56-60	6,584	4,588	715	1,232	49
AGE 61-65	6,631	4,883	656	1,055	37
AGE 66- Up	17,808	12,808	2,519	2,410	71
TOTAL	79,336	53,699	7,406	17,530	701

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CloseDate

District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
Community Council 10					
WHITE	13,037	4,013	5,441	3,407	176
BLACK	1,142	678	116	335	13
HISPANIC	131,831	30,058	58,494	41,228	2,051
OTHER	9,089	2,249	2,295	4,424	121
WHITE MALE	6,369	1,782	2,702	1,791	94
BLACK MALE	540	291	63	179	7
HISPANIC MALE	56,689	11,843	25,769	18,178	899
OTHER MALE	2,572	632	725	1,165	50
WHITE FEMALE	6,537	2,195	2,690	1,572	80
BLACK FEMALE	570	369	50	145	6
HISPANIC FEMALE	72,323	17,411	31,843	21,944	1,125
OTHER FEMALE	3,051	890	854	1,263	44
SEX UNSPECIFIED	6,442	1,584	1,649	3,153	56
AGE 18-25	15,209	4,658	4,053	6,028	470
AGE 26-30	10,821	3,164	2,876	4,541	240
AGE 31-35	11,277	3,173	3,356	4,544	204
AGE 36-40	10,884	2,760	3,594	4,346	184
AGE 41-45	10,542	2,500	3,815	4,044	183
AGE 46-50	12,677	2,582	5,515	4,354	226
AGE 51-55	13,040	2,711	5,775	4,324	230
AGE 56-60	14,921	3,239	7,004	4,475	203
AGE 61-65	11,831	2,877	5,532	3,287	135
AGE 66- Up	43,897	9,334	24,826	9,451	286
TOTAL	155,099	36,998	66,346	49,394	2,361

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District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
Community Council 11					
WHITE	17,391	6,070	6,351	4,684	286
BLACK	4,831	3,327	262	1,189	53
HISPANIC	116,780	31,703	42,155	40,912	2,010
OTHER	12,049	3,694	2,230	5,985	140
WHITE MALE	8,304	2,474	3,281	2,406	143
BLACK MALE	2,128	1,342	135	620	31
HISPANIC MALE	50,526	12,326	19,203	18,133	864
OTHER MALE	4,171	1,249	855	2,019	48
WHITE FEMALE	8,885	3,522	3,019	2,203	141
BLACK FEMALE	2,636	1,955	118	541	22
HISPANIC FEMALE	63,692	18,627	22,279	21,657	1,129
OTHER FEMALE	4,612	1,717	830	2,012	53
SEX UNSPECIFIED	6,089	1,581	1,277	3,173	58
AGE 18-25	16,562	5,389	3,896	6,739	538
AGE 26-30	12,121	3,980	2,837	5,039	265
AGE 31-35	12,334	3,692	3,383	5,032	227
AGE 36-40	11,788	3,428	3,284	4,865	211
AGE 41-45	11,360	3,161	3,544	4,463	192
AGE 46-50	13,205	3,336	4,761	4,910	198
AGE 51-55	13,383	3,384	5,166	4,633	200
AGE 56-60	14,941	4,036	5,962	4,720	223
AGE 61-65	12,180	3,839	4,469	3,741	131
AGE 66- Up	33,177	10,549	13,696	8,628	304
TOTAL	151,051	44,794	50,998	52,770	2,489

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
Community Council 12					
WHITE	22,438	9,337	7,552	5,223	326
BLACK	2,429	1,702	147	541	39
HISPANIC	51,346	13,179	21,782	15,517	868
OTHER	6,120	2,087	1,277	2,656	100
WHITE MALE	10,634	3,791	3,856	2,824	163
BLACK MALE	1,111	726	92	271	22
HISPANIC MALE	21,756	4,972	9,646	6,748	390
OTHER MALE	2,186	707	507	929	43
WHITE FEMALE	11,592	5,471	3,640	2,321	160
BLACK FEMALE	1,281	951	53	260	17
HISPANIC FEMALE	28,625	7,944	11,844	8,364	473
OTHER FEMALE	2,607	1,048	530	991	38
SEX UNSPECIFIED	2,535	691	589	1,228	27
AGE 18-25	8,159	2,711	2,514	2,642	292
AGE 26-30	6,205	2,180	1,782	2,101	142
AGE 31-35	6,530	2,297	1,784	2,304	145
AGE 36-40	6,381	1,984	2,006	2,281	110
AGE 41-45	6,081	1,783	2,019	2,177	102
AGE 46-50	6,571	1,664	2,612	2,183	112
AGE 51-55	6,835	1,726	2,955	2,059	95
AGE 56-60	7,556	2,094	3,367	2,003	92
AGE 61-65	6,833	2,290	2,736	1,721	86
AGE 66- Up	21,182	7,576	8,983	4,466	157
TOTAL	82,333	26,305	30,758	23,937	1,333

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
Community Council 14					
WHITE	11,289	3,703	4,384	3,025	177
BLACK	17,518	14,274	501	2,616	127
HISPANIC	49,010	14,495	16,449	17,230	836
OTHER	6,965	2,631	1,150	3,102	82
WHITE MALE	5,558	1,554	2,357	1,551	96
BLACK MALE	7,397	5,659	279	1,391	68
HISPANIC MALE	21,493	5,773	7,850	7,510	360
OTHER MALE	2,255	846	406	972	31
WHITE FEMALE	5,591	2,112	1,984	1,418	77
BLACK FEMALE	9,801	8,370	218	1,156	57
HISPANIC FEMALE	26,244	8,312	8,295	9,169	468
OTHER FEMALE	2,771	1,297	431	1,015	28
SEX UNSPECIFIED	3,662	1,176	663	1,786	37
AGE 18-25	9,795	4,037	1,720	3,763	275
AGE 26-30	7,075	2,993	1,286	2,680	116
AGE 31-35	7,399	3,062	1,577	2,643	117
AGE 36-40	6,779	2,651	1,599	2,418	111
AGE 41-45	6,236	2,394	1,576	2,165	101
AGE 46-50	7,286	2,541	2,217	2,390	138
AGE 51-55	7,312	2,697	2,252	2,254	109
AGE 56-60	7,925	3,187	2,481	2,170	87
AGE 61-65	6,786	3,103	1,894	1,727	62
AGE 66- Up	18,189	8,438	5,882	3,763	106
TOTAL	84,782	35,103	22,484	25,973	1,222

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District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
Community Council 15					
WHITE	4,159	1,408	1,328	1,351	72
BLACK	13,101	10,430	359	2,198	114
HISPANIC	31,923	10,760	8,511	12,104	548
OTHER	3,863	1,469	509	1,837	48
WHITE MALE	1,981	554	717	673	37
BLACK MALE	5,387	4,042	192	1,098	55
HISPANIC MALE	13,944	4,179	4,138	5,383	244
OTHER MALE	1,150	425	207	493	25
WHITE FEMALE	2,125	839	601	650	35
BLACK FEMALE	7,500	6,222	157	1,063	58
HISPANIC FEMALE	17,247	6,280	4,226	6,442	299
OTHER FEMALE	1,476	711	172	576	17
SEX UNSPECIFIED	2,231	811	297	1,111	12
AGE 18-25	7,406	3,379	893	2,983	151
AGE 26-30	5,222	2,430	690	2,012	90
AGE 31-35	5,624	2,470	972	2,100	82
AGE 36-40	5,384	2,276	1,010	2,011	87
AGE 41-45	4,944	2,144	984	1,735	81
AGE 46-50	4,702	1,970	1,112	1,533	87
AGE 51-55	4,251	1,874	1,024	1,299	54
AGE 56-60	4,034	1,920	979	1,082	53
AGE 61-65	3,311	1,681	787	804	39
AGE 66- Up	8,168	3,923	2,256	1,931	58
TOTAL	53,046	24,067	10,707	17,490	782

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District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
Community Council 16					
WHITE	342	98	115	119	10
BLACK	3	2	0	1	0
HISPANIC	53	10	20	19	4
OTHER	40	11	6	21	2
WHITE MALE	180	41	70	63	6
BLACK MALE	2	2	0	0	0
HISPANIC MALE	22	4	8	7	3
OTHER MALE	11	2	4	5	0
WHITE FEMALE	160	55	45	56	4
BLACK FEMALE	1	0	0	1	0
HISPANIC FEMALE	29	6	11	11	1
OTHER FEMALE	19	7	1	9	2
SEX UNSPECIFIED	14	4	2	8	0
AGE 18-25	17	6	4	5	2
AGE 26-30	15	3	5	6	1
AGE 31-35	15	6	0	8	1
AGE 36-40	18	3	5	9	1
AGE 41-45	23	5	7	11	0
AGE 46-50	22	6	7	9	0
AGE 51-55	35	7	12	15	1
AGE 56-60	44	13	12	18	1
AGE 61-65	45	10	15	18	2
AGE 66- Up	204	62	74	61	7
TOTAL	438	121	141	160	16

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Countywide	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		253,337	95,752	78,082	75,181	4,322
BLACK		240,698	193,615	6,946	38,154	1,983
HISPANIC		897,727	258,510	320,636	304,168	14,413
OTHER		117,563	40,813	19,627	55,513	1,610
WHITE MALE		126,069	41,685	41,583	40,489	2,312
BLACK MALE		103,325	78,257	4,042	19,942	1,084
HISPANIC MALE		388,876	102,221	145,317	134,986	6,352
OTHER MALE		39,136	13,424	7,356	17,687	669
WHITE FEMALE		123,784	52,870	35,664	33,287	1,963
BLACK FEMALE		133,487	112,452	2,800	17,349	886
HISPANIC FEMALE		488,682	149,978	170,058	160,715	7,931
OTHER FEMALE		44,564	18,810	7,265	17,881	608
SEX UNSPECIFIED		61,322	18,969	11,196	30,635	522
AGE 18-25		158,346	64,940	29,345	59,834	4,227
AGE 26-30		123,120	51,410	22,748	46,497	2,465
AGE 31-35		131,595	54,399	26,602	48,261	2,333
AGE 36-40		123,329	48,675	26,643	45,879	2,132
AGE 41-45		113,630	43,181	26,834	41,720	1,895
AGE 46-50		122,680	42,788	35,234	42,666	1,992
AGE 51-55		124,823	44,577	38,353	40,109	1,784
AGE 56-60		135,369	50,190	44,640	38,814	1,725
AGE 61-65		116,595	48,518	36,006	30,830	1,241
AGE 66- Up		359,838	140,012	138,886	78,406	2,534
TOTAL		1,509,325	588,690	425,291	473,016	22,328

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	City:County	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		3,730	1,878	773	999	80
BLACK		513	383	21	98	11
HISPANIC		3,016	1,476	690	780	70
OTHER		2,352	1,060	321	916	55
WHITE MALE		1,874	842	440	544	48
BLACK MALE		234	158	17	50	9
HISPANIC MALE		1,326	596	327	369	34
OTHER MALE		1,006	418	157	405	26
WHITE FEMALE		1,814	1,015	324	443	32
BLACK FEMALE		274	222	4	46	2
HISPANIC FEMALE		1,649	863	352	400	34
OTHER FEMALE		1,247	597	155	470	25
SEX UNSPECIFIED		187	86	29	66	6
AGE 18-25		623	312	101	203	7
AGE 26-30		660	383	82	182	13
AGE 31-35		892	478	117	277	20
AGE 36-40		868	437	130	274	27
AGE 41-45		833	435	120	265	13
AGE 46-50		849	445	119	265	20
AGE 51-55		903	427	184	265	27
AGE 56-60		924	432	202	271	19
AGE 61-65		766	367	161	220	18
AGE 66- Up		2,293	1,081	589	571	52
TOTAL		9,611	4,797	1,805	2,793	216

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	City:Aventura	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		12,224	4,375	3,515	4,142	192
BLACK		730	513	36	166	15
HISPANIC		7,157	2,479	1,419	3,145	114
OTHER		2,107	613	367	1,097	30
WHITE MALE		5,535	1,624	1,768	2,049	94
BLACK MALE		335	219	24	83	9
HISPANIC MALE		2,894	927	618	1,308	41
OTHER MALE		746	187	163	385	11
WHITE FEMALE		6,481	2,688	1,692	2,004	97
BLACK FEMALE		388	288	12	82	6
HISPANIC FEMALE		4,076	1,492	783	1,730	71
OTHER FEMALE		917	334	150	420	13
SEX UNSPECIFIED		842	221	127	486	8
AGE 18-25		1,375	486	284	566	39
AGE 26-30		1,075	362	224	468	21
AGE 31-35		1,321	464	255	573	29
AGE 36-40		1,438	458	289	669	22
AGE 41-45		1,518	444	301	742	31
AGE 46-50		1,669	501	365	776	27
AGE 51-55		1,819	571	446	768	34
AGE 56-60		1,805	568	468	735	34
AGE 61-65		1,772	633	442	672	25
AGE 66- Up		8,426	3,493	2,263	2,581	89
TOTAL		22,218	7,980	5,337	8,550	351

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	City:Bal Harbour	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		1,467	352	561	524	30
BLACK		28	13	6	8	1
HISPANIC		375	94	120	157	4
OTHER		222	40	61	119	2
WHITE MALE		685	134	287	248	16
BLACK MALE		16	6	5	5	0
HISPANIC MALE		152	36	45	70	1
OTHER MALE		81	16	25	40	0
WHITE FEMALE		750	210	267	260	13
BLACK FEMALE		12	7	1	3	1
HISPANIC FEMALE		216	57	74	82	3
OTHER FEMALE		79	18	15	45	1
SEX UNSPECIFIED		101	15	29	55	2
AGE 18-25		149	33	62	52	2
AGE 26-30		126	23	46	55	2
AGE 31-35		119	19	44	55	1
AGE 36-40		114	28	24	57	5
AGE 41-45		104	21	35	47	1
AGE 46-50		118	31	32	50	5
AGE 51-55		156	31	54	66	5
AGE 56-60		180	47	59	72	2
AGE 61-65		174	29	69	71	5
AGE 66- Up		852	237	323	283	9
TOTAL		2,092	499	748	808	37

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District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
City:Bay Harbor Islands					
WHITE	1,742	727	443	542	30
BLACK	68	40	6	22	0
HISPANIC	1,290	524	247	497	22
OTHER	329	113	58	149	9
WHITE MALE	822	303	237	269	13
BLACK MALE	26	13	3	10	0
HISPANIC MALE	514	194	109	203	8
OTHER MALE	118	35	21	59	3
WHITE FEMALE	902	416	201	269	16
BLACK FEMALE	41	26	3	12	0
HISPANIC FEMALE	743	314	133	283	13
OTHER FEMALE	137	56	22	55	4
SEX UNSPECIFIED	126	47	25	50	4
AGE 18-25	327	124	76	115	12
AGE 26-30	219	69	59	87	4
AGE 31-35	271	100	60	105	6
AGE 36-40	262	87	66	102	7
AGE 41-45	316	120	52	137	7
AGE 46-50	358	139	68	143	8
AGE 51-55	355	147	69	135	4
AGE 56-60	320	144	71	102	3
AGE 61-65	271	115	61	92	3
AGE 66- Up	730	359	172	192	7
TOTAL	3,429	1,404	754	1,210	61

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District	City:Biscayne Park	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		914	468	184	248	14
BLACK		217	150	6	56	5
HISPANIC		764	345	143	267	9
OTHER		213	97	16	96	4
WHITE MALE		448	212	89	141	6
BLACK MALE		103	67	4	29	3
HISPANIC MALE		336	142	58	130	6
OTHER MALE		84	29	7	45	3
WHITE FEMALE		454	252	92	103	7
BLACK FEMALE		111	80	2	27	2
HISPANIC FEMALE		412	195	84	130	3
OTHER FEMALE		98	60	5	33	0
SEX UNSPECIFIED		62	23	8	29	2
AGE 18-25		168	86	17	58	7
AGE 26-30		108	54	16	36	2
AGE 31-35		158	88	19	46	5
AGE 36-40		234	121	19	90	4
AGE 41-45		211	109	29	71	2
AGE 46-50		213	105	28	79	1
AGE 51-55		227	103	45	75	4
AGE 56-60		194	90	44	57	3
AGE 61-65		175	86	30	58	1
AGE 66- Up		420	218	102	97	3
TOTAL		2,108	1,060	349	667	32

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CloseDate

District	City:Cutler Bay	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		7,216	2,591	2,529	1,976	120
BLACK		2,934	2,201	111	589	33
HISPANIC		16,155	4,871	5,182	5,776	326
OTHER		2,543	971	401	1,129	42
WHITE MALE		3,524	1,030	1,372	1,066	56
BLACK MALE		1,310	918	58	321	13
HISPANIC MALE		7,029	1,816	2,514	2,555	144
OTHER MALE		913	344	167	380	22
WHITE FEMALE		3,607	1,532	1,137	874	64
BLACK FEMALE		1,582	1,262	50	251	19
HISPANIC FEMALE		8,782	2,949	2,582	3,071	180
OTHER FEMALE		1,081	476	150	439	16
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,017	307	192	511	7
AGE 18-25		3,168	1,207	643	1,203	115
AGE 26-30		2,249	859	505	837	48
AGE 31-35		2,666	934	672	1,001	59
AGE 36-40		2,740	946	694	1,041	59
AGE 41-45		2,609	883	689	995	42
AGE 46-50		2,673	862	825	935	51
AGE 51-55		2,564	866	833	828	37
AGE 56-60		2,573	934	873	734	32
AGE 61-65		2,163	869	687	579	28
AGE 66- Up		5,443	2,274	1,802	1,317	50
TOTAL		28,848	10,634	8,223	9,470	521

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CloseDate

District	City:Coral Gables	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		13,846	5,612	4,392	3,618	224
BLACK		742	526	21	187	8
HISPANIC		16,944	4,326	7,266	5,101	251
OTHER		2,933	1,019	499	1,363	52
WHITE MALE		6,622	2,264	2,278	1,957	123
BLACK MALE		303	192	12	95	4
HISPANIC MALE		7,215	1,587	3,174	2,340	114
OTHER MALE		982	310	206	448	18
WHITE FEMALE		6,905	3,217	2,044	1,547	97
BLACK FEMALE		394	300	9	81	4
HISPANIC FEMALE		9,408	2,646	4,001	2,626	135
OTHER FEMALE		1,095	454	188	425	28
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,540	513	266	749	12
AGE 18-25		4,843	1,855	1,257	1,622	109
AGE 26-30		2,468	907	679	822	60
AGE 31-35		2,378	889	625	817	47
AGE 36-40		2,453	827	651	927	48
AGE 41-45		2,457	756	720	938	43
AGE 46-50		2,637	754	853	988	42
AGE 51-55		2,795	762	1,090	910	33
AGE 56-60		3,007	783	1,321	864	39
AGE 61-65		2,638	863	1,105	636	34
AGE 66- Up		8,789	3,087	3,877	1,745	80
TOTAL		34,465	11,483	12,178	10,269	535

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District	City:Doral	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		3,689	985	1,175	1,471	58
BLACK		596	360	32	191	13
HISPANIC		24,280	6,562	5,951	11,392	375
OTHER		2,636	712	393	1,492	39
WHITE MALE		1,993	461	682	812	38
BLACK MALE		304	172	19	103	10
HISPANIC MALE		10,850	2,636	2,879	5,163	172
OTHER MALE		895	246	149	483	17
WHITE FEMALE		1,629	508	481	621	19
BLACK FEMALE		285	185	13	84	3
HISPANIC FEMALE		12,824	3,763	2,970	5,889	202
OTHER FEMALE		1,022	326	155	525	16
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,398	322	202	866	8
AGE 18-25		4,179	1,413	799	1,867	100
AGE 26-30		2,642	862	552	1,177	51
AGE 31-35		2,391	751	523	1,078	39
AGE 36-40		2,671	713	598	1,323	37
AGE 41-45		3,192	796	673	1,677	46
AGE 46-50		3,780	929	878	1,913	60
AGE 51-55		3,540	874	902	1,721	43
AGE 56-60		3,032	731	830	1,430	41
AGE 61-65		1,906	457	539	884	26
AGE 66- Up		3,868	1,093	1,257	1,476	42
TOTAL		31,201	8,619	7,551	14,546	485

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District	City:El Portal	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		362	210	54	91	7
BLACK		628	491	18	112	7
HISPANIC		470	242	69	154	5
OTHER		145	82	13	49	1
WHITE MALE		200	110	32	54	4
BLACK MALE		292	210	14	65	3
HISPANIC MALE		248	120	34	90	4
OTHER MALE		52	31	5	15	1
WHITE FEMALE		158	98	20	37	3
BLACK FEMALE		322	271	4	43	4
HISPANIC FEMALE		220	122	34	63	1
OTHER FEMALE		66	43	7	16	0
SEX UNSPECIFIED		47	20	4	23	0
AGE 18-25		106	66	3	35	2
AGE 26-30		99	53	11	32	3
AGE 31-35		156	87	16	53	0
AGE 36-40		192	110	15	63	4
AGE 41-45		161	94	12	51	4
AGE 46-50		163	92	21	50	0
AGE 51-55		149	92	13	40	4
AGE 56-60		134	97	15	22	0
AGE 61-65		127	102	8	17	0
AGE 66- Up		318	232	40	43	3
TOTAL		1,605	1,025	154	406	20

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	City:Florida City	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		353	130	101	120	2
BLACK		3,213	2,613	77	504	19
HISPANIC		2,257	936	453	841	27
OTHER		435	195	30	206	4
WHITE MALE		162	57	46	59	0
BLACK MALE		1,215	941	34	230	10
HISPANIC MALE		938	355	212	359	12
OTHER MALE		107	54	9	44	0
WHITE FEMALE		187	73	55	57	2
BLACK FEMALE		1,937	1,630	42	256	9
HISPANIC FEMALE		1,267	558	230	464	15
OTHER FEMALE		168	94	12	59	3
SEX UNSPECIFIED		276	112	21	142	1
AGE 18-25		932	525	56	338	13
AGE 26-30		782	470	52	250	10
AGE 31-35		693	425	60	199	9
AGE 36-40		600	360	53	185	2
AGE 41-45		489	308	53	125	3
AGE 46-50		491	295	55	139	2
AGE 51-55		376	233	54	83	6
AGE 56-60		457	318	60	77	2
AGE 61-65		405	282	48	74	1
AGE 66- Up		1,033	658	170	201	4
TOTAL		6,258	3,874	661	1,671	52

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	City:Golden Beach	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		482	155	159	159	9
BLACK		1	0	0	1	0
HISPANIC		198	37	69	89	3
OTHER		67	9	11	47	0
WHITE MALE		235	64	82	86	3
BLACK MALE		0	0	0	0	0
HISPANIC MALE		94	14	32	46	2
OTHER MALE		26	2	6	18	0
WHITE FEMALE		239	88	76	69	6
BLACK FEMALE		1	0	0	1	0
HISPANIC FEMALE		101	23	36	41	1
OTHER FEMALE		22	7	3	12	0
SEX UNSPECIFIED		30	3	4	23	0
AGE 18-25		130	33	40	54	3
AGE 26-30		63	16	13	30	4
AGE 31-35		47	8	13	24	2
AGE 36-40		38	10	8	19	1
AGE 41-45		46	8	13	25	0
AGE 46-50		64	17	22	24	1
AGE 51-55		68	23	21	24	0
AGE 56-60		81	20	29	31	1
AGE 61-65		70	23	27	20	0
AGE 66- Up		141	43	53	45	0
TOTAL		748	201	239	296	12

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
City:Hialeah Gardens					
WHITE	455	114	222	114	5
BLACK	57	28	14	15	0
HISPANIC	10,673	2,529	4,414	3,567	163
OTHER	864	221	211	424	8
WHITE MALE	188	43	92	51	2
BLACK MALE	33	12	10	11	0
HISPANIC MALE	4,648	1,009	1,996	1,585	58
OTHER MALE	205	44	58	99	4
WHITE FEMALE	263	69	129	62	3
BLACK FEMALE	24	16	4	4	0
HISPANIC FEMALE	5,713	1,439	2,309	1,861	104
OTHER FEMALE	241	57	72	110	2
SEX UNSPECIFIED	733	202	191	337	3
AGE 18-25	1,326	337	305	643	41
AGE 26-30	923	231	258	416	18
AGE 31-35	859	243	245	359	12
AGE 36-40	769	194	248	311	16
AGE 41-45	747	174	252	303	18
AGE 46-50	1,020	232	406	365	17
AGE 51-55	1,066	255	463	336	12
AGE 56-60	1,223	269	563	379	12
AGE 61-65	924	235	449	231	9
AGE 66- Up	3,192	722	1,672	777	21
TOTAL	12,049	2,892	4,861	4,120	176

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	City:Hialeah	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		5,187	1,485	2,219	1,409	74
BLACK		931	602	95	224	10
HISPANIC		95,647	22,056	43,077	29,102	1,412
OTHER		7,264	1,835	1,898	3,451	80
WHITE MALE		2,390	637	1,029	686	38
BLACK MALE		434	256	45	126	7
HISPANIC MALE		40,615	8,651	18,858	12,501	605
OTHER MALE		1,717	422	543	725	27
WHITE FEMALE		2,738	838	1,168	696	36
BLACK FEMALE		477	335	45	94	3
HISPANIC FEMALE		52,625	12,754	23,449	15,630	792
OTHER FEMALE		1,957	569	578	779	31
SEX UNSPECIFIED		6,074	1,515	1,574	2,948	37
AGE 18-25		10,371	2,903	2,583	4,558	327
AGE 26-30		7,286	1,996	1,887	3,234	169
AGE 31-35		7,714	2,009	2,409	3,131	165
AGE 36-40		6,991	1,732	2,349	2,784	126
AGE 41-45		6,340	1,555	2,247	2,440	98
AGE 46-50		7,948	1,808	3,207	2,791	142
AGE 51-55		8,267	1,878	3,587	2,676	126
AGE 56-60		10,211	2,507	4,620	2,957	127
AGE 61-65		8,451	2,193	3,880	2,268	110
AGE 66- Up		35,450	7,397	20,520	7,347	186
TOTAL		109,029	25,978	47,289	34,186	1,576

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CloseDate

District	City:Homestead	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		5,714	1,777	2,065	1,761	111
BLACK		7,110	5,373	264	1,385	88
HISPANIC		19,854	6,798	5,077	7,611	368
OTHER		2,621	942	382	1,265	32
WHITE MALE		2,712	690	1,092	872	58
BLACK MALE		2,975	2,077	158	685	55
HISPANIC MALE		8,635	2,639	2,460	3,381	155
OTHER MALE		808	299	152	348	9
WHITE FEMALE		2,951	1,071	958	870	52
BLACK FEMALE		4,016	3,208	103	672	33
HISPANIC FEMALE		10,764	4,008	2,528	4,017	211
OTHER FEMALE		1,066	465	160	425	16
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,371	432	177	752	10
AGE 18-25		4,805	2,025	599	2,063	118
AGE 26-30		3,401	1,417	560	1,343	81
AGE 31-35		3,831	1,620	743	1,391	77
AGE 36-40		3,832	1,512	776	1,464	80
AGE 41-45		3,550	1,448	771	1,269	62
AGE 46-50		3,177	1,251	764	1,125	37
AGE 51-55		2,896	1,215	764	869	48
AGE 56-60		2,663	1,131	747	747	38
AGE 61-65		2,079	918	544	592	25
AGE 66- Up		5,065	2,353	1,520	1,159	33
TOTAL		35,299	14,890	7,788	12,022	599

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District Demographic Analysis

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District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
City:Indian Creek Village					
WHITE	38	7	16	15	0
BLACK	0	0	0	0	0
HISPANIC	12	1	6	5	0
OTHER	12	3	3	6	0
WHITE MALE	21	2	9	10	0
BLACK MALE	0	0	0	0	0
HISPANIC MALE	3	0	2	1	0
OTHER MALE	6	2	1	3	0
WHITE FEMALE	16	5	6	5	0
BLACK FEMALE	0	0	0	0	0
HISPANIC FEMALE	9	1	4	4	0
OTHER FEMALE	4	1	1	2	0
SEX UNSPECIFIED	3	0	2	1	0
AGE 18-25	13	5	4	4	0
AGE 26-30	3	1	1	1	0
AGE 31-35	6	0	3	3	0
AGE 36-40	2	1	0	1	0
AGE 41-45	0	0	0	0	0
AGE 46-50	3	0	2	1	0
AGE 51-55	3	0	1	2	0
AGE 56-60	12	1	3	8	0
AGE 61-65	5	1	3	1	0
AGE 66- Up	15	2	8	5	0
TOTAL	62	11	25	26	0

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District	City:Key Biscayne	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		2,860	963	860	995	42
BLACK		29	13	4	12	0
HISPANIC		4,361	1,012	1,391	1,902	56
OTHER		661	183	116	349	13
WHITE MALE		1,390	402	446	524	18
BLACK MALE		13	3	2	8	0
HISPANIC MALE		1,902	354	648	874	26
OTHER MALE		208	53	41	107	7
WHITE FEMALE		1,420	552	406	438	24
BLACK FEMALE		15	10	2	3	0
HISPANIC FEMALE		2,353	631	719	974	29
OTHER FEMALE		267	91	53	119	4
SEX UNSPECIFIED		343	75	54	211	3
AGE 18-25		1,014	317	250	425	22
AGE 26-30		520	165	125	222	8
AGE 31-35		405	118	107	173	7
AGE 36-40		402	102	99	196	5
AGE 41-45		545	127	116	294	8
AGE 46-50		764	167	181	406	10
AGE 51-55		816	191	236	377	12
AGE 56-60		756	193	226	323	14
AGE 61-65		658	183	234	235	6
AGE 66- Up		2,031	608	797	607	19
TOTAL		7,911	2,171	2,371	3,258	111

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	City:Miami Beach	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		23,462	9,589	5,355	8,078	440
BLACK		1,742	1,113	91	506	32
HISPANIC		19,562	7,368	5,064	6,856	274
OTHER		5,208	1,802	803	2,508	95
WHITE MALE		12,884	4,812	3,172	4,639	261
BLACK MALE		999	581	63	332	23
HISPANIC MALE		8,903	3,234	2,305	3,231	133
OTHER MALE		2,103	707	338	1,010	48
WHITE FEMALE		10,203	4,637	2,113	3,281	172
BLACK FEMALE		721	516	28	168	9
HISPANIC FEMALE		10,264	3,987	2,684	3,453	140
OTHER FEMALE		2,019	799	309	884	27
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,876	598	301	949	28
AGE 18-25		2,917	1,148	568	1,127	74
AGE 26-30		3,372	1,399	601	1,291	81
AGE 31-35		4,268	1,745	750	1,684	89
AGE 36-40		4,725	1,832	795	2,005	93
AGE 41-45		4,556	1,710	771	1,993	82
AGE 46-50		4,421	1,666	798	1,877	80
AGE 51-55		4,775	1,860	1,010	1,833	72
AGE 56-60		4,590	1,910	1,050	1,554	76
AGE 61-65		3,938	1,646	943	1,285	64
AGE 66- Up		12,412	4,956	4,027	3,299	130
TOTAL		49,974	19,872	11,313	17,948	841

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	City:Medley	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		44	7	14	23	0
BLACK		3	2	1	0	0
HISPANIC		612	112	279	210	11
OTHER		50	15	12	22	1
WHITE MALE		28	6	8	14	0
BLACK MALE		3	2	1	0	0
HISPANIC MALE		268	42	132	89	5
OTHER MALE		13	2	4	6	1
WHITE FEMALE		16	1	6	9	0
BLACK FEMALE		0	0	0	0	0
HISPANIC FEMALE		332	65	146	116	5
OTHER FEMALE		11	3	1	7	0
SEX UNSPECIFIED		38	15	8	14	1
AGE 18-25		66	17	11	35	3
AGE 26-30		41	9	3	27	2
AGE 31-35		42	14	9	17	2
AGE 36-40		29	4	10	14	1
AGE 41-45		21	7	6	8	0
AGE 46-50		31	4	10	17	0
AGE 51-55		57	5	21	31	0
AGE 56-60		60	7	27	24	2
AGE 61-65		51	10	24	16	1
AGE 66- Up		311	59	185	66	1
TOTAL		709	136	306	255	12

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	City:Miami Gardens	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		1,518	675	355	459	29
BLACK		48,449	40,670	998	6,473	308
HISPANIC		14,789	5,567	3,756	5,243	223
OTHER		4,906	2,423	348	2,082	53
WHITE MALE		682	288	174	207	13
BLACK MALE		20,092	15,968	575	3,377	172
HISPANIC MALE		6,333	2,121	1,831	2,292	89
OTHER MALE		1,613	851	131	603	28
WHITE FEMALE		817	381	177	243	16
BLACK FEMALE		27,574	24,092	412	2,937	133
HISPANIC FEMALE		8,091	3,305	1,849	2,806	131
OTHER FEMALE		1,829	1,138	118	561	12
SEX UNSPECIFIED		2,628	1,190	190	1,229	19
AGE 18-25		8,564	5,522	426	2,498	118
AGE 26-30		6,551	4,239	364	1,869	79
AGE 31-35		6,904	4,529	469	1,833	73
AGE 36-40		6,251	4,141	467	1,566	77
AGE 41-45		5,352	3,727	403	1,166	56
AGE 46-50		5,461	3,773	464	1,167	57
AGE 51-55		5,257	3,854	457	899	47
AGE 56-60		5,540	4,142	513	856	29
AGE 61-65		5,227	4,080	394	723	30
AGE 66- Up		14,555	11,328	1,500	1,680	47
TOTAL		69,662	49,335	5,457	14,257	613

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	City:Miami	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		38,475	15,717	9,052	12,888	818
BLACK		34,340	27,829	1,035	5,170	306
HISPANIC		126,748	41,849	40,111	42,891	1,897
OTHER		16,774	6,086	2,295	8,147	246
WHITE MALE		20,385	7,385	5,215	7,332	453
BLACK MALE		15,468	11,776	620	2,897	175
HISPANIC MALE		55,247	17,021	17,918	19,429	879
OTHER MALE		5,869	2,044	922	2,790	113
WHITE FEMALE		17,579	8,123	3,753	5,351	352
BLACK FEMALE		18,357	15,660	399	2,169	129
HISPANIC FEMALE		68,795	23,894	21,550	22,350	1,001
OTHER FEMALE		6,270	2,731	837	2,619	83
SEX UNSPECIFIED		8,355	2,844	1,277	4,152	82
AGE 18-25		18,838	8,538	2,630	7,191	479
AGE 26-30		20,795	9,322	3,190	7,830	453
AGE 31-35		23,231	10,513	3,600	8,688	430
AGE 36-40		19,380	8,526	3,167	7,343	344
AGE 41-45		15,705	6,712	2,753	5,950	290
AGE 46-50		15,514	6,183	3,455	5,604	272
AGE 51-55		15,872	6,405	3,916	5,314	237
AGE 56-60		17,610	7,301	4,839	5,232	238
AGE 61-65		15,624	7,128	4,063	4,270	163
AGE 66- Up		53,768	20,853	20,880	11,674	361
TOTAL		216,337	91,481	52,493	69,096	3,267

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District	City:Miami Lakes	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		3,051	906	1,350	754	41
BLACK		500	362	38	88	12
HISPANIC		15,895	3,278	7,832	4,493	292
OTHER		1,234	306	327	584	17
WHITE MALE		1,495	400	688	388	19
BLACK MALE		214	137	19	50	8
HISPANIC MALE		6,996	1,302	3,544	2,025	125
OTHER MALE		420	102	120	191	7
WHITE FEMALE		1,536	501	656	357	22
BLACK FEMALE		279	220	19	36	4
HISPANIC FEMALE		8,592	1,897	4,169	2,360	166
OTHER FEMALE		451	137	120	188	6
SEX UNSPECIFIED		697	156	212	324	5
AGE 18-25		2,302	587	838	812	65
AGE 26-30		1,666	457	564	612	33
AGE 31-35		1,668	449	591	594	34
AGE 36-40		1,583	391	591	558	43
AGE 41-45		1,533	341	610	544	38
AGE 46-50		1,909	385	905	575	44
AGE 51-55		1,927	397	972	534	24
AGE 56-60		2,250	454	1,228	539	29
AGE 61-65		1,679	386	909	364	20
AGE 66- Up		4,163	1,005	2,339	787	32
TOTAL		20,680	4,852	9,547	5,919	362

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District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
City:North Miami Beach					
WHITE	4,672	1,737	1,358	1,504	73
BLACK	8,360	6,495	275	1,522	68
HISPANIC	7,714	3,326	1,477	2,817	94
OTHER	2,529	979	279	1,230	41
WHITE MALE	2,380	767	775	792	46
BLACK MALE	3,628	2,677	157	758	36
HISPANIC MALE	3,468	1,375	752	1,288	53
OTHER MALE	929	333	132	448	16
WHITE FEMALE	2,220	943	569	681	27
BLACK FEMALE	4,570	3,703	115	720	32
HISPANIC FEMALE	4,065	1,878	685	1,461	41
OTHER FEMALE	1,042	488	105	428	21
SEX UNSPECIFIED	972	373	99	496	4
AGE 18-25	2,446	1,260	242	903	41
AGE 26-30	2,170	1,094	245	801	30
AGE 31-35	2,143	1,137	258	720	28
AGE 36-40	2,002	1,030	222	719	31
AGE 41-45	1,764	848	221	670	25
AGE 46-50	1,626	825	250	530	21
AGE 51-55	1,773	902	270	572	29
AGE 56-60	2,085	1,157	355	550	23
AGE 61-65	2,105	1,205	356	527	17
AGE 66- Up	5,161	3,079	970	1,081	31
TOTAL	23,275	12,537	3,389	7,073	276

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District	City:North Miami	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		4,208	1,846	1,002	1,271	89
BLACK		16,396	12,857	493	2,878	168
HISPANIC		8,998	3,893	1,720	3,227	158
OTHER		2,795	1,290	232	1,238	35
WHITE MALE		2,131	840	554	690	47
BLACK MALE		7,258	5,411	297	1,460	90
HISPANIC MALE		3,970	1,569	865	1,464	72
OTHER MALE		999	488	102	397	12
WHITE FEMALE		2,011	988	435	547	41
BLACK FEMALE		8,855	7,249	187	1,342	77
HISPANIC FEMALE		4,820	2,238	819	1,677	86
OTHER FEMALE		1,131	603	90	419	19
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,221	500	98	617	6
AGE 18-25		3,586	2,058	253	1,188	87
AGE 26-30		2,895	1,734	173	944	44
AGE 31-35		3,283	1,929	242	1,053	59
AGE 36-40		2,853	1,682	200	928	43
AGE 41-45		2,481	1,480	216	738	47
AGE 46-50		2,360	1,313	318	690	39
AGE 51-55		2,575	1,500	348	693	34
AGE 56-60		2,682	1,623	393	628	38
AGE 61-65		2,783	1,840	338	586	19
AGE 66- Up		6,899	4,727	966	1,166	40
TOTAL		32,397	19,886	3,447	8,614	450

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District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
City:North Bay Village					
WHITE	1,441	573	305	531	32
BLACK	266	190	14	53	9
HISPANIC	2,253	877	502	831	43
OTHER	460	160	67	224	9
WHITE MALE	724	254	172	284	14
BLACK MALE	128	84	10	31	3
HISPANIC MALE	949	352	224	353	20
OTHER MALE	176	53	31	89	3
WHITE FEMALE	691	311	129	233	18
BLACK FEMALE	133	102	4	21	6
HISPANIC FEMALE	1,253	509	271	451	22
OTHER FEMALE	197	79	26	88	4
SEX UNSPECIFIED	169	56	21	89	3
AGE 18-25	311	137	51	106	17
AGE 26-30	352	156	55	130	11
AGE 31-35	419	182	55	176	6
AGE 36-40	449	167	74	204	4
AGE 41-45	485	204	68	206	7
AGE 46-50	453	172	90	180	11
AGE 51-55	453	179	95	166	13
AGE 56-60	413	148	100	155	10
AGE 61-65	335	149	75	106	5
AGE 66- Up	750	306	225	210	9
TOTAL	4,420	1,800	888	1,639	93

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District	City:Opa Locka	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		182	77	46	54	5
BLACK		4,794	4,041	120	612	21
HISPANIC		2,845	1,039	723	1,033	50
OTHER		510	247	51	208	4
WHITE MALE		80	31	21	24	4
BLACK MALE		1,913	1,551	63	293	6
HISPANIC MALE		1,192	419	323	425	25
OTHER MALE		135	70	19	45	1
WHITE FEMALE		96	46	23	26	1
BLACK FEMALE		2,801	2,428	55	303	15
HISPANIC FEMALE		1,576	590	388	575	23
OTHER FEMALE		188	121	12	55	0
SEX UNSPECIFIED		350	148	36	161	5
AGE 18-25		977	596	47	316	18
AGE 26-30		793	513	39	232	9
AGE 31-35		906	579	63	256	8
AGE 36-40		764	517	57	184	6
AGE 41-45		624	400	59	158	7
AGE 46-50		551	369	73	105	4
AGE 51-55		553	374	56	115	8
AGE 56-60		615	427	67	116	5
AGE 61-65		677	468	91	114	4
AGE 66- Up		1,871	1,161	388	311	11
TOTAL		8,331	5,404	940	1,907	80

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District	City:Palmetto Bay	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		8,107	3,233	2,882	1,884	108
BLACK		833	630	46	146	11
HISPANIC		7,133	1,950	2,884	2,146	153
OTHER		1,821	627	357	811	26
WHITE MALE		4,017	1,378	1,569	1,016	54
BLACK MALE		389	273	30	78	8
HISPANIC MALE		3,141	767	1,332	977	65
OTHER MALE		685	196	159	318	12
WHITE FEMALE		3,977	1,810	1,278	836	53
BLACK FEMALE		431	352	15	61	3
HISPANIC FEMALE		3,854	1,142	1,501	1,123	88
OTHER FEMALE		834	365	142	316	11
SEX UNSPECIFIED		565	156	143	262	4
AGE 18-25		2,051	766	578	628	79
AGE 26-30		1,291	477	333	443	38
AGE 31-35		1,279	449	380	431	19
AGE 36-40		1,421	494	425	478	24
AGE 41-45		1,459	517	423	494	25
AGE 46-50		1,627	492	613	494	28
AGE 51-55		1,753	499	728	502	24
AGE 56-60		1,760	538	726	475	21
AGE 61-65		1,577	602	611	349	15
AGE 66- Up		3,676	1,606	1,352	693	25
TOTAL		17,894	6,440	6,169	4,987	298

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District	City:Pinecrest	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		6,253	2,821	1,833	1,520	79
BLACK		208	121	15	65	7
HISPANIC		5,454	1,339	2,319	1,707	89
OTHER		1,309	413	240	632	24
WHITE MALE		3,084	1,175	980	883	46
BLACK MALE		107	55	7	41	4
HISPANIC MALE		2,454	487	1,120	810	37
OTHER MALE		508	153	98	245	12
WHITE FEMALE		3,086	1,617	828	608	33
BLACK FEMALE		99	66	8	22	3
HISPANIC FEMALE		2,886	822	1,166	846	52
OTHER FEMALE		551	197	102	243	9
SEX UNSPECIFIED		448	122	98	225	3
AGE 18-25		1,653	618	458	520	57
AGE 26-30		993	387	278	306	22
AGE 31-35		819	292	215	301	11
AGE 36-40		839	336	203	287	13
AGE 41-45		1,024	344	284	377	19
AGE 46-50		1,162	352	394	394	22
AGE 51-55		1,286	361	477	427	21
AGE 56-60		1,322	362	571	379	10
AGE 61-65		1,176	416	471	283	6
AGE 66- Up		2,950	1,226	1,056	650	18
TOTAL		13,224	4,694	4,407	3,924	199

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District	City:Miami Shores	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		3,053	1,520	664	822	47
BLACK		1,175	898	30	233	14
HISPANIC		2,274	1,011	433	796	34
OTHER		842	338	97	396	11
WHITE MALE		1,587	712	365	482	28
BLACK MALE		543	384	20	132	7
HISPANIC MALE		1,069	461	219	376	13
OTHER MALE		314	126	40	141	7
WHITE FEMALE		1,424	791	286	328	19
BLACK FEMALE		610	497	10	96	7
HISPANIC FEMALE		1,167	533	209	404	21
OTHER FEMALE		353	172	46	132	3
SEX UNSPECIFIED		277	91	29	156	1
AGE 18-25		757	355	92	297	13
AGE 26-30		431	222	47	154	8
AGE 31-35		529	263	49	202	15
AGE 36-40		702	361	92	235	14
AGE 41-45		797	393	96	291	17
AGE 46-50		700	298	137	256	9
AGE 51-55		671	362	110	189	10
AGE 56-60		680	343	145	184	8
AGE 61-65		588	310	118	157	3
AGE 66- Up		1,489	860	338	282	9
TOTAL		7,344	3,767	1,224	2,247	106

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District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
City:Sunny Isles Beach					
WHITE	6,806	1,495	2,510	2,684	117
BLACK	342	191	31	111	9
HISPANIC	3,974	1,322	1,000	1,593	59
OTHER	1,291	293	320	653	25
WHITE MALE	3,388	651	1,298	1,377	62
BLACK MALE	177	91	24	59	3
HISPANIC MALE	1,687	515	433	711	28
OTHER MALE	498	107	137	245	9
WHITE FEMALE	3,283	821	1,163	1,245	54
BLACK FEMALE	162	98	7	51	6
HISPANIC FEMALE	2,186	771	550	834	31
OTHER FEMALE	529	143	117	256	13
SEX UNSPECIFIED	503	104	132	263	4
AGE 18-25	804	232	178	373	21
AGE 26-30	570	170	107	276	17
AGE 31-35	714	193	148	359	14
AGE 36-40	844	229	181	417	17
AGE 41-45	960	248	240	452	20
AGE 46-50	1,000	231	285	468	16
AGE 51-55	1,075	265	330	462	18
AGE 56-60	1,107	289	394	411	13
AGE 61-65	1,104	273	375	438	18
AGE 66- Up	4,235	1,171	1,623	1,385	56
TOTAL	12,413	3,301	3,861	5,041	210

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District	City:South Miami	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		2,668	1,219	716	691	42
BLACK		1,105	931	27	142	5
HISPANIC		3,473	1,038	1,240	1,142	53
OTHER		708	276	123	305	4
WHITE MALE		1,387	560	395	410	22
BLACK MALE		466	370	17	75	4
HISPANIC MALE		1,495	410	551	513	21
OTHER MALE		242	88	43	108	3
WHITE FEMALE		1,225	633	310	263	19
BLACK FEMALE		623	547	10	65	1
HISPANIC FEMALE		1,888	607	666	584	31
OTHER FEMALE		296	139	46	110	1
SEX UNSPECIFIED		332	110	68	152	2
AGE 18-25		1,002	447	207	322	26
AGE 26-30		700	301	136	251	12
AGE 31-35		662	298	143	206	15
AGE 36-40		693	324	154	203	12
AGE 41-45		656	281	152	211	12
AGE 46-50		624	232	163	223	6
AGE 51-55		647	252	192	194	9
AGE 56-60		735	280	262	190	3
AGE 61-65		603	258	180	163	2
AGE 66- Up		1,632	791	517	317	7
TOTAL		7,954	3,464	2,106	2,280	104

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District	City:Miami Springs	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		2,339	863	861	582	33
BLACK		81	51	5	24	1
HISPANIC		6,099	1,583	2,393	2,010	113
OTHER		630	179	148	287	16
WHITE MALE		1,160	378	447	315	20
BLACK MALE		48	28	2	17	1
HISPANIC MALE		2,713	611	1,138	911	53
OTHER MALE		222	53	58	105	6
WHITE FEMALE		1,161	481	407	260	13
BLACK FEMALE		32	23	3	6	0
HISPANIC FEMALE		3,262	934	1,224	1,044	60
OTHER FEMALE		230	89	55	78	8
SEX UNSPECIFIED		319	79	71	167	2
AGE 18-25		873	254	235	355	29
AGE 26-30		592	187	153	238	14
AGE 31-35		741	229	215	280	17
AGE 36-40		757	224	225	290	18
AGE 41-45		699	178	234	277	10
AGE 46-50		807	219	289	277	22
AGE 51-55		830	209	342	268	11
AGE 56-60		924	256	393	253	22
AGE 61-65		839	238	358	237	6
AGE 66- Up		2,087	682	963	428	14
TOTAL		9,149	2,676	3,407	2,903	163

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District	City:Surfside	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		1,996	656	580	711	49
BLACK		69	42	4	21	2
HISPANIC		1,303	419	345	519	20
OTHER		359	100	76	179	4
WHITE MALE		999	271	306	398	24
BLACK MALE		32	19	2	9	2
HISPANIC MALE		540	163	147	222	8
OTHER MALE		133	34	31	68	0
WHITE FEMALE		973	378	267	303	25
BLACK FEMALE		35	21	2	12	0
HISPANIC FEMALE		729	246	194	278	11
OTHER FEMALE		142	48	31	62	1
SEX UNSPECIFIED		144	37	25	78	4
AGE 18-25		312	88	71	144	9
AGE 26-30		154	54	40	56	4
AGE 31-35		214	56	58	91	9
AGE 36-40		311	98	82	120	11
AGE 41-45		344	107	63	162	12
AGE 46-50		386	126	83	170	7
AGE 51-55		348	114	87	145	2
AGE 56-60		338	130	89	110	9
AGE 61-65		278	109	69	99	1
AGE 66- Up		1,042	335	363	333	11
TOTAL		3,727	1,217	1,005	1,430	75

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District	City:Sweetwater	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		501	161	173	157	10
BLACK		223	147	9	66	1
HISPANIC		8,884	2,266	3,546	2,957	115
OTHER		682	183	152	339	8
WHITE MALE		258	69	94	87	8
BLACK MALE		112	68	7	36	1
HISPANIC MALE		3,824	903	1,548	1,322	51
OTHER MALE		171	38	50	80	3
WHITE FEMALE		238	91	78	67	2
BLACK FEMALE		107	76	2	29	0
HISPANIC FEMALE		4,854	1,288	1,939	1,564	63
OTHER FEMALE		206	67	50	87	2
SEX UNSPECIFIED		519	157	112	246	4
AGE 18-25		1,406	578	204	594	30
AGE 26-30		892	312	179	388	13
AGE 31-35		737	215	195	311	16
AGE 36-40		564	141	157	255	11
AGE 41-45		547	142	185	212	8
AGE 46-50		703	186	257	249	11
AGE 51-55		751	187	269	286	9
AGE 56-60		915	215	405	284	11
AGE 61-65		761	188	328	238	7
AGE 66- Up		3,014	593	1,701	702	18
TOTAL		10,290	2,757	3,880	3,519	134

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District	City:Unincorporated	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		85,602	31,694	29,856	22,709	1,343
BLACK		104,126	83,832	3,009	16,485	800
HISPANIC		453,365	125,666	167,849	152,362	7,488
OTHER		51,216	17,576	9,040	23,961	639
WHITE MALE		41,187	13,203	15,412	11,884	688
BLACK MALE		44,193	33,568	1,727	8,479	419
HISPANIC MALE		195,945	49,255	76,277	67,144	3,269
OTHER MALE		16,659	5,708	3,295	7,407	249
WHITE FEMALE		43,442	18,162	14,180	10,458	642
BLACK FEMALE		58,294	49,025	1,232	7,662	375
HISPANIC FEMALE		247,345	73,289	88,886	81,024	4,146
OTHER FEMALE		19,514	8,194	3,398	7,683	239
SEX UNSPECIFIED		27,688	8,349	5,343	13,753	243
AGE 18-25		75,814	30,034	15,087	28,556	2,137
AGE 26-30		56,157	22,565	11,086	21,409	1,097
AGE 31-35		59,121	23,214	13,154	21,745	1,008
AGE 36-40		55,502	20,639	13,428	20,511	924
AGE 41-45		51,568	18,395	13,905	18,425	843
AGE 46-50		57,464	18,491	18,721	19,330	922
AGE 51-55		58,230	19,302	19,789	18,310	829
AGE 56-60		64,162	22,452	22,810	18,091	809
AGE 61-65		54,679	21,958	17,906	14,242	573
AGE 66- Up		161,612	61,718	63,868	34,898	1,128
TOTAL		694,309	258,768	209,754	215,517	10,270

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District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
City:Virginia Garden					
WHITE	286	114	95	72	5
BLACK	12	6	1	5	0
HISPANIC	1,099	330	390	359	20
OTHER	77	31	13	28	5
WHITE MALE	153	48	62	41	2
BLACK MALE	7	4	1	2	0
HISPANIC MALE	487	146	170	158	13
OTHER MALE	26	12	2	9	3
WHITE FEMALE	130	66	33	28	3
BLACK FEMALE	4	2	0	2	0
HISPANIC FEMALE	591	176	215	193	7
OTHER FEMALE	22	11	6	4	1
SEX UNSPECIFIED	54	16	10	27	1
AGE 18-25	128	55	28	41	4
AGE 26-30	111	37	34	36	4
AGE 31-35	118	45	32	36	5
AGE 36-40	132	41	34	54	3
AGE 41-45	112	34	24	51	3
AGE 46-50	109	28	39	39	3
AGE 51-55	134	32	60	40	2
AGE 56-60	129	42	50	34	3
AGE 61-65	121	42	42	37	0
AGE 66- Up	380	125	156	96	3
TOTAL	1,474	481	499	464	30

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District	City:West Miami	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		472	151	199	117	5
BLACK		68	42	1	24	1
HISPANIC		3,226	746	1,496	935	49
OTHER		188	45	50	89	4
WHITE MALE		235	57	103	72	3
BLACK MALE		32	17	1	14	0
HISPANIC MALE		1,417	301	657	436	23
OTHER MALE		65	15	21	28	1
WHITE FEMALE		233	94	94	43	2
BLACK FEMALE		34	24	0	9	1
HISPANIC FEMALE		1,750	428	814	482	26
OTHER FEMALE		67	22	20	23	2
SEX UNSPECIFIED		121	26	36	58	1
AGE 18-25		340	94	107	135	4
AGE 26-30		320	109	90	115	6
AGE 31-35		385	106	117	155	7
AGE 36-40		354	81	123	138	12
AGE 41-45		256	68	101	83	4
AGE 46-50		297	69	118	105	5
AGE 51-55		321	79	156	82	4
AGE 56-60		365	88	180	87	10
AGE 61-65		271	70	144	57	0
AGE 66- Up		1,045	220	610	208	7
TOTAL		3,954	984	1,746	1,165	59

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District	DEM Exec Comm 1	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		1,930	736	636	522	36
BLACK		5,140	4,248	127	739	26
HISPANIC		19,864	6,397	6,125	6,987	355
OTHER		2,179	829	342	986	22
WHITE MALE		909	303	326	261	19
BLACK MALE		2,165	1,703	76	376	10
HISPANIC MALE		8,662	2,553	2,850	3,096	163
OTHER MALE		662	272	122	262	6
WHITE FEMALE		999	424	305	253	17
BLACK FEMALE		2,891	2,484	47	345	15
HISPANIC FEMALE		10,706	3,683	3,165	3,671	187
OTHER FEMALE		811	364	119	318	10
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,307	424	220	651	12
AGE 18-25		3,015	1,291	445	1,190	89
AGE 26-30		2,319	930	403	942	44
AGE 31-35		2,570	1,027	497	1,002	44
AGE 36-40		2,355	875	511	923	46
AGE 41-45		2,195	887	483	785	40
AGE 46-50		2,411	923	644	808	36
AGE 51-55		2,384	928	656	769	31
AGE 56-60		2,702	1,081	818	771	32
AGE 61-65		2,311	1,063	619	596	33
AGE 66- Up		6,851	3,205	2,154	1,448	44
TOTAL		29,113	12,210	7,230	9,234	439

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District	DEM Exec Comm 2	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		612	256	162	182	12
BLACK		19,449	16,301	383	2,613	152
HISPANIC		6,877	2,565	1,832	2,378	102
OTHER		2,056	976	153	903	24
WHITE MALE		288	112	81	90	5
BLACK MALE		7,898	6,174	237	1,402	85
HISPANIC MALE		2,916	966	886	1,028	36
OTHER MALE		671	349	51	259	12
WHITE FEMALE		314	140	79	88	7
BLACK FEMALE		11,229	9,881	143	1,140	65
HISPANIC FEMALE		3,794	1,538	908	1,282	66
OTHER FEMALE		752	448	58	241	5
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,130	489	87	545	9
AGE 18-25		3,632	2,336	192	1,048	56
AGE 26-30		2,805	1,790	151	824	40
AGE 31-35		2,965	1,926	221	785	33
AGE 36-40		2,727	1,813	215	673	26
AGE 41-45		2,313	1,607	183	490	33
AGE 46-50		2,314	1,569	208	514	23
AGE 51-55		2,266	1,619	214	407	26
AGE 56-60		2,299	1,688	235	362	14
AGE 61-65		1,991	1,527	168	282	14
AGE 66- Up		5,682	4,223	743	691	25
TOTAL		28,994	20,098	2,530	6,076	290

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District	DEM Exec Comm 3	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		2,815	1,274	609	869	63
BLACK		18,417	14,741	442	3,081	153
HISPANIC		6,344	2,887	1,049	2,329	79
OTHER		2,822	1,417	209	1,153	43
WHITE MALE		1,296	508	316	440	32
BLACK MALE		7,563	5,736	246	1,505	76
HISPANIC MALE		2,676	1,119	493	1,029	35
OTHER MALE		969	474	103	373	19
WHITE FEMALE		1,474	754	278	412	30
BLACK FEMALE		10,539	8,765	190	1,508	76
HISPANIC FEMALE		3,524	1,710	541	1,229	44
OTHER FEMALE		1,208	699	77	414	18
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,148	554	65	521	8
AGE 18-25		3,468	2,168	165	1,073	62
AGE 26-30		2,743	1,697	136	868	42
AGE 31-35		3,051	1,902	198	901	50
AGE 36-40		2,796	1,737	190	833	36
AGE 41-45		2,327	1,507	178	616	26
AGE 46-50		2,265	1,478	170	584	33
AGE 51-55		2,445	1,687	192	546	20
AGE 56-60		2,483	1,732	220	505	26
AGE 61-65		2,518	1,820	216	466	16
AGE 66- Up		6,302	4,591	644	1,040	27
TOTAL		30,398	20,319	2,309	7,432	338

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	DEM Exec Comm 4	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		534	232	104	187	11
BLACK		20,066	17,111	418	2,442	95
HISPANIC		5,945	2,100	1,470	2,271	104
OTHER		1,787	880	132	758	17
WHITE MALE		227	96	49	76	6
BLACK MALE		8,386	6,858	219	1,256	53
HISPANIC MALE		2,567	843	693	985	46
OTHER MALE		552	287	47	211	7
WHITE FEMALE		298	134	53	106	5
BLACK FEMALE		11,376	10,003	196	1,135	42
HISPANIC FEMALE		3,210	1,201	745	1,210	54
OTHER FEMALE		656	432	40	181	3
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,059	469	82	497	11
AGE 18-25		3,520	2,269	170	1,036	45
AGE 26-30		2,698	1,767	160	740	31
AGE 31-35		2,847	1,884	184	757	22
AGE 36-40		2,466	1,631	191	604	40
AGE 41-45		2,150	1,489	167	478	16
AGE 46-50		2,231	1,573	205	439	14
AGE 51-55		2,046	1,498	174	353	21
AGE 56-60		2,207	1,686	170	341	10
AGE 61-65		2,174	1,713	168	284	9
AGE 66- Up		5,993	4,813	535	626	19
TOTAL		28,332	20,323	2,124	5,658	227

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CloseDate

District	DEM Exec Comm 5 Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE	1,757	830	374	513	40
BLACK	15,635	12,107	479	2,901	148
HISPANIC	5,418	2,496	896	1,944	82
OTHER	2,446	1,202	145	1,073	26
WHITE MALE	886	389	204	272	21
BLACK MALE	6,846	5,005	304	1,467	70
HISPANIC MALE	2,423	1,033	446	898	46
OTHER MALE	862	445	67	339	11
WHITE FEMALE	846	432	165	230	19
BLACK FEMALE	8,498	6,891	170	1,360	77
HISPANIC FEMALE	2,869	1,413	417	1,003	36
OTHER FEMALE	1,031	593	55	370	13
SEX UNSPECIFIED	993	434	66	490	3
AGE 18-25	3,023	1,797	152	1,018	56
AGE 26-30	2,475	1,506	128	803	38
AGE 31-35	2,619	1,610	178	791	40
AGE 36-40	2,261	1,355	120	749	37
AGE 41-45	1,850	1,183	114	530	23
AGE 46-50	1,720	1,084	148	466	22
AGE 51-55	1,848	1,211	152	451	34
AGE 56-60	2,086	1,459	177	436	14
AGE 61-65	2,221	1,611	178	424	8
AGE 66- Up	5,153	3,819	547	763	24
TOTAL	25,256	16,635	1,894	6,431	296

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District	DEM Exec Comm 6 Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE	2,835	1,411	607	775	42
BLACK	15,514	12,249	441	2,683	141
HISPANIC	6,013	2,749	1,098	2,076	90
OTHER	2,273	1,110	158	980	25
WHITE MALE	1,419	631	325	443	20
BLACK MALE	6,792	5,088	261	1,369	74
HISPANIC MALE	2,629	1,118	534	932	45
OTHER MALE	826	408	65	340	13
WHITE FEMALE	1,378	766	275	317	20
BLACK FEMALE	8,471	6,976	171	1,258	66
HISPANIC FEMALE	3,245	1,564	549	1,087	45
OTHER FEMALE	914	529	55	320	10
SEX UNSPECIFIED	960	439	69	447	5
AGE 18-25	2,856	1,737	145	917	57
AGE 26-30	2,383	1,491	120	734	38
AGE 31-35	2,537	1,615	141	743	38
AGE 36-40	2,423	1,529	138	716	40
AGE 41-45	2,052	1,271	155	598	28
AGE 46-50	1,916	1,192	195	506	23
AGE 51-55	2,086	1,366	214	488	18
AGE 56-60	2,195	1,490	247	441	17
AGE 61-65	2,334	1,668	215	439	12
AGE 66- Up	5,853	4,160	734	932	27
TOTAL	26,635	17,519	2,304	6,514	298

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District	DEM Exec Comm 7 Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE	490	237	129	117	7
BLACK	15,980	13,343	398	2,139	100
HISPANIC	6,000	2,571	1,308	2,042	79
OTHER	1,526	750	110	652	14
WHITE MALE	229	100	69	57	3
BLACK MALE	6,867	5,445	245	1,125	52
HISPANIC MALE	2,637	1,054	630	908	45
OTHER MALE	506	260	46	197	3
WHITE FEMALE	255	134	59	58	4
BLACK FEMALE	8,870	7,706	148	968	48
HISPANIC FEMALE	3,233	1,464	648	1,089	32
OTHER FEMALE	543	352	31	157	3
SEX UNSPECIFIED	856	386	69	391	10
AGE 18-25	2,803	1,786	112	855	50
AGE 26-30	2,146	1,415	91	623	17
AGE 31-35	2,412	1,601	136	646	29
AGE 36-40	2,150	1,506	105	514	25
AGE 41-45	1,741	1,180	125	413	23
AGE 46-50	1,595	1,115	150	318	12
AGE 51-55	1,576	1,131	129	306	10
AGE 56-60	1,925	1,390	190	331	14
AGE 61-65	1,952	1,484	184	278	6
AGE 66- Up	5,696	4,293	723	666	14
TOTAL	23,996	16,901	1,945	4,950	200

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District	DEM Exec Comm 8 Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE	551	261	139	143	8
BLACK	14,190	12,265	304	1,550	71
HISPANIC	9,721	3,680	2,512	3,392	137
OTHER	1,517	640	138	730	9
WHITE MALE	273	111	83	77	2
BLACK MALE	5,976	4,946	173	818	39
HISPANIC MALE	4,353	1,508	1,251	1,534	60
OTHER MALE	453	212	37	201	3
WHITE FEMALE	274	149	54	65	6
BLACK FEMALE	8,047	7,178	130	708	31
HISPANIC FEMALE	5,109	2,079	1,200	1,754	76
OTHER FEMALE	458	262	42	151	3
SEX UNSPECIFIED	1,034	401	123	505	5
AGE 18-25	2,910	1,769	208	894	39
AGE 26-30	2,395	1,506	169	688	32
AGE 31-35	2,532	1,594	204	711	23
AGE 36-40	2,135	1,347	198	571	19
AGE 41-45	1,825	1,194	201	413	17
AGE 46-50	1,826	1,142	235	436	13
AGE 51-55	1,957	1,271	256	419	11
AGE 56-60	2,251	1,467	305	455	24
AGE 61-65	2,135	1,485	265	366	19
AGE 66- Up	6,013	4,071	1,052	862	28
TOTAL	25,979	16,846	3,093	5,815	225

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CloseDate

District	DEM Exec Comm 9 Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE	4,052	2,111	752	1,107	82
BLACK	11,669	9,376	339	1,852	102
HISPANIC	6,134	2,928	1,033	2,089	84
OTHER	2,283	1,092	197	960	34
WHITE MALE	2,148	1,005	434	659	50
BLACK MALE	5,268	4,005	218	992	53
HISPANIC MALE	2,911	1,317	536	1,015	43
OTHER MALE	798	394	69	321	14
WHITE FEMALE	1,848	1,079	304	433	32
BLACK FEMALE	6,216	5,237	117	813	49
HISPANIC FEMALE	3,105	1,560	478	1,026	41
OTHER FEMALE	967	537	102	314	14
SEX UNSPECIFIED	876	372	63	435	6
AGE 18-25	2,365	1,386	137	792	50
AGE 26-30	1,977	1,192	140	614	31
AGE 31-35	2,379	1,452	167	719	41
AGE 36-40	2,516	1,597	194	682	43
AGE 41-45	2,028	1,224	160	604	40
AGE 46-50	1,803	1,014	216	551	22
AGE 51-55	1,821	1,151	193	454	23
AGE 56-60	1,927	1,218	245	446	18
AGE 61-65	1,996	1,406	218	362	10
AGE 66- Up	5,326	3,867	651	784	24
TOTAL	24,138	15,507	2,321	6,008	302

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District	DEM Exec Comm 10 Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE	363	186	58	113	6
BLACK	18,628	16,066	392	2,075	95
HISPANIC	4,568	2,149	795	1,551	73
OTHER	1,388	666	64	646	12
WHITE MALE	199	87	37	72	3
BLACK MALE	7,704	6,344	237	1,070	53
HISPANIC MALE	1,939	831	407	671	30
OTHER MALE	463	226	29	199	9
WHITE FEMALE	160	96	21	40	3
BLACK FEMALE	10,676	9,521	151	962	42
HISPANIC FEMALE	2,507	1,263	368	834	42
OTHER FEMALE	471	295	12	162	2
SEX UNSPECIFIED	826	403	47	374	2
AGE 18-25	2,963	2,068	98	765	32
AGE 26-30	2,520	1,796	104	601	19
AGE 31-35	2,839	2,095	108	605	31
AGE 36-40	2,335	1,723	90	506	16
AGE 41-45	1,833	1,363	100	350	20
AGE 46-50	1,598	1,213	99	268	18
AGE 51-55	1,798	1,402	95	290	11
AGE 56-60	2,118	1,704	120	281	13
AGE 61-65	2,136	1,765	116	245	10
AGE 66- Up	4,807	3,938	379	474	16
TOTAL	24,947	19,067	1,309	4,385	186

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District	DEM Exec Comm 11 Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE	1,172	437	300	402	33
BLACK	7,215	5,936	220	1,005	54
HISPANIC	16,329	6,668	3,965	5,514	182
OTHER	1,720	622	191	893	14
WHITE MALE	625	218	164	223	20
BLACK MALE	3,216	2,522	128	537	29
HISPANIC MALE	7,110	2,724	1,874	2,428	84
OTHER MALE	507	171	76	255	5
WHITE FEMALE	530	215	131	171	13
BLACK FEMALE	3,875	3,319	87	444	25
HISPANIC FEMALE	8,848	3,788	2,026	2,938	96
OTHER FEMALE	606	290	67	242	7
SEX UNSPECIFIED	1,118	416	123	575	4
AGE 18-25	2,814	1,497	185	1,077	55
AGE 26-30	2,556	1,359	206	955	36
AGE 31-35	2,580	1,411	288	848	33
AGE 36-40	2,134	1,162	228	716	28
AGE 41-45	1,706	887	249	545	25
AGE 46-50	1,675	861	268	526	20
AGE 51-55	1,730	885	298	525	22
AGE 56-60	2,202	1,194	427	561	20
AGE 61-65	2,162	1,232	376	534	20
AGE 66- Up	6,877	3,175	2,151	1,527	24
TOTAL	26,436	13,663	4,676	7,814	283

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District	DEM Exec Comm 12	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		9,880	4,333	1,832	3,498	217
BLACK		6,152	4,771	163	1,148	70
HISPANIC		12,390	5,287	2,121	4,773	209
OTHER		3,340	1,373	337	1,571	59
WHITE MALE		5,440	2,188	1,096	2,028	128
BLACK MALE		3,017	2,186	111	682	38
HISPANIC MALE		5,821	2,334	1,042	2,351	94
OTHER MALE		1,378	522	178	649	29
WHITE FEMALE		4,297	2,085	715	1,409	88
BLACK FEMALE		3,046	2,522	49	444	31
HISPANIC FEMALE		6,342	2,855	1,051	2,324	112
OTHER FEMALE		1,318	638	110	552	18
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,102	434	101	550	17
AGE 18-25		2,476	1,143	275	996	62
AGE 26-30		3,849	1,785	531	1,456	77
AGE 31-35		4,848	2,283	603	1,860	102
AGE 36-40		3,964	1,829	485	1,565	85
AGE 41-45		3,086	1,456	356	1,218	56
AGE 46-50		2,672	1,249	371	1,001	51
AGE 51-55		2,355	1,131	379	805	40
AGE 56-60		2,224	1,168	360	664	32
AGE 61-65		1,755	935	285	517	18
AGE 66- Up		4,533	2,785	808	908	32
TOTAL		31,762	15,764	4,453	10,990	555

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District	DEM Exec Comm 13	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		15,774	4,654	5,130	5,739	251
BLACK		774	486	54	218	16
HISPANIC		9,004	2,946	2,002	3,912	144
OTHER		2,849	716	577	1,509	47
WHITE MALE		7,467	1,810	2,617	2,911	129
BLACK MALE		377	220	38	110	9
HISPANIC MALE		3,765	1,125	879	1,700	61
OTHER MALE		1,063	240	258	549	16
WHITE FEMALE		8,019	2,770	2,425	2,703	121
BLACK FEMALE		391	261	16	107	7
HISPANIC FEMALE		5,015	1,751	1,092	2,091	81
OTHER FEMALE		1,189	373	213	580	23
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,112	252	225	625	10
AGE 18-25		1,903	608	420	819	56
AGE 26-30		1,387	437	280	634	36
AGE 31-35		1,721	514	344	828	35
AGE 36-40		1,918	564	391	928	35
AGE 41-45		2,118	568	461	1,043	46
AGE 46-50		2,247	596	569	1,049	33
AGE 51-55		2,418	672	673	1,031	42
AGE 56-60		2,459	699	743	981	36
AGE 61-65		2,372	706	706	924	36
AGE 66- Up		9,858	3,438	3,176	3,141	103
TOTAL		28,401	8,802	7,763	11,378	458

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District	DEM Exec Comm 14 Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE	8,200	3,239	2,316	2,547	98
BLACK	4,576	3,474	155	908	39
HISPANIC	9,432	4,015	1,747	3,564	106
OTHER	2,870	975	425	1,429	41
WHITE MALE	4,049	1,421	1,243	1,331	54
BLACK MALE	1,921	1,390	85	423	23
HISPANIC MALE	4,057	1,569	853	1,596	39
OTHER MALE	1,064	322	198	525	19
WHITE FEMALE	4,013	1,765	1,038	1,167	43
BLACK FEMALE	2,561	2,018	66	461	16
HISPANIC FEMALE	5,148	2,352	858	1,871	67
OTHER FEMALE	1,139	477	150	500	12
SEX UNSPECIFIED	1,126	389	152	574	11
AGE 18-25	2,722	1,230	431	1,012	49
AGE 26-30	2,299	1,007	362	890	40
AGE 31-35	2,225	996	380	827	22
AGE 36-40	2,044	917	333	767	27
AGE 41-45	1,886	726	334	803	23
AGE 46-50	1,823	777	317	711	18
AGE 51-55	1,953	818	393	720	22
AGE 56-60	2,154	1,015	434	685	20
AGE 61-65	2,203	1,115	442	627	19
AGE 66- Up	5,769	3,102	1,217	1,406	44
TOTAL	25,078	11,703	4,643	8,448	284

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District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
DEM Exec Comm 15					
WHITE	15,217	5,628	4,323	4,963	303
BLACK	1,481	1,016	74	358	33
HISPANIC	10,946	4,011	2,567	4,184	184
OTHER	2,927	933	541	1,401	52
WHITE MALE	7,312	2,308	2,284	2,563	157
BLACK MALE	688	429	42	194	23
HISPANIC MALE	4,639	1,575	1,203	1,791	70
OTHER MALE	1,077	329	224	505	19
WHITE FEMALE	7,683	3,256	1,989	2,295	143
BLACK FEMALE	769	570	32	157	10
HISPANIC FEMALE	6,032	2,340	1,316	2,264	112
OTHER FEMALE	1,218	465	214	516	23
SEX UNSPECIFIED	1,152	316	201	620	15
AGE 18-25	2,448	880	500	998	70
AGE 26-30	1,710	640	365	673	32
AGE 31-35	2,077	784	435	808	50
AGE 36-40	2,118	738	438	893	49
AGE 41-45	2,236	804	432	947	53
AGE 46-50	2,658	896	603	1,098	61
AGE 51-55	2,729	959	640	1,086	44
AGE 56-60	2,813	1,032	752	965	64
AGE 61-65	2,579	973	689	882	35
AGE 66- Up	9,203	3,882	2,651	2,556	114
TOTAL	30,571	11,588	7,505	10,906	572

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District	DEM Exec Comm 16	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		11,511	4,963	2,642	3,711	195
BLACK		978	653	44	260	21
HISPANIC		10,863	4,293	2,534	3,870	166
OTHER		2,574	890	398	1,238	48
WHITE MALE		6,079	2,348	1,541	2,090	100
BLACK MALE		518	314	31	161	12
HISPANIC MALE		4,843	1,795	1,178	1,791	79
OTHER MALE		957	314	167	457	19
WHITE FEMALE		5,237	2,535	1,069	1,541	92
BLACK FEMALE		448	330	13	96	9
HISPANIC FEMALE		5,785	2,416	1,319	1,964	86
OTHER FEMALE		1,022	412	135	455	20
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,036	334	165	524	13
AGE 18-25		2,060	832	404	765	59
AGE 26-30		1,925	816	350	706	53
AGE 31-35		2,281	954	410	876	41
AGE 36-40		2,370	927	427	976	40
AGE 41-45		2,360	912	409	998	41
AGE 46-50		2,350	891	441	971	47
AGE 51-55		2,553	1,006	553	952	42
AGE 56-60		2,408	1,040	550	791	27
AGE 61-65		2,082	934	460	655	33
AGE 66- Up		5,537	2,487	1,614	1,389	47
TOTAL		25,926	10,799	5,618	9,079	430

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District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
DEM Exec Comm 17					
WHITE	2,810	1,066	841	836	67
BLACK	305	180	34	84	7
HISPANIC	22,886	6,412	8,896	7,224	354
OTHER	1,695	479	337	857	22
WHITE MALE	1,422	496	429	465	32
BLACK MALE	159	84	14	58	3
HISPANIC MALE	9,821	2,527	3,920	3,205	169
OTHER MALE	526	170	116	233	7
WHITE FEMALE	1,358	556	405	363	34
BLACK FEMALE	141	93	19	25	4
HISPANIC FEMALE	12,587	3,738	4,841	3,826	182
OTHER FEMALE	581	191	131	249	10
SEX UNSPECIFIED	1,099	282	233	575	9
AGE 18-25	2,298	815	454	953	76
AGE 26-30	1,983	672	404	851	56
AGE 31-35	2,172	767	465	901	39
AGE 36-40	1,995	688	442	829	36
AGE 41-45	1,738	551	448	704	35
AGE 46-50	1,982	579	655	704	44
AGE 51-55	2,212	627	782	764	39
AGE 56-60	2,557	712	1,015	791	39
AGE 61-65	2,113	659	831	598	25
AGE 66- Up	8,646	2,067	4,612	1,906	61
TOTAL	27,696	8,137	10,108	9,001	450

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	DEM Exec Comm 18 Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE	1,824	709	476	607	32
BLACK	933	614	66	241	12
HISPANIC	20,668	6,935	6,735	6,722	276
OTHER	1,604	542	267	778	17
WHITE MALE	985	348	296	326	15
BLACK MALE	487	301	36	143	7
HISPANIC MALE	8,860	2,824	2,933	2,991	112
OTHER MALE	483	166	89	223	5
WHITE FEMALE	823	355	176	277	15
BLACK FEMALE	428	302	28	93	5
HISPANIC FEMALE	11,315	3,933	3,681	3,541	160
OTHER FEMALE	525	214	95	208	8
SEX UNSPECIFIED	1,120	356	210	544	10
AGE 18-25	2,320	959	316	984	61
AGE 26-30	2,200	883	304	960	53
AGE 31-35	2,111	831	341	899	40
AGE 36-40	1,643	659	303	651	30
AGE 41-45	1,369	510	278	563	18
AGE 46-50	1,527	533	391	578	25
AGE 51-55	1,541	559	407	551	24
AGE 56-60	1,972	684	643	624	21
AGE 61-65	1,928	709	613	589	17
AGE 66- Up	8,418	2,473	3,948	1,949	48
TOTAL	25,029	8,800	7,544	8,348	337

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CloseDate

District	DEM Exec Comm 19 Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE	10,536	3,674	2,734	3,872	256
BLACK	1,266	811	71	354	30
HISPANIC	16,679	5,384	4,681	6,341	273
OTHER	3,403	1,177	496	1,658	72
WHITE MALE	5,890	1,760	1,686	2,297	147
BLACK MALE	710	416	34	238	22
HISPANIC MALE	7,549	2,252	2,211	2,946	140
OTHER MALE	1,347	424	211	674	38
WHITE FEMALE	4,499	1,858	1,021	1,516	104
BLACK FEMALE	535	384	34	109	8
HISPANIC FEMALE	8,793	3,029	2,398	3,234	132
OTHER FEMALE	1,342	550	201	574	17
SEX UNSPECIFIED	1,218	372	186	637	23
AGE 18-25	2,623	974	546	1,028	75
AGE 26-30	4,457	1,764	884	1,692	117
AGE 31-35	4,641	1,751	887	1,910	93
AGE 36-40	3,523	1,233	706	1,517	67
AGE 41-45	2,627	890	532	1,143	62
AGE 46-50	2,451	761	557	1,086	47
AGE 51-55	2,339	722	615	959	43
AGE 56-60	2,294	718	690	842	44
AGE 61-65	1,763	596	499	641	27
AGE 66- Up	5,166	1,637	2,066	1,407	56
TOTAL	31,884	11,046	7,982	12,225	631

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District	DEM Exec Comm 20 Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE	13,485	5,195	3,071	4,939	280
BLACK	1,025	645	60	300	20
HISPANIC	10,883	3,938	2,998	3,793	154
OTHER	3,089	1,075	468	1,489	57
WHITE MALE	7,567	2,701	1,835	2,854	177
BLACK MALE	606	348	42	202	14
HISPANIC MALE	4,979	1,789	1,330	1,783	77
OTHER MALE	1,311	444	202	633	32
WHITE FEMALE	5,715	2,427	1,195	1,994	99
BLACK FEMALE	404	286	18	94	6
HISPANIC FEMALE	5,693	2,068	1,623	1,926	76
OTHER FEMALE	1,202	469	197	523	13
SEX UNSPECIFIED	1,004	321	155	511	17
AGE 18-25	1,135	440	209	454	32
AGE 26-30	1,795	735	307	714	39
AGE 31-35	2,388	967	384	982	55
AGE 36-40	2,795	1,067	439	1,232	57
AGE 41-45	2,684	1,000	431	1,206	47
AGE 46-50	2,511	945	443	1,080	43
AGE 51-55	2,660	1,023	554	1,040	43
AGE 56-60	2,600	1,021	593	926	60
AGE 61-65	2,200	861	562	739	38
AGE 66- Up	7,714	2,794	2,675	2,148	97
TOTAL	28,482	10,853	6,597	10,521	511

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District	DEM Exec Comm 21 Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE	3,517	1,246	1,329	893	49
BLACK	220	126	20	70	4
HISPANIC	23,364	5,723	10,184	7,112	345
OTHER	1,874	500	474	867	33
WHITE MALE	1,740	559	682	473	26
BLACK MALE	120	67	8	42	3
HISPANIC MALE	10,113	2,244	4,550	3,148	171
OTHER MALE	502	130	141	218	13
WHITE FEMALE	1,742	682	634	403	23
BLACK FEMALE	96	57	12	26	1
HISPANIC FEMALE	12,690	3,321	5,464	3,735	170
OTHER FEMALE	530	177	145	195	13
SEX UNSPECIFIED	1,439	357	369	702	11
AGE 18-25	2,584	778	647	1,079	80
AGE 26-30	1,866	573	469	783	41
AGE 31-35	2,009	557	617	786	49
AGE 36-40	1,910	521	579	767	43
AGE 41-45	1,753	437	585	704	27
AGE 46-50	2,083	505	776	755	47
AGE 51-55	2,312	578	958	745	31
AGE 56-60	2,746	745	1,192	770	39
AGE 61-65	2,422	686	1,043	666	27
AGE 66- Up	9,290	2,215	5,141	1,887	47
TOTAL	28,975	7,595	12,007	8,942	431

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CloseDate

District	DEM Exec Comm 22 Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE	1,625	545	569	491	20
BLACK	269	160	28	78	3
HISPANIC	23,457	6,426	8,607	8,032	392
OTHER	1,717	466	365	867	19
WHITE MALE	778	227	288	251	12
BLACK MALE	131	75	16	39	1
HISPANIC MALE	9,972	2,597	3,722	3,486	167
OTHER MALE	477	129	110	230	8
WHITE FEMALE	829	313	277	232	7
BLACK FEMALE	132	82	11	37	2
HISPANIC FEMALE	12,945	3,676	4,732	4,319	218
OTHER FEMALE	549	180	126	239	4
SEX UNSPECIFIED	1,254	318	287	634	15
AGE 18-25	2,356	826	476	990	64
AGE 26-30	2,073	688	464	870	51
AGE 31-35	2,169	683	525	915	46
AGE 36-40	1,960	561	544	814	41
AGE 41-45	1,828	461	548	780	39
AGE 46-50	2,136	527	728	838	43
AGE 51-55	2,271	602	795	834	40
AGE 56-60	2,638	702	994	911	31
AGE 61-65	2,085	619	767	680	19
AGE 66- Up	7,552	1,928	3,728	1,836	60
TOTAL	27,068	7,597	9,569	9,468	434

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CloseDate

District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
DEM Exec Comm 23					
WHITE	1,915	597	763	521	34
BLACK	254	146	21	84	3
HISPANIC	23,183	5,658	10,146	7,021	358
OTHER	1,479	385	373	701	20
WHITE MALE	925	266	378	269	12
BLACK MALE	133	64	10	57	2
HISPANIC MALE	9,896	2,257	4,353	3,115	171
OTHER MALE	403	88	139	171	5
WHITE FEMALE	971	329	375	246	21
BLACK FEMALE	113	76	11	25	1
HISPANIC FEMALE	12,779	3,244	5,641	3,710	184
OTHER FEMALE	493	159	114	211	9
SEX UNSPECIFIED	1,115	303	280	522	10
AGE 18-25	2,089	629	543	854	63
AGE 26-30	1,821	556	461	762	42
AGE 31-35	2,012	596	564	811	41
AGE 36-40	1,796	473	567	719	37
AGE 41-45	1,547	410	490	616	31
AGE 46-50	1,911	465	734	678	34
AGE 51-55	2,120	511	894	687	28
AGE 56-60	2,450	573	1,080	754	43
AGE 61-65	2,017	579	887	525	26
AGE 66- Up	9,068	1,994	5,083	1,921	70
TOTAL	26,831	6,786	11,303	8,327	415

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CloseDate

District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
DEM Exec Comm 24					
WHITE	6,545	2,732	2,020	1,682	111
BLACK	213	116	13	79	5
HISPANIC	16,610	4,426	6,990	4,956	238
OTHER	1,598	543	300	722	33
WHITE MALE	3,189	1,170	1,011	944	64
BLACK MALE	114	51	7	53	3
HISPANIC MALE	7,059	1,718	2,950	2,273	118
OTHER MALE	538	179	112	235	12
WHITE FEMALE	3,311	1,546	1,002	717	46
BLACK FEMALE	96	63	6	25	2
HISPANIC FEMALE	9,243	2,620	3,948	2,559	116
OTHER FEMALE	640	250	128	251	11
SEX UNSPECIFIED	775	220	159	381	15
AGE 18-25	1,926	732	494	642	58
AGE 26-30	1,704	598	460	600	46
AGE 31-35	1,985	711	573	670	31
AGE 36-40	2,060	686	551	785	38
AGE 41-45	1,909	635	508	728	38
AGE 46-50	2,052	576	688	753	35
AGE 51-55	1,968	553	726	669	20
AGE 56-60	2,274	577	1,019	646	32
AGE 61-65	1,981	629	819	511	22
AGE 66- Up	7,107	2,120	3,485	1,435	67
TOTAL	24,966	7,817	9,323	7,439	387

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
DEM Exec Comm 25					
WHITE	11,838	5,166	2,770	3,706	196
BLACK	1,926	1,591	51	271	13
HISPANIC	11,946	3,481	3,552	4,736	177
OTHER	2,386	825	311	1,216	34
WHITE MALE	5,840	2,227	1,502	2,012	99
BLACK MALE	855	658	28	159	10
HISPANIC MALE	5,108	1,268	1,634	2,124	82
OTHER MALE	836	267	122	432	15
WHITE FEMALE	5,830	2,873	1,248	1,614	95
BLACK FEMALE	1,044	911	23	107	3
HISPANIC FEMALE	6,586	2,144	1,863	2,485	94
OTHER FEMALE	992	398	139	440	15
SEX UNSPECIFIED	1,005	317	125	556	7
AGE 18-25	2,407	991	452	901	63
AGE 26-30	1,928	831	351	712	34
AGE 31-35	2,296	997	408	846	45
AGE 36-40	2,252	891	385	934	42
AGE 41-45	2,183	782	403	961	37
AGE 46-50	2,394	790	515	1,050	39
AGE 51-55	2,525	881	613	995	36
AGE 56-60	2,517	892	667	923	35
AGE 61-65	2,318	940	624	731	23
AGE 66- Up	7,276	3,068	2,266	1,876	66
TOTAL	28,096	11,063	6,684	9,929	420

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CloseDate

District	DEM Exec Comm 26 Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE	9,060	3,759	2,632	2,522	147
BLACK	543	353	29	152	9
HISPANIC	14,202	3,963	5,537	4,465	237
OTHER	2,425	847	394	1,152	32
WHITE MALE	4,278	1,505	1,383	1,310	80
BLACK MALE	210	116	20	70	4
HISPANIC MALE	6,020	1,429	2,449	2,040	102
OTHER MALE	771	231	153	372	15
WHITE FEMALE	4,497	2,130	1,190	1,114	63
BLACK FEMALE	289	204	9	72	4
HISPANIC FEMALE	7,909	2,450	3,005	2,319	135
OTHER FEMALE	867	376	138	339	14
SEX UNSPECIFIED	1,389	481	245	655	8
AGE 18-25	4,340	1,736	978	1,537	89
AGE 26-30	2,070	796	494	727	53
AGE 31-35	2,084	797	467	775	45
AGE 36-40	1,929	657	475	753	44
AGE 41-45	1,826	573	508	712	33
AGE 46-50	1,950	612	576	733	29
AGE 51-55	2,108	566	821	688	33
AGE 56-60	2,150	631	874	615	30
AGE 61-65	1,829	629	705	469	26
AGE 66- Up	5,944	1,925	2,694	1,282	43
TOTAL	26,230	8,922	8,592	8,291	425

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District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
DEM Exec Comm 27					
WHITE	11,325	4,824	3,665	2,692	144
BLACK	431	258	27	135	11
HISPANIC	12,431	2,902	5,531	3,796	202
OTHER	2,296	737	464	1,054	41
WHITE MALE	5,508	1,981	1,930	1,516	81
BLACK MALE	209	108	14	80	7
HISPANIC MALE	5,495	1,067	2,552	1,787	89
OTHER MALE	867	256	200	395	16
WHITE FEMALE	5,671	2,798	1,690	1,120	63
BLACK FEMALE	215	148	12	51	4
HISPANIC FEMALE	6,679	1,773	2,896	1,898	112
OTHER FEMALE	958	361	183	395	19
SEX UNSPECIFIED	880	229	210	434	7
AGE 18-25	3,071	1,027	980	951	113
AGE 26-30	2,004	720	607	631	46
AGE 31-35	1,757	598	502	627	30
AGE 36-40	1,715	597	476	618	24
AGE 41-45	1,943	596	598	720	29
AGE 46-50	2,213	612	825	741	35
AGE 51-55	2,454	621	1,011	787	35
AGE 56-60	2,504	649	1,121	712	22
AGE 61-65	2,310	758	976	559	17
AGE 66- Up	6,512	2,543	2,591	1,331	47
TOTAL	26,483	8,721	9,687	7,677	398

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	DEM Exec Comm 28	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		7,823	3,401	2,330	1,966	126
BLACK		1,719	1,354	66	285	14
HISPANIC		14,179	3,843	5,726	4,355	255
OTHER		2,032	740	368	903	21
WHITE MALE		3,849	1,422	1,236	1,122	69
BLACK MALE		763	564	41	146	12
HISPANIC MALE		6,004	1,478	2,497	1,920	109
OTHER MALE		688	227	141	307	13
WHITE FEMALE		3,863	1,928	1,073	808	54
BLACK FEMALE		932	770	24	136	2
HISPANIC FEMALE		7,888	2,293	3,153	2,297	145
OTHER FEMALE		897	389	150	352	6
SEX UNSPECIFIED		869	267	175	421	6
AGE 18-25		2,726	1,053	729	848	96
AGE 26-30		2,284	885	560	792	47
AGE 31-35		2,229	923	515	739	52
AGE 36-40		2,087	780	565	707	35
AGE 41-45		2,041	714	558	724	45
AGE 46-50		1,981	591	661	699	30
AGE 51-55		2,074	657	782	608	27
AGE 56-60		2,243	714	920	586	23
AGE 61-65		2,010	720	729	545	16
AGE 66- Up		6,078	2,301	2,471	1,261	45
TOTAL		25,753	9,338	8,490	7,509	416

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District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
DEM Exec Comm 29					
WHITE	5,403	2,155	1,887	1,289	72
BLACK	578	378	36	157	7
HISPANIC	17,625	4,764	6,981	5,586	294
OTHER	1,826	608	409	773	36
WHITE MALE	2,490	867	914	678	31
BLACK MALE	249	144	16	86	3
HISPANIC MALE	7,349	1,823	3,004	2,386	136
OTHER MALE	641	216	156	256	13
WHITE FEMALE	2,858	1,266	960	592	40
BLACK FEMALE	324	230	20	70	4
HISPANIC FEMALE	9,941	2,841	3,886	3,058	156
OTHER FEMALE	763	302	168	278	15
SEX UNSPECIFIED	813	214	189	399	11
AGE 18-25	2,395	803	698	814	80
AGE 26-30	1,910	625	522	711	52
AGE 31-35	2,023	676	549	752	46
AGE 36-40	1,913	600	570	708	35
AGE 41-45	1,754	514	566	648	26
AGE 46-50	1,994	515	774	682	23
AGE 51-55	1,954	487	812	629	26
AGE 56-60	2,319	622	1,037	623	37
AGE 61-65	2,164	723	844	567	30
AGE 66- Up	7,006	2,340	2,941	1,671	54
TOTAL	25,432	7,905	9,313	7,805	409

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CloseDate

District	DEM Exec Comm 30	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		8,442	3,581	2,891	1,853	117
BLACK		1,253	924	68	242	19
HISPANIC		15,199	3,972	6,262	4,715	250
OTHER		2,304	807	474	990	33
WHITE MALE		4,058	1,470	1,541	985	62
BLACK MALE		561	394	43	115	9
HISPANIC MALE		6,631	1,519	2,859	2,139	114
OTHER MALE		876	293	202	369	12
WHITE FEMALE		4,322	2,085	1,334	848	55
BLACK FEMALE		677	520	25	122	10
HISPANIC FEMALE		8,310	2,389	3,318	2,470	133
OTHER FEMALE		970	393	189	377	11
SEX UNSPECIFIED		788	218	183	374	13
AGE 18-25		2,800	916	872	917	95
AGE 26-30		1,895	669	551	645	30
AGE 31-35		1,975	680	590	663	42
AGE 36-40		2,118	693	653	730	42
AGE 41-45		2,093	619	755	686	33
AGE 46-50		2,299	609	903	750	37
AGE 51-55		2,379	598	1,008	743	30
AGE 56-60		2,646	770	1,109	727	40
AGE 61-65		2,303	844	878	559	22
AGE 66- Up		6,690	2,886	2,376	1,380	48
TOTAL		27,198	9,284	9,695	7,800	419

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District	DEM Exec Comm 31	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		11,441	4,451	4,091	2,737	162
BLACK		1,518	1,145	75	282	16
HISPANIC		11,412	3,199	4,381	3,599	233
OTHER		2,633	943	490	1,162	38
WHITE MALE		5,635	1,856	2,207	1,488	84
BLACK MALE		709	502	47	150	10
HISPANIC MALE		5,019	1,227	2,058	1,632	102
OTHER MALE		990	319	221	433	17
WHITE FEMALE		5,657	2,533	1,843	1,204	77
BLACK FEMALE		784	632	27	120	5
HISPANIC FEMALE		6,159	1,894	2,248	1,886	131
OTHER FEMALE		1,164	514	188	446	16
SEX UNSPECIFIED		885	260	198	420	7
AGE 18-25		2,978	1,098	812	960	108
AGE 26-30		1,932	704	485	690	53
AGE 31-35		2,028	697	595	704	32
AGE 36-40		2,217	763	644	774	36
AGE 41-45		2,160	738	630	757	35
AGE 46-50		2,381	713	865	759	44
AGE 51-55		2,565	774	1,015	739	37
AGE 56-60		2,628	819	1,072	702	35
AGE 61-65		2,364	923	878	535	28
AGE 66- Up		5,751	2,509	2,041	1,160	41
TOTAL		27,004	9,738	9,037	7,780	449

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District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
DEM Exec Comm 32					
WHITE	4,443	1,578	1,499	1,283	83
BLACK	4,750	3,744	151	816	39
HISPANIC	15,451	4,753	4,725	5,648	325
OTHER	2,288	906	332	1,013	37
WHITE MALE	2,169	631	818	685	35
BLACK MALE	1,972	1,462	79	416	15
HISPANIC MALE	6,667	1,789	2,276	2,456	146
OTHER MALE	796	297	135	344	20
WHITE FEMALE	2,213	929	663	573	48
BLACK FEMALE	2,707	2,235	66	382	24
HISPANIC FEMALE	8,463	2,863	2,372	3,051	177
OTHER FEMALE	981	447	126	393	15
SEX UNSPECIFIED	962	328	171	459	4
AGE 18-25	3,130	1,328	507	1,186	109
AGE 26-30	2,293	967	451	825	50
AGE 31-35	2,696	1,088	579	971	58
AGE 36-40	2,701	1,050	600	995	56
AGE 41-45	2,601	985	606	969	41
AGE 46-50	2,536	922	719	848	47
AGE 51-55	2,344	896	665	749	34
AGE 56-60	2,233	933	646	627	27
AGE 61-65	1,832	809	521	482	20
AGE 66- Up	4,566	2,003	1,413	1,108	42
TOTAL	26,932	10,981	6,707	8,760	484

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
DEM Exec Comm 33					
WHITE	7,167	2,070	3,134	1,843	120
BLACK	1,801	1,342	88	355	16
HISPANIC	14,704	4,128	5,379	4,952	245
OTHER	1,911	575	426	884	26
WHITE MALE	3,594	906	1,664	959	65
BLACK MALE	853	588	50	206	9
HISPANIC MALE	6,679	1,652	2,671	2,247	109
OTHER MALE	661	203	156	290	12
WHITE FEMALE	3,487	1,144	1,440	851	52
BLACK FEMALE	927	738	37	145	7
HISPANIC FEMALE	7,736	2,391	2,635	2,576	134
OTHER FEMALE	730	269	168	285	8
SEX UNSPECIFIED	915	224	205	475	11
AGE 18-25	3,116	998	771	1,268	79
AGE 26-30	2,143	725	502	874	42
AGE 31-35	2,056	677	566	769	44
AGE 36-40	1,996	598	621	742	35
AGE 41-45	1,892	553	643	663	33
AGE 46-50	2,289	601	912	738	38
AGE 51-55	2,336	616	920	755	45
AGE 56-60	2,468	734	1,044	647	43
AGE 61-65	2,004	676	811	501	16
AGE 66- Up	5,283	1,937	2,237	1,077	32
TOTAL	25,583	8,115	9,027	8,034	407

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District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
DEM Exec Comm 34					
WHITE	2,055	732	629	666	28
BLACK	6,021	4,725	176	1,067	53
HISPANIC	15,885	5,777	3,970	5,913	225
OTHER	1,874	679	255	926	14
WHITE MALE	969	289	347	314	19
BLACK MALE	2,441	1,795	93	529	24
HISPANIC MALE	6,737	2,223	1,862	2,552	100
OTHER MALE	503	186	100	211	6
WHITE FEMALE	1,065	437	279	340	9
BLACK FEMALE	3,484	2,854	80	521	29
HISPANIC FEMALE	8,737	3,390	2,016	3,209	122
OTHER FEMALE	689	325	87	272	5
SEX UNSPECIFIED	1,208	413	166	623	6
AGE 18-25	3,744	1,688	403	1,590	63
AGE 26-30	2,709	1,298	322	1,057	32
AGE 31-35	2,614	1,205	383	987	39
AGE 36-40	2,368	1,061	379	892	36
AGE 41-45	2,123	966	385	742	30
AGE 46-50	1,991	882	463	617	29
AGE 51-55	1,992	877	488	605	22
AGE 56-60	2,057	949	490	590	28
AGE 61-65	1,698	845	391	446	16
AGE 66- Up	4,539	2,142	1,326	1,046	25
TOTAL	25,835	11,913	5,030	8,572	320

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District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
DEM Exec Comm 35					
WHITE	2,566	1,042	774	712	38
BLACK	9,244	7,692	240	1,249	63
HISPANIC	12,019	3,812	3,506	4,494	207
OTHER	2,473	1,076	282	1,095	20
WHITE MALE	1,238	411	449	357	21
BLACK MALE	3,885	3,046	133	668	38
HISPANIC MALE	5,195	1,496	1,651	1,968	80
OTHER MALE	817	331	108	369	9
WHITE FEMALE	1,299	621	318	343	17
BLACK FEMALE	5,204	4,528	105	547	24
HISPANIC FEMALE	6,513	2,207	1,792	2,391	123
OTHER FEMALE	1,062	567	111	378	6
SEX UNSPECIFIED	1,088	414	135	529	10
AGE 18-25	2,990	1,520	377	1,024	69
AGE 26-30	2,323	1,174	311	799	39
AGE 31-35	2,453	1,146	438	840	29
AGE 36-40	2,321	1,088	397	799	37
AGE 41-45	2,037	970	364	675	28
AGE 46-50	2,327	1,024	512	752	39
AGE 51-55	2,234	1,037	517	642	38
AGE 56-60	2,341	1,225	520	582	14
AGE 61-65	2,126	1,238	372	502	14
AGE 66- Up	5,150	3,200	994	935	21
TOTAL	26,302	13,622	4,802	7,550	328

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District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
DEM Exec Comm 36					
WHITE	2,673	871	1,003	754	45
BLACK	1,804	1,330	70	383	21
HISPANIC	20,831	5,801	7,227	7,422	381
OTHER	2,150	697	406	1,016	31
WHITE MALE	1,318	362	542	388	26
BLACK MALE	793	529	41	211	12
HISPANIC MALE	9,190	2,336	3,431	3,259	164
OTHER MALE	723	243	154	312	14
WHITE FEMALE	1,324	499	452	355	18
BLACK FEMALE	976	772	29	166	9
HISPANIC FEMALE	11,129	3,314	3,656	3,946	213
OTHER FEMALE	790	314	142	328	6
SEX UNSPECIFIED	1,211	328	259	608	16
AGE 18-25	3,356	1,141	742	1,355	118
AGE 26-30	2,214	726	483	965	40
AGE 31-35	2,370	781	620	920	49
AGE 36-40	2,177	624	621	887	45
AGE 41-45	2,153	636	639	836	42
AGE 46-50	2,566	688	926	901	51
AGE 51-55	2,593	760	930	871	32
AGE 56-60	2,801	795	1,067	897	42
AGE 61-65	2,092	734	722	618	18
AGE 66- Up	5,136	1,814	1,956	1,325	41
TOTAL	27,458	8,699	8,706	9,575	478

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District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
DEM Exec Comm 37					
WHITE	1,631	625	523	460	23
BLACK	7,064	5,786	181	1,055	42
HISPANIC	14,149	4,412	4,556	4,969	212
OTHER	2,086	865	302	896	23
WHITE MALE	775	256	267	242	10
BLACK MALE	2,906	2,263	95	531	17
HISPANIC MALE	6,078	1,745	2,103	2,138	92
OTHER MALE	633	282	89	255	7
WHITE FEMALE	839	365	250	211	13
BLACK FEMALE	4,016	3,414	83	495	24
HISPANIC FEMALE	7,641	2,522	2,361	2,643	115
OTHER FEMALE	824	409	111	294	10
SEX UNSPECIFIED	1,214	431	203	568	12
AGE 18-25	2,833	1,292	373	1,099	69
AGE 26-30	2,085	1,013	309	727	36
AGE 31-35	2,278	1,106	379	766	27
AGE 36-40	2,027	938	392	670	27
AGE 41-45	1,800	798	353	624	25
AGE 46-50	1,966	808	488	636	34
AGE 51-55	1,975	864	489	599	23
AGE 56-60	2,160	1,027	545	571	17
AGE 61-65	1,950	1,010	433	488	19
AGE 66- Up	5,856	2,832	1,801	1,200	23
TOTAL	24,930	11,688	5,562	7,380	300

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District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
DEM Exec Comm 38					
WHITE	4,417	1,363	1,591	1,383	80
BLACK	7,590	5,957	227	1,326	80
HISPANIC	13,233	4,682	3,335	4,995	221
OTHER	1,962	734	259	947	22
WHITE MALE	2,105	523	846	697	39
BLACK MALE	3,007	2,203	125	632	47
HISPANIC MALE	5,683	1,773	1,606	2,213	91
OTHER MALE	582	227	112	240	3
WHITE FEMALE	2,270	828	738	664	40
BLACK FEMALE	4,451	3,658	100	660	33
HISPANIC FEMALE	7,261	2,801	1,669	2,662	129
OTHER FEMALE	802	368	103	317	14
SEX UNSPECIFIED	1,040	355	113	565	7
AGE 18-25	3,735	1,722	400	1,529	84
AGE 26-30	2,762	1,304	415	990	53
AGE 31-35	2,986	1,418	511	1,007	50
AGE 36-40	2,838	1,232	532	1,029	45
AGE 41-45	2,605	1,190	516	856	43
AGE 46-50	2,343	1,029	503	792	19
AGE 51-55	2,065	932	547	550	36
AGE 56-60	2,057	1,006	492	535	24
AGE 61-65	1,685	835	401	428	21
AGE 66- Up	4,126	2,068	1,095	935	28
TOTAL	27,202	12,736	5,412	8,651	403

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District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
DEM Exec Comm 39					
WHITE	2,649	798	909	892	50
BLACK	5,749	4,408	184	1,087	70
HISPANIC	18,903	5,977	5,215	7,330	381
OTHER	2,216	816	328	1,032	40
WHITE MALE	1,272	317	492	439	24
BLACK MALE	2,487	1,773	110	563	41
HISPANIC MALE	8,456	2,349	2,617	3,325	165
OTHER MALE	714	250	130	314	20
WHITE FEMALE	1,344	474	408	436	26
BLACK FEMALE	3,153	2,558	69	498	28
HISPANIC FEMALE	10,039	3,478	2,525	3,822	214
OTHER FEMALE	890	403	125	346	16
SEX UNSPECIFIED	1,158	393	160	598	7
AGE 18-25	4,058	1,741	574	1,636	107
AGE 26-30	2,719	1,119	420	1,115	65
AGE 31-35	3,250	1,216	712	1,264	58
AGE 36-40	3,415	1,273	738	1,335	69
AGE 41-45	3,206	1,245	735	1,165	61
AGE 46-50	3,053	1,128	759	1,106	60
AGE 51-55	2,535	1,018	660	820	37
AGE 56-60	2,140	925	598	591	26
AGE 61-65	1,626	735	426	441	24
AGE 66- Up	3,515	1,599	1,014	868	34
TOTAL	29,517	11,999	6,636	10,341	541

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District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
DEM Exec Comm 40					
WHITE	2,378	703	1,039	608	28
BLACK	120	63	21	35	1
HISPANIC	23,732	5,340	10,893	7,143	356
OTHER	1,598	389	420	769	20
WHITE MALE	1,161	309	516	321	15
BLACK MALE	61	24	9	27	1
HISPANIC MALE	10,064	2,121	4,714	3,071	158
OTHER MALE	446	114	123	198	11
WHITE FEMALE	1,197	387	517	280	13
BLACK FEMALE	56	37	12	7	0
HISPANIC FEMALE	13,220	3,073	6,045	3,906	196
OTHER FEMALE	515	138	172	199	6
SEX UNSPECIFIED	1,106	291	265	545	5
AGE 18-25	2,530	748	716	988	78
AGE 26-30	1,810	542	504	728	36
AGE 31-35	1,896	534	556	768	38
AGE 36-40	1,879	457	613	773	36
AGE 41-45	1,811	449	641	693	28
AGE 46-50	2,054	413	906	694	41
AGE 51-55	2,261	457	1,042	714	48
AGE 56-60	2,643	566	1,227	817	33
AGE 61-65	2,121	505	1,039	554	23
AGE 66- Up	8,823	1,824	5,129	1,826	44
TOTAL	27,828	6,495	12,373	8,555	405

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District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
DEM Exec Comm 41					
WHITE	3,305	1,106	1,403	753	43
BLACK	152	85	14	50	3
HISPANIC	23,803	4,811	11,933	6,714	345
OTHER	1,614	336	492	767	19
WHITE MALE	1,626	491	706	406	23
BLACK MALE	72	38	4	28	2
HISPANIC MALE	10,260	1,828	5,258	3,000	174
OTHER MALE	473	100	160	203	10
WHITE FEMALE	1,648	607	684	337	20
BLACK FEMALE	77	45	10	21	1
HISPANIC FEMALE	13,057	2,856	6,507	3,528	166
OTHER FEMALE	537	134	181	216	6
SEX UNSPECIFIED	1,123	239	332	544	8
AGE 18-25	2,620	728	801	1,008	83
AGE 26-30	1,838	463	548	788	39
AGE 31-35	2,037	529	652	823	33
AGE 36-40	2,054	480	806	742	26
AGE 41-45	1,948	422	813	678	35
AGE 46-50	2,295	407	1,138	712	38
AGE 51-55	2,238	434	1,098	680	26
AGE 56-60	2,650	554	1,407	653	36
AGE 61-65	2,157	489	1,112	529	27
AGE 66- Up	9,037	1,832	5,467	1,671	67
TOTAL	28,874	6,338	13,842	8,284	410

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District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
DEM Exec Comm 42					
WHITE	3,998	1,442	1,510	980	66
BLACK	301	183	32	82	4
HISPANIC	21,637	5,025	9,535	6,712	365
OTHER	1,744	491	391	836	26
WHITE MALE	1,800	545	730	495	30
BLACK MALE	138	70	20	46	2
HISPANIC MALE	9,334	1,997	4,271	2,910	156
OTHER MALE	536	154	132	240	10
WHITE FEMALE	2,154	887	764	468	35
BLACK FEMALE	154	107	12	33	2
HISPANIC FEMALE	11,833	2,902	5,112	3,612	207
OTHER FEMALE	669	225	154	279	11
SEX UNSPECIFIED	1,061	254	273	526	8
AGE 18-25	2,604	794	685	1,031	94
AGE 26-30	1,998	603	541	808	46
AGE 31-35	2,152	594	662	851	45
AGE 36-40	2,102	532	716	822	32
AGE 41-45	1,829	457	626	709	37
AGE 46-50	2,168	461	910	751	46
AGE 51-55	2,143	486	953	657	47
AGE 56-60	2,582	645	1,199	716	22
AGE 61-65	2,227	581	995	617	34
AGE 66- Up	7,875	1,988	4,181	1,648	58
TOTAL	27,680	7,141	11,468	8,610	461

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District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
DEM Exec Comm 43					
WHITE	2,387	804	929	621	33
BLACK	347	203	44	99	1
HISPANIC	22,739	5,607	9,086	7,650	396
OTHER	1,791	463	415	894	19
WHITE MALE	1,103	327	440	322	14
BLACK MALE	156	81	22	53	0
HISPANIC MALE	9,695	2,185	4,020	3,332	158
OTHER MALE	615	159	147	303	6
WHITE FEMALE	1,253	463	481	290	19
BLACK FEMALE	183	120	19	43	1
HISPANIC FEMALE	12,532	3,281	4,920	4,094	237
OTHER FEMALE	625	192	152	276	5
SEX UNSPECIFIED	1,101	269	273	550	9
AGE 18-25	2,644	801	662	1,099	82
AGE 26-30	2,043	603	554	847	39
AGE 31-35	2,157	597	643	879	38
AGE 36-40	1,917	509	582	794	32
AGE 41-45	1,856	456	638	719	43
AGE 46-50	2,199	508	832	821	38
AGE 51-55	2,249	480	956	770	43
AGE 56-60	2,720	599	1,214	864	43
AGE 61-65	2,279	630	978	643	28
AGE 66- Up	7,200	1,894	3,415	1,828	63
TOTAL	27,264	7,077	10,474	9,264	449

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District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
DEM Exec Comm 44					
WHITE	1,664	339	856	448	21
BLACK	171	98	24	48	1
HISPANIC	22,874	4,621	10,737	7,146	370
OTHER	1,539	357	403	762	17
WHITE MALE	856	167	437	241	11
BLACK MALE	94	52	13	28	1
HISPANIC MALE	10,057	1,812	4,892	3,194	159
OTHER MALE	491	116	136	232	7
WHITE FEMALE	794	169	413	203	9
BLACK FEMALE	73	44	9	20	0
HISPANIC FEMALE	12,332	2,686	5,684	3,755	207
OTHER FEMALE	533	148	166	211	8
SEX UNSPECIFIED	1,017	221	269	520	7
AGE 18-25	2,970	757	949	1,171	93
AGE 26-30	1,792	477	564	705	46
AGE 31-35	1,880	483	631	734	32
AGE 36-40	1,904	431	684	759	30
AGE 41-45	2,111	447	859	777	28
AGE 46-50	2,622	451	1,284	846	41
AGE 51-55	2,601	451	1,268	839	43
AGE 56-60	2,645	469	1,365	764	47
AGE 61-65	1,946	378	1,015	529	24
AGE 66- Up	5,777	1,071	3,401	1,280	25
TOTAL	26,248	5,415	12,020	8,404	409

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District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
DEM Exec Comm 45					
WHITE	2,381	714	977	659	31
BLACK	553	374	31	139	9
HISPANIC	24,832	6,306	9,453	8,628	445
OTHER	2,321	610	459	1,224	28
WHITE MALE	1,181	319	502	345	15
BLACK MALE	250	156	16	72	6
HISPANIC MALE	10,800	2,472	4,343	3,799	186
OTHER MALE	770	191	168	405	6
WHITE FEMALE	1,166	387	465	299	15
BLACK FEMALE	295	217	13	62	3
HISPANIC FEMALE	13,476	3,684	4,952	4,584	256
OTHER FEMALE	866	276	168	407	15
SEX UNSPECIFIED	1,282	302	292	677	11
AGE 18-25	3,531	1,056	869	1,466	140
AGE 26-30	2,380	774	576	980	50
AGE 31-35	2,304	616	652	997	39
AGE 36-40	2,243	589	656	957	41
AGE 41-45	2,259	587	801	844	27
AGE 46-50	2,796	614	1,097	1,045	40
AGE 51-55	2,848	633	1,191	979	45
AGE 56-60	3,085	768	1,326	949	42
AGE 61-65	2,455	639	973	815	28
AGE 66- Up	6,186	1,728	2,779	1,618	61
TOTAL	30,087	8,004	10,920	10,650	513

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District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
DEM Exec Comm 46					
WHITE	3,403	1,278	1,113	948	64
BLACK	1,024	677	45	289	13
HISPANIC	22,774	6,680	7,356	8,348	390
OTHER	2,413	755	378	1,247	33
WHITE MALE	1,608	530	568	480	30
BLACK MALE	424	260	22	134	8
HISPANIC MALE	9,790	2,544	3,410	3,654	182
OTHER MALE	817	244	142	421	10
WHITE FEMALE	1,747	732	533	448	34
BLACK FEMALE	585	410	21	149	5
HISPANIC FEMALE	12,467	3,967	3,824	4,470	206
OTHER FEMALE	898	349	135	398	16
SEX UNSPECIFIED	1,278	354	237	678	9
AGE 18-25	3,216	1,115	648	1,353	100
AGE 26-30	2,501	836	543	1,062	60
AGE 31-35	2,552	799	610	1,095	48
AGE 36-40	2,406	729	606	1,031	40
AGE 41-45	2,256	667	627	923	39
AGE 46-50	2,376	655	773	910	38
AGE 51-55	2,533	683	903	913	34
AGE 56-60	2,843	820	1,012	967	44
AGE 61-65	2,404	844	767	762	31
AGE 66- Up	6,527	2,242	2,403	1,816	66
TOTAL	29,614	9,390	8,892	10,832	500

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
DEM Exec Comm 47					
WHITE	3,402	1,128	1,221	983	70
BLACK	1,538	1,117	65	339	17
HISPANIC	21,945	6,612	6,934	8,026	373
OTHER	2,642	918	398	1,297	29
WHITE MALE	1,647	456	652	504	35
BLACK MALE	682	462	31	179	10
HISPANIC MALE	9,573	2,561	3,215	3,639	158
OTHER MALE	942	315	159	455	13
WHITE FEMALE	1,726	660	562	469	35
BLACK FEMALE	839	648	33	151	7
HISPANIC FEMALE	11,875	3,891	3,602	4,171	211
OTHER FEMALE	1,057	444	155	450	8
SEX UNSPECIFIED	1,184	338	209	625	12
AGE 18-25	3,534	1,245	743	1,445	101
AGE 26-30	2,570	920	520	1,071	59
AGE 31-35	2,534	830	640	1,019	45
AGE 36-40	2,449	753	652	998	46
AGE 41-45	2,303	665	653	950	35
AGE 46-50	2,715	754	882	1,030	49
AGE 51-55	2,749	812	937	965	35
AGE 56-60	2,974	938	1,041	954	41
AGE 61-65	2,286	836	702	726	22
AGE 66- Up	5,413	2,022	1,848	1,487	56
TOTAL	29,527	9,775	8,618	10,645	489

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District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
DEM Exec Comm 48					
WHITE	1,671	447	740	456	28
BLACK	402	266	20	111	5
HISPANIC	23,210	5,304	9,990	7,568	348
OTHER	1,589	428	375	762	24
WHITE MALE	798	204	350	229	15
BLACK MALE	177	109	17	49	2
HISPANIC MALE	9,945	2,060	4,409	3,341	135
OTHER MALE	413	110	116	180	7
WHITE FEMALE	843	238	377	215	13
BLACK FEMALE	213	151	3	56	3
HISPANIC FEMALE	12,745	3,079	5,426	4,030	210
OTHER FEMALE	556	170	131	242	13
SEX UNSPECIFIED	1,182	324	296	555	7
AGE 18-25	3,173	1,074	768	1,242	89
AGE 26-30	1,931	582	455	852	42
AGE 31-35	1,857	524	539	758	36
AGE 36-40	1,688	447	530	679	32
AGE 41-45	1,644	392	575	650	27
AGE 46-50	2,110	414	921	740	35
AGE 51-55	2,249	448	1,006	757	38
AGE 56-60	2,699	553	1,252	859	35
AGE 61-65	2,132	490	1,007	615	20
AGE 66- Up	7,389	1,521	4,072	1,745	51
TOTAL	26,872	6,445	11,125	8,897	405

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District	DEM Exec Comm 49	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		4,276	1,480	1,267	1,442	87
BLACK		856	568	40	233	15
HISPANIC		23,244	6,467	7,523	8,898	356
OTHER		2,964	945	509	1,458	52
WHITE MALE		2,284	695	730	796	63
BLACK MALE		431	264	28	126	13
HISPANIC MALE		10,158	2,590	3,394	4,005	169
OTHER MALE		1,036	323	200	487	26
WHITE FEMALE		1,937	771	526	617	23
BLACK FEMALE		413	298	12	101	2
HISPANIC FEMALE		12,560	3,714	4,004	4,659	183
OTHER FEMALE		1,196	445	203	528	20
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,323	360	242	710	11
AGE 18-25		3,536	1,327	607	1,515	87
AGE 26-30		2,622	958	531	1,081	52
AGE 31-35		2,430	835	556	993	46
AGE 36-40		2,294	726	518	1,003	47
AGE 41-45		2,429	736	579	1,077	37
AGE 46-50		2,833	800	788	1,194	51
AGE 51-55		2,953	810	846	1,253	44
AGE 56-60		2,960	791	1,016	1,115	38
AGE 61-65		2,349	664	794	856	35
AGE 66- Up		6,934	1,813	3,104	1,944	73
TOTAL		31,340	9,460	9,339	12,031	510

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District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
DEM Exec Comm 50					
WHITE	2,186	573	740	846	27
BLACK	358	221	31	98	8
HISPANIC	25,102	6,404	7,860	10,464	374
OTHER	2,338	626	433	1,246	33
WHITE MALE	1,143	267	403	458	15
BLACK MALE	184	102	21	55	6
HISPANIC MALE	11,080	2,547	3,687	4,695	151
OTHER MALE	691	182	143	352	14
WHITE FEMALE	1,010	298	332	368	12
BLACK FEMALE	170	116	10	42	2
HISPANIC FEMALE	13,338	3,678	4,004	5,436	220
OTHER FEMALE	794	233	148	401	12
SEX UNSPECIFIED	1,572	400	315	847	10
AGE 18-25	3,954	1,240	800	1,816	98
AGE 26-30	2,396	714	539	1,100	43
AGE 31-35	2,208	667	529	978	34
AGE 36-40	2,322	588	608	1,093	33
AGE 41-45	2,650	625	643	1,340	42
AGE 46-50	3,289	794	892	1,552	51
AGE 51-55	3,114	763	967	1,349	35
AGE 56-60	2,956	699	1,020	1,199	38
AGE 61-65	1,886	468	709	684	25
AGE 66- Up	5,209	1,266	2,357	1,543	43
TOTAL	29,984	7,824	9,064	12,654	442

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District	DEM Exec Comm 51 Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE	1,019	284	391	329	15
BLACK	295	188	26	77	4
HISPANIC	24,793	6,513	9,455	8,424	401
OTHER	2,085	586	478	998	23
WHITE MALE	446	116	165	158	7
BLACK MALE	139	77	12	46	4
HISPANIC MALE	10,691	2,571	4,265	3,689	166
OTHER MALE	522	153	139	221	9
WHITE FEMALE	562	165	222	167	8
BLACK FEMALE	151	108	14	29	0
HISPANIC FEMALE	13,502	3,751	5,023	4,499	229
OTHER FEMALE	610	195	144	262	9
SEX UNSPECIFIED	1,569	435	366	757	11
AGE 18-25	3,114	915	711	1,375	113
AGE 26-30	2,126	596	491	983	56
AGE 31-35	2,304	691	633	942	38
AGE 36-40	2,291	634	667	950	40
AGE 41-45	1,993	512	644	810	27
AGE 46-50	2,375	570	867	901	37
AGE 51-55	2,239	570	891	748	30
AGE 56-60	2,715	734	1,091	848	42
AGE 61-65	2,177	642	854	661	20
AGE 66- Up	6,858	1,707	3,501	1,610	40
TOTAL	28,192	7,571	10,350	9,828	443

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District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
DEM Exec Comm 52					
WHITE	1,555	449	701	383	22
BLACK	115	68	22	24	1
HISPANIC	23,408	4,867	11,308	6,870	363
OTHER	1,652	398	468	762	24
WHITE MALE	709	182	339	177	11
BLACK MALE	51	25	10	16	0
HISPANIC MALE	9,943	1,894	4,942	2,964	143
OTHER MALE	383	82	138	157	6
WHITE FEMALE	832	266	357	198	11
BLACK FEMALE	60	42	10	7	1
HISPANIC FEMALE	12,892	2,825	6,168	3,682	217
OTHER FEMALE	461	115	156	182	8
SEX UNSPECIFIED	1,398	351	379	655	13
AGE 18-25	2,392	648	655	1,009	80
AGE 26-30	1,777	451	502	782	42
AGE 31-35	1,812	437	586	749	40
AGE 36-40	1,523	349	544	602	28
AGE 41-45	1,437	324	560	525	28
AGE 46-50	1,948	417	852	635	44
AGE 51-55	2,071	399	938	703	31
AGE 56-60	2,541	525	1,304	679	33
AGE 61-65	2,079	459	1,066	523	31
AGE 66- Up	9,150	1,773	5,492	1,832	53
TOTAL	26,730	5,782	12,499	8,039	410

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District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
DEM Exec Comm 53					
WHITE	1,177	309	533	319	16
BLACK	316	226	31	58	1
HISPANIC	23,478	5,080	11,373	6,728	297
OTHER	1,771	435	472	847	17
WHITE MALE	532	125	232	164	11
BLACK MALE	140	94	16	30	0
HISPANIC MALE	9,814	2,011	4,878	2,799	126
OTHER MALE	412	93	138	173	8
WHITE FEMALE	629	180	295	149	5
BLACK FEMALE	168	127	12	28	1
HISPANIC FEMALE	13,051	2,924	6,277	3,681	169
OTHER FEMALE	452	133	147	166	6
SEX UNSPECIFIED	1,544	363	414	762	5
AGE 18-25	2,329	606	599	1,066	58
AGE 26-30	1,606	439	448	689	30
AGE 31-35	1,777	432	591	713	41
AGE 36-40	1,518	361	561	575	21
AGE 41-45	1,404	346	524	511	23
AGE 46-50	1,782	415	738	602	27
AGE 51-55	1,938	422	883	594	39
AGE 56-60	2,400	588	1,080	709	23
AGE 61-65	2,030	521	993	490	26
AGE 66- Up	9,958	1,920	5,992	2,003	43
TOTAL	26,742	6,050	12,409	7,952	331

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District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
DEM Exec Comm 54					
WHITE	3,361	1,046	1,433	833	49
BLACK	531	378	38	105	10
HISPANIC	22,629	4,931	10,701	6,578	419
OTHER	1,758	417	485	836	20
WHITE MALE	1,614	456	716	418	24
BLACK MALE	226	143	19	57	7
HISPANIC MALE	9,728	1,930	4,753	2,865	180
OTHER MALE	519	119	152	240	8
WHITE FEMALE	1,725	584	712	404	25
BLACK FEMALE	298	231	19	45	3
HISPANIC FEMALE	12,397	2,862	5,790	3,508	237
OTHER FEMALE	591	177	174	232	8
SEX UNSPECIFIED	1,181	270	322	583	6
AGE 18-25	2,951	804	920	1,138	89
AGE 26-30	2,137	579	662	845	51
AGE 31-35	2,242	607	763	819	53
AGE 36-40	2,124	501	814	753	56
AGE 41-45	1,954	451	734	729	40
AGE 46-50	2,358	490	1,087	732	49
AGE 51-55	2,431	520	1,170	708	33
AGE 56-60	2,939	651	1,495	755	38
AGE 61-65	2,249	535	1,149	531	34
AGE 66- Up	6,894	1,634	3,863	1,342	55
TOTAL	28,279	6,772	12,657	8,352	498

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District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
DEM Exec Comm 55.					
WHITE	2,291	682	985	586	38
BLACK	1,279	972	47	243	17
HISPANIC	21,780	5,832	8,325	7,219	404
OTHER	1,866	566	354	928	18
WHITE MALE	1,121	311	485	311	14
BLACK MALE	538	384	29	115	10
HISPANIC MALE	9,436	2,252	3,872	3,143	169
OTHER MALE	577	186	127	262	2
WHITE FEMALE	1,149	366	493	266	24
BLACK FEMALE	721	574	17	123	7
HISPANIC FEMALE	11,897	3,449	4,316	3,900	232
OTHER FEMALE	660	245	134	269	12
SEX UNSPECIFIED	1,117	285	238	587	7
AGE 18-25	3,260	1,078	820	1,258	104
AGE 26-30	2,236	714	538	933	51
AGE 31-35	2,388	708	695	932	53
AGE 36-40	2,147	606	653	845	43
AGE 41-45	2,168	614	731	772	51
AGE 46-50	2,720	637	1,055	979	49
AGE 51-55	2,685	715	1,084	849	37
AGE 56-60	2,769	804	1,170	758	37
AGE 61-65	2,077	643	816	594	24
AGE 66- Up	4,766	1,533	2,149	1,056	28
TOTAL	27,216	8,052	9,711	8,976	477

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District	Exec Comm Rep 001	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		17,557	6,698	4,764	5,832	263
BLACK		2,863	2,132	108	591	32
HISPANIC		13,273	5,011	2,544	5,532	186
OTHER		3,752	1,160	591	1,949	52
WHITE MALE		8,138	2,622	2,456	2,930	130
BLACK MALE		1,224	854	63	285	22
HISPANIC MALE		5,503	1,900	1,166	2,375	62
OTHER MALE		1,312	357	254	679	22
WHITE FEMALE		9,117	3,971	2,235	2,780	131
BLACK FEMALE		1,585	1,234	43	298	10
HISPANIC FEMALE		7,427	2,988	1,336	2,981	122
OTHER FEMALE		1,561	594	238	710	19
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,574	481	216	863	14
AGE 18-25		3,035	1,243	521	1,201	70
AGE 26-30		2,353	940	405	959	49
AGE 31-35		2,567	1,038	446	1,041	42
AGE 36-40		2,602	973	449	1,144	36
AGE 41-45		2,668	856	495	1,274	43
AGE 46-50		2,917	1,015	574	1,290	38
AGE 51-55		3,083	1,073	689	1,275	46
AGE 56-60		3,164	1,180	736	1,200	48
AGE 61-65		3,093	1,276	702	1,077	38
AGE 66- Up		11,963	5,407	2,990	3,443	123
TOTAL		37,445	15,001	8,007	13,904	533

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District	Exec Comm Rep 002	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		3,017	1,350	667	934	66
BLACK		24,720	19,897	580	4,035	208
HISPANIC		7,142	3,235	1,196	2,623	88
OTHER		3,420	1,727	238	1,403	52
WHITE MALE		1,391	540	346	471	34
BLACK MALE		10,108	7,646	333	2,020	109
HISPANIC MALE		3,013	1,251	568	1,156	38
OTHER MALE		1,150	566	110	451	23
WHITE FEMALE		1,579	798	305	445	31
BLACK FEMALE		14,204	11,940	241	1,926	97
HISPANIC FEMALE		3,959	1,910	611	1,388	50
OTHER FEMALE		1,473	871	92	490	20
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,419	686	75	646	12
AGE 18-25		4,464	2,830	193	1,361	80
AGE 26-30		3,465	2,182	158	1,077	48
AGE 31-35		3,861	2,464	238	1,101	58
AGE 36-40		3,575	2,293	236	1,000	46
AGE 41-45		3,005	2,004	202	764	35
AGE 46-50		2,993	2,011	201	741	40
AGE 51-55		3,079	2,177	236	641	25
AGE 56-60		3,091	2,227	251	583	30
AGE 61-65		3,069	2,271	234	544	20
AGE 66- Up		7,697	5,750	732	1,183	32
TOTAL		38,299	26,209	2,681	8,995	414

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District	Exec Comm Rep 003	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		569	258	113	187	11
BLACK		25,392	21,589	493	3,169	141
HISPANIC		6,789	2,510	1,696	2,471	112
OTHER		2,292	1,113	164	993	22
WHITE MALE		254	113	51	85	5
BLACK MALE		10,570	8,540	279	1,668	83
HISPANIC MALE		2,916	963	825	1,084	44
OTHER MALE		776	412	59	291	14
WHITE FEMALE		306	140	61	99	6
BLACK FEMALE		14,411	12,722	210	1,422	57
HISPANIC FEMALE		3,705	1,487	835	1,317	66
OTHER FEMALE		820	516	58	242	4
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,283	577	88	611	7
AGE 18-25		4,341	2,857	217	1,216	51
AGE 26-30		3,382	2,205	185	952	40
AGE 31-35		3,561	2,381	236	911	33
AGE 36-40		3,237	2,165	242	792	38
AGE 41-45		2,700	1,949	186	538	27
AGE 46-50		2,787	1,981	211	576	19
AGE 51-55		2,609	1,945	214	422	28
AGE 56-60		2,797	2,152	222	410	13
AGE 61-65		2,501	2,008	175	306	12
AGE 66- Up		7,127	5,827	578	697	25
TOTAL		35,042	25,470	2,466	6,820	286

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District	Exec Comm Rep 004	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		4,554	1,508	1,839	1,133	74
BLACK		2,014	1,515	83	388	28
HISPANIC		28,873	7,704	11,202	9,388	579
OTHER		2,581	822	521	1,203	35
WHITE MALE		2,151	628	919	571	33
BLACK MALE		838	587	40	196	15
HISPANIC MALE		12,326	2,959	5,055	4,072	240
OTHER MALE		803	257	191	346	9
WHITE FEMALE		2,366	868	910	547	41
BLACK FEMALE		1,148	909	42	185	12
HISPANIC FEMALE		15,923	4,565	5,965	5,059	334
OTHER FEMALE		970	374	203	377	16
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,497	402	320	759	16
AGE 18-25		4,069	1,330	1,037	1,562	140
AGE 26-30		3,133	997	791	1,274	71
AGE 31-35		3,374	1,021	987	1,286	80
AGE 36-40		3,141	895	979	1,195	72
AGE 41-45		2,995	861	964	1,087	83
AGE 46-50		3,479	902	1,310	1,195	72
AGE 51-55		3,544	973	1,393	1,128	50
AGE 56-60		3,808	1,126	1,607	1,024	51
AGE 61-65		2,963	953	1,223	745	42
AGE 66- Up		7,516	2,491	3,354	1,616	55
TOTAL		38,022	11,549	13,645	12,112	716

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District	Exec Comm Rep 005	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		3,237	886	1,137	1,166	48
BLACK		1,049	741	66	230	12
HISPANIC		40,874	10,645	13,646	15,915	668
OTHER		3,712	1,020	713	1,932	47
WHITE MALE		1,649	413	581	629	26
BLACK MALE		498	313	45	130	10
HISPANIC MALE		18,044	4,253	6,352	7,170	269
OTHER MALE		1,091	302	232	537	20
WHITE FEMALE		1,540	461	548	509	22
BLACK FEMALE		534	416	21	95	2
HISPANIC FEMALE		21,823	6,109	7,028	8,295	391
OTHER FEMALE		1,244	383	240	603	18
SEX UNSPECIFIED		2,447	641	514	1,275	17
AGE 18-25		6,166	1,957	1,320	2,714	175
AGE 26-30		3,882	1,156	889	1,753	84
AGE 31-35		3,952	1,212	1,015	1,659	66
AGE 36-40		4,018	1,055	1,095	1,800	68
AGE 41-45		4,157	1,018	1,129	1,951	59
AGE 46-50		5,086	1,223	1,542	2,242	79
AGE 51-55		4,708	1,193	1,586	1,867	62
AGE 56-60		4,770	1,239	1,708	1,756	67
AGE 61-65		3,257	880	1,222	1,110	45
AGE 66- Up		8,876	2,359	4,056	2,391	70
TOTAL		48,872	13,292	15,562	19,243	775

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District	Exec Comm Rep 006 Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE	2,068	554	941	548	25
BLACK	291	189	19	77	6
HISPANIC	31,181	7,179	13,901	9,619	482
OTHER	2,413	605	632	1,151	25
WHITE MALE	989	247	460	271	11
BLACK MALE	133	82	11	35	5
HISPANIC MALE	13,425	2,807	6,243	4,161	214
OTHER MALE	618	161	182	268	7
WHITE FEMALE	1,065	305	474	272	14
BLACK FEMALE	154	106	8	39	1
HISPANIC FEMALE	16,976	4,149	7,417	5,145	265
OTHER FEMALE	700	206	200	282	12
SEX UNSPECIFIED	1,893	464	498	922	9
AGE 18-25	4,000	1,093	1,090	1,695	122
AGE 26-30	2,630	713	718	1,134	65
AGE 31-35	2,645	707	824	1,062	52
AGE 36-40	2,451	599	878	927	47
AGE 41-45	2,290	552	838	865	35
AGE 46-50	2,989	616	1,317	1,006	50
AGE 51-55	3,007	667	1,394	913	33
AGE 56-60	3,711	834	1,818	1,010	49
AGE 61-65	2,903	727	1,346	803	27
AGE 66- Up	9,327	2,019	5,270	1,980	58
TOTAL	35,953	8,527	15,493	11,395	538

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Exec Comm Rep 007	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		1,471	573	439	432	27
BLACK		10,393	8,756	250	1,330	57
HISPANIC		20,194	6,718	6,093	7,053	330
OTHER		2,481	966	352	1,140	23
WHITE MALE		699	254	224	207	14
BLACK MALE		4,294	3,433	152	686	23
HISPANIC MALE		8,774	2,678	2,857	3,087	152
OTHER MALE		722	305	120	291	6
WHITE FEMALE		753	314	211	215	13
BLACK FEMALE		5,921	5,190	93	604	34
HISPANIC FEMALE		10,916	3,872	3,125	3,746	173
OTHER FEMALE		864	415	115	327	7
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,595	552	237	791	15
AGE 18-25		3,899	1,958	416	1,432	93
AGE 26-30		2,942	1,442	382	1,067	51
AGE 31-35		3,178	1,551	468	1,119	40
AGE 36-40		2,815	1,317	465	987	46
AGE 41-45		2,535	1,207	479	815	34
AGE 46-50		2,645	1,218	608	782	37
AGE 51-55		2,647	1,246	592	773	36
AGE 56-60		2,958	1,391	752	787	28
AGE 61-65		2,700	1,444	590	634	32
AGE 66- Up		8,220	4,239	2,382	1,559	40
TOTAL		34,539	17,013	7,134	9,955	437

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CloseDate

District	Exec Comm Rep 008	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		2,285	1,118	515	618	34
BLACK		23,423	18,684	650	3,893	196
HISPANIC		7,222	3,261	1,295	2,547	119
OTHER		2,956	1,467	201	1,257	31
WHITE MALE		1,131	493	277	345	16
BLACK MALE		10,135	7,671	392	1,972	100
HISPANIC MALE		3,154	1,348	638	1,112	56
OTHER MALE		1,057	536	86	419	16
WHITE FEMALE		1,121	611	233	260	17
BLACK FEMALE		12,901	10,723	245	1,838	95
HISPANIC FEMALE		3,889	1,837	626	1,364	62
OTHER FEMALE		1,185	704	66	403	12
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,312	607	98	601	6
AGE 18-25		4,020	2,493	188	1,269	70
AGE 26-30		3,361	2,148	145	1,014	54
AGE 31-35		3,580	2,308	184	1,043	45
AGE 36-40		3,205	2,082	170	898	55
AGE 41-45		2,698	1,739	170	754	35
AGE 46-50		2,458	1,613	236	579	30
AGE 51-55		2,656	1,854	213	565	24
AGE 56-60		2,903	2,099	256	530	18
AGE 61-65		3,144	2,364	258	509	13
AGE 66- Up		7,861	5,830	841	1,154	36
TOTAL		35,886	24,530	2,661	8,315	380

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CloseDate

District	Exec Comm Rep 009	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		7,311	2,669	2,220	2,303	119
BLACK		14,430	11,138	461	2,685	146
HISPANIC		10,827	4,627	2,170	3,882	148
OTHER		3,798	1,574	425	1,743	56
WHITE MALE		3,729	1,221	1,216	1,216	76
BLACK MALE		6,303	4,603	277	1,350	73
HISPANIC MALE		4,811	1,868	1,090	1,776	77
OTHER MALE		1,410	587	202	599	22
WHITE FEMALE		3,480	1,419	978	1,040	43
BLACK FEMALE		7,862	6,347	179	1,264	72
HISPANIC FEMALE		5,766	2,661	1,021	2,013	71
OTHER FEMALE		1,574	765	157	626	26
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,429	537	156	727	9
AGE 18-25		4,009	2,101	412	1,412	84
AGE 26-30		3,427	1,801	376	1,206	44
AGE 31-35		3,552	1,891	447	1,164	50
AGE 36-40		3,097	1,593	361	1,092	51
AGE 41-45		2,691	1,408	343	900	40
AGE 46-50		2,559	1,273	411	835	40
AGE 51-55		2,804	1,448	443	865	48
AGE 56-60		3,174	1,786	524	822	42
AGE 61-65		3,210	1,915	510	766	19
AGE 66- Up		7,843	4,792	1,449	1,551	51
TOTAL		36,366	20,008	5,276	10,613	469

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District	Exec Comm Rep 010	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		17,268	5,380	5,212	6,335	341
BLACK		1,296	817	82	368	29
HISPANIC		15,465	5,711	3,646	5,872	236
OTHER		3,766	1,073	715	1,909	69
WHITE MALE		8,599	2,316	2,784	3,331	168
BLACK MALE		658	375	58	211	14
HISPANIC MALE		6,619	2,279	1,612	2,620	108
OTHER MALE		1,416	372	309	708	27
WHITE FEMALE		8,365	2,979	2,351	2,867	168
BLACK FEMALE		624	431	24	154	15
HISPANIC FEMALE		8,472	3,299	1,978	3,070	125
OTHER FEMALE		1,513	517	253	715	28
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,528	412	286	808	22
AGE 18-25		2,872	984	589	1,213	86
AGE 26-30		2,327	874	427	960	66
AGE 31-35		2,769	992	503	1,217	57
AGE 36-40		2,995	1,028	571	1,327	69
AGE 41-45		3,129	1,025	599	1,442	63
AGE 46-50		3,279	1,042	740	1,427	70
AGE 51-55		3,485	1,149	858	1,417	61
AGE 56-60		3,435	1,219	961	1,207	48
AGE 61-65		3,147	1,107	847	1,148	45
AGE 66- Up		10,357	3,561	3,560	3,126	110
TOTAL		37,795	12,981	9,655	14,484	675

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District	Exec Comm Rep 011	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		8,168	3,999	1,752	2,254	163
BLACK		13,277	10,654	373	2,126	124
HISPANIC		9,724	4,322	1,765	3,481	156
OTHER		3,170	1,442	317	1,365	46
WHITE MALE		4,121	1,795	945	1,292	89
BLACK MALE		5,894	4,443	239	1,143	69
HISPANIC MALE		4,461	1,869	891	1,628	73
OTHER MALE		1,146	522	127	476	21
WHITE FEMALE		3,934	2,160	782	919	73
BLACK FEMALE		7,193	6,066	131	941	55
HISPANIC FEMALE		5,070	2,374	843	1,770	83
OTHER FEMALE		1,337	724	141	455	17
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,182	463	108	602	9
AGE 18-25		3,329	1,869	251	1,129	80
AGE 26-30		2,645	1,560	214	827	44
AGE 31-35		3,207	1,868	276	1,000	63
AGE 36-40		3,319	1,964	305	1,000	50
AGE 41-45		2,897	1,655	276	906	60
AGE 46-50		2,739	1,438	373	892	36
AGE 51-55		2,766	1,583	380	763	40
AGE 56-60		2,878	1,644	459	736	39
AGE 61-65		2,826	1,763	403	634	26
AGE 66- Up		7,733	5,073	1,270	1,339	51
TOTAL		34,339	20,417	4,207	9,226	489

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Exec Comm Rep 012	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		828	401	216	198	13
BLACK		20,357	17,163	496	2,578	120
HISPANIC		11,349	4,469	2,814	3,916	150
OTHER		2,171	981	182	992	16
WHITE MALE		401	168	124	104	5
BLACK MALE		8,829	7,095	292	1,378	64
HISPANIC MALE		5,085	1,867	1,371	1,773	74
OTHER MALE		700	344	59	294	3
WHITE FEMALE		419	229	89	93	8
BLACK FEMALE		11,242	9,840	199	1,147	56
HISPANIC FEMALE		5,985	2,499	1,376	2,035	75
OTHER FEMALE		715	439	57	214	5
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,327	533	141	644	9
AGE 18-25		3,832	2,334	232	1,208	58
AGE 26-30		3,045	1,890	196	923	36
AGE 31-35		3,310	2,066	243	965	36
AGE 36-40		2,993	1,956	232	766	39
AGE 41-45		2,435	1,581	237	586	31
AGE 46-50		2,395	1,546	277	557	15
AGE 51-55		2,440	1,605	275	547	13
AGE 56-60		2,882	1,939	367	552	24
AGE 61-65		2,817	2,014	330	460	13
AGE 66- Up		8,556	6,083	1,319	1,120	34
TOTAL		34,705	23,014	3,708	7,684	299

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District	Exec Comm Rep 013	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		1,911	523	852	506	30
BLACK		176	99	34	42	1
HISPANIC		33,162	7,064	15,942	9,678	478
OTHER		2,359	583	657	1,092	27
WHITE MALE		870	211	396	246	17
BLACK MALE		78	40	16	22	0
HISPANIC MALE		13,936	2,784	6,848	4,106	198
OTHER MALE		549	122	194	225	8
WHITE FEMALE		1,024	310	451	250	13
BLACK FEMALE		93	58	15	19	1
HISPANIC FEMALE		18,403	4,073	8,806	5,247	277
OTHER FEMALE		662	181	221	251	9
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,992	490	538	951	13
AGE 18-25		3,318	875	899	1,442	102
AGE 26-30		2,407	625	653	1,080	49
AGE 31-35		2,520	597	819	1,051	53
AGE 36-40		2,192	527	771	858	36
AGE 41-45		1,988	461	758	726	43
AGE 46-50		2,617	560	1,145	862	50
AGE 51-55		2,864	577	1,295	945	47
AGE 56-60		3,488	776	1,678	989	45
AGE 61-65		2,936	691	1,467	736	42
AGE 66- Up		13,278	2,580	8,000	2,629	69
TOTAL		37,608	8,269	17,485	11,318	536

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District	Exec Comm Rep 014	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		4,007	1,309	1,527	1,113	58
BLACK		443	304	33	102	4
HISPANIC		30,674	7,348	13,322	9,569	435
OTHER		2,703	693	645	1,328	37
WHITE MALE		1,970	590	767	581	32
BLACK MALE		210	135	14	59	2
HISPANIC MALE		13,097	2,808	5,941	4,150	198
OTHER MALE		744	180	201	351	12
WHITE FEMALE		1,986	710	742	509	25
BLACK FEMALE		222	162	17	41	2
HISPANIC FEMALE		16,810	4,334	7,152	5,090	234
OTHER FEMALE		783	247	208	311	17
SEX UNSPECIFIED		2,002	487	483	1,020	12
AGE 18-25		3,496	1,036	834	1,522	104
AGE 26-30		2,390	737	611	992	50
AGE 31-35		2,509	694	778	988	49
AGE 36-40		2,346	597	733	958	58
AGE 41-45		2,331	592	767	943	29
AGE 46-50		2,864	714	1,003	1,087	60
AGE 51-55		3,076	783	1,185	1,066	42
AGE 56-60		3,529	903	1,514	1,071	41
AGE 61-65		3,029	812	1,306	876	35
AGE 66- Up		12,257	2,786	6,796	2,609	66
TOTAL		37,827	9,654	15,527	12,112	534

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CloseDate

District	Exec Comm Rep 015	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		867	342	278	235	12
BLACK		18,518	15,985	380	2,075	78
HISPANIC		13,347	4,294	4,595	4,275	183
OTHER		2,003	807	210	972	14
WHITE MALE		423	149	139	129	6
BLACK MALE		7,667	6,367	202	1,057	41
HISPANIC MALE		5,795	1,718	2,103	1,892	82
OTHER MALE		565	254	58	246	7
WHITE FEMALE		433	189	137	101	6
BLACK FEMALE		10,604	9,422	172	974	36
HISPANIC FEMALE		7,188	2,463	2,406	2,222	97
OTHER FEMALE		613	326	49	232	6
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,446	540	197	703	6
AGE 18-25		3,918	2,343	323	1,197	55
AGE 26-30		3,166	1,998	254	886	28
AGE 31-35		3,567	2,290	330	896	51
AGE 36-40		2,928	1,907	260	743	18
AGE 41-45		2,352	1,505	295	531	21
AGE 46-50		2,350	1,416	375	533	26
AGE 51-55		2,545	1,572	450	500	23
AGE 56-60		3,062	1,921	519	602	20
AGE 61-65		2,880	1,963	465	431	21
AGE 66- Up		7,967	4,513	2,192	1,238	24
TOTAL		34,735	21,428	5,463	7,557	287

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District	Exec Comm Rep 016	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		7,069	3,305	1,203	2,412	149
BLACK		13,973	11,660	322	1,880	111
HISPANIC		12,186	5,544	1,978	4,475	189
OTHER		3,119	1,386	252	1,431	50
WHITE MALE		3,861	1,650	736	1,390	85
BLACK MALE		6,193	4,885	217	1,032	59
HISPANIC MALE		5,509	2,353	971	2,102	83
OTHER MALE		1,188	498	136	525	29
WHITE FEMALE		3,108	1,614	448	983	63
BLACK FEMALE		7,580	6,619	102	808	51
HISPANIC FEMALE		6,435	3,090	974	2,267	104
OTHER FEMALE		1,215	634	81	488	12
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,256	551	90	602	13
AGE 18-25		3,386	1,917	230	1,177	62
AGE 26-30		3,837	2,116	357	1,297	67
AGE 31-35		4,711	2,624	441	1,563	83
AGE 36-40		3,904	2,175	343	1,322	64
AGE 41-45		3,167	1,755	311	1,047	54
AGE 46-50		2,793	1,571	319	858	45
AGE 51-55		2,605	1,532	292	740	41
AGE 56-60		2,824	1,807	325	656	36
AGE 61-65		2,531	1,698	278	538	17
AGE 66- Up		6,589	4,700	859	1,000	30
TOTAL		36,347	21,895	3,755	10,198	499

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CloseDate

District	Exec Comm Rep 017	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		12,509	4,264	3,200	4,753	292
BLACK		6,616	5,085	232	1,218	81
HISPANIC		19,200	7,077	4,427	7,405	291
OTHER		4,328	1,496	592	2,160	80
WHITE MALE		7,128	2,142	1,986	2,822	178
BLACK MALE		3,188	2,279	141	718	50
HISPANIC MALE		8,858	3,067	2,182	3,463	146
OTHER MALE		1,725	535	280	874	36
WHITE FEMALE		5,210	2,062	1,186	1,852	110
BLACK FEMALE		3,319	2,728	85	475	31
HISPANIC FEMALE		9,947	3,859	2,179	3,769	140
OTHER FEMALE		1,686	711	212	736	27
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,591	539	200	826	26
AGE 18-25		3,438	1,530	483	1,344	81
AGE 26-30		5,390	2,342	885	2,050	113
AGE 31-35		5,931	2,525	937	2,362	107
AGE 36-40		4,691	1,878	781	1,936	96
AGE 41-45		3,647	1,475	591	1,504	77
AGE 46-50		3,283	1,256	621	1,348	58
AGE 51-55		3,172	1,257	692	1,175	48
AGE 56-60		3,140	1,337	716	1,043	44
AGE 61-65		2,733	1,266	574	851	42
AGE 66- Up		7,228	3,056	2,171	1,923	78
TOTAL		42,653	17,922	8,451	15,536	744

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District	Exec Comm Rep 018	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		18,191	7,570	4,138	6,153	330
BLACK		1,148	731	64	331	22
HISPANIC		12,652	4,639	3,445	4,391	177
OTHER		3,847	1,369	607	1,803	68
WHITE MALE		9,983	3,856	2,392	3,531	204
BLACK MALE		679	396	47	219	17
HISPANIC MALE		5,889	2,119	1,579	2,107	84
OTHER MALE		1,578	556	240	752	30
WHITE FEMALE		7,914	3,608	1,685	2,500	121
BLACK FEMALE		451	322	17	107	5
HISPANIC FEMALE		6,528	2,433	1,815	2,187	93
OTHER FEMALE		1,487	595	244	626	22
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,328	424	235	648	21
AGE 18-25		1,984	783	426	726	49
AGE 26-30		2,414	979	466	917	52
AGE 31-35		3,118	1,253	594	1,204	67
AGE 36-40		3,497	1,357	604	1,473	63
AGE 41-45		3,405	1,323	567	1,453	62
AGE 46-50		3,207	1,238	573	1,346	50
AGE 51-55		3,429	1,376	719	1,285	49
AGE 56-60		3,311	1,380	750	1,123	58
AGE 61-65		2,759	1,148	695	865	51
AGE 66- Up		8,714	3,472	2,860	2,286	96
TOTAL		35,838	14,309	8,254	12,678	597

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District	Exec Comm Rep 019	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		15,846	6,637	3,925	5,007	277
BLACK		1,966	1,565	58	328	15
HISPANIC		17,176	4,930	5,425	6,558	263
OTHER		3,387	1,186	475	1,669	57
WHITE MALE		7,902	2,838	2,154	2,765	145
BLACK MALE		904	659	32	201	12
HISPANIC MALE		7,413	1,836	2,499	2,957	121
OTHER MALE		1,222	386	200	611	25
WHITE FEMALE		7,717	3,708	1,737	2,143	129
BLACK FEMALE		1,034	884	26	121	3
HISPANIC FEMALE		9,407	2,998	2,839	3,430	140
OTHER FEMALE		1,389	565	193	607	24
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,386	443	203	727	13
AGE 18-25		3,541	1,380	751	1,314	96
AGE 26-30		3,312	1,354	678	1,216	64
AGE 31-35		3,570	1,421	697	1,373	79
AGE 36-40		3,155	1,195	579	1,326	55
AGE 41-45		2,909	1,018	581	1,260	50
AGE 46-50		3,110	985	734	1,337	54
AGE 51-55		3,260	1,067	863	1,286	44
AGE 56-60		3,258	1,079	951	1,176	52
AGE 61-65		2,961	1,105	902	921	33
AGE 66- Up		9,299	3,714	3,147	2,353	85
TOTAL		38,375	14,318	9,883	13,562	612

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Exec Comm Rep 020	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		4,177	1,651	1,087	1,341	98
BLACK		1,204	791	86	305	22
HISPANIC		29,142	9,594	9,627	9,500	421
OTHER		2,570	866	405	1,269	30
WHITE MALE		2,209	769	647	741	52
BLACK MALE		610	378	38	180	14
HISPANIC MALE		12,543	3,892	4,186	4,265	200
OTHER MALE		834	278	142	398	16
WHITE FEMALE		1,927	866	431	586	44
BLACK FEMALE		571	397	45	121	8
HISPANIC FEMALE		15,944	5,472	5,285	4,971	216
OTHER FEMALE		900	367	163	363	7
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,552	482	268	788	14
AGE 18-25		3,337	1,348	522	1,369	98
AGE 26-30		3,314	1,340	507	1,380	87
AGE 31-35		3,296	1,329	553	1,342	72
AGE 36-40		2,743	1,037	534	1,111	61
AGE 41-45		2,314	837	491	952	34
AGE 46-50		2,451	848	612	948	43
AGE 51-55		2,508	871	696	902	39
AGE 56-60		3,014	1,019	991	962	42
AGE 61-65		2,695	970	863	838	24
AGE 66- Up		11,421	3,303	5,436	2,611	71
TOTAL		37,093	12,902	11,205	12,415	571

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CloseDate

District	Exec Comm Rep 021	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		2,793	1,020	888	823	62
BLACK		837	581	64	180	12
HISPANIC		29,853	9,163	10,666	9,575	449
OTHER		2,089	608	404	1,054	23
WHITE MALE		1,384	477	447	430	30
BLACK MALE		398	252	36	106	4
HISPANIC MALE		12,800	3,644	4,743	4,223	190
OTHER MALE		592	178	132	276	6
WHITE FEMALE		1,379	530	434	383	32
BLACK FEMALE		426	322	27	69	8
HISPANIC FEMALE		16,407	5,308	5,744	5,100	255
OTHER FEMALE		702	248	151	290	13
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,481	413	308	752	8
AGE 18-25		3,080	1,180	525	1,281	94
AGE 26-30		2,711	987	480	1,174	70
AGE 31-35		2,779	1,034	574	1,122	49
AGE 36-40		2,459	923	525	976	35
AGE 41-45		2,122	689	537	850	46
AGE 46-50		2,468	782	761	873	52
AGE 51-55		2,636	788	867	931	50
AGE 56-60		3,162	967	1,149	1,001	45
AGE 61-65		2,751	938	970	813	30
AGE 66- Up		11,404	3,084	5,634	2,611	75
TOTAL		35,572	11,372	12,022	11,632	546

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District	Exec Comm Rep 022	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		3,672	1,324	1,342	942	64
BLACK		286	165	26	91	4
HISPANIC		29,642	7,232	12,972	8,995	443
OTHER		2,016	539	497	947	33
WHITE MALE		1,813	577	686	520	30
BLACK MALE		151	73	13	62	3
HISPANIC MALE		12,711	2,891	5,623	3,986	211
OTHER MALE		577	145	175	245	12
WHITE FEMALE		1,826	738	647	409	32
BLACK FEMALE		126	86	12	27	1
HISPANIC FEMALE		16,276	4,147	7,144	4,757	228
OTHER FEMALE		676	213	168	282	13
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,458	390	367	687	14
AGE 18-25		2,855	888	765	1,119	83
AGE 26-30		2,396	730	651	961	54
AGE 31-35		2,647	808	752	1,045	42
AGE 36-40		2,527	703	782	994	48
AGE 41-45		2,210	598	688	867	57
AGE 46-50		2,641	657	980	953	51
AGE 51-55		2,874	715	1,204	915	40
AGE 56-60		3,321	795	1,495	982	49
AGE 61-65		2,729	762	1,190	743	34
AGE 66- Up		11,416	2,604	6,330	2,396	86
TOTAL		35,616	9,260	14,837	10,975	544

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District	Exec Comm Rep 023	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		3,360	1,067	1,122	1,116	55
BLACK		570	338	40	184	8
HISPANIC		35,117	9,888	11,570	13,110	549
OTHER		2,807	780	543	1,442	42
WHITE MALE		1,718	461	613	606	38
BLACK MALE		298	162	24	107	5
HISPANIC MALE		15,104	4,016	5,070	5,772	246
OTHER MALE		787	200	181	386	20
WHITE FEMALE		1,598	593	500	488	17
BLACK FEMALE		265	174	16	72	3
HISPANIC FEMALE		19,256	5,642	6,318	7,003	293
OTHER FEMALE		977	338	196	431	12
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,847	487	357	983	20
AGE 18-25		3,960	1,414	740	1,699	107
AGE 26-30		3,426	1,163	694	1,491	78
AGE 31-35		3,397	1,090	774	1,459	74
AGE 36-40		3,123	909	774	1,391	49
AGE 41-45		3,101	835	831	1,382	53
AGE 46-50		3,528	921	1,106	1,442	59
AGE 51-55		3,717	943	1,168	1,546	60
AGE 56-60		4,025	1,090	1,357	1,527	51
AGE 61-65		3,229	985	1,094	1,116	34
AGE 66- Up		10,348	2,723	4,737	2,799	89
TOTAL		41,854	12,073	13,275	15,852	654

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District	Exec Comm Rep 024	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		2,717	806	1,165	712	34
BLACK		564	373	31	156	4
HISPANIC		29,259	6,549	13,592	8,698	420
OTHER		2,107	549	513	1,019	26
WHITE MALE		1,287	348	571	351	17
BLACK MALE		237	146	17	71	3
HISPANIC MALE		12,348	2,590	5,739	3,825	194
OTHER MALE		579	154	151	261	13
WHITE FEMALE		1,393	448	581	347	17
BLACK FEMALE		307	214	14	78	1
HISPANIC FEMALE		16,282	3,747	7,659	4,652	224
OTHER FEMALE		668	199	198	264	7
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,545	431	371	735	8
AGE 18-25		3,978	1,490	854	1,537	97
AGE 26-30		2,482	773	647	1,008	54
AGE 31-35		2,334	665	677	945	47
AGE 36-40		2,192	517	740	891	44
AGE 41-45		2,078	507	746	792	33
AGE 46-50		2,435	474	1,084	821	56
AGE 51-55		2,581	564	1,167	811	39
AGE 56-60		3,123	643	1,505	932	43
AGE 61-65		2,536	573	1,297	649	17
AGE 66- Up		10,908	2,071	6,584	2,199	54
TOTAL		34,647	8,277	15,301	10,585	484

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CloseDate

District	Exec Comm Rep 025	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		2,276	518	1,112	612	34
BLACK		176	93	22	58	3
HISPANIC		34,308	7,227	15,615	10,946	520
OTHER		2,119	511	568	1,014	26
WHITE MALE		1,111	244	532	317	18
BLACK MALE		95	50	17	27	1
HISPANIC MALE		14,867	2,836	6,956	4,862	213
OTHER MALE		593	146	178	261	8
WHITE FEMALE		1,145	273	568	289	15
BLACK FEMALE		79	43	4	30	2
HISPANIC FEMALE		18,700	4,184	8,423	5,789	304
OTHER FEMALE		725	197	207	305	16
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,564	376	432	750	6
AGE 18-25		3,928	1,021	1,184	1,611	112
AGE 26-30		2,690	725	745	1,149	71
AGE 31-35		2,758	714	893	1,100	51
AGE 36-40		2,599	636	869	1,053	41
AGE 41-45		2,614	586	985	1,005	38
AGE 46-50		3,244	585	1,514	1,091	54
AGE 51-55		3,406	615	1,611	1,122	58
AGE 56-60		4,070	768	2,016	1,222	64
AGE 61-65		3,165	660	1,590	884	31
AGE 66- Up		10,405	2,039	5,910	2,393	63
TOTAL		38,879	8,349	17,317	12,630	583

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District	Exec Comm Rep 026	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		3,253	916	1,359	932	46
BLACK		754	501	48	191	14
HISPANIC		33,950	8,530	12,972	11,822	626
OTHER		3,133	842	621	1,631	39
WHITE MALE		1,662	423	717	498	24
BLACK MALE		349	214	25	101	9
HISPANIC MALE		14,866	3,375	5,991	5,236	264
OTHER MALE		1,044	261	231	541	11
WHITE FEMALE		1,546	482	628	415	21
BLACK FEMALE		394	283	21	85	5
HISPANIC FEMALE		18,330	4,953	6,767	6,254	356
OTHER FEMALE		1,170	389	235	527	19
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,728	409	384	919	16
AGE 18-25		5,039	1,510	1,270	2,066	193
AGE 26-30		3,202	1,032	781	1,318	71
AGE 31-35		3,227	900	904	1,372	51
AGE 36-40		3,201	829	969	1,342	61
AGE 41-45		3,343	848	1,174	1,279	42
AGE 46-50		4,120	890	1,662	1,504	64
AGE 51-55		4,051	895	1,708	1,380	68
AGE 56-60		4,088	980	1,750	1,296	62
AGE 61-65		3,142	831	1,252	1,019	40
AGE 66- Up		7,677	2,074	3,530	2,000	73
TOTAL		41,090	10,789	15,000	14,576	725

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District	Exec Comm Rep 027	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		11,597	4,230	4,180	3,023	164
BLACK		2,905	2,202	121	552	30
HISPANIC		17,746	5,076	6,322	5,996	352
OTHER		3,356	1,226	588	1,492	50
WHITE MALE		5,692	1,744	2,246	1,621	81
BLACK MALE		1,309	936	68	290	15
HISPANIC MALE		7,750	1,915	3,003	2,668	164
OTHER MALE		1,250	418	254	551	27
WHITE FEMALE		5,759	2,435	1,892	1,350	82
BLACK FEMALE		1,549	1,243	49	243	14
HISPANIC FEMALE		9,610	3,043	3,213	3,168	186
OTHER FEMALE		1,434	632	225	556	21
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,247	367	260	614	6
AGE 18-25		3,889	1,447	903	1,397	142
AGE 26-30		2,607	969	618	956	64
AGE 31-35		2,978	1,028	815	1,082	53
AGE 36-40		3,063	1,010	849	1,150	54
AGE 41-45		2,920	977	820	1,077	46
AGE 46-50		3,164	967	1,096	1,041	60
AGE 51-55		3,246	1,023	1,161	1,019	43
AGE 56-60		3,359	1,116	1,269	933	41
AGE 61-65		2,899	1,103	1,035	725	36
AGE 66- Up		7,479	3,094	2,645	1,683	57
TOTAL		35,604	12,734	11,211	11,063	596

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District	Exec Comm Rep 028	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		12,615	5,301	3,729	3,378	207
BLACK		829	574	37	207	11
HISPANIC		19,057	5,270	7,571	5,915	301
OTHER		3,093	1,071	514	1,462	46
WHITE MALE		6,034	2,174	1,947	1,804	109
BLACK MALE		344	213	22	104	5
HISPANIC MALE		8,074	1,917	3,293	2,723	141
OTHER MALE		1,039	331	200	489	19
WHITE FEMALE		6,275	2,997	1,718	1,468	92
BLACK FEMALE		437	325	15	92	5
HISPANIC FEMALE		10,623	3,241	4,177	3,045	160
OTHER FEMALE		1,143	477	199	447	20
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,625	541	280	790	14
AGE 18-25		4,912	1,941	1,149	1,713	109
AGE 26-30		2,619	1,001	664	880	74
AGE 31-35		2,764	1,079	632	998	55
AGE 36-40		2,638	911	641	1,025	61
AGE 41-45		2,532	816	683	997	36
AGE 46-50		2,727	821	824	1,040	42
AGE 51-55		2,870	814	1,072	945	39
AGE 56-60		3,065	883	1,275	863	44
AGE 61-65		2,643	938	1,003	670	32
AGE 66- Up		8,824	3,012	3,908	1,831	73
TOTAL		35,594	12,216	11,851	10,962	565

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CloseDate

District	Exec Comm Rep 029	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		14,380	6,194	4,666	3,337	183
BLACK		711	472	39	187	13
HISPANIC		16,665	4,218	7,130	5,016	301
OTHER		3,089	1,012	620	1,407	50
WHITE MALE		7,067	2,590	2,489	1,889	99
BLACK MALE		344	206	23	107	8
HISPANIC MALE		7,213	1,534	3,231	2,322	126
OTHER MALE		1,140	336	255	527	22
WHITE FEMALE		7,131	3,539	2,125	1,383	84
BLACK FEMALE		360	265	15	75	5
HISPANIC FEMALE		9,121	2,588	3,798	2,560	175
OTHER FEMALE		1,364	529	264	553	18
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,104	309	255	530	10
AGE 18-25		3,927	1,375	1,197	1,212	143
AGE 26-30		2,600	950	755	833	62
AGE 31-35		2,359	836	665	822	36
AGE 36-40		2,440	875	692	835	38
AGE 41-45		2,701	860	824	969	48
AGE 46-50		2,986	867	1,109	961	49
AGE 51-55		3,294	870	1,376	997	51
AGE 56-60		3,342	927	1,468	908	39
AGE 61-65		3,083	1,095	1,229	739	20
AGE 66- Up		8,113	3,241	3,140	1,671	61
TOTAL		34,845	11,896	12,455	9,947	547

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District	Exec Comm Rep 030	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		2,839	885	1,179	735	40
BLACK		300	178	37	82	3
HISPANIC		30,628	6,848	13,502	9,790	488
OTHER		2,128	477	569	1,062	20
WHITE MALE		1,333	368	572	377	16
BLACK MALE		140	75	18	45	2
HISPANIC MALE		13,149	2,672	6,006	4,263	208
OTHER MALE		670	145	197	321	7
WHITE FEMALE		1,470	505	594	348	23
BLACK FEMALE		154	102	16	35	1
HISPANIC FEMALE		16,805	4,004	7,287	5,235	279
OTHER FEMALE		721	196	206	313	6
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,449	321	390	729	9
AGE 18-25		3,337	958	918	1,362	99
AGE 26-30		2,496	683	715	1,051	47
AGE 31-35		2,718	709	849	1,111	49
AGE 36-40		2,427	606	796	988	37
AGE 41-45		2,378	540	895	889	54
AGE 46-50		2,884	585	1,200	1,050	49
AGE 51-55		3,019	586	1,380	1,003	50
AGE 56-60		3,444	728	1,634	1,031	51
AGE 61-65		2,883	716	1,322	809	36
AGE 66- Up		10,309	2,277	5,578	2,375	79
TOTAL		35,895	8,388	15,287	11,669	551

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District	Exec Comm Rep 031	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		4,388	1,654	1,542	1,130	62
BLACK		962	607	60	286	9
HISPANIC		28,103	7,991	9,912	9,735	465
OTHER		2,689	807	515	1,337	30
WHITE MALE		2,037	655	761	591	30
BLACK MALE		394	221	30	139	4
HISPANIC MALE		11,984	3,049	4,448	4,270	217
OTHER MALE		899	266	189	438	6
WHITE FEMALE		2,305	975	775	523	32
BLACK FEMALE		558	380	29	144	5
HISPANIC FEMALE		15,513	4,740	5,317	5,211	245
OTHER FEMALE		983	357	192	420	14
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,468	416	288	751	13
AGE 18-25		3,759	1,226	912	1,510	111
AGE 26-30		2,941	951	722	1,203	65
AGE 31-35		2,911	926	725	1,207	53
AGE 36-40		2,627	807	704	1,072	44
AGE 41-45		2,595	760	758	1,027	50
AGE 46-50		2,932	780	1,053	1,060	39
AGE 51-55		3,024	786	1,146	1,051	41
AGE 56-60		3,473	948	1,377	1,095	53
AGE 61-65		2,975	983	1,055	900	37
AGE 66- Up		8,905	2,892	3,577	2,363	73
TOTAL		36,142	11,059	12,029	12,488	566

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District	Exec Comm Rep 032	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		4,905	1,681	1,713	1,409	102
BLACK		1,835	1,296	78	439	22
HISPANIC		27,552	8,276	8,561	10,259	456
OTHER		3,481	1,189	509	1,744	39
WHITE MALE		2,381	692	927	710	52
BLACK MALE		805	522	42	227	14
HISPANIC MALE		11,945	3,158	3,984	4,614	189
OTHER MALE		1,270	416	208	629	17
WHITE FEMALE		2,471	971	772	678	50
BLACK FEMALE		1,004	765	32	199	8
HISPANIC FEMALE		14,970	4,912	4,434	5,363	261
OTHER FEMALE		1,405	581	202	610	12
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,520	425	260	819	16
AGE 18-25		4,304	1,548	879	1,747	130
AGE 26-30		3,287	1,181	650	1,382	74
AGE 31-35		3,304	1,061	823	1,359	61
AGE 36-40		3,308	1,027	868	1,357	56
AGE 41-45		2,982	873	818	1,247	44
AGE 46-50		3,327	923	1,041	1,310	53
AGE 51-55		3,454	961	1,164	1,279	50
AGE 56-60		3,714	1,144	1,287	1,239	44
AGE 61-65		3,012	1,084	929	968	31
AGE 66- Up		7,081	2,640	2,402	1,963	76
TOTAL		37,773	12,442	10,861	13,851	619

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District	Exec Comm Rep 033	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		6,173	2,299	2,363	1,418	93
BLACK		315	191	34	86	4
HISPANIC		27,932	6,179	13,118	8,159	476
OTHER		2,244	619	568	1,020	37
WHITE MALE		2,874	946	1,149	736	43
BLACK MALE		150	84	14	51	1
HISPANIC MALE		12,111	2,412	5,907	3,573	219
OTHER MALE		716	209	197	293	17
WHITE FEMALE		3,233	1,336	1,187	661	49
BLACK FEMALE		158	103	20	32	3
HISPANIC FEMALE		15,263	3,630	7,015	4,366	252
OTHER FEMALE		854	297	221	326	10
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,305	271	373	645	16
AGE 18-25		3,401	977	1,021	1,279	124
AGE 26-30		2,542	725	748	1,010	59
AGE 31-35		2,916	812	928	1,109	67
AGE 36-40		2,923	758	1,066	1,054	45
AGE 41-45		2,516	625	934	910	47
AGE 46-50		2,866	593	1,310	909	54
AGE 51-55		2,892	609	1,387	844	52
AGE 56-60		3,419	782	1,734	864	39
AGE 61-65		2,906	757	1,375	730	44
AGE 66- Up		10,283	2,650	5,580	1,974	79
TOTAL		36,664	9,288	16,083	10,683	610

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Exec Comm Rep 034	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		8,536	3,572	2,690	2,135	139
BLACK		1,687	1,313	73	287	14
HISPANIC		24,909	6,125	11,064	7,317	403
OTHER		2,664	872	552	1,206	34
WHITE MALE		4,213	1,518	1,398	1,219	78
BLACK MALE		753	543	41	157	12
HISPANIC MALE		10,672	2,387	4,859	3,245	181
OTHER MALE		853	263	190	381	19
WHITE FEMALE		4,206	2,003	1,269	876	58
BLACK FEMALE		909	749	31	127	2
HISPANIC FEMALE		13,745	3,608	6,055	3,866	216
OTHER FEMALE		1,048	428	208	404	8
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,396	382	328	670	16
AGE 18-25		3,862	1,374	1,040	1,308	140
AGE 26-30		3,058	1,085	793	1,118	62
AGE 31-35		3,086	1,137	839	1,049	61
AGE 36-40		2,944	994	854	1,045	51
AGE 41-45		2,831	905	881	982	63
AGE 46-50		2,986	807	1,120	1,017	42
AGE 51-55		3,015	817	1,265	889	44
AGE 56-60		3,345	918	1,534	857	36
AGE 61-65		2,810	868	1,169	741	32
AGE 66- Up		9,859	2,977	4,884	1,939	59
TOTAL		37,796	11,882	14,379	10,945	590

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Exec Comm Rep 035	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		9,551	4,020	3,160	2,240	131
BLACK		1,276	914	73	269	20
HISPANIC		22,812	6,279	8,843	7,312	378
OTHER		2,943	1,023	603	1,269	48
WHITE MALE		4,416	1,606	1,588	1,164	58
BLACK MALE		558	359	49	138	12
HISPANIC MALE		9,636	2,379	3,909	3,184	164
OTHER MALE		1,059	371	241	429	18
WHITE FEMALE		5,054	2,383	1,552	1,046	73
BLACK FEMALE		702	541	24	129	8
HISPANIC FEMALE		12,746	3,773	4,811	3,952	210
OTHER FEMALE		1,254	484	247	501	22
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,152	337	258	545	12
AGE 18-25		3,639	1,275	1,003	1,229	132
AGE 26-30		2,631	945	700	932	54
AGE 31-35		2,812	957	777	1,019	59
AGE 36-40		2,838	914	844	1,021	59
AGE 41-45		2,625	766	866	957	36
AGE 46-50		2,957	793	1,108	1,010	46
AGE 51-55		2,987	789	1,174	986	38
AGE 56-60		3,457	1,031	1,396	981	49
AGE 61-65		3,071	1,110	1,143	780	38
AGE 66- Up		9,565	3,656	3,668	2,175	66
TOTAL		36,582	12,236	12,679	11,090	577

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Exec Comm Rep 036	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		4,411	1,723	1,502	1,120	66
BLACK		6,750	5,499	207	990	54
HISPANIC		22,579	6,622	7,479	8,066	412
OTHER		2,980	1,099	472	1,369	40
WHITE MALE		2,180	712	845	579	44
BLACK MALE		2,839	2,155	121	533	30
HISPANIC MALE		9,878	2,659	3,529	3,508	182
OTHER MALE		994	346	177	454	17
WHITE FEMALE		2,186	994	645	526	21
BLACK FEMALE		3,814	3,270	86	435	23
HISPANIC FEMALE		12,124	3,784	3,806	4,306	228
OTHER FEMALE		1,161	542	170	440	9
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,536	476	280	762	18
AGE 18-25		4,207	1,725	754	1,596	132
AGE 26-30		3,001	1,210	566	1,175	50
AGE 31-35		3,195	1,285	701	1,152	57
AGE 36-40		2,935	1,083	709	1,091	52
AGE 41-45		2,769	1,025	745	950	49
AGE 46-50		3,219	1,095	963	1,087	74
AGE 51-55		3,197	1,157	998	999	43
AGE 56-60		3,580	1,372	1,144	1,028	36
AGE 61-65		3,041	1,382	829	803	27
AGE 66- Up		7,576	3,609	2,251	1,664	52
TOTAL		36,720	14,943	9,660	11,545	572

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Exec Comm Rep 037	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		2,987	1,119	1,005	822	41
BLACK		11,445	9,409	287	1,680	69
HISPANIC		20,493	6,213	6,768	7,191	321
OTHER		3,275	1,397	448	1,398	32
WHITE MALE		1,448	467	531	431	19
BLACK MALE		4,785	3,748	150	854	33
HISPANIC MALE		8,922	2,463	3,196	3,130	133
OTHER MALE		1,020	450	140	422	8
WHITE FEMALE		1,509	646	463	378	22
BLACK FEMALE		6,427	5,482	133	777	35
HISPANIC FEMALE		10,994	3,552	3,441	3,818	183
OTHER FEMALE		1,333	691	172	456	14
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,758	638	282	822	16
AGE 18-25		4,386	2,022	612	1,642	110
AGE 26-30		3,267	1,610	482	1,123	52
AGE 31-35		3,428	1,644	592	1,152	40
AGE 36-40		3,171	1,446	612	1,067	46
AGE 41-45		2,829	1,242	601	948	38
AGE 46-50		3,154	1,288	841	981	44
AGE 51-55		3,167	1,386	805	932	44
AGE 56-60		3,327	1,594	854	853	26
AGE 61-65		2,983	1,567	662	728	26
AGE 66- Up		8,488	4,339	2,447	1,665	37
TOTAL		38,200	18,138	8,508	11,091	463

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Exec Comm Rep 038	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		4,851	1,565	1,667	1,510	109
BLACK		11,340	8,905	312	2,011	112
HISPANIC		29,039	9,361	7,945	11,141	592
OTHER		3,700	1,410	528	1,702	60
WHITE MALE		2,370	620	922	773	55
BLACK MALE		4,744	3,485	167	1,038	54
HISPANIC MALE		12,746	3,608	3,930	4,958	250
OTHER MALE		1,176	431	219	498	28
WHITE FEMALE		2,417	922	732	709	54
BLACK FEMALE		6,406	5,279	135	935	57
HISPANIC FEMALE		15,690	5,534	3,893	5,923	340
OTHER FEMALE		1,469	688	185	570	26
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,907	670	269	959	9
AGE 18-25		6,647	3,011	853	2,619	164
AGE 26-30		4,665	2,069	736	1,756	104
AGE 31-35		5,409	2,224	1,074	2,012	99
AGE 36-40		5,454	2,181	1,128	2,040	105
AGE 41-45		5,055	2,092	1,037	1,827	99
AGE 46-50		4,660	1,854	1,117	1,603	86
AGE 51-55		4,095	1,721	1,026	1,288	60
AGE 56-60		3,642	1,629	949	1,009	55
AGE 61-65		2,865	1,391	725	715	34
AGE 66- Up		6,438	3,069	1,807	1,495	67
TOTAL		48,930	21,241	10,452	16,364	873

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Exec Comm Rep 039	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		5,138	1,721	1,707	1,623	87
BLACK		8,113	6,201	305	1,515	92
HISPANIC		23,535	8,369	5,899	8,896	371
OTHER		2,880	1,038	379	1,433	30
WHITE MALE		2,387	651	904	787	45
BLACK MALE		3,326	2,348	184	739	55
HISPANIC MALE		10,138	3,250	2,812	3,915	161
OTHER MALE		839	315	149	367	8
WHITE FEMALE		2,706	1,056	792	817	41
BLACK FEMALE		4,655	3,756	118	744	37
HISPANIC FEMALE		12,824	4,897	2,966	4,755	206
OTHER FEMALE		1,128	508	145	460	15
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,662	547	220	883	12
AGE 18-25		5,489	2,344	647	2,379	119
AGE 26-30		3,977	1,744	573	1,588	72
AGE 31-35		4,163	1,830	722	1,537	74
AGE 36-40		3,960	1,640	706	1,540	74
AGE 41-45		3,642	1,547	761	1,286	48
AGE 46-50		3,369	1,359	802	1,166	42
AGE 51-55		3,123	1,343	807	929	44
AGE 56-60		3,046	1,373	781	851	41
AGE 61-65		2,468	1,155	595	688	30
AGE 66- Up		6,429	2,994	1,896	1,503	36
TOTAL		39,666	17,329	8,290	13,467	580

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Exec Comm Rep 040	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		8,333	2,395	3,585	2,219	134
BLACK		5,172	4,066	169	894	43
HISPANIC		22,506	6,493	8,013	7,644	356
OTHER		3,020	999	584	1,396	41
WHITE MALE		4,166	1,030	1,906	1,159	71
BLACK MALE		2,136	1,577	82	453	24
HISPANIC MALE		10,086	2,560	3,919	3,449	158
OTHER MALE		1,025	343	240	422	20
WHITE FEMALE		4,068	1,344	1,649	1,015	60
BLACK FEMALE		2,943	2,421	86	417	19
HISPANIC FEMALE		11,961	3,792	3,976	4,001	192
OTHER FEMALE		1,196	469	220	494	13
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,448	417	272	742	17
AGE 18-25		5,000	1,812	1,129	1,935	124
AGE 26-30		3,390	1,297	688	1,346	59
AGE 31-35		3,235	1,221	805	1,147	62
AGE 36-40		3,160	1,097	860	1,154	49
AGE 41-45		3,072	1,067	914	1,043	48
AGE 46-50		3,615	1,090	1,296	1,175	54
AGE 51-55		3,450	1,049	1,312	1,031	58
AGE 56-60		3,731	1,251	1,447	979	54
AGE 61-65		2,889	1,092	1,067	709	21
AGE 66- Up		7,489	2,977	2,833	1,634	45
TOTAL		39,031	13,953	12,351	12,153	574

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	100th House District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		28,829	9,253	8,928	10,132	516
BLACK		2,020	1,329	120	526	45
HISPANIC		18,868	6,533	4,329	7,699	307
OTHER		5,426	1,518	1,065	2,746	97
WHITE MALE		13,768	3,694	4,642	5,165	267
BLACK MALE		957	577	76	275	29
HISPANIC MALE		7,913	2,522	1,955	3,313	123
OTHER MALE		1,998	523	454	987	34
WHITE FEMALE		14,574	5,429	4,152	4,748	245
BLACK FEMALE		1,038	731	44	247	16
HISPANIC FEMALE		10,481	3,856	2,299	4,146	180
OTHER FEMALE		2,265	769	410	1,040	46
SEX UNSPECIFIED		2,145	532	410	1,179	24
AGE 18-25		4,081	1,383	879	1,702	117
AGE 26-30		2,951	1,023	616	1,247	65
AGE 31-35		3,574	1,189	744	1,560	81
AGE 36-40		3,783	1,192	788	1,722	81
AGE 41-45		4,081	1,248	845	1,897	91
AGE 46-50		4,582	1,359	1,110	2,025	88
AGE 51-55		4,826	1,503	1,250	1,993	80
AGE 56-60		4,908	1,580	1,406	1,831	91
AGE 61-65		4,595	1,527	1,304	1,697	67
AGE 66- Up		17,762	6,629	5,500	5,429	204
TOTAL		55,143	18,633	14,442	21,103	965

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	102nd House District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		1,468	604	392	447	25
BLACK		29,930	25,343	597	3,813	177
HISPANIC		19,783	6,758	5,739	6,955	331
OTHER		3,736	1,659	375	1,667	35
WHITE MALE		694	271	197	215	11
BLACK MALE		12,433	9,995	346	1,996	96
HISPANIC MALE		8,629	2,661	2,732	3,088	148
OTHER MALE		1,177	568	133	461	15
WHITE FEMALE		755	325	192	224	14
BLACK FEMALE		16,996	14,958	243	1,715	80
HISPANIC FEMALE		10,671	3,933	2,894	3,665	179
OTHER FEMALE		1,329	759	125	436	9
SEX UNSPECIFIED		2,231	894	241	1,080	16
AGE 18-25		6,613	3,965	475	2,059	114
AGE 26-30		5,000	2,927	432	1,569	72
AGE 31-35		5,232	3,091	527	1,560	54
AGE 36-40		4,769	2,802	536	1,358	73
AGE 41-45		4,148	2,606	479	1,018	45
AGE 46-50		4,363	2,626	599	1,093	45
AGE 51-55		4,145	2,592	603	899	51
AGE 56-60		4,544	2,880	716	917	31
AGE 61-65		3,947	2,691	523	697	36
AGE 66- Up		12,156	8,184	2,213	1,712	47
TOTAL		54,917	34,364	7,103	12,882	568

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CloseDate

District	103rd House District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		5,053	1,370	2,144	1,473	66
BLACK		1,389	976	94	298	21
HISPANIC		62,676	15,376	24,883	21,410	1,007
OTHER		5,360	1,438	1,204	2,662	56
WHITE MALE		2,458	606	1,043	779	30
BLACK MALE		627	395	55	164	13
HISPANIC MALE		27,551	6,118	11,442	9,574	417
OTHER MALE		1,514	417	385	692	20
WHITE FEMALE		2,542	751	1,086	669	36
BLACK FEMALE		740	567	39	126	8
HISPANIC FEMALE		33,629	8,836	12,980	11,234	579
OTHER FEMALE		1,732	528	393	787	24
SEX UNSPECIFIED		3,684	941	902	1,818	23
AGE 18-25		8,691	2,540	2,186	3,699	266
AGE 26-30		5,707	1,607	1,470	2,507	123
AGE 31-35		5,891	1,692	1,720	2,379	100
AGE 36-40		5,756	1,476	1,786	2,382	112
AGE 41-45		5,631	1,352	1,850	2,332	97
AGE 46-50		6,986	1,535	2,671	2,659	121
AGE 51-55		6,738	1,599	2,794	2,264	81
AGE 56-60		7,470	1,820	3,280	2,275	95
AGE 61-65		5,629	1,510	2,430	1,635	54
AGE 66- Up		15,979	4,029	8,138	3,711	101
TOTAL		74,478	19,160	28,325	25,843	1,150

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	105th House District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		4,262	1,249	1,501	1,442	70
BLACK		1,210	814	56	324	16
HISPANIC		41,820	10,978	14,321	15,875	646
OTHER		3,825	1,095	680	1,998	52
WHITE MALE		2,166	552	821	750	43
BLACK MALE		575	362	31	170	12
HISPANIC MALE		18,260	4,317	6,593	7,078	272
OTHER MALE		1,208	340	247	597	24
WHITE FEMALE		2,035	679	670	659	27
BLACK FEMALE		618	443	24	147	4
HISPANIC FEMALE		22,596	6,352	7,501	8,374	369
OTHER FEMALE		1,436	481	250	689	16
SEX UNSPECIFIED		2,220	610	420	1,173	17
AGE 18-25		6,566	2,290	1,323	2,767	186
AGE 26-30		4,255	1,433	873	1,857	92
AGE 31-35		3,813	1,176	957	1,609	71
AGE 36-40		3,626	1,007	954	1,618	47
AGE 41-45		3,923	1,048	1,062	1,765	48
AGE 46-50		4,802	1,161	1,557	2,011	73
AGE 51-55		4,922	1,207	1,623	2,029	63
AGE 56-60		5,098	1,256	1,908	1,869	65
AGE 61-65		3,759	1,028	1,422	1,263	46
AGE 66- Up		10,353	2,530	4,879	2,851	93
TOTAL		51,117	14,136	16,558	19,639	784

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	107th House District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		13,587	5,706	3,523	4,150	208
BLACK		47,849	37,675	1,324	8,418	432
HISPANIC		22,982	10,240	4,012	8,432	298
OTHER		9,260	4,168	843	4,126	123
WHITE MALE		6,649	2,479	1,886	2,172	112
BLACK MALE		20,191	14,960	787	4,228	216
HISPANIC MALE		9,950	4,062	1,963	3,793	132
OTHER MALE		3,285	1,442	392	1,396	55
WHITE FEMALE		6,721	3,147	1,579	1,901	94
BLACK FEMALE		26,810	22,087	520	3,991	212
HISPANIC FEMALE		12,498	5,956	1,967	4,409	166
OTHER FEMALE		3,859	2,051	310	1,451	47
SEX UNSPECIFIED		3,710	1,604	298	1,781	27
AGE 18-25		10,753	6,159	800	3,597	197
AGE 26-30		8,690	4,963	676	2,917	134
AGE 31-35		9,137	5,340	816	2,851	130
AGE 36-40		8,311	4,846	719	2,630	116
AGE 41-45		7,057	4,068	685	2,213	91
AGE 46-50		6,826	4,049	703	1,990	84
AGE 51-55		7,290	4,486	817	1,908	79
AGE 56-60		7,818	5,029	927	1,791	71
AGE 61-65		8,030	5,403	899	1,677	51
AGE 66- Up		19,766	13,446	2,660	3,552	108
TOTAL		93,678	57,789	9,702	25,126	1,061

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	108th House District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		12,279	6,246	2,336	3,469	228
BLACK		49,266	40,317	1,292	7,275	382
HISPANIC		22,099	10,223	3,866	7,694	316
OTHER		7,345	3,503	554	3,190	98
WHITE MALE		6,324	2,908	1,292	2,000	124
BLACK MALE		21,688	16,860	807	3,815	206
HISPANIC MALE		10,005	4,323	1,947	3,578	157
OTHER MALE		2,583	1,248	227	1,061	47
WHITE FEMALE		5,795	3,277	1,011	1,406	101
BLACK FEMALE		26,847	22,908	465	3,299	175
HISPANIC FEMALE		11,628	5,691	1,842	3,937	158
OTHER FEMALE		2,964	1,710	223	998	33
SEX UNSPECIFIED		3,153	1,363	234	1,533	23
AGE 18-25		9,335	5,719	480	2,955	181
AGE 26-30		8,024	5,079	431	2,401	113
AGE 31-35		9,268	5,927	580	2,625	136
AGE 36-40		8,786	5,651	553	2,452	130
AGE 41-45		7,325	4,583	566	2,061	115
AGE 46-50		6,681	4,075	703	1,823	80
AGE 51-55		6,792	4,390	690	1,635	77
AGE 56-60		7,468	5,031	833	1,538	66
AGE 61-65		7,354	5,214	759	1,340	41
AGE 66- Up		19,956	14,620	2,453	2,798	85
TOTAL		90,989	60,289	8,048	21,628	1,024

Christina White

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	109th House District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		8,425	3,410	1,774	3,048	193
BLACK		43,670	37,141	984	5,303	242
HISPANIC		35,029	13,745	8,254	12,529	501
OTHER		6,632	2,771	653	3,135	73
WHITE MALE		4,595	1,691	1,048	1,740	116
BLACK MALE		18,489	14,971	559	2,827	132
HISPANIC MALE		15,496	5,700	3,890	5,679	227
OTHER MALE		2,337	954	278	1,073	32
WHITE FEMALE		3,710	1,669	709	1,255	77
BLACK FEMALE		24,573	21,673	416	2,375	109
HISPANIC FEMALE		18,709	7,720	4,213	6,512	264
OTHER FEMALE		2,301	1,230	199	850	22
SEX UNSPECIFIED		3,540	1,458	353	1,699	30
AGE 18-25		9,842	5,768	698	3,228	148
AGE 26-30		9,755	5,567	905	3,149	134
AGE 31-35		11,110	6,409	1,050	3,496	155
AGE 36-40		8,989	5,208	883	2,771	127
AGE 41-45		7,173	4,284	771	2,025	93
AGE 46-50		6,631	3,956	832	1,767	76
AGE 51-55		6,638	4,126	835	1,612	65
AGE 56-60		7,294	4,665	983	1,578	68
AGE 61-65		7,123	4,867	874	1,332	50
AGE 66- Up		19,201	12,217	3,834	3,057	93
TOTAL		93,756	57,067	11,665	24,015	1,009

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	110th House District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		5,794	1,879	2,299	1,517	99
BLACK		2,771	2,094	120	530	27
HISPANIC		64,216	15,749	27,564	19,834	1,069
OTHER		5,305	1,533	1,200	2,509	63
WHITE MALE		2,711	783	1,126	751	51
BLACK MALE		1,178	835	59	267	17
HISPANIC MALE		26,874	6,073	11,957	8,380	464
OTHER MALE		1,414	409	369	619	17
WHITE FEMALE		3,036	1,083	1,158	747	48
BLACK FEMALE		1,546	1,232	54	251	9
HISPANIC FEMALE		35,771	9,259	15,122	10,793	597
OTHER FEMALE		1,687	594	428	636	29
SEX UNSPECIFIED		3,868	987	910	1,945	26
AGE 18-25		7,576	2,327	1,828	3,181	240
AGE 26-30		5,715	1,722	1,431	2,434	128
AGE 31-35		6,125	1,760	1,800	2,431	134
AGE 36-40		5,494	1,503	1,777	2,105	109
AGE 41-45		5,040	1,419	1,633	1,878	110
AGE 46-50		6,044	1,544	2,318	2,068	114
AGE 51-55		6,301	1,613	2,534	2,063	91
AGE 56-60		7,380	2,012	3,213	2,060	95
AGE 61-65		6,039	1,773	2,658	1,523	85
AGE 66- Up		22,372	5,582	11,991	4,647	152
TOTAL		78,086	21,255	31,183	24,390	1,258

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	111th House District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		5,880	1,973	2,272	1,549	86
BLACK		1,220	813	109	287	11
HISPANIC		60,710	16,054	25,169	18,597	890
OTHER		4,528	1,178	1,089	2,197	64
WHITE MALE		2,861	865	1,146	806	44
BLACK MALE		589	363	59	161	6
HISPANIC MALE		26,160	6,396	11,212	8,162	390
OTHER MALE		1,190	321	336	511	22
WHITE FEMALE		2,952	1,095	1,102	713	42
BLACK FEMALE		610	438	49	118	5
HISPANIC FEMALE		33,130	9,230	13,553	9,856	491
OTHER FEMALE		1,320	411	338	544	27
SEX UNSPECIFIED		3,520	897	842	1,757	24
AGE 18-25		6,526	2,146	1,418	2,759	203
AGE 26-30		5,006	1,607	1,140	2,146	113
AGE 31-35		5,224	1,591	1,424	2,090	119
AGE 36-40		4,624	1,371	1,312	1,863	78
AGE 41-45		4,210	1,131	1,344	1,660	75
AGE 46-50		5,061	1,365	1,829	1,765	102
AGE 51-55		5,513	1,418	2,173	1,834	88
AGE 56-60		6,651	1,876	2,774	1,906	95
AGE 61-65		5,676	1,692	2,332	1,582	70
AGE 66- Up		23,847	5,821	12,893	5,025	108
TOTAL		72,338	20,018	28,639	22,630	1,051

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	112th House District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		28,219	11,286	7,326	9,036	571
BLACK		3,385	2,489	133	716	47
HISPANIC		58,352	17,110	19,764	20,540	938
OTHER		8,041	2,704	1,262	3,941	134
WHITE MALE		14,336	4,956	4,066	5,015	299
BLACK MALE		1,615	1,083	62	440	30
HISPANIC MALE		25,178	6,665	8,814	9,255	444
OTHER MALE		2,860	902	489	1,408	61
WHITE FEMALE		13,503	6,181	3,199	3,861	262
BLACK FEMALE		1,712	1,366	69	261	16
HISPANIC FEMALE		31,996	10,100	10,652	10,756	488
OTHER FEMALE		3,168	1,242	517	1,360	49
SEX UNSPECIFIED		3,626	1,093	617	1,875	41
AGE 18-25		8,315	3,163	1,714	3,201	237
AGE 26-30		8,809	3,422	1,818	3,350	219
AGE 31-35		9,658	3,746	1,923	3,791	198
AGE 36-40		8,458	3,013	1,728	3,546	171
AGE 41-45		7,409	2,527	1,601	3,135	146
AGE 46-50		7,750	2,419	1,997	3,190	144
AGE 51-55		7,956	2,467	2,320	3,037	132
AGE 56-60		8,327	2,560	2,740	2,897	130
AGE 61-65		7,080	2,467	2,332	2,195	86
AGE 66- Up		24,235	7,805	10,312	5,891	227
TOTAL		97,997	33,589	28,485	34,233	1,690

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	113th House District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		28,780	11,583	6,618	10,019	560
BLACK		3,207	2,112	178	852	65
HISPANIC		40,121	14,681	10,845	14,035	560
OTHER		7,666	2,661	1,157	3,715	133
WHITE MALE		15,788	5,773	3,945	5,742	328
BLACK MALE		1,793	1,078	119	553	43
HISPANIC MALE		17,961	6,290	4,961	6,455	255
OTHER MALE		2,967	991	476	1,436	64
WHITE FEMALE		12,538	5,641	2,589	4,085	223
BLACK FEMALE		1,368	1,000	55	291	22
HISPANIC FEMALE		21,260	8,069	5,697	7,193	301
OTHER FEMALE		2,916	1,176	435	1,265	40
SEX UNSPECIFIED		3,180	1,018	521	1,599	42
AGE 18-25		5,561	2,222	966	2,223	150
AGE 26-30		6,517	2,710	1,069	2,579	159
AGE 31-35		7,366	2,997	1,237	2,990	142
AGE 36-40		7,172	2,782	1,222	3,037	131
AGE 41-45		6,602	2,492	1,118	2,878	114
AGE 46-50		6,494	2,387	1,282	2,703	122
AGE 51-55		6,806	2,610	1,501	2,584	111
AGE 56-60		6,899	2,752	1,693	2,343	111
AGE 61-65		6,109	2,504	1,553	1,964	88
AGE 66- Up		20,248	7,581	7,157	5,320	190
TOTAL		79,774	31,037	18,798	28,621	1,318

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	114th House District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		27,838	11,093	9,011	7,310	424
BLACK		5,185	3,922	208	1,002	53
HISPANIC		61,442	16,135	25,158	19,134	1,015
OTHER		8,060	2,794	1,458	3,683	125
WHITE MALE		13,634	4,626	4,751	4,038	219
BLACK MALE		2,262	1,588	116	533	25
HISPANIC MALE		26,484	6,130	11,275	8,618	461
OTHER MALE		2,705	874	592	1,183	56
WHITE FEMALE		13,704	6,262	4,143	3,099	200
BLACK FEMALE		2,814	2,260	89	438	27
HISPANIC FEMALE		33,651	9,610	13,500	9,996	545
OTHER FEMALE		3,116	1,302	526	1,237	51
SEX UNSPECIFIED		4,149	1,292	840	1,984	33
AGE 18-25		11,934	4,489	2,877	4,216	352
AGE 26-30		7,374	2,674	1,854	2,677	169
AGE 31-35		7,977	2,782	2,120	2,914	161
AGE 36-40		8,066	2,742	2,182	2,983	159
AGE 41-45		7,695	2,487	2,202	2,867	139
AGE 46-50		8,355	2,456	2,818	2,949	132
AGE 51-55		8,659	2,541	3,317	2,686	115
AGE 56-60		9,279	2,725	3,876	2,563	115
AGE 61-65		7,900	2,720	3,110	1,977	93
AGE 66- Up		25,286	8,328	11,479	5,297	182
TOTAL		102,525	33,944	35,835	31,129	1,617

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	115th House District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		29,024	11,872	9,946	6,788	418
BLACK		3,539	2,561	189	741	48
HISPANIC		64,132	16,235	26,633	20,130	1,134
OTHER		8,437	2,737	1,760	3,821	119
WHITE MALE		14,130	4,889	5,297	3,718	226
BLACK MALE		1,655	1,113	112	399	31
HISPANIC MALE		27,735	6,273	11,950	9,013	499
OTHER MALE		2,934	876	682	1,324	52
WHITE FEMALE		14,579	6,875	4,560	2,956	188
BLACK FEMALE		1,834	1,419	73	325	17
HISPANIC FEMALE		35,117	9,596	14,287	10,609	625
OTHER FEMALE		3,486	1,376	709	1,361	40
SEX UNSPECIFIED		3,653	983	857	1,772	41
AGE 18-25		10,671	3,634	3,101	3,567	369
AGE 26-30		7,954	2,735	2,199	2,826	194
AGE 31-35		8,074	2,759	2,260	2,883	172
AGE 36-40		8,054	2,551	2,392	2,973	138
AGE 41-45		7,929	2,383	2,505	2,896	145
AGE 46-50		8,696	2,314	3,314	2,910	158
AGE 51-55		9,313	2,402	3,848	2,911	152
AGE 56-60		9,984	2,738	4,264	2,853	129
AGE 61-65		8,596	2,908	3,380	2,233	75
AGE 66- Up		25,861	8,981	11,265	5,428	187
TOTAL		105,132	33,405	38,528	31,480	1,719

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	116th House District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		14,059	5,135	5,057	3,656	211
BLACK		1,558	1,018	102	411	27
HISPANIC		78,572	19,345	33,256	24,739	1,232
OTHER		7,132	2,132	1,563	3,317	120
WHITE MALE		6,747	2,209	2,519	1,910	109
BLACK MALE		700	405	59	218	18
HISPANIC MALE		33,374	7,593	14,485	10,728	568
OTHER MALE		2,322	717	538	1,011	56
WHITE FEMALE		7,160	2,883	2,491	1,686	100
BLACK FEMALE		820	591	43	177	9
HISPANIC FEMALE		43,585	11,285	18,299	13,350	651
OTHER FEMALE		2,741	962	626	1,106	47
SEX UNSPECIFIED		3,869	984	918	1,935	32
AGE 18-25		9,803	3,320	2,410	3,773	300
AGE 26-30		7,251	2,383	1,816	2,894	158
AGE 31-35		7,553	2,338	2,045	3,026	144
AGE 36-40		7,451	2,067	2,343	2,904	137
AGE 41-45		6,993	1,865	2,314	2,699	115
AGE 46-50		7,948	1,852	3,141	2,806	149
AGE 51-55		8,127	1,963	3,319	2,710	135
AGE 56-60		9,419	2,369	4,160	2,779	111
AGE 61-65		7,951	2,185	3,426	2,225	115
AGE 66- Up		28,825	7,288	15,004	6,307	226
TOTAL		101,321	27,630	39,978	32,123	1,590

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	117th House District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		7,478	2,701	2,297	2,361	119
BLACK		32,034	25,919	858	5,015	242
HISPANIC		52,340	17,861	13,908	19,685	886
OTHER		7,414	2,998	929	3,406	81
WHITE MALE		3,499	1,064	1,220	1,151	64
BLACK MALE		12,998	9,923	469	2,481	125
HISPANIC MALE		22,620	6,928	6,669	8,636	387
OTHER MALE		2,195	892	352	919	32
WHITE FEMALE		3,882	1,612	1,055	1,161	54
BLACK FEMALE		18,467	15,568	374	2,411	114
HISPANIC FEMALE		28,435	10,440	6,971	10,531	493
OTHER FEMALE		2,911	1,465	334	1,077	35
SEX UNSPECIFIED		4,249	1,581	548	2,096	24
AGE 18-25		13,238	6,363	1,426	5,174	275
AGE 26-30		9,747	4,845	1,182	3,562	158
AGE 31-35		10,278	4,970	1,587	3,579	142
AGE 36-40		9,723	4,490	1,644	3,430	159
AGE 41-45		8,680	4,098	1,590	2,866	126
AGE 46-50		8,450	3,838	1,794	2,689	129
AGE 51-55		7,723	3,760	1,676	2,190	97
AGE 56-60		7,765	4,089	1,658	1,940	78
AGE 61-65		6,661	3,718	1,324	1,547	72
AGE 66- Up		17,001	9,308	4,111	3,490	92
TOTAL		99,266	49,479	17,992	30,467	1,328

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	118th House District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		12,163	4,248	4,523	3,191	201
BLACK		4,030	2,836	226	923	45
HISPANIC		79,163	20,430	30,705	26,676	1,352
OTHER		7,725	2,403	1,564	3,659	99
WHITE MALE		5,764	1,710	2,321	1,627	106
BLACK MALE		1,800	1,142	131	500	27
HISPANIC MALE		34,194	8,005	13,851	11,772	566
OTHER MALE		2,566	796	573	1,159	38
WHITE FEMALE		6,270	2,492	2,165	1,520	93
BLACK FEMALE		2,167	1,654	91	404	18
HISPANIC FEMALE		43,193	11,913	16,355	14,152	773
OTHER FEMALE		2,943	1,118	577	1,216	32
SEX UNSPECIFIED		4,174	1,083	953	2,094	44
AGE 18-25		10,895	3,501	2,699	4,338	357
AGE 26-30		7,927	2,510	1,926	3,323	168
AGE 31-35		8,279	2,547	2,328	3,248	156
AGE 36-40		7,767	2,243	2,256	3,107	161
AGE 41-45		7,539	2,079	2,428	2,895	137
AGE 46-50		9,054	2,280	3,386	3,232	156
AGE 51-55		9,005	2,279	3,529	3,054	143
AGE 56-60		10,033	2,662	4,174	3,054	143
AGE 61-65		8,113	2,534	3,178	2,311	90
AGE 66- Up		24,469	7,282	11,114	5,887	186
TOTAL		103,081	29,917	37,018	34,449	1,697

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	119th House District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		8,828	2,835	3,399	2,461	133
BLACK		2,141	1,435	118	561	27
HISPANIC		84,111	21,717	31,761	29,215	1,418
OTHER		7,510	2,105	1,493	3,830	82
WHITE MALE		4,314	1,224	1,739	1,287	64
BLACK MALE		936	583	62	276	15
HISPANIC MALE		36,512	8,458	14,498	12,933	623
OTHER MALE		2,503	674	540	1,265	24
WHITE FEMALE		4,404	1,575	1,627	1,135	67
BLACK FEMALE		1,176	841	50	273	12
HISPANIC FEMALE		45,726	12,728	16,750	15,463	785
OTHER FEMALE		2,733	942	559	1,194	38
SEX UNSPECIFIED		4,282	1,067	945	2,238	32
AGE 18-25		11,443	3,568	2,774	4,737	364
AGE 26-30		7,981	2,561	1,936	3,309	175
AGE 31-35		8,220	2,356	2,290	3,428	146
AGE 36-40		7,756	2,104	2,310	3,221	121
AGE 41-45		7,696	1,974	2,582	3,015	125
AGE 46-50		9,139	2,092	3,541	3,357	149
AGE 51-55		9,420	2,178	3,870	3,233	139
AGE 56-60		10,341	2,568	4,298	3,312	163
AGE 61-65		8,250	2,349	3,189	2,622	90
AGE 66- Up		22,344	6,342	9,981	5,833	188
TOTAL		102,590	28,092	36,771	36,067	1,660

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	120th House District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		11,371	3,309	4,736	3,132	194
BLACK		6,294	4,821	238	1,159	76
HISPANIC		31,311	9,340	10,469	10,989	513
OTHER		4,161	1,416	778	1,911	56
WHITE MALE		5,631	1,385	2,524	1,623	99
BLACK MALE		2,839	2,024	133	639	43
HISPANIC MALE		13,980	3,707	5,123	4,931	219
OTHER MALE		1,378	480	293	585	20
WHITE FEMALE		5,624	1,894	2,176	1,462	92
BLACK FEMALE		3,351	2,716	102	500	33
HISPANIC FEMALE		16,606	5,404	5,176	5,739	287
OTHER FEMALE		1,657	694	306	634	23
SEX UNSPECIFIED		2,069	582	387	1,077	23
AGE 18-25		6,503	2,383	1,291	2,658	171
AGE 26-30		4,457	1,642	974	1,750	91
AGE 31-35		4,816	1,729	1,194	1,801	92
AGE 36-40		4,744	1,627	1,258	1,777	82
AGE 41-45		4,499	1,537	1,259	1,620	83
AGE 46-50		4,818	1,480	1,639	1,629	70
AGE 51-55		4,649	1,443	1,654	1,467	85
AGE 56-60		4,691	1,578	1,737	1,308	68
AGE 61-65		3,783	1,428	1,313	1,010	32
AGE 66- Up		10,177	4,039	3,902	2,171	65
TOTAL		53,137	18,886	16,221	17,191	839

Christina White

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Biscayne Gardens MAC	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		1,264	593	313	338	20
BLACK		12,328	9,655	361	2,207	105
HISPANIC		3,445	1,560	627	1,210	48
OTHER		1,714	865	110	722	17
WHITE MALE		644	263	171	199	11
BLACK MALE		5,356	3,939	231	1,134	52
HISPANIC MALE		1,520	655	315	528	22
OTHER MALE		636	332	50	244	10
WHITE FEMALE		598	318	139	132	9
BLACK FEMALE		6,762	5,554	125	1,031	52
HISPANIC FEMALE		1,847	876	295	650	26
OTHER FEMALE		692	409	37	241	5
SEX UNSPECIFIED		695	327	48	317	3
AGE 18-25		2,214	1,338	115	733	28
AGE 26-30		1,802	1,117	89	567	29
AGE 31-35		1,812	1,159	102	531	20
AGE 36-40		1,663	1,037	101	490	35
AGE 41-45		1,331	854	87	378	12
AGE 46-50		1,306	842	127	318	19
AGE 51-55		1,385	968	101	302	14
AGE 56-60		1,558	1,141	128	282	7
AGE 61-65		1,687	1,261	129	290	7
AGE 66- Up		3,993	2,956	432	586	19
TOTAL		18,751	12,673	1,411	4,477	190

Christina White

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
President/Vice President Vote					
WHITE	0	0	0	0	0
BLACK	0	0	0	0	0
HISPANIC	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER	0	0	0	0	0
WHITE MALE	0	0	0	0	0
BLACK MALE	0	0	0	0	0
HISPANIC MALE	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER MALE	0	0	0	0	0
WHITE FEMALE	0	0	0	0	0
BLACK FEMALE	0	0	0	0	0
HISPANIC FEMALE	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER FEMALE	0	0	0	0	0
SEX UNSPECIFIED	0	0	0	0	0
AGE 18-25	0	0	0	0	0
AGE 26-30	0	0	0	0	0
AGE 31-35	0	0	0	0	0
AGE 36-40	0	0	0	0	0
AGE 41-45	0	0	0	0	0
AGE 46-50	0	0	0	0	0
AGE 51-55	0	0	0	0	0
AGE 56-60	0	0	0	0	0
AGE 61-65	0	0	0	0	0
AGE 66- Up	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0

Christina White

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	School Board District 1 Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE	8,771	3,876	2,147	2,569	179
BLACK	90,589	73,939	2,206	13,779	665
HISPANIC	48,506	18,215	12,296	17,192	803
OTHER	12,715	6,029	1,082	5,458	146
WHITE MALE	4,229	1,659	1,130	1,342	98
BLACK MALE	38,070	29,391	1,302	7,035	342
HISPANIC MALE	21,009	7,246	5,819	7,576	368
OTHER MALE	4,217	2,101	415	1,635	66
WHITE FEMALE	4,416	2,170	985	1,181	80
BLACK FEMALE	51,018	43,417	872	6,412	317
HISPANIC FEMALE	26,299	10,537	6,231	9,106	425
OTHER FEMALE	5,021	2,881	390	1,699	51
SEX UNSPECIFIED	6,294	2,655	587	3,006	46
AGE 18-25	18,594	11,028	1,216	5,995	355
AGE 26-30	14,749	8,795	1,059	4,682	213
AGE 31-35	15,780	9,491	1,372	4,700	217
AGE 36-40	14,301	8,544	1,312	4,237	208
AGE 41-45	12,103	7,498	1,199	3,251	155
AGE 46-50	12,174	7,418	1,513	3,095	148
AGE 51-55	12,283	7,843	1,505	2,795	140
AGE 56-60	13,293	8,715	1,790	2,681	107
AGE 61-65	12,930	8,996	1,503	2,341	90
AGE 66- Up	34,374	23,731	5,262	5,221	160
TOTAL	160,581	102,059	17,731	38,998	1,793

Christina White

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
School Board District 2					
WHITE	17,038	7,883	3,331	5,473	351
BLACK	73,417	61,419	1,794	9,704	500
HISPANIC	54,543	22,708	11,942	19,134	759
OTHER	11,718	5,127	1,028	5,425	138
WHITE MALE	9,139	3,853	1,925	3,162	199
BLACK MALE	31,922	25,359	1,090	5,205	268
HISPANIC MALE	24,535	9,550	5,790	8,839	356
OTHER MALE	4,115	1,786	433	1,834	62
WHITE FEMALE	7,662	3,932	1,364	2,218	148
BLACK FEMALE	40,446	35,234	685	4,297	230
HISPANIC FEMALE	28,780	12,663	5,919	9,803	395
OTHER FEMALE	4,305	2,357	349	1,552	47
SEX UNSPECIFIED	5,806	2,402	540	2,821	43
AGE 18-25	16,268	9,552	1,072	5,358	286
AGE 26-30	15,207	8,895	1,252	4,854	206
AGE 31-35	17,417	10,286	1,508	5,354	269
AGE 36-40	15,108	9,078	1,301	4,509	220
AGE 41-45	12,286	7,306	1,223	3,575	182
AGE 46-50	11,204	6,588	1,366	3,111	139
AGE 51-55	11,290	6,969	1,409	2,801	111
AGE 56-60	12,610	8,053	1,701	2,732	124
AGE 61-65	12,075	8,228	1,471	2,300	76
AGE 66- Up	33,251	22,182	5,792	5,142	135
TOTAL	156,716	97,137	18,095	39,736	1,748

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	School Board District 3	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		73,740	27,033	19,898	25,462	1,347
BLACK		13,429	9,726	530	2,986	187
HISPANIC		61,254	22,753	14,056	23,533	912
OTHER		17,550	5,806	2,831	8,597	316
WHITE MALE		37,779	12,186	11,009	13,844	740
BLACK MALE		6,172	4,140	320	1,596	116
HISPANIC MALE		27,026	9,357	6,604	10,661	404
OTHER MALE		6,762	2,081	1,247	3,299	135
WHITE FEMALE		34,772	14,458	8,616	11,107	591
BLACK FEMALE		7,026	5,417	204	1,334	71
HISPANIC FEMALE		32,861	12,909	7,229	12,221	502
OTHER FEMALE		7,090	2,770	1,066	3,140	114
SEX UNSPECIFIED		6,477	1,998	1,020	3,371	88
AGE 18-25		12,772	5,103	2,361	4,983	325
AGE 26-30		13,127	5,341	2,388	5,094	304
AGE 31-35		14,984	5,968	2,680	6,061	275
AGE 36-40		14,437	5,476	2,561	6,137	263
AGE 41-45		13,663	4,977	2,454	5,968	264
AGE 46-50		13,754	4,924	2,778	5,820	232
AGE 51-55		14,442	5,326	3,244	5,640	232
AGE 56-60		14,409	5,616	3,528	5,026	239
AGE 61-65		13,005	5,307	3,198	4,314	186
AGE 66- Up		41,380	17,280	12,123	11,535	442
TOTAL		165,973	65,318	37,315	60,578	2,762

Christina White

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
School Board District 4					
WHITE	9,811	2,875	4,239	2,552	145
BLACK	2,424	1,713	172	506	33
HISPANIC	125,459	29,469	54,925	39,033	2,032
OTHER	9,887	2,602	2,444	4,733	108
WHITE MALE	4,595	1,232	2,020	1,274	69
BLACK MALE	1,050	674	91	264	21
HISPANIC MALE	53,773	11,570	24,453	16,915	835
OTHER MALE	2,588	672	744	1,137	35
WHITE FEMALE	5,130	1,623	2,191	1,240	76
BLACK FEMALE	1,333	1,014	76	231	12
HISPANIC FEMALE	68,679	17,082	29,499	20,919	1,179
OTHER FEMALE	2,995	914	820	1,216	45
SEX UNSPECIFIED	7,436	1,877	1,886	3,627	46
AGE 18-25	15,235	4,331	3,992	6,430	482
AGE 26-30	10,732	2,971	2,879	4,635	247
AGE 31-35	11,304	3,094	3,488	4,488	234
AGE 36-40	10,279	2,619	3,457	4,002	201
AGE 41-45	9,605	2,385	3,419	3,615	186
AGE 46-50	12,122	2,723	4,983	4,194	222
AGE 51-55	12,348	2,862	5,396	3,909	181
AGE 56-60	14,465	3,528	6,675	4,079	183
AGE 61-65	11,417	2,998	5,267	3,008	144
AGE 66- Up	40,074	9,148	22,224	8,464	238
TOTAL	147,581	36,659	61,780	46,824	2,318

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	School Board District 5	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		13,554	4,447	4,587	4,297	223
BLACK		2,605	1,700	167	703	35
HISPANIC		120,165	32,259	43,672	42,429	1,805
OTHER		10,443	2,954	2,091	5,234	164
WHITE MALE		6,973	2,030	2,481	2,321	141
BLACK MALE		1,313	792	100	395	26
HISPANIC MALE		51,862	12,836	19,426	18,778	822
OTHER MALE		3,155	906	720	1,462	67
WHITE FEMALE		6,424	2,383	2,061	1,899	81
BLACK FEMALE		1,248	882	65	292	9
HISPANIC FEMALE		65,561	18,594	23,554	22,453	960
OTHER FEMALE		3,709	1,258	748	1,638	65
SEX UNSPECIFIED		6,510	1,677	1,358	3,419	56
AGE 18-25		14,843	5,162	2,991	6,288	402
AGE 26-30		11,064	3,727	2,301	4,790	246
AGE 31-35		11,063	3,563	2,674	4,604	222
AGE 36-40		10,491	3,076	2,727	4,506	182
AGE 41-45		10,316	2,830	2,766	4,566	154
AGE 46-50		12,184	3,191	3,804	4,977	212
AGE 51-55		12,789	3,317	4,292	4,996	184
AGE 56-60		14,005	3,735	5,179	4,910	181
AGE 61-65		11,082	3,182	4,173	3,587	140
AGE 66- Up		38,930	9,577	19,610	9,439	304
TOTAL		146,767	41,360	50,517	52,663	2,227

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
School Board District 6					
WHITE	44,070	18,366	12,692	12,253	759
BLACK	5,863	4,379	263	1,150	71
HISPANIC	104,746	29,546	39,866	33,679	1,655
OTHER	12,656	4,264	2,211	6,010	171
WHITE MALE	21,593	7,810	6,716	6,669	398
BLACK MALE	2,695	1,851	142	657	45
HISPANIC MALE	44,915	11,429	17,626	15,117	743
OTHER MALE	4,221	1,335	828	1,979	79
WHITE FEMALE	21,766	10,265	5,833	5,320	348
BLACK FEMALE	3,042	2,430	116	471	25
HISPANIC FEMALE	57,642	17,484	21,629	17,629	900
OTHER FEMALE	4,884	1,979	877	1,962	66
SEX UNSPECIFIED	6,574	1,972	1,265	3,285	52
AGE 18-25	17,145	6,476	3,964	6,212	493
AGE 26-30	13,093	4,985	2,875	4,916	317
AGE 31-35	13,681	5,277	3,027	5,097	280
AGE 36-40	12,798	4,555	3,094	4,903	246
AGE 41-45	11,933	3,944	3,064	4,711	214
AGE 46-50	12,657	3,777	3,904	4,747	229
AGE 51-55	13,224	3,989	4,592	4,445	198
AGE 56-60	14,586	4,352	5,654	4,392	188
AGE 61-65	12,895	4,445	4,708	3,605	137
AGE 66- Up	45,323	14,755	20,150	10,064	354
TOTAL	167,335	56,555	55,032	53,092	2,656

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
School Board District 7					
WHITE	29,848	11,182	10,510	7,691	465
BLACK	11,652	8,644	496	2,389	123
HISPANIC	134,309	38,212	47,314	46,521	2,262
OTHER	15,753	5,379	2,809	7,359	206
WHITE MALE	14,261	4,569	5,447	4,010	235
BLACK MALE	5,002	3,412	281	1,245	64
HISPANIC MALE	58,110	14,873	21,683	20,555	999
OTHER MALE	5,440	1,838	1,069	2,459	74
WHITE FEMALE	15,277	6,512	4,978	3,560	227
BLACK FEMALE	6,446	5,097	206	1,085	58
HISPANIC FEMALE	73,207	22,404	24,873	24,690	1,240
OTHER FEMALE	6,267	2,549	1,081	2,564	73
SEX UNSPECIFIED	7,534	2,156	1,510	3,782	86
AGE 18-25	20,999	7,339	4,789	8,199	672
AGE 26-30	15,443	5,481	3,496	6,132	334
AGE 31-35	15,975	5,393	4,105	6,178	299
AGE 36-40	15,211	4,827	4,145	5,977	262
AGE 41-45	14,372	4,323	4,288	5,532	229
AGE 46-50	16,517	4,579	5,778	5,874	286
AGE 51-55	16,656	4,675	6,071	5,681	229
AGE 56-60	18,367	5,564	6,954	5,601	248
AGE 61-65	15,437	5,572	5,295	4,398	172
AGE 66- Up	42,585	15,664	16,208	10,388	325
TOTAL	191,562	63,417	61,129	63,960	3,056

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
School Board District 8					
WHITE	16,153	5,110	6,612	4,201	230
BLACK	1,738	1,080	156	480	22
HISPANIC	148,918	33,713	66,047	46,768	2,390
OTHER	10,883	2,721	2,650	5,370	142
WHITE MALE	7,820	2,202	3,294	2,213	111
BLACK MALE	822	470	79	258	15
HISPANIC MALE	64,074	13,233	29,194	20,603	1,044
OTHER MALE	3,305	809	882	1,562	52
WHITE FEMALE	8,152	2,859	3,261	1,918	114
BLACK FEMALE	876	592	70	207	7
HISPANIC FEMALE	81,632	19,581	35,842	24,881	1,328
OTHER FEMALE	3,718	1,109	981	1,572	56
SEX UNSPECIFIED	7,285	1,768	1,859	3,601	57
AGE 18-25	17,801	5,365	4,779	7,093	564
AGE 26-30	12,426	3,628	3,442	5,094	262
AGE 31-35	13,108	3,571	4,026	5,280	231
AGE 36-40	12,618	3,140	4,144	5,105	229
AGE 41-45	12,246	2,944	4,498	4,574	230
AGE 46-50	14,860	3,042	6,358	5,205	255
AGE 51-55	15,204	3,140	6,867	4,934	263
AGE 56-60	17,065	3,718	8,050	5,038	259
AGE 61-65	13,720	3,313	6,381	3,868	158
AGE 66- Up	48,644	10,763	26,920	10,628	333
TOTAL	177,692	42,624	75,465	56,819	2,784

Christina White

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	School Board District 9 Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE	40,352	14,980	14,066	10,683	623
BLACK	38,981	31,015	1,162	6,457	347
HISPANIC	99,827	31,635	30,518	35,879	1,795
OTHER	15,958	5,931	2,481	7,327	219
WHITE MALE	19,680	6,144	7,561	5,654	321
BLACK MALE	16,279	12,168	637	3,287	187
HISPANIC MALE	43,572	12,127	14,722	15,942	781
OTHER MALE	5,333	1,896	1,018	2,320	99
WHITE FEMALE	20,185	8,668	6,375	4,844	298
BLACK FEMALE	22,052	18,369	506	3,020	157
HISPANIC FEMALE	54,021	18,724	15,282	19,013	1,002
OTHER FEMALE	6,575	2,993	953	2,538	91
SEX UNSPECIFIED	7,406	2,464	1,171	3,723	48
AGE 18-25	24,689	10,584	4,181	9,276	648
AGE 26-30	17,279	7,587	3,056	6,300	336
AGE 31-35	18,283	7,756	3,722	6,499	306
AGE 36-40	18,086	7,360	3,902	6,503	321
AGE 41-45	17,106	6,974	3,923	5,928	281
AGE 46-50	17,208	6,546	4,750	5,643	269
AGE 51-55	16,587	6,456	4,977	4,908	246
AGE 56-60	16,569	6,909	5,109	4,355	196
AGE 61-65	14,034	6,477	4,010	3,409	138
AGE 66- Up	35,277	16,912	10,597	7,525	243
TOTAL	195,118	83,561	48,227	60,346	2,984

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
35th Senatorial District					
WHITE	7,622	3,318	1,823	2,339	142
BLACK	87,789	72,615	2,003	12,568	603
HISPANIC	41,411	16,022	9,975	14,789	625
OTHER	11,241	5,294	956	4,861	130
WHITE MALE	3,619	1,400	948	1,199	72
BLACK MALE	36,607	28,654	1,170	6,464	319
HISPANIC MALE	17,858	6,331	4,751	6,503	273
OTHER MALE	3,717	1,827	377	1,456	57
WHITE FEMALE	3,880	1,876	847	1,089	68
BLACK FEMALE	49,769	42,852	809	5,828	280
HISPANIC FEMALE	22,549	9,310	5,032	7,861	346
OTHER FEMALE	4,332	2,503	328	1,461	40
SEX UNSPECIFIED	5,726	2,495	495	2,691	45
AGE 18-25	17,334	10,593	1,021	5,432	288
AGE 26-30	13,541	8,303	883	4,166	189
AGE 31-35	14,496	9,019	1,116	4,190	171
AGE 36-40	13,105	8,187	1,097	3,637	184
AGE 41-45	11,132	7,132	1,003	2,868	129
AGE 46-50	11,192	7,145	1,185	2,743	119
AGE 51-55	11,237	7,499	1,220	2,411	107
AGE 56-60	12,113	8,209	1,423	2,386	95
AGE 61-65	11,655	8,329	1,220	2,027	79
AGE 66- Up	32,258	22,833	4,589	4,697	139
TOTAL	148,063	97,249	14,757	34,557	1,500

Christina White

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	36th Senatorial District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		20,944	6,716	7,865	6,031	332
BLACK		13,450	10,899	456	1,990	105
HISPANIC		202,791	51,265	80,469	67,796	3,261
OTHER		18,245	5,256	3,892	8,860	237
WHITE MALE		10,289	2,963	3,995	3,147	184
BLACK MALE		5,772	4,415	251	1,035	71
HISPANIC MALE		87,627	20,312	36,184	29,721	1,410
OTHER MALE		5,226	1,530	1,243	2,365	88
WHITE FEMALE		10,427	3,699	3,808	2,773	147
BLACK FEMALE		7,484	6,341	198	913	32
HISPANIC FEMALE		110,251	29,598	42,848	35,989	1,816
OTHER FEMALE		5,941	2,047	1,326	2,473	95
SEX UNSPECIFIED		12,404	3,229	2,826	6,257	92
AGE 18-25		26,672	8,669	6,094	11,142	767
AGE 26-30		19,120	6,244	4,474	7,989	413
AGE 31-35		20,010	6,370	5,351	7,884	405
AGE 36-40		18,684	5,519	5,355	7,462	348
AGE 41-45		17,984	5,112	5,407	7,154	311
AGE 46-50		21,688	5,714	7,543	8,047	384
AGE 51-55		22,150	5,972	8,247	7,623	308
AGE 56-60		24,664	6,915	9,877	7,549	323
AGE 61-65		19,700	6,062	7,856	5,536	246
AGE 66- Up		64,758	17,559	32,478	14,291	430
TOTAL		255,430	74,136	92,682	84,677	3,935

Christina White

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	37th Senatorial District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		74,019	29,584	21,840	21,314	1,281
BLACK		12,945	9,597	569	2,614	165
HISPANIC		169,008	49,081	61,437	55,807	2,683
OTHER		22,587	7,652	3,840	10,747	348
WHITE MALE		37,232	12,784	11,900	11,870	678
BLACK MALE		6,053	4,130	316	1,509	98
HISPANIC MALE		73,241	19,286	27,543	25,193	1,219
OTHER MALE		7,828	2,487	1,523	3,667	151
WHITE FEMALE		35,668	16,354	9,701	9,028	585
BLACK FEMALE		6,645	5,301	240	1,039	65
HISPANIC FEMALE		92,188	28,678	32,935	29,131	1,444
OTHER FEMALE		8,825	3,594	1,465	3,626	140
SEX UNSPECIFIED		10,863	3,297	2,060	5,409	97
AGE 18-25		28,007	10,768	6,096	10,317	826
AGE 26-30		23,336	8,952	4,966	8,866	552
AGE 31-35		24,643	9,271	5,458	9,430	484
AGE 36-40		22,568	8,076	5,205	8,845	442
AGE 41-45		20,426	6,939	5,030	8,081	376
AGE 46-50		21,769	6,756	6,488	8,152	373
AGE 51-55		22,570	6,952	7,542	7,743	333
AGE 56-60		24,295	7,570	8,947	7,457	321
AGE 61-65		21,081	7,547	7,430	5,870	234
AGE 66- Up		69,864	23,083	30,524	15,721	536
TOTAL		278,559	95,914	87,686	90,482	4,477

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	38th Senatorial District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		80,425	31,532	20,441	26,981	1,471
BLACK		77,375	62,252	2,221	12,241	661
HISPANIC		90,416	36,830	19,106	33,158	1,322
OTHER		25,284	9,662	3,230	12,007	385
WHITE MALE		41,192	14,434	11,257	14,684	817
BLACK MALE		34,238	26,037	1,372	6,479	350
HISPANIC MALE		39,990	15,266	9,002	15,111	611
OTHER MALE		9,428	3,463	1,414	4,380	171
WHITE FEMALE		37,967	16,670	8,894	11,763	640
BLACK FEMALE		41,954	35,340	821	5,484	309
HISPANIC FEMALE		48,431	20,780	9,781	17,171	699
OTHER FEMALE		10,092	4,619	1,214	4,117	142
SEX UNSPECIFIED		10,196	3,664	1,243	5,190	99
AGE 18-25		24,279	12,440	2,711	8,599	529
AGE 26-30		22,443	11,614	2,587	7,841	401
AGE 31-35		26,046	13,481	3,133	8,990	442
AGE 36-40		24,703	12,409	3,015	8,880	399
AGE 41-45		22,133	10,649	2,983	8,124	377
AGE 46-50		21,192	9,886	3,391	7,582	333
AGE 51-55		22,079	10,720	3,817	7,219	323
AGE 56-60		23,170	11,994	4,271	6,599	306
AGE 61-65		21,915	12,032	3,892	5,771	220
AGE 66- Up		65,540	35,051	15,198	14,782	509
TOTAL		273,500	140,276	44,998	84,387	3,839

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
39th Senatorial District					
WHITE	25,554	7,662	10,207	7,274	411
BLACK	27,537	21,451	901	4,926	259
HISPANIC	174,324	46,766	65,801	58,972	2,785
OTHER	16,311	5,142	3,174	7,793	202
WHITE MALE	12,478	3,219	5,323	3,723	213
BLACK MALE	11,387	8,296	502	2,451	138
HISPANIC MALE	75,470	18,309	29,882	26,066	1,213
OTHER MALE	4,846	1,540	1,105	2,114	87
WHITE FEMALE	12,797	4,372	4,797	3,436	192
BLACK FEMALE	15,661	12,794	380	2,367	120
HISPANIC FEMALE	95,014	27,201	34,900	31,366	1,547
OTHER FEMALE	5,971	2,307	1,204	2,380	80
SEX UNSPECIFIED	10,088	2,977	1,988	5,056	67
AGE 18-25	29,185	11,084	5,586	11,781	734
AGE 26-30	20,252	7,697	4,081	8,075	399
AGE 31-35	21,047	7,760	4,903	8,016	368
AGE 36-40	20,077	6,902	5,117	7,714	344
AGE 41-45	19,210	6,504	5,389	6,996	321
AGE 46-50	20,771	6,207	7,197	7,023	344
AGE 51-55	20,284	6,145	7,307	6,506	326
AGE 56-60	21,602	6,766	8,352	6,190	294
AGE 61-65	17,276	5,870	6,574	4,645	187
AGE 66- Up	54,022	16,086	25,577	12,019	340
TOTAL	243,726	81,021	80,083	78,965	3,657

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	40th Senatorial District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		44,773	16,940	15,906	11,242	685
BLACK		21,602	16,801	796	3,815	190
HISPANIC		219,777	58,546	83,848	73,646	3,737
OTHER		23,895	7,807	4,535	11,245	308
WHITE MALE		21,259	6,885	8,160	5,866	348
BLACK MALE		9,268	6,725	431	2,004	108
HISPANIC MALE		94,690	22,717	37,955	32,392	1,626
OTHER MALE		8,091	2,577	1,694	3,705	115
WHITE FEMALE		23,045	9,899	7,617	5,198	331
BLACK FEMALE		11,974	9,824	352	1,718	80
HISPANIC FEMALE		120,249	34,411	44,562	39,197	2,079
OTHER FEMALE		9,403	3,740	1,728	3,824	111
SEX UNSPECIFIED		12,045	3,307	2,584	6,032	122
AGE 18-25		32,869	11,386	7,837	12,563	1,083
AGE 26-30		24,428	8,600	5,757	9,560	511
AGE 31-35		25,353	8,498	6,641	9,751	463
AGE 36-40		24,192	7,582	6,854	9,341	415
AGE 41-45		22,745	6,845	7,022	8,497	381
AGE 46-50		26,068	7,080	9,430	9,119	439
AGE 51-55		26,503	7,289	10,220	8,607	387
AGE 56-60		29,525	8,736	11,770	8,633	386
AGE 61-65		24,968	8,678	9,034	6,981	275
AGE 66- Up		73,396	25,400	30,520	16,896	580
TOTAL		310,047	100,094	105,085	99,948	4,920

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Soil and Water District 1	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		19,024	5,826	7,346	5,521	331
BLACK		26,165	20,467	809	4,643	246
HISPANIC		83,442	26,318	25,119	30,556	1,449
OTHER		10,398	3,668	1,683	4,917	130
WHITE MALE		9,284	2,386	3,927	2,798	173
BLACK MALE		10,857	7,934	450	2,340	133
HISPANIC MALE		36,824	10,342	12,250	13,600	632
OTHER MALE		3,306	1,171	667	1,411	57
WHITE FEMALE		9,522	3,385	3,356	2,628	153
BLACK FEMALE		14,861	12,198	344	2,207	112
HISPANIC FEMALE		44,751	15,325	12,443	16,178	805
OTHER FEMALE		4,037	1,753	633	1,603	48
SEX UNSPECIFIED		5,578	1,779	886	2,870	43
AGE 18-25		18,573	7,641	2,940	7,547	445
AGE 26-30		12,899	5,428	2,154	5,072	245
AGE 31-35		13,675	5,599	2,826	5,013	237
AGE 36-40		13,291	5,154	2,933	4,975	229
AGE 41-45		12,472	4,897	3,004	4,365	206
AGE 46-50		12,666	4,583	3,674	4,213	196
AGE 51-55		11,850	4,448	3,557	3,665	180
AGE 56-60		11,727	4,629	3,724	3,209	165
AGE 61-65		9,196	4,001	2,713	2,390	92
AGE 66- Up		22,680	9,899	7,432	5,188	161
TOTAL		139,029	56,279	34,957	45,637	2,156

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Cocoplum Phase One SL Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE	111	33	46	30	2
BLACK	2	2	0	0	0
HISPANIC	167	32	101	33	1
OTHER	18	4	6	7	1
WHITE MALE	60	13	28	18	1
BLACK MALE	1	1	0	0	0
HISPANIC MALE	79	15	49	15	0
OTHER MALE	4	2	1	1	0
WHITE FEMALE	50	20	17	12	1
BLACK FEMALE	1	1	0	0	0
HISPANIC FEMALE	84	17	51	15	1
OTHER FEMALE	8	2	4	1	1
SEX UNSPECIFIED	11	0	3	8	0
AGE 18-25	32	13	12	7	0
AGE 26-30	24	12	9	3	0
AGE 31-35	17	8	6	2	1
AGE 36-40	12	1	5	4	2
AGE 41-45	22	7	12	3	0
AGE 46-50	26	4	11	11	0
AGE 51-55	24	2	15	7	0
AGE 56-60	30	6	15	9	0
AGE 61-65	28	4	15	8	1
AGE 66- Up	83	14	53	16	0
TOTAL	298	71	153	70	4

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CloseDate

District	Palm Island STD	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		64	20	14	28	2
BLACK		2	1	1	0	0
HISPANIC		45	10	16	18	1
OTHER		15	3	2	10	0
WHITE MALE		37	9	10	17	1
BLACK MALE		1	1	0	0	0
HISPANIC MALE		23	4	12	7	0
OTHER MALE		8	2	0	6	0
WHITE FEMALE		25	10	4	10	1
BLACK FEMALE		1	0	1	0	0
HISPANIC FEMALE		22	6	4	11	1
OTHER FEMALE		4	1	1	2	0
SEX UNSPECIFIED		5	1	1	3	0
AGE 18-25		11	1	3	7	0
AGE 26-30		7	1	2	4	0
AGE 31-35		14	5	5	4	0
AGE 36-40		7	2	2	3	0
AGE 41-45		5	2	2	1	0
AGE 46-50		9	2	1	5	1
AGE 51-55		17	3	1	12	1
AGE 56-60		12	3	6	3	0
AGE 61-65		14	4	3	7	0
AGE 66- Up		30	11	8	10	1
TOTAL		126	34	33	56	3

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Miami-Dade County	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		258,563	93,623	79,890	80,454	4,596
BLACK		236,333	185,047	7,309	41,819	2,158
HISPANIC		911,715	247,114	333,628	315,791	15,182
OTHER		120,776	40,214	21,617	57,237	1,708
WHITE MALE		129,207	40,534	42,749	43,474	2,450
BLACK MALE		102,093	74,919	4,264	21,745	1,165
HISPANIC MALE		396,702	97,397	152,084	140,591	6,630
OTHER MALE		40,620	13,220	8,138	18,564	698
WHITE FEMALE		126,021	51,915	36,337	35,668	2,101
BLACK FEMALE		130,427	107,319	2,947	19,187	974
HISPANIC FEMALE		496,063	143,955	176,429	167,254	8,425
OTHER FEMALE		46,263	18,664	8,045	18,888	666
SEX UNSPECIFIED		59,927	18,054	11,442	29,897	534
AGE 18-25		159,770	60,017	31,222	64,228	4,303
AGE 26-30		122,192	47,645	23,996	48,055	2,496
AGE 31-35		133,198	51,257	28,990	50,477	2,474
AGE 36-40		126,315	46,448	29,562	48,054	2,251
AGE 41-45		114,364	41,318	27,954	43,166	1,926
AGE 46-50		120,666	40,003	35,243	43,364	2,056
AGE 51-55		126,435	42,603	40,085	41,871	1,876
AGE 56-60		136,808	48,002	46,110	40,760	1,936
AGE 61-65		120,010	47,361	38,551	32,687	1,411
AGE 66- Up		367,599	141,338	140,723	82,623	2,915
TOTAL		1,527,387	565,998	442,444	495,301	23,644

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
Sunkist Grove Annexation					
WHITE	0	0	0	0	0
BLACK	0	0	0	0	0
HISPANIC	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER	0	0	0	0	0
WHITE MALE	0	0	0	0	0
BLACK MALE	0	0	0	0	0
HISPANIC MALE	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER MALE	0	0	0	0	0
WHITE FEMALE	0	0	0	0	0
BLACK FEMALE	0	0	0	0	0
HISPANIC FEMALE	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER FEMALE	0	0	0	0	0
SEX UNSPECIFIED	0	0	0	0	0
AGE 18-25	0	0	0	0	0
AGE 26-30	0	0	0	0	0
AGE 31-35	0	0	0	0	0
AGE 36-40	0	0	0	0	0
AGE 41-45	0	0	0	0	0
AGE 46-50	0	0	0	0	0
AGE 51-55	0	0	0	0	0
AGE 56-60	0	0	0	0	0
AGE 61-65	0	0	0	0	0
AGE 66- Up	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0

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District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
North Miami Annexation					
WHITE	14	6	6	2	0
BLACK	346	282	6	55	3
HISPANIC	52	28	8	15	1
OTHER	28	18	0	9	1
WHITE MALE	6	1	4	1	0
BLACK MALE	169	130	5	34	0
HISPANIC MALE	23	9	4	9	1
OTHER MALE	8	4	0	4	0
WHITE FEMALE	8	5	2	1	0
BLACK FEMALE	175	150	1	21	3
HISPANIC FEMALE	27	17	4	6	0
OTHER FEMALE	13	12	0	1	0
SEX UNSPECIFIED	11	6	0	4	1
AGE 18-25	41	22	3	13	3
AGE 26-30	38	28	0	10	0
AGE 31-35	32	26	0	6	0
AGE 36-40	34	23	0	10	1
AGE 41-45	32	20	1	11	0
AGE 46-50	22	17	1	4	0
AGE 51-55	30	24	1	5	0
AGE 56-60	49	38	2	8	1
AGE 61-65	40	32	2	6	0
AGE 66- Up	122	104	10	8	0
TOTAL	440	334	20	81	5

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District	Little Gables Annexation Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE	384	170	101	104	9
BLACK	24	14	3	7	0
HISPANIC	1,085	346	373	346	20
OTHER	105	32	23	49	1
WHITE MALE	192	74	53	62	3
BLACK MALE	12	6	2	4	0
HISPANIC MALE	470	131	151	176	12
OTHER MALE	35	5	10	20	0
WHITE FEMALE	191	95	48	42	6
BLACK FEMALE	12	8	1	3	0
HISPANIC FEMALE	595	207	218	162	8
OTHER FEMALE	43	22	7	13	1
SEX UNSPECIFIED	48	14	10	24	0
AGE 18-25	102	44	25	33	0
AGE 26-30	104	49	11	43	1
AGE 31-35	166	56	43	60	7
AGE 36-40	138	51	31	54	2
AGE 41-45	136	49	26	55	6
AGE 46-50	134	56	35	40	3
AGE 51-55	108	42	24	42	0
AGE 56-60	146	48	51	44	3
AGE 61-65	148	62	44	42	0
AGE 66- Up	416	105	210	93	8
TOTAL	1,598	562	500	506	30

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District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
	North Miami Beach Annexation				
WHITE	1,317	365	549	393	10
BLACK	710	553	14	134	9
HISPANIC	518	216	132	165	5
OTHER	361	119	90	145	7
WHITE MALE	664	170	277	209	8
BLACK MALE	309	232	9	64	4
HISPANIC MALE	214	73	60	80	1
OTHER MALE	159	49	43	63	4
WHITE FEMALE	639	190	267	180	2
BLACK FEMALE	390	313	4	68	5
HISPANIC FEMALE	293	139	67	83	4
OTHER FEMALE	139	62	25	52	0
SEX UNSPECIFIED	99	25	33	38	3
AGE 18-25	307	108	83	107	9
AGE 26-30	283	117	71	91	4
AGE 31-35	314	110	99	104	1
AGE 36-40	261	112	76	69	4
AGE 41-45	183	65	55	60	3
AGE 46-50	156	64	43	49	0
AGE 51-55	181	70	61	49	1
AGE 56-60	219	102	53	62	2
AGE 61-65	253	141	50	59	3
AGE 66- Up	749	364	194	187	4
TOTAL	2,906	1,253	785	837	31

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District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
	High Pines-Ponce CG Annexation				
WHITE	1,238	567	331	318	22
BLACK	25	10	6	9	0
HISPANIC	953	245	405	287	16
OTHER	207	72	34	96	5
WHITE MALE	594	222	179	182	11
BLACK MALE	17	5	5	7	0
HISPANIC MALE	400	80	184	130	6
OTHER MALE	89	25	21	40	3
WHITE FEMALE	634	341	149	133	11
BLACK FEMALE	8	5	1	2	0
HISPANIC FEMALE	541	162	218	151	10
OTHER FEMALE	83	37	11	33	2
SEX UNSPECIFIED	57	17	8	32	0
AGE 18-25	288	94	93	93	8
AGE 26-30	155	60	49	44	2
AGE 31-35	156	67	30	52	7
AGE 36-40	198	60	51	80	7
AGE 41-45	179	64	49	66	0
AGE 46-50	223	67	60	87	9
AGE 51-55	219	61	87	70	1
AGE 56-60	212	66	80	64	2
AGE 61-65	216	76	81	54	5
AGE 66- Up	577	279	196	100	2
TOTAL	2,423	894	776	710	43

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CloseDate

District	Northeast-Dade MAC	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		4,482	1,821	1,081	1,522	58
BLACK		921	629	41	238	13
HISPANIC		4,689	1,811	926	1,889	63
OTHER		1,187	364	184	624	15
WHITE MALE		2,164	777	589	771	27
BLACK MALE		379	231	25	116	7
HISPANIC MALE		1,951	677	436	821	17
OTHER MALE		415	122	79	204	10
WHITE FEMALE		2,250	1,019	479	723	29
BLACK FEMALE		522	383	14	119	6
HISPANIC FEMALE		2,633	1,096	477	1,014	46
OTHER FEMALE		487	182	71	231	3
SEX UNSPECIFIED		478	138	62	274	4
AGE 18-25		1,176	452	197	497	30
AGE 26-30		836	321	143	355	17
AGE 31-35		930	373	173	370	14
AGE 36-40		845	332	138	366	9
AGE 41-45		882	288	157	431	6
AGE 46-50		908	300	174	426	8
AGE 51-55		983	336	211	425	11
AGE 56-60		986	398	197	380	11
AGE 61-65		928	398	206	312	12
AGE 66- Up		2,804	1,427	635	711	31
TOTAL		11,279	4,625	2,232	4,273	149

Christina White

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Time 10:25 AM

District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Cnty Comm 01	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		5,846	2,347	1,579	1,803	117
BLACK		61,749	50,107	1,458	9,714	470
HISPANIC		40,406	13,445	11,497	14,751	713
OTHER		8,742	3,908	914	3,809	111
WHITE MALE		2,721	955	826	882	58
BLACK MALE		25,529	19,548	811	4,930	240
HISPANIC MALE		17,487	5,266	5,378	6,553	290
OTHER MALE		2,828	1,301	370	1,106	51
WHITE FEMALE		3,048	1,372	728	890	58
BLACK FEMALE		35,209	29,786	630	4,569	224
HISPANIC FEMALE		22,020	7,877	5,919	7,806	418
OTHER FEMALE		3,352	1,848	313	1,156	35
SEX UNSPECIFIED		4,546	1,853	473	2,183	37
AGE 18-25		13,286	7,263	1,076	4,690	257
AGE 26-30		10,194	5,620	896	3,512	166
AGE 31-35		11,182	6,194	1,234	3,592	162
AGE 36-40		10,448	5,801	1,324	3,178	145
AGE 41-45		9,086	5,272	1,088	2,597	129
AGE 46-50		8,900	5,065	1,320	2,394	121
AGE 51-55		9,233	5,517	1,385	2,221	110
AGE 56-60		9,763	6,006	1,539	2,122	96
AGE 61-65		8,994	5,877	1,295	1,742	80
AGE 66- Up		25,653	17,189	4,291	4,028	145
TOTAL		116,743	69,807	15,448	30,077	1,411

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Cnty Comm 02	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		5,424	2,433	1,304	1,596	91
BLACK		59,606	47,238	1,710	10,141	517
HISPANIC		31,578	12,538	7,348	11,222	470
OTHER		8,118	3,639	669	3,728	82
WHITE MALE		2,732	1,094	724	865	49
BLACK MALE		25,882	19,454	1,033	5,124	271
HISPANIC MALE		14,073	5,101	3,639	5,089	244
OTHER MALE		2,756	1,277	277	1,175	27
WHITE FEMALE		2,620	1,307	565	707	41
BLACK FEMALE		32,758	27,073	657	4,787	241
HISPANIC FEMALE		16,778	7,148	3,553	5,854	223
OTHER FEMALE		3,072	1,706	231	1,090	45
SEX UNSPECIFIED		4,052	1,688	352	1,993	19
AGE 18-25		11,790	6,608	730	4,237	215
AGE 26-30		9,381	5,377	624	3,252	128
AGE 31-35		9,906	5,811	824	3,126	145
AGE 36-40		9,178	5,525	697	2,806	150
AGE 41-45		7,643	4,651	710	2,183	99
AGE 46-50		7,012	4,278	775	1,870	89
AGE 51-55		7,519	4,762	839	1,837	81
AGE 56-60		8,620	5,588	1,106	1,838	88
AGE 61-65		8,799	6,116	968	1,663	52
AGE 66- Up		24,877	17,132	3,757	3,875	113
TOTAL		104,726	65,848	11,031	26,687	1,160

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Cnty Comm 03	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		16,333	6,944	3,184	5,854	351
BLACK		43,621	35,292	1,184	6,796	349
HISPANIC		36,692	15,229	7,273	13,675	515
OTHER		8,704	3,642	818	4,110	134
WHITE MALE		8,878	3,374	1,892	3,402	210
BLACK MALE		19,354	14,773	745	3,643	193
HISPANIC MALE		16,574	6,423	3,557	6,364	230
OTHER MALE		3,194	1,281	371	1,476	66
WHITE FEMALE		7,250	3,483	1,253	2,376	138
BLACK FEMALE		23,633	20,039	426	3,015	153
HISPANIC FEMALE		19,402	8,502	3,608	7,014	278
OTHER FEMALE		3,340	1,696	305	1,294	45
SEX UNSPECIFIED		3,719	1,534	302	1,847	36
AGE 18-25		10,304	5,523	702	3,878	201
AGE 26-30		10,734	5,677	1,055	3,850	152
AGE 31-35		12,628	6,797	1,270	4,360	201
AGE 36-40		10,881	5,928	1,097	3,687	169
AGE 41-45		8,643	4,796	846	2,858	143
AGE 46-50		7,628	4,148	943	2,424	113
AGE 51-55		7,510	4,352	934	2,141	83
AGE 56-60		8,085	4,961	1,061	1,970	93
AGE 61-65		7,879	5,241	938	1,628	72
AGE 66- Up		21,055	13,683	3,612	3,638	122
TOTAL		105,350	61,107	12,459	30,435	1,349

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Cnty Comm 04	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		54,510	18,781	15,766	18,991	972
BLACK		6,942	4,726	312	1,784	120
HISPANIC		42,388	14,932	9,995	16,812	649
OTHER		11,652	3,459	2,171	5,815	207
WHITE MALE		26,902	8,025	8,403	9,977	497
BLACK MALE		3,191	1,986	192	942	71
HISPANIC MALE		18,279	5,901	4,681	7,423	274
OTHER MALE		4,380	1,188	939	2,171	82
WHITE FEMALE		26,784	10,494	7,163	8,665	462
BLACK FEMALE		3,646	2,664	117	816	49
HISPANIC FEMALE		23,197	8,710	5,165	8,952	370
OTHER FEMALE		4,801	1,720	812	2,183	86
SEX UNSPECIFIED		4,307	1,209	772	2,270	56
AGE 18-25		9,300	3,198	1,900	3,939	263
AGE 26-30		7,313	2,636	1,450	3,047	180
AGE 31-35		8,532	3,104	1,738	3,523	167
AGE 36-40		8,975	3,057	1,862	3,887	169
AGE 41-45		9,022	2,892	1,869	4,098	163
AGE 46-50		9,708	3,172	2,146	4,219	171
AGE 51-55		10,198	3,367	2,468	4,219	144
AGE 56-60		10,407	3,758	2,667	3,809	173
AGE 61-65		9,822	3,680	2,592	3,406	144
AGE 66- Up		32,213	13,034	9,551	9,254	374
TOTAL		115,492	41,898	28,244	43,402	1,948

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Cnty Comm 05	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		28,389	9,979	7,022	10,799	589
BLACK		3,412	2,049	246	1,054	63
HISPANIC		62,166	19,284	19,620	22,307	955
OTHER		9,479	3,036	1,551	4,729	163
WHITE MALE		15,935	4,931	4,292	6,352	360
BLACK MALE		1,917	1,046	145	684	42
HISPANIC MALE		27,581	7,979	8,923	10,227	452
OTHER MALE		3,711	1,126	680	1,832	73
WHITE FEMALE		12,105	4,905	2,668	4,307	225
BLACK FEMALE		1,442	970	96	355	21
HISPANIC FEMALE		33,349	10,886	10,402	11,566	495
OTHER FEMALE		3,567	1,332	591	1,585	59
SEX UNSPECIFIED		3,835	1,171	642	1,979	43
AGE 18-25		7,789	2,767	1,467	3,345	210
AGE 26-30		9,851	3,574	1,892	4,166	219
AGE 31-35		10,895	3,869	2,074	4,726	226
AGE 36-40		9,548	3,299	1,842	4,243	164
AGE 41-45		7,864	2,603	1,601	3,506	154
AGE 46-50		7,596	2,412	1,814	3,228	142
AGE 51-55		7,889	2,546	2,046	3,158	139
AGE 56-60		8,426	2,678	2,548	3,052	148
AGE 61-65		7,439	2,574	2,215	2,540	110
AGE 66- Up		26,149	8,026	10,940	6,925	258
TOTAL		103,446	34,348	28,439	38,889	1,770

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Cnty Comm 06	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		15,447	5,679	5,396	4,117	255
BLACK		1,094	591	110	380	13
HISPANIC		90,331	21,595	38,927	28,401	1,408
OTHER		7,325	1,948	1,838	3,421	118
WHITE MALE		7,523	2,436	2,750	2,204	133
BLACK MALE		594	289	57	238	10
HISPANIC MALE		38,868	8,535	17,109	12,572	652
OTHER MALE		2,157	564	602	946	45
WHITE FEMALE		7,791	3,206	2,610	1,858	117
BLACK FEMALE		482	291	50	138	3
HISPANIC FEMALE		49,602	12,537	21,249	15,078	738
OTHER FEMALE		2,531	795	646	1,054	36
SEX UNSPECIFIED		4,641	1,159	1,194	2,228	60
AGE 18-25		9,822	2,908	2,563	4,068	283
AGE 26-30		7,599	2,259	2,059	3,096	185
AGE 31-35		8,835	2,562	2,634	3,449	190
AGE 36-40		8,369	2,274	2,658	3,276	161
AGE 41-45		7,403	1,956	2,350	2,957	140
AGE 46-50		8,255	1,983	3,079	3,038	155
AGE 51-55		9,110	2,121	3,769	3,080	140
AGE 56-60		10,714	2,551	4,773	3,240	150
AGE 61-65		9,428	2,609	4,157	2,545	117
AGE 66- Up		34,660	8,590	18,229	7,568	273
TOTAL		114,197	29,813	46,271	36,319	1,794

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Cnty Comm 07	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		48,126	19,881	14,240	13,246	759
BLACK		5,947	4,410	260	1,210	67
HISPANIC		77,417	19,934	30,113	26,036	1,334
OTHER		12,353	4,124	2,297	5,728	204
WHITE MALE		23,386	8,201	7,559	7,232	394
BLACK MALE		2,607	1,767	154	649	37
HISPANIC MALE		33,348	7,509	13,567	11,688	584
OTHER MALE		4,313	1,302	928	1,998	85
WHITE FEMALE		23,986	11,370	6,524	5,736	356
BLACK FEMALE		3,224	2,555	104	536	29
HISPANIC FEMALE		42,669	12,040	16,156	13,732	741
OTHER FEMALE		5,045	2,027	886	2,048	84
SEX UNSPECIFIED		5,260	1,577	1,031	2,598	54
AGE 18-25		16,565	5,804	4,248	6,033	480
AGE 26-30		10,852	3,975	2,750	3,867	260
AGE 31-35		11,045	4,053	2,741	4,034	217
AGE 36-40		11,156	3,750	2,892	4,316	198
AGE 41-45		10,710	3,358	3,024	4,127	201
AGE 46-50		11,400	3,116	3,678	4,407	199
AGE 51-55		12,216	3,422	4,383	4,226	185
AGE 56-60		12,804	3,676	5,039	3,926	163
AGE 61-65		11,564	3,871	4,391	3,150	152
AGE 66- Up		35,529	13,324	13,764	8,132	309
TOTAL		143,843	48,349	46,910	46,220	2,364

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Cnty Comm 08	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		28,389	9,589	10,576	7,719	505
BLACK		13,888	10,164	588	2,948	188
HISPANIC		74,404	20,998	24,957	27,033	1,416
OTHER		10,383	3,570	1,838	4,826	149
WHITE MALE		13,982	3,934	5,696	4,095	257
BLACK MALE		6,166	4,151	344	1,571	100
HISPANIC MALE		32,957	8,139	12,038	12,151	629
OTHER MALE		3,579	1,185	732	1,599	63
WHITE FEMALE		14,080	5,551	4,780	3,504	245
BLACK FEMALE		7,492	5,856	233	1,316	87
HISPANIC FEMALE		40,021	12,392	12,553	14,299	777
OTHER FEMALE		4,251	1,771	707	1,710	63
SEX UNSPECIFIED		4,529	1,338	874	2,280	37
AGE 18-25		15,659	5,533	3,268	6,407	451
AGE 26-30		10,412	3,706	2,261	4,211	234
AGE 31-35		11,617	3,876	3,044	4,444	253
AGE 36-40		11,894	3,794	3,284	4,589	227
AGE 41-45		11,418	3,811	3,096	4,306	205
AGE 46-50		11,328	3,523	3,644	3,940	221
AGE 51-55		11,392	3,571	3,931	3,711	179
AGE 56-60		11,147	3,752	4,043	3,173	179
AGE 61-65		9,077	3,372	3,170	2,420	115
AGE 66- Up		23,117	9,383	8,217	5,323	194
TOTAL		127,064	44,321	37,959	42,526	2,258

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Cnty Comm 09	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		10,402	3,498	3,506	3,218	180
BLACK		31,041	24,618	852	5,325	246
HISPANIC		66,875	19,696	21,445	24,570	1,164
OTHER		9,214	3,471	1,408	4,226	109
WHITE MALE		4,974	1,398	1,862	1,614	100
BLACK MALE		12,781	9,539	457	2,659	126
HISPANIC MALE		29,175	7,657	10,264	10,770	484
OTHER MALE		2,850	1,076	517	1,214	43
WHITE FEMALE		5,318	2,066	1,617	1,557	78
BLACK FEMALE		17,729	14,673	386	2,553	117
HISPANIC FEMALE		36,116	11,507	10,820	13,119	670
OTHER FEMALE		3,585	1,674	520	1,352	39
SEX UNSPECIFIED		4,995	1,688	768	2,497	42
AGE 18-25		14,890	6,301	2,171	6,041	377
AGE 26-30		10,588	4,525	1,705	4,173	185
AGE 31-35		11,620	4,934	2,318	4,198	170
AGE 36-40		10,605	4,382	2,279	3,741	203
AGE 41-45		9,221	3,823	2,063	3,200	135
AGE 46-50		9,708	3,841	2,521	3,188	158
AGE 51-55		9,558	3,912	2,726	2,787	133
AGE 56-60		10,161	4,332	2,848	2,866	115
AGE 61-65		8,657	4,205	2,143	2,220	89
AGE 66- Up		22,520	11,027	6,437	4,922	134
TOTAL		117,532	51,283	27,211	37,339	1,699

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Cnty Comm 10	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		15,519	5,321	5,989	3,964	245
BLACK		1,288	725	133	412	18
HISPANIC		108,144	23,859	48,587	33,897	1,801
OTHER		8,238	2,043	2,181	3,905	109
WHITE MALE		7,348	2,170	2,969	2,089	120
BLACK MALE		601	294	71	227	9
HISPANIC MALE		46,348	9,287	21,386	14,892	783
OTHER MALE		2,542	642	709	1,148	43
WHITE FEMALE		8,018	3,100	2,972	1,823	123
BLACK FEMALE		661	419	59	174	9
HISPANIC FEMALE		59,653	14,007	26,507	18,131	1,008
OTHER FEMALE		3,017	876	854	1,245	42
SEX UNSPECIFIED		4,996	1,151	1,363	2,446	36
AGE 18-25		12,267	3,350	3,484	5,012	421
AGE 26-30		9,224	2,614	2,647	3,769	194
AGE 31-35		9,989	2,669	3,107	3,998	215
AGE 36-40		9,630	2,276	3,409	3,777	168
AGE 41-45		8,893	2,075	3,271	3,403	144
AGE 46-50		9,889	2,037	4,195	3,469	188
AGE 51-55		10,688	2,158	4,905	3,431	194
AGE 56-60		12,578	2,733	5,971	3,678	196
AGE 61-65		10,848	2,706	5,029	2,967	146
AGE 66- Up		39,183	9,330	20,872	8,674	307
TOTAL		133,189	31,948	56,890	42,178	2,173

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Cnty Comm 11	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		11,824	3,526	4,584	3,491	223
BLACK		3,746	2,481	201	1,013	51
HISPANIC		105,903	25,678	41,248	37,124	1,853
OTHER		10,187	2,872	2,078	5,122	115
WHITE MALE		5,724	1,488	2,353	1,771	112
BLACK MALE		1,656	997	106	521	32
HISPANIC MALE		46,043	9,879	18,896	16,474	794
OTHER MALE		3,394	925	749	1,676	44
WHITE FEMALE		5,962	1,996	2,190	1,667	109
BLACK FEMALE		2,033	1,459	89	466	19
HISPANIC FEMALE		57,639	15,156	21,730	19,711	1,042
OTHER FEMALE		3,814	1,310	781	1,678	45
SEX UNSPECIFIED		5,389	1,345	1,216	2,783	45
AGE 18-25		15,250	4,468	3,834	6,478	470
AGE 26-30		10,232	3,178	2,496	4,325	233
AGE 31-35		10,368	2,860	3,023	4,285	200
AGE 36-40		10,082	2,588	3,130	4,181	183
AGE 41-45		9,799	2,412	3,329	3,902	156
AGE 46-50		11,263	2,431	4,480	4,159	193
AGE 51-55		12,137	2,642	5,065	4,233	197
AGE 56-60		13,068	3,103	5,488	4,259	218
AGE 61-65		10,660	2,890	4,281	3,363	126
AGE 66- Up		28,798	7,984	12,984	7,564	266
TOTAL		131,660	34,557	48,111	46,750	2,242

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Cnty Comm 12	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		8,209	2,345	2,773	2,954	137
BLACK		1,608	966	104	511	27
HISPANIC		84,773	20,307	30,809	32,296	1,361
OTHER		8,092	2,186	1,738	4,055	113
WHITE MALE		4,259	1,087	1,493	1,602	77
BLACK MALE		799	429	69	284	17
HISPANIC MALE		37,155	8,100	14,060	14,422	573
OTHER MALE		2,436	651	584	1,154	47
WHITE FEMALE		3,847	1,238	1,254	1,295	60
BLACK FEMALE		779	523	34	212	10
HISPANIC FEMALE		45,749	11,693	16,217	17,064	775
OTHER FEMALE		2,913	919	608	1,342	44
SEX UNSPECIFIED		4,742	1,164	1,104	2,439	35
AGE 18-25		11,997	3,449	2,667	5,533	348
AGE 26-30		8,046	2,376	1,914	3,577	179
AGE 31-35		8,032	2,292	2,199	3,392	149
AGE 36-40		7,632	1,906	2,227	3,369	130
AGE 41-45		7,702	1,918	2,162	3,507	115
AGE 46-50		9,223	2,053	2,996	4,042	132
AGE 51-55		9,596	2,152	3,482	3,823	139
AGE 56-60		10,112	2,331	3,883	3,752	146
AGE 61-65		7,857	2,011	3,070	2,675	101
AGE 66- Up		22,482	5,316	10,823	6,144	199
TOTAL		102,682	25,804	35,424	39,816	1,638

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Cnty Comm 13	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		8,300	2,289	3,628	2,246	137
BLACK		2,225	1,554	148	496	27
HISPANIC		89,473	18,986	41,575	27,387	1,525
OTHER		6,943	1,698	1,944	3,230	71
WHITE MALE		3,968	1,011	1,747	1,146	64
BLACK MALE		948	599	78	255	16
HISPANIC MALE		38,318	7,365	18,483	11,835	635
OTHER MALE		1,917	459	600	838	20
WHITE FEMALE		4,268	1,262	1,859	1,074	73
BLACK FEMALE		1,242	933	65	233	11
HISPANIC FEMALE		49,221	11,135	22,424	14,784	878
OTHER FEMALE		2,244	640	704	869	31
SEX UNSPECIFIED		4,815	1,123	1,335	2,325	32
AGE 18-25		10,581	2,714	3,075	4,465	327
AGE 26-30		7,472	1,949	2,215	3,132	176
AGE 31-35		8,112	1,995	2,738	3,207	172
AGE 36-40		7,541	1,679	2,816	2,870	176
AGE 41-45		6,601	1,551	2,495	2,420	135
AGE 46-50		8,376	1,728	3,610	2,869	169
AGE 51-55		8,982	1,863	4,086	2,895	138
AGE 56-60		10,493	2,325	5,066	2,941	161
AGE 61-65		8,605	2,018	4,222	2,264	101
AGE 66- Up		30,175	6,705	16,970	6,295	205
TOTAL		106,941	24,527	47,295	33,359	1,760

Christina White

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Fontainblue Lakes CDD	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		45	15	10	19	1
BLACK		3	2	1	0	0
HISPANIC		423	100	124	197	2
OTHER		53	12	10	30	1
WHITE MALE		32	9	6	16	1
BLACK MALE		1	1	0	0	0
HISPANIC MALE		193	41	64	88	0
OTHER MALE		20	4	6	10	0
WHITE FEMALE		13	6	4	3	0
BLACK FEMALE		2	1	1	0	0
HISPANIC FEMALE		221	56	59	104	2
OTHER FEMALE		23	6	4	12	1
SEX UNSPECIFIED		19	5	1	13	0
AGE 18-25		69	16	22	30	1
AGE 26-30		44	15	9	19	1
AGE 31-35		59	16	15	28	0
AGE 36-40		55	15	16	23	1
AGE 41-45		52	14	10	28	0
AGE 46-50		60	10	18	32	0
AGE 51-55		60	11	18	31	0
AGE 56-60		38	7	12	19	0
AGE 61-65		25	4	7	14	0
AGE 66- Up		62	21	18	22	1
TOTAL		524	129	145	246	4

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CloseDate

District Cutler Cay CDD	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE	286	78	115	86	7
BLACK	117	83	4	29	1
HISPANIC	522	97	217	196	12
OTHER	112	41	23	46	2
WHITE MALE	142	34	64	39	5
BLACK MALE	54	37	2	14	1
HISPANIC MALE	241	37	101	97	6
OTHER MALE	44	13	8	21	2
WHITE FEMALE	140	44	48	46	2
BLACK FEMALE	60	45	1	14	0
HISPANIC FEMALE	271	59	112	95	5
OTHER FEMALE	48	18	12	18	0
SEX UNSPECIFIED	37	12	11	13	1
AGE 18-25	161	49	40	64	8
AGE 26-30	81	22	27	30	2
AGE 31-35	61	20	20	18	3
AGE 36-40	55	12	19	24	0
AGE 41-45	85	25	26	33	1
AGE 46-50	111	30	45	34	2
AGE 51-55	129	31	50	47	1
AGE 56-60	113	30	36	45	2
AGE 61-65	86	21	33	30	2
AGE 66- Up	155	59	63	32	1
TOTAL	1,037	299	359	357	22

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
South Dade Venture CDD					
WHITE	465	132	172	154	7
BLACK	744	512	44	174	14
HISPANIC	2,733	812	806	1,067	48
OTHER	361	115	57	184	5
WHITE MALE	220	48	89	79	4
BLACK MALE	320	199	25	88	8
HISPANIC MALE	1,237	332	401	481	23
OTHER MALE	110	38	22	48	2
WHITE FEMALE	240	83	80	74	3
BLACK FEMALE	410	305	18	81	6
HISPANIC FEMALE	1,434	462	393	554	25
OTHER FEMALE	143	57	23	61	2
SEX UNSPECIFIED	189	47	28	113	1
AGE 18-25	607	218	104	273	12
AGE 26-30	353	111	77	152	13
AGE 31-35	445	163	99	176	7
AGE 36-40	522	191	130	192	9
AGE 41-45	556	205	137	206	8
AGE 46-50	431	140	112	170	9
AGE 51-55	391	147	111	126	7
AGE 56-60	301	124	91	83	3
AGE 61-65	236	82	66	84	4
AGE 66- Up	461	190	152	117	2
TOTAL	4,303	1,571	1,079	1,579	74

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District	Lakes by Bay South CDD Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE	568	181	184	185	18
BLACK	451	309	20	115	7
HISPANIC	2,455	754	689	961	51
OTHER	328	130	44	145	9
WHITE MALE	288	71	101	108	8
BLACK MALE	193	111	9	69	4
HISPANIC MALE	1,071	297	351	404	19
OTHER MALE	106	47	16	42	1
WHITE FEMALE	272	107	82	73	10
BLACK FEMALE	255	195	11	46	3
HISPANIC FEMALE	1,350	449	331	538	32
OTHER FEMALE	151	67	13	64	7
SEX UNSPECIFIED	116	30	23	62	1
AGE 18-25	471	176	89	193	13
AGE 26-30	339	124	84	122	9
AGE 31-35	424	145	111	152	16
AGE 36-40	487	153	123	199	12
AGE 41-45	482	166	109	195	12
AGE 46-50	436	144	104	181	7
AGE 51-55	335	118	90	123	4
AGE 56-60	260	96	78	84	2
AGE 61-65	208	82	60	65	1
AGE 66- Up	360	170	89	92	9
TOTAL	3,802	1,374	937	1,406	85

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District	Majorca Isles CDD	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		36	10	6	20	0
BLACK		720	524	14	172	10
HISPANIC		157	62	29	62	4
OTHER		80	33	5	42	0
WHITE MALE		15	6	2	7	0
BLACK MALE		281	183	8	84	6
HISPANIC MALE		72	23	15	33	1
OTHER MALE		27	12	1	14	0
WHITE FEMALE		20	4	4	12	0
BLACK FEMALE		428	332	6	86	4
HISPANIC FEMALE		81	37	13	28	3
OTHER FEMALE		30	16	4	10	0
SEX UNSPECIFIED		38	16	1	21	0
AGE 18-25		135	73	5	54	3
AGE 26-30		102	57	6	37	2
AGE 31-35		143	83	9	51	0
AGE 36-40		144	87	9	46	2
AGE 41-45		122	82	4	32	4
AGE 46-50		101	73	4	24	0
AGE 51-55		81	56	5	18	2
AGE 56-60		53	38	1	13	1
AGE 61-65		44	27	4	13	0
AGE 66- Up		68	53	7	8	0
TOTAL		993	629	54	296	14

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District	Stonegate CDD	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		20	5	6	8	1
BLACK		55	38	2	15	0
HISPANIC		135	47	32	54	2
OTHER		9	3	1	5	0
WHITE MALE		8	1	4	3	0
BLACK MALE		21	14	2	5	0
HISPANIC MALE		68	20	19	28	1
OTHER MALE		3	1	0	2	0
WHITE FEMALE		12	4	2	5	1
BLACK FEMALE		32	23	0	9	0
HISPANIC FEMALE		66	26	13	26	1
OTHER FEMALE		5	2	0	3	0
SEX UNSPECIFIED		4	2	1	1	0
AGE 18-25		39	17	7	14	1
AGE 26-30		24	9	3	12	0
AGE 31-35		22	8	7	7	0
AGE 36-40		21	14	0	7	0
AGE 41-45		23	7	5	10	1
AGE 46-50		18	5	4	8	1
AGE 51-55		18	9	6	3	0
AGE 56-60		12	4	2	6	0
AGE 61-65		13	6	2	5	0
AGE 66- Up		29	14	5	10	0
TOTAL		219	93	41	82	3

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Hemingway Point CDD	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		51	18	15	17	1
BLACK		100	67	1	30	2
HISPANIC		425	105	141	172	7
OTHER		55	22	9	21	3
WHITE MALE		25	7	8	10	0
BLACK MALE		49	31	1	16	1
HISPANIC MALE		198	44	72	81	1
OTHER MALE		21	7	4	8	2
WHITE FEMALE		25	10	7	7	1
BLACK FEMALE		49	34	0	14	1
HISPANIC FEMALE		223	59	68	90	6
OTHER FEMALE		21	10	4	7	0
SEX UNSPECIFIED		20	10	2	7	1
AGE 18-25		88	35	14	37	2
AGE 26-30		37	8	10	16	3
AGE 31-35		72	21	15	36	0
AGE 36-40		94	20	25	47	2
AGE 41-45		90	30	25	34	1
AGE 46-50		60	22	15	20	3
AGE 51-55		63	23	24	15	1
AGE 56-60		47	20	12	14	1
AGE 61-65		23	6	7	10	0
AGE 66- Up		57	27	19	11	0
TOTAL		631	212	166	240	13

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Coconut Grove Village Council Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE	7,544	3,514	1,549	2,342	139
BLACK	1,570	1,285	46	224	15
HISPANIC	4,829	1,607	1,349	1,784	89
OTHER	1,361	524	163	650	24
WHITE MALE	3,752	1,504	880	1,300	68
BLACK MALE	688	523	24	131	10
HISPANIC MALE	2,085	600	660	785	40
OTHER MALE	502	172	64	253	13
WHITE FEMALE	3,711	1,970	658	1,012	71
BLACK FEMALE	858	742	22	89	5
HISPANIC FEMALE	2,658	979	669	961	49
OTHER FEMALE	572	250	71	242	9
SEX UNSPECIFIED	478	190	59	227	2
AGE 18-25	1,128	536	158	388	46
AGE 26-30	1,063	495	183	363	22
AGE 31-35	1,428	665	213	520	30
AGE 36-40	1,565	688	244	609	24
AGE 41-45	1,330	561	211	527	31
AGE 46-50	1,169	448	236	466	19
AGE 51-55	1,286	510	289	469	18
AGE 56-60	1,302	549	302	433	18
AGE 61-65	1,194	548	280	352	14
AGE 66- Up	3,839	1,930	991	873	45
TOTAL	15,304	6,930	3,107	5,000	267

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Mia Gardens Dist 1	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		379	148	110	113	8
BLACK		7,970	6,658	171	1,087	54
HISPANIC		5,892	1,936	1,859	2,008	89
OTHER		1,051	460	110	464	17
WHITE MALE		181	67	55	56	3
BLACK MALE		3,403	2,698	103	571	31
HISPANIC MALE		2,601	763	901	902	35
OTHER MALE		350	162	40	139	9
WHITE FEMALE		194	80	54	55	5
BLACK FEMALE		4,443	3,864	64	493	22
HISPANIC FEMALE		3,154	1,133	919	1,048	54
OTHER FEMALE		356	197	35	121	3
SEX UNSPECIFIED		610	238	79	287	6
AGE 18-25		1,720	940	141	608	31
AGE 26-30		1,315	728	132	434	21
AGE 31-35		1,382	762	191	409	20
AGE 36-40		1,290	721	184	370	15
AGE 41-45		1,165	681	154	314	16
AGE 46-50		1,155	646	180	312	17
AGE 51-55		1,203	746	188	253	16
AGE 56-60		1,346	847	239	252	8
AGE 61-65		1,114	752	150	202	10
AGE 66- Up		3,600	2,378	691	517	14
TOTAL		15,292	9,202	2,250	3,672	168

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Mia Gardens Dist 2	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		563	244	151	156	12
BLACK		14,239	11,290	369	2,447	133
HISPANIC		2,391	1,043	515	794	39
OTHER		1,491	796	84	592	19
WHITE MALE		247	99	69	74	5
BLACK MALE		5,858	4,327	212	1,248	71
HISPANIC MALE		972	390	239	330	13
OTHER MALE		499	271	39	178	11
WHITE FEMALE		310	144	80	79	7
BLACK FEMALE		8,124	6,774	155	1,136	59
HISPANIC FEMALE		1,362	621	266	449	26
OTHER FEMALE		616	386	33	190	7
SEX UNSPECIFIED		694	360	26	304	4
AGE 18-25		2,175	1,363	95	681	36
AGE 26-30		1,676	1,058	75	521	22
AGE 31-35		1,863	1,213	110	513	27
AGE 36-40		1,794	1,217	114	440	23
AGE 41-45		1,480	1,028	85	352	15
AGE 46-50		1,386	984	71	310	21
AGE 51-55		1,445	1,089	81	260	15
AGE 56-60		1,432	1,091	100	224	17
AGE 61-65		1,432	1,128	82	213	9
AGE 66- Up		4,001	3,202	306	475	18
TOTAL		18,684	13,373	1,119	3,989	203

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District Mia Gardens Dist 3	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE	262	113	48	96	5
BLACK	13,765	11,379	300	2,004	82
HISPANIC	2,307	843	539	884	41
OTHER	1,036	537	67	417	15
WHITE MALE	114	49	27	35	3
BLACK MALE	5,768	4,530	163	1,032	43
HISPANIC MALE	1,016	341	254	404	17
OTHER MALE	351	181	27	136	7
WHITE FEMALE	145	62	20	61	2
BLACK FEMALE	7,794	6,693	135	927	39
HISPANIC FEMALE	1,250	483	280	463	24
OTHER FEMALE	401	273	23	103	2
SEX UNSPECIFIED	531	260	25	240	6
AGE 18-25	2,028	1,295	89	616	28
AGE 26-30	1,580	1,000	90	475	15
AGE 31-35	1,683	1,123	96	444	20
AGE 36-40	1,529	1,004	107	400	18
AGE 41-45	1,383	1,006	70	291	16
AGE 46-50	1,356	958	103	282	13
AGE 51-55	1,332	1,014	81	228	9
AGE 56-60	1,375	1,112	75	185	3
AGE 61-65	1,366	1,124	72	164	6
AGE 66- Up	3,738	3,236	171	316	15
TOTAL	17,370	12,872	954	3,401	143

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Mia Gardens Dist 4	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		328	129	76	114	9
BLACK		11,394	9,513	231	1,576	74
HISPANIC		5,037	1,680	1,349	1,929	79
OTHER		1,237	510	114	607	6
WHITE MALE		143	57	37	46	3
BLACK MALE		4,623	3,650	131	803	39
HISPANIC MALE		2,170	629	658	854	29
OTHER MALE		381	176	45	157	3
WHITE FEMALE		180	72	38	64	6
BLACK FEMALE		6,558	5,697	96	731	34
HISPANIC FEMALE		2,761	1,013	664	1,035	49
OTHER FEMALE		411	228	30	152	1
SEX UNSPECIFIED		768	310	71	383	4
AGE 18-25		2,345	1,399	148	766	32
AGE 26-30		1,718	1,016	114	574	14
AGE 31-35		1,788	1,045	161	561	21
AGE 36-40		1,691	1,024	174	468	25
AGE 41-45		1,401	906	132	344	19
AGE 46-50		1,296	838	166	279	13
AGE 51-55		1,376	889	181	294	12
AGE 56-60		1,431	1,003	151	271	6
AGE 61-65		1,264	917	137	203	7
AGE 66- Up		3,686	2,795	406	466	19
TOTAL		17,996	11,832	1,770	4,226	168

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Miami Dist 1	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		2,175	732	679	723	41
BLACK		3,069	2,309	139	589	32
HISPANIC		30,108	9,836	9,880	9,953	439
OTHER		2,389	722	420	1,218	29
WHITE MALE		1,075	328	337	388	22
BLACK MALE		1,391	970	84	319	18
HISPANIC MALE		12,949	3,915	4,402	4,433	199
OTHER MALE		702	218	148	327	9
WHITE FEMALE		1,080	400	333	328	19
BLACK FEMALE		1,618	1,296	54	254	14
HISPANIC FEMALE		16,545	5,697	5,340	5,274	234
OTHER FEMALE		818	320	141	344	13
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,561	455	279	814	13
AGE 18-25		3,466	1,394	478	1,502	92
AGE 26-30		3,092	1,186	479	1,364	63
AGE 31-35		3,108	1,189	591	1,273	55
AGE 36-40		2,697	1,035	594	1,031	37
AGE 41-45		2,223	851	477	854	41
AGE 46-50		2,276	787	616	831	42
AGE 51-55		2,560	857	775	889	39
AGE 56-60		3,236	1,115	1,037	1,027	57
AGE 61-65		2,932	1,134	893	870	35
AGE 66- Up		12,151	4,051	5,178	2,842	80
TOTAL		37,741	13,599	11,118	12,483	541

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District	Miami Dist 2	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		22,438	8,363	5,321	8,310	444
BLACK		3,463	2,439	143	824	57
HISPANIC		20,039	6,401	4,791	8,519	328
OTHER		5,744	1,982	818	2,844	100
WHITE MALE		12,131	3,847	3,222	4,807	255
BLACK MALE		1,789	1,110	89	551	39
HISPANIC MALE		9,163	2,646	2,388	3,980	149
OTHER MALE		2,397	710	396	1,241	50
WHITE FEMALE		10,042	4,397	2,058	3,402	185
BLACK FEMALE		1,622	1,292	53	259	18
HISPANIC FEMALE		10,536	3,648	2,337	4,373	178
OTHER FEMALE		2,320	945	306	1,033	36
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,682	589	224	850	19
AGE 18-25		3,642	1,372	689	1,484	97
AGE 26-30		6,091	2,264	1,242	2,466	119
AGE 31-35		7,270	2,655	1,339	3,131	145
AGE 36-40		6,208	2,197	1,163	2,740	108
AGE 41-45		4,714	1,722	819	2,078	95
AGE 46-50		4,201	1,390	846	1,887	78
AGE 51-55		4,075	1,390	894	1,728	63
AGE 56-60		3,932	1,381	985	1,504	62
AGE 61-65		3,319	1,264	811	1,187	57
AGE 66- Up		8,232	3,550	2,285	2,292	105
TOTAL		51,684	19,185	11,073	20,497	929

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District	Miami Dist 3	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		4,553	1,766	1,165	1,525	97
BLACK		1,150	722	85	322	21
HISPANIC		28,176	8,891	9,208	9,682	395
OTHER		2,603	860	410	1,301	32
WHITE MALE		2,436	819	686	873	58
BLACK MALE		606	349	45	197	15
HISPANIC MALE		12,167	3,538	4,129	4,331	169
OTHER MALE		849	270	146	417	16
WHITE FEMALE		2,070	926	471	634	39
BLACK FEMALE		529	364	37	122	6
HISPANIC FEMALE		15,393	5,145	4,923	5,103	222
OTHER FEMALE		942	370	165	397	10
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,488	457	266	755	10
AGE 18-25		3,352	1,241	547	1,470	94
AGE 26-30		3,257	1,240	569	1,366	82
AGE 31-35		3,245	1,247	557	1,384	57
AGE 36-40		2,659	961	535	1,117	46
AGE 41-45		2,220	749	500	926	45
AGE 46-50		2,317	751	579	947	40
AGE 51-55		2,479	812	722	908	37
AGE 56-60		2,944	952	945	1,002	45
AGE 61-65		2,736	956	859	896	25
AGE 66- Up		11,273	3,330	5,055	2,814	74
TOTAL		36,482	12,239	10,868	12,830	545

Christina White

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District Miami Dist 4	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE	5,433	2,057	1,528	1,730	118
BLACK	568	338	47	170	13
HISPANIC	35,611	9,178	14,212	11,603	618
OTHER	2,933	841	654	1,398	40
WHITE MALE	2,683	912	803	908	60
BLACK MALE	283	151	23	103	6
HISPANIC MALE	15,441	3,686	6,281	5,178	296
OTHER MALE	940	258	243	420	19
WHITE FEMALE	2,682	1,112	716	799	55
BLACK FEMALE	272	177	23	66	6
HISPANIC FEMALE	19,498	5,291	7,729	6,159	319
OTHER FEMALE	1,066	357	234	465	10
SEX UNSPECIFIED	1,678	470	387	803	18
AGE 18-25	3,751	1,214	837	1,587	113
AGE 26-30	3,182	1,047	715	1,331	89
AGE 31-35	3,867	1,322	929	1,529	87
AGE 36-40	3,568	1,110	894	1,482	82
AGE 41-45	2,907	863	719	1,265	60
AGE 46-50	3,150	829	1,086	1,167	68
AGE 51-55	3,495	904	1,285	1,243	63
AGE 56-60	3,944	998	1,624	1,265	57
AGE 61-65	3,490	1,015	1,418	1,011	46
AGE 66- Up	13,191	3,112	6,934	3,021	124
TOTAL	44,545	12,414	16,441	14,901	789

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Miami Dist 5	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		6,181	2,687	1,048	2,312	134
BLACK		25,307	20,581	696	3,823	207
HISPANIC		12,771	5,634	2,160	4,810	167
OTHER		3,699	1,589	264	1,777	69
WHITE MALE		3,400	1,307	645	1,365	83
BLACK MALE		11,243	8,679	437	2,016	111
HISPANIC MALE		5,876	2,444	1,097	2,257	78
OTHER MALE		1,339	536	124	646	33
WHITE FEMALE		2,699	1,346	393	912	48
BLACK FEMALE		13,706	11,618	251	1,743	94
HISPANIC FEMALE		6,632	3,075	1,022	2,448	87
OTHER FEMALE		1,406	738	94	551	23
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,655	747	105	783	20
AGE 18-25		4,911	2,741	281	1,792	97
AGE 26-30		5,360	2,938	487	1,869	66
AGE 31-35		6,205	3,556	520	2,036	93
AGE 36-40		5,008	2,927	400	1,610	71
AGE 41-45		3,861	2,330	310	1,156	65
AGE 46-50		3,259	1,989	308	918	44
AGE 51-55		3,335	2,161	316	823	35
AGE 56-60		3,656	2,519	332	773	32
AGE 61-65		3,513	2,593	290	600	30
AGE 66- Up		8,848	6,736	924	1,144	44
TOTAL		47,958	30,491	4,168	12,722	577

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
24th Congressional District					
WHITE	87,846	32,819	22,819	30,577	1,631
BLACK	161,526	129,002	4,356	26,806	1,362
HISPANIC	115,335	44,110	25,720	43,747	1,758
OTHER	35,138	13,934	4,275	16,389	540
WHITE MALE	44,828	14,801	12,520	16,617	890
BLACK MALE	69,357	52,285	2,589	13,763	720
HISPANIC MALE	50,957	17,989	12,301	19,867	800
OTHER MALE	12,861	4,970	1,889	5,769	233
WHITE FEMALE	41,754	17,589	10,002	13,439	724
BLACK FEMALE	89,618	74,805	1,719	12,465	629
HISPANIC FEMALE	61,918	25,164	12,988	22,820	946
OTHER FEMALE	13,961	6,633	1,589	5,530	209
SEX UNSPECIFIED	14,578	5,625	1,573	7,241	139
AGE 18-25	39,139	20,263	3,739	14,352	785
AGE 26-30	33,002	17,444	3,317	11,708	533
AGE 31-35	37,641	20,017	4,319	12,699	606
AGE 36-40	36,202	18,935	4,265	12,438	564
AGE 41-45	31,900	16,450	3,969	10,993	488
AGE 46-50	30,714	15,654	4,440	10,165	455
AGE 51-55	31,778	16,893	4,806	9,680	399
AGE 56-60	33,348	18,796	5,311	8,828	413
AGE 61-65	32,224	19,263	4,947	7,703	311
AGE 66- Up	93,888	56,147	18,054	18,950	737
TOTAL	399,845	219,865	57,170	117,519	5,291

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
26th Congressional District					
WHITE	24,620	7,713	8,810	7,657	440
BLACK	13,382	10,034	595	2,612	141
HISPANIC	222,650	55,356	87,681	75,922	3,691
OTHER	20,566	5,713	4,643	9,957	253
WHITE MALE	12,311	3,458	4,543	4,077	233
BLACK MALE	6,127	4,244	359	1,439	85
HISPANIC MALE	96,812	21,947	39,796	33,498	1,571
OTHER MALE	6,095	1,692	1,532	2,776	95
WHITE FEMALE	12,057	4,191	4,194	3,465	207
BLACK FEMALE	7,049	5,645	226	1,123	55
HISPANIC FEMALE	120,914	32,058	46,419	40,353	2,084
OTHER FEMALE	7,002	2,323	1,626	2,952	101
SEX UNSPECIFIED	12,842	3,257	3,031	6,460	94
AGE 18-25	28,866	8,597	6,682	12,731	856
AGE 26-30	21,213	6,555	5,098	9,084	476
AGE 31-35	22,790	6,793	6,217	9,334	446
AGE 36-40	21,201	5,898	6,331	8,548	424
AGE 41-45	19,337	5,400	5,753	7,831	353
AGE 46-50	22,574	5,678	7,848	8,652	396
AGE 51-55	23,795	6,048	8,977	8,406	364
AGE 56-60	26,829	7,120	10,808	8,495	406
AGE 61-65	22,169	6,591	8,888	6,413	277
AGE 66- Up	72,437	20,135	35,125	16,650	527
TOTAL	281,218	78,816	101,729	96,148	4,525

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	27th Congressional District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		103,689	39,926	32,101	29,905	1,757
BLACK		25,723	19,390	1,027	5,040	266
HISPANIC		285,908	73,376	113,442	94,316	4,774
OTHER		35,425	11,502	6,818	16,557	548
WHITE MALE		51,519	16,834	17,266	16,491	928
BLACK MALE		11,525	7,982	570	2,821	152
HISPANIC MALE		123,532	28,555	50,703	42,152	2,122
OTHER MALE		12,146	3,690	2,582	5,642	232
WHITE FEMALE		50,806	22,550	14,533	12,913	810
BLACK FEMALE		13,741	11,078	441	2,111	111
HISPANIC FEMALE		156,834	43,210	61,116	49,896	2,612
OTHER FEMALE		14,066	5,487	2,650	5,717	212
SEX UNSPECIFIED		16,557	4,801	3,523	8,067	166
AGE 18-25		44,958	15,521	10,855	17,245	1,337
AGE 26-30		35,683	12,564	8,505	13,801	813
AGE 31-35		38,491	13,304	9,534	14,867	786
AGE 36-40		36,289	11,654	9,730	14,256	649
AGE 41-45		32,510	10,179	9,095	12,653	583
AGE 46-50		34,288	9,606	11,344	12,710	628
AGE 51-55		36,530	10,319	13,335	12,303	573
AGE 56-60		40,051	11,511	15,795	12,182	563
AGE 61-65		35,321	11,720	13,488	9,662	451
AGE 66- Up		116,620	37,815	51,707	26,136	962
TOTAL		450,745	144,194	153,388	145,818	7,345

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	28th Congressional District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		42,408	13,165	16,160	12,315	768
BLACK		35,702	26,621	1,331	7,361	389
HISPANIC		287,822	74,272	106,785	101,806	4,959
OTHER		29,647	9,065	5,881	14,334	367
WHITE MALE		20,549	5,441	8,420	6,289	399
BLACK MALE		15,084	10,408	746	3,722	208
HISPANIC MALE		125,401	28,906	49,284	45,074	2,137
OTHER MALE		9,518	2,868	2,135	4,377	138
WHITE FEMALE		21,404	7,585	7,608	5,851	360
BLACK FEMALE		20,019	15,791	561	3,488	179
HISPANIC FEMALE		156,397	43,523	55,906	54,185	2,783
OTHER FEMALE		11,234	4,221	2,180	4,689	144
SEX UNSPECIFIED		15,950	4,371	3,315	8,129	135
AGE 18-25		46,807	15,636	9,946	19,900	1,325
AGE 26-30		32,294	11,082	7,076	13,462	674
AGE 31-35		34,276	11,143	8,920	13,577	636
AGE 36-40		32,623	9,961	9,236	12,812	614
AGE 41-45		30,617	9,289	9,137	11,689	502
AGE 46-50		33,090	9,065	11,611	11,837	577
AGE 51-55		34,332	9,343	12,967	11,482	540
AGE 56-60		36,580	10,575	14,196	11,255	554
AGE 61-65		30,296	9,787	11,228	8,909	372
AGE 66- Up		84,654	27,241	35,837	20,887	689
TOTAL		395,579	123,123	130,157	135,816	6,483

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District North Miami Dist 1	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE	2,051	794	517	688	52
BLACK	1,848	1,327	73	413	35
HISPANIC	2,764	1,043	619	1,044	58
OTHER	691	275	85	322	9
WHITE MALE	1,067	360	299	377	31
BLACK MALE	774	505	44	205	20
HISPANIC MALE	1,259	413	330	488	28
OTHER MALE	270	117	44	106	3
WHITE FEMALE	959	427	213	299	20
BLACK FEMALE	1,040	801	29	195	15
HISPANIC FEMALE	1,451	611	273	537	30
OTHER FEMALE	269	118	27	120	4
SEX UNSPECIFIED	265	87	35	140	3
AGE 18-25	812	341	105	339	27
AGE 26-30	732	361	86	267	18
AGE 31-35	782	375	105	282	20
AGE 36-40	640	271	88	270	11
AGE 41-45	550	260	80	203	7
AGE 46-50	654	274	128	235	17
AGE 51-55	631	265	129	222	15
AGE 56-60	639	276	144	200	19
AGE 61-65	585	296	123	162	4
AGE 66- Up	1,329	720	306	287	16
TOTAL	7,354	3,439	1,294	2,467	154

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District North Miami Dist 2	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE	1,324	566	317	411	30
BLACK	2,548	1,891	88	542	27
HISPANIC	2,483	1,017	477	943	46
OTHER	684	295	62	310	17
WHITE MALE	665	257	175	222	11
BLACK MALE	1,146	813	49	267	17
HISPANIC MALE	1,074	402	233	418	21
OTHER MALE	254	108	25	114	7
WHITE FEMALE	637	304	139	175	19
BLACK FEMALE	1,355	1,051	36	258	10
HISPANIC FEMALE	1,359	590	238	506	25
OTHER FEMALE	292	146	28	108	10
SEX UNSPECIFIED	257	98	21	138	0
AGE 18-25	725	347	76	287	15
AGE 26-30	624	334	45	229	16
AGE 31-35	672	357	66	234	15
AGE 36-40	630	348	53	217	12
AGE 41-45	553	278	59	204	12
AGE 46-50	512	268	78	154	12
AGE 51-55	582	297	88	190	7
AGE 56-60	591	297	104	184	6
AGE 61-65	604	346	93	156	9
AGE 66- Up	1,546	897	282	351	16
TOTAL	7,039	3,769	944	2,206	120

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District North Miami Dist 3	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE	487	240	88	149	10
BLACK	5,105	3,846	165	1,043	51
HISPANIC	1,515	658	256	578	23
OTHER	669	326	39	297	7
WHITE MALE	249	113	45	85	6
BLACK MALE	2,276	1,637	101	511	27
HISPANIC MALE	649	253	134	251	11
OTHER MALE	209	110	15	83	1
WHITE FEMALE	230	125	39	62	4
BLACK FEMALE	2,738	2,152	61	503	22
HISPANIC FEMALE	828	390	118	308	12
OTHER FEMALE	301	166	17	112	6
SEX UNSPECIFIED	296	124	18	152	2
AGE 18-25	880	489	43	327	21
AGE 26-30	730	424	33	267	6
AGE 31-35	729	407	46	260	16
AGE 36-40	703	428	37	228	10
AGE 41-45	584	361	36	181	6
AGE 46-50	555	353	35	160	7
AGE 51-55	596	400	42	146	8
AGE 56-60	629	439	51	133	6
AGE 61-65	663	479	62	118	4
AGE 66- Up	1,707	1,290	163	247	7
TOTAL	7,776	5,070	548	2,067	91

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	North Miami Dist 4	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		410	206	95	105	4
BLACK		6,531	5,177	182	1,112	60
HISPANIC		2,394	1,065	473	825	31
OTHER		731	340	50	332	9
WHITE MALE		191	92	51	46	2
BLACK MALE		2,922	2,208	113	570	31
HISPANIC MALE		1,060	445	225	376	14
OTHER MALE		258	125	22	108	3
WHITE FEMALE		215	113	44	56	2
BLACK FEMALE		3,501	2,891	66	516	28
HISPANIC FEMALE		1,275	595	240	424	16
OTHER FEMALE		271	159	16	91	5
SEX UNSPECIFIED		373	160	23	187	3
AGE 18-25		1,069	616	48	383	22
AGE 26-30		788	500	33	241	14
AGE 31-35		932	576	60	285	11
AGE 36-40		914	592	51	251	20
AGE 41-45		805	513	61	222	9
AGE 46-50		647	396	71	172	8
AGE 51-55		715	459	76	176	4
AGE 56-60		813	559	88	159	7
AGE 61-65		850	648	69	130	3
AGE 66- Up		2,533	1,929	243	355	6
TOTAL		10,066	6,788	800	2,374	104

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
Community Council 2					
WHITE	8,192	3,208	2,166	2,704	114
BLACK	9,662	7,306	263	1,982	111
HISPANIC	10,066	4,049	1,898	3,990	129
OTHER	3,269	1,269	445	1,499	56
WHITE MALE	3,957	1,347	1,167	1,384	59
BLACK MALE	3,967	2,804	139	973	51
HISPANIC MALE	4,294	1,548	894	1,804	48
OTHER MALE	1,162	421	202	512	27
WHITE FEMALE	4,116	1,822	967	1,275	52
BLACK FEMALE	5,536	4,379	119	978	60
HISPANIC FEMALE	5,560	2,426	975	2,078	81
OTHER FEMALE	1,377	646	168	545	18
SEX UNSPECIFIED	1,220	439	141	626	14
AGE 18-25	3,339	1,566	395	1,301	77
AGE 26-30	2,646	1,281	318	992	55
AGE 31-35	3,059	1,474	452	1,086	47
AGE 36-40	2,715	1,308	375	1,002	30
AGE 41-45	2,441	1,126	356	928	31
AGE 46-50	2,395	1,134	345	891	25
AGE 51-55	2,555	1,209	447	867	32
AGE 56-60	2,639	1,394	384	831	30
AGE 61-65	2,524	1,381	416	702	25
AGE 66- Up	6,874	3,958	1,283	1,575	58
TOTAL	31,189	15,832	4,772	10,175	410

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Community Council 5	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		3,898	1,267	1,478	1,078	75
BLACK		4,548	3,536	148	825	39
HISPANIC		39,018	10,617	13,983	13,647	771
OTHER		3,714	1,198	717	1,765	34
WHITE MALE		1,855	549	716	555	35
BLACK MALE		1,906	1,385	88	414	19
HISPANIC MALE		16,926	4,151	6,472	5,999	304
OTHER MALE		1,129	376	247	496	10
WHITE FEMALE		2,006	706	753	507	40
BLACK FEMALE		2,576	2,103	57	397	19
HISPANIC FEMALE		21,257	6,220	7,295	7,283	459
OTHER FEMALE		1,337	513	266	544	14
SEX UNSPECIFIED		2,186	615	432	1,120	19
AGE 18-25		5,465	1,801	1,147	2,331	186
AGE 26-30		3,938	1,297	889	1,652	100
AGE 31-35		4,418	1,379	1,143	1,804	92
AGE 36-40		4,164	1,184	1,242	1,648	90
AGE 41-45		3,855	1,171	1,108	1,496	80
AGE 46-50		4,493	1,222	1,563	1,627	81
AGE 51-55		4,676	1,386	1,622	1,596	72
AGE 56-60		5,014	1,568	1,885	1,483	78
AGE 61-65		4,117	1,433	1,469	1,156	59
AGE 66- Up		11,036	4,176	4,257	2,522	81
TOTAL		51,178	16,618	16,326	17,315	919

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District	Community Council 7 Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE	1,895	900	404	543	48
BLACK	1,726	1,313	50	344	19
HISPANIC	1,753	731	306	681	35
OTHER	560	257	78	214	11
WHITE MALE	911	377	198	310	26
BLACK MALE	756	531	28	184	13
HISPANIC MALE	790	303	174	296	17
OTHER MALE	184	82	31	67	4
WHITE FEMALE	966	515	204	225	22
BLACK FEMALE	941	767	20	148	6
HISPANIC FEMALE	914	405	128	363	18
OTHER FEMALE	249	133	34	78	4
SEX UNSPECIFIED	222	87	21	111	3
AGE 18-25	497	252	39	191	15
AGE 26-30	466	231	54	164	17
AGE 31-35	534	282	69	177	6
AGE 36-40	505	278	47	168	12
AGE 41-45	426	216	49	150	11
AGE 46-50	471	231	58	168	14
AGE 51-55	459	241	59	155	4
AGE 56-60	490	245	79	153	13
AGE 61-65	517	289	95	127	6
AGE 66- Up	1,569	936	289	329	15
TOTAL	5,934	3,201	838	1,782	113

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
Community Council 8					
WHITE	2,937	1,358	673	850	56
BLACK	47,644	38,800	1,228	7,277	339
HISPANIC	22,631	8,748	5,454	8,096	333
OTHER	5,505	2,485	468	2,499	53
WHITE MALE	1,474	599	385	463	27
BLACK MALE	20,581	15,883	739	3,773	186
HISPANIC MALE	10,097	3,589	2,684	3,655	169
OTHER MALE	1,866	896	182	770	18
WHITE FEMALE	1,427	739	282	377	29
BLACK FEMALE	26,372	22,385	478	3,358	151
HISPANIC FEMALE	12,019	4,965	2,650	4,242	162
OTHER FEMALE	1,970	1,118	151	677	24
SEX UNSPECIFIED	2,907	1,217	272	1,403	15
AGE 18-25	9,001	5,260	536	3,069	136
AGE 26-30	7,065	4,231	461	2,297	76
AGE 31-35	7,643	4,696	576	2,270	101
AGE 36-40	7,003	4,369	508	2,022	104
AGE 41-45	5,655	3,597	492	1,497	69
AGE 46-50	5,334	3,354	592	1,322	66
AGE 51-55	5,584	3,714	603	1,221	46
AGE 56-60	6,445	4,325	772	1,286	62
AGE 61-65	6,599	4,750	679	1,126	44
AGE 66- Up	18,386	13,095	2,602	2,612	77
TOTAL	78,717	51,391	7,823	18,722	781

Christina White

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
Community Council 10					
WHITE	13,198	3,912	5,482	3,609	195
BLACK	1,145	639	126	368	12
HISPANIC	132,227	28,354	59,881	41,872	2,120
OTHER	9,344	2,177	2,560	4,479	128
WHITE MALE	6,530	1,763	2,753	1,909	105
BLACK MALE	550	262	70	210	8
HISPANIC MALE	57,026	11,131	26,403	18,557	935
OTHER MALE	2,688	625	796	1,220	47
WHITE FEMALE	6,539	2,113	2,681	1,658	87
BLACK FEMALE	565	359	53	149	4
HISPANIC FEMALE	72,532	16,493	32,628	22,252	1,159
OTHER FEMALE	3,209	862	965	1,335	47
SEX UNSPECIFIED	6,269	1,473	1,699	3,034	63
AGE 18-25	15,293	4,192	4,320	6,303	478
AGE 26-30	10,535	2,905	2,977	4,430	223
AGE 31-35	11,545	3,037	3,607	4,665	236
AGE 36-40	10,984	2,574	3,830	4,372	208
AGE 41-45	10,431	2,339	3,889	4,049	154
AGE 46-50	12,152	2,370	5,297	4,273	212
AGE 51-55	13,172	2,456	6,093	4,399	224
AGE 56-60	15,010	3,055	7,218	4,485	252
AGE 61-65	12,376	2,836	5,903	3,489	148
AGE 66- Up	44,413	9,317	24,914	9,862	320
TOTAL	155,914	35,082	68,049	50,328	2,455

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
Community Council 11					
WHITE	17,318	5,814	6,357	4,842	305
BLACK	4,789	3,187	289	1,255	58
HISPANIC	118,206	30,018	44,243	41,834	2,111
OTHER	12,176	3,555	2,433	6,048	140
WHITE MALE	8,240	2,335	3,275	2,481	149
BLACK MALE	2,141	1,286	160	662	33
HISPANIC MALE	51,257	11,588	20,218	18,542	909
OTHER MALE	4,201	1,181	929	2,037	54
WHITE FEMALE	8,884	3,403	3,034	2,294	153
BLACK FEMALE	2,586	1,875	122	564	25
HISPANIC FEMALE	64,531	17,727	23,367	22,250	1,187
OTHER FEMALE	4,701	1,681	909	2,059	52
SEX UNSPECIFIED	5,941	1,497	1,308	3,084	52
AGE 18-25	16,637	4,909	4,109	7,082	537
AGE 26-30	11,988	3,753	2,954	5,009	272
AGE 31-35	12,355	3,514	3,604	4,992	245
AGE 36-40	11,938	3,166	3,609	4,958	205
AGE 41-45	11,314	2,947	3,645	4,514	208
AGE 46-50	12,713	2,969	4,745	4,795	204
AGE 51-55	13,562	3,199	5,402	4,748	213
AGE 56-60	15,051	3,782	6,161	4,872	236
AGE 61-65	12,686	3,713	4,865	3,948	160
AGE 66- Up	34,244	10,622	14,228	9,060	334
TOTAL	152,489	42,574	53,322	53,979	2,614

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Community Council 12	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		22,297	8,978	7,498	5,472	349
BLACK		2,400	1,627	142	596	35
HISPANIC		52,117	12,769	22,358	16,076	914
OTHER		6,165	2,013	1,351	2,696	105
WHITE MALE		10,623	3,618	3,841	2,987	177
BLACK MALE		1,089	676	83	311	19
HISPANIC MALE		22,180	4,762	9,989	7,042	387
OTHER MALE		2,205	668	536	958	43
WHITE FEMALE		11,476	5,293	3,603	2,411	169
BLACK FEMALE		1,276	930	57	273	16
HISPANIC FEMALE		29,047	7,774	12,093	8,659	521
OTHER FEMALE		2,640	1,025	553	1,020	42
SEX UNSPECIFIED		2,439	639	593	1,178	29
AGE 18-25		8,239	2,513	2,591	2,848	287
AGE 26-30		6,315	2,133	1,834	2,201	147
AGE 31-35		6,435	2,150	1,825	2,320	140
AGE 36-40		6,496	1,887	2,095	2,392	122
AGE 41-45		6,160	1,750	2,080	2,228	102
AGE 46-50		6,511	1,562	2,559	2,264	126
AGE 51-55		6,901	1,668	3,010	2,109	114
AGE 56-60		7,453	1,966	3,331	2,075	81
AGE 61-65		6,917	2,162	2,930	1,726	99
AGE 66- Up		21,552	7,596	9,094	4,677	185
TOTAL		82,979	25,387	31,349	24,840	1,403

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
Community Council 14					
WHITE	11,040	3,489	4,308	3,052	191
BLACK	16,959	13,524	495	2,809	131
HISPANIC	50,979	13,899	18,132	18,044	904
OTHER	6,971	2,535	1,230	3,129	77
WHITE MALE	5,456	1,459	2,314	1,580	103
BLACK MALE	7,246	5,403	277	1,494	72
HISPANIC MALE	22,492	5,552	8,690	7,874	376
OTHER MALE	2,284	812	425	1,016	31
WHITE FEMALE	5,459	1,997	1,953	1,425	84
BLACK FEMALE	9,408	7,883	214	1,254	57
HISPANIC FEMALE	27,308	7,983	9,152	9,652	521
OTHER FEMALE	2,752	1,243	478	1,002	29
SEX UNSPECIFIED	3,537	1,112	661	1,734	30
AGE 18-25	9,907	3,759	1,912	3,955	281
AGE 26-30	6,925	2,681	1,339	2,773	132
AGE 31-35	7,595	2,887	1,809	2,782	117
AGE 36-40	7,014	2,506	1,867	2,508	133
AGE 41-45	6,200	2,205	1,676	2,217	102
AGE 46-50	6,954	2,267	2,224	2,326	137
AGE 51-55	7,521	2,618	2,444	2,351	108
AGE 56-60	8,091	2,999	2,693	2,292	107
AGE 61-65	6,906	3,001	2,031	1,802	72
AGE 66- Up	18,833	8,523	6,170	4,026	114
TOTAL	85,949	33,447	24,165	27,034	1,303

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
Community Council 15					
WHITE	4,190	1,343	1,389	1,377	81
BLACK	13,220	10,284	383	2,414	139
HISPANIC	34,382	10,683	9,878	13,204	617
OTHER	4,091	1,467	595	1,973	56
WHITE MALE	2,004	538	745	677	44
BLACK MALE	5,493	4,018	211	1,202	62
HISPANIC MALE	15,064	4,116	4,808	5,871	269
OTHER MALE	1,210	436	230	519	25
WHITE FEMALE	2,135	790	635	673	37
BLACK FEMALE	7,508	6,098	164	1,170	76
HISPANIC FEMALE	18,576	6,274	4,911	7,049	342
OTHER FEMALE	1,535	691	203	622	19
SEX UNSPECIFIED	2,353	811	338	1,185	19
AGE 18-25	7,812	3,295	1,023	3,321	173
AGE 26-30	5,339	2,241	828	2,179	91
AGE 31-35	5,993	2,415	1,168	2,305	105
AGE 36-40	5,716	2,213	1,229	2,159	115
AGE 41-45	5,105	2,067	1,107	1,858	73
AGE 46-50	4,886	1,976	1,219	1,586	105
AGE 51-55	4,516	1,876	1,203	1,364	73
AGE 56-60	4,361	1,941	1,117	1,245	58
AGE 61-65	3,460	1,668	866	891	35
AGE 66- Up	8,694	4,085	2,484	2,060	65
TOTAL	55,883	23,777	12,245	18,968	893

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
Community Council 16					
WHITE	357	99	116	134	8
BLACK	3	2	0	1	0
HISPANIC	53	7	20	22	4
OTHER	43	11	8	23	1
WHITE MALE	187	43	68	72	4
BLACK MALE	1	1	0	0	0
HISPANIC MALE	23	3	9	8	3
OTHER MALE	14	2	5	7	0
WHITE FEMALE	169	55	48	62	4
BLACK FEMALE	2	1	0	1	0
HISPANIC FEMALE	28	4	10	13	1
OTHER FEMALE	19	7	2	9	1
SEX UNSPECIFIED	13	3	2	8	0
AGE 18-25	24	7	7	8	2
AGE 26-30	12	1	4	6	1
AGE 31-35	16	6	1	8	1
AGE 36-40	19	4	6	8	1
AGE 41-45	25	2	6	17	0
AGE 46-50	24	9	7	8	0
AGE 51-55	39	9	12	18	0
AGE 56-60	41	10	13	17	1
AGE 61-65	44	9	14	20	1
AGE 66- Up	212	62	74	70	6
TOTAL	456	119	144	180	13

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Countywide	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		256,718	92,612	79,547	79,998	4,561
BLACK		236,167	184,921	7,306	41,784	2,156
HISPANIC		910,550	246,481	333,394	315,511	15,164
OTHER		119,430	39,596	21,445	56,704	1,685
WHITE MALE		128,332	40,104	42,566	43,231	2,431
BLACK MALE		102,025	74,872	4,262	21,727	1,164
HISPANIC MALE		396,206	97,141	151,981	140,460	6,624
OTHER MALE		40,057	12,977	8,058	18,333	689
WHITE FEMALE		125,077	51,350	36,183	35,459	2,085
BLACK FEMALE		130,330	107,241	2,946	19,170	973
HISPANIC FEMALE		495,416	143,590	176,303	167,110	8,413
OTHER FEMALE		45,532	18,314	7,958	18,606	654
SEX UNSPECIFIED		59,826	18,000	11,426	29,868	532
AGE 18-25		159,500	59,886	31,185	64,126	4,303
AGE 26-30		121,898	47,466	23,964	47,977	2,491
AGE 31-35		132,761	51,016	28,944	50,334	2,467
AGE 36-40		125,939	46,259	29,517	47,920	2,243
AGE 41-45		114,005	41,118	27,904	43,064	1,919
AGE 46-50		120,286	39,787	35,201	43,247	2,051
AGE 51-55		126,028	42,385	40,019	41,762	1,862
AGE 56-60		136,378	47,794	46,032	40,626	1,926
AGE 61-65		119,629	47,170	38,471	32,583	1,405
AGE 66- Up		366,411	140,723	140,447	82,342	2,899
TOTAL		1,522,865	563,610	441,692	493,997	23,566

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	City:County	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		3,225	1,630	672	857	66
BLACK		425	312	15	88	10
HISPANIC		2,334	1,162	524	598	50
OTHER		2,118	964	292	817	45
WHITE MALE		1,624	737	381	465	41
BLACK MALE		189	121	13	48	7
HISPANIC MALE		1,025	474	251	279	21
OTHER MALE		886	372	139	354	21
WHITE FEMALE		1,565	876	283	381	25
BLACK FEMALE		231	188	2	38	3
HISPANIC FEMALE		1,275	671	266	310	28
OTHER FEMALE		1,124	539	142	422	21
SEX UNSPECIFIED		183	90	26	63	4
AGE 18-25		509	252	78	173	6
AGE 26-30		523	302	69	142	10
AGE 31-35		744	408	91	231	14
AGE 36-40		705	354	95	239	17
AGE 41-45		683	362	93	218	10
AGE 46-50		678	360	84	220	14
AGE 51-55		750	366	147	217	20
AGE 56-60		768	350	166	235	17
AGE 61-65		698	338	160	184	16
AGE 66- Up		2,044	976	520	501	47
TOTAL		8,102	4,068	1,503	2,360	171

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	City:Aventura	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		12,642	4,219	3,792	4,411	220
BLACK		740	475	45	200	20
HISPANIC		7,500	2,438	1,554	3,407	101
OTHER		2,214	611	418	1,154	31
WHITE MALE		5,738	1,556	1,906	2,173	103
BLACK MALE		353	201	33	107	12
HISPANIC MALE		3,049	887	708	1,412	42
OTHER MALE		797	187	191	408	11
WHITE FEMALE		6,696	2,604	1,832	2,144	116
BLACK FEMALE		378	267	12	91	8
HISPANIC FEMALE		4,280	1,497	826	1,900	57
OTHER FEMALE		965	333	167	451	14
SEX UNSPECIFIED		836	211	134	483	8
AGE 18-25		1,425	422	335	638	30
AGE 26-30		1,139	359	235	519	26
AGE 31-35		1,349	430	292	600	27
AGE 36-40		1,497	448	344	680	25
AGE 41-45		1,560	388	366	775	31
AGE 46-50		1,772	497	396	850	29
AGE 51-55		1,848	511	456	855	26
AGE 56-60		1,938	582	510	799	47
AGE 61-65		1,927	648	501	749	29
AGE 66- Up		8,641	3,458	2,374	2,707	102
TOTAL		23,096	7,743	5,809	9,172	372

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	City:Bal Harbour	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		1,449	322	575	526	26
BLACK		30	13	5	10	2
HISPANIC		372	93	118	158	3
OTHER		229	35	62	128	4
WHITE MALE		679	127	288	249	15
BLACK MALE		15	4	4	6	1
HISPANIC MALE		158	39	51	68	0
OTHER MALE		82	14	28	39	1
WHITE FEMALE		744	188	281	264	11
BLACK FEMALE		15	9	1	4	1
HISPANIC FEMALE		207	53	66	85	3
OTHER FEMALE		90	17	14	57	2
SEX UNSPECIFIED		90	12	27	50	1
AGE 18-25		141	29	55	54	3
AGE 26-30		112	21	40	49	2
AGE 31-35		110	19	40	51	0
AGE 36-40		125	22	41	59	3
AGE 41-45		116	20	36	58	2
AGE 46-50		118	30	31	52	5
AGE 51-55		161	38	53	66	4
AGE 56-60		183	34	66	80	3
AGE 61-65		177	31	69	72	5
AGE 66- Up		837	219	329	281	8
TOTAL		2,080	463	760	822	35

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
City:Bay Harbor Islands					
WHITE	1,795	678	494	586	37
BLACK	66	35	5	26	0
HISPANIC	1,261	481	238	521	21
OTHER	354	114	70	159	11
WHITE MALE	863	282	272	293	16
BLACK MALE	30	16	3	11	0
HISPANIC MALE	502	173	97	224	8
OTHER MALE	123	36	24	60	3
WHITE FEMALE	917	389	218	290	20
BLACK FEMALE	35	18	2	15	0
HISPANIC FEMALE	732	293	139	287	13
OTHER FEMALE	145	55	24	62	4
SEX UNSPECIFIED	129	46	28	50	5
AGE 18-25	339	116	81	128	14
AGE 26-30	238	67	62	101	8
AGE 31-35	279	77	68	125	9
AGE 36-40	282	87	77	112	6
AGE 41-45	302	103	55	139	5
AGE 46-50	358	137	67	147	7
AGE 51-55	341	126	84	126	5
AGE 56-60	318	132	65	117	4
AGE 61-65	283	107	79	95	2
AGE 66- Up	736	356	169	202	9
TOTAL	3,476	1,308	807	1,292	69

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CloseDate

District	City:Biscayne Park	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		889	442	170	261	16
BLACK		217	145	5	59	8
HISPANIC		767	355	145	258	9
OTHER		231	102	21	102	6
WHITE MALE		443	202	83	149	9
BLACK MALE		99	61	3	32	3
HISPANIC MALE		337	140	59	131	7
OTHER MALE		92	30	9	50	3
WHITE FEMALE		437	236	85	110	6
BLACK FEMALE		116	82	2	27	5
HISPANIC FEMALE		415	207	85	121	2
OTHER FEMALE		105	60	7	36	2
SEX UNSPECIFIED		60	26	8	24	2
AGE 18-25		184	83	24	67	10
AGE 26-30		101	50	15	35	1
AGE 31-35		158	88	14	51	5
AGE 36-40		220	112	20	84	4
AGE 41-45		214	110	30	72	2
AGE 46-50		224	102	30	87	5
AGE 51-55		236	111	42	81	2
AGE 56-60		191	85	41	61	4
AGE 61-65		156	77	29	48	2
AGE 66- Up		420	226	96	94	4
TOTAL		2,104	1,044	341	680	39

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	City:Cutler Bay	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		6,987	2,446	2,440	1,976	125
BLACK		2,781	2,032	119	598	32
HISPANIC		16,619	4,558	5,639	6,091	331
OTHER		2,507	926	410	1,129	42
WHITE MALE		3,395	958	1,321	1,057	59
BLACK MALE		1,241	833	63	333	12
HISPANIC MALE		7,264	1,683	2,703	2,733	145
OTHER MALE		904	325	163	395	21
WHITE FEMALE		3,515	1,463	1,101	885	66
BLACK FEMALE		1,501	1,179	53	250	19
HISPANIC FEMALE		9,034	2,782	2,847	3,222	183
OTHER FEMALE		1,046	449	155	425	17
SEX UNSPECIFIED		992	290	201	493	8
AGE 18-25		3,215	1,130	669	1,314	102
AGE 26-30		2,163	747	518	846	52
AGE 31-35		2,615	838	735	981	61
AGE 36-40		2,737	854	758	1,073	52
AGE 41-45		2,589	828	684	1,027	50
AGE 46-50		2,588	784	828	928	48
AGE 51-55		2,630	834	874	883	39
AGE 56-60		2,613	870	931	774	38
AGE 61-65		2,197	837	743	587	30
AGE 66- Up		5,547	2,240	1,868	1,381	58
TOTAL		28,894	9,962	8,608	9,794	530

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	City:Coral Gables	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		14,049	5,622	4,365	3,832	230
BLACK		769	532	21	210	6
HISPANIC		17,133	4,234	7,322	5,312	265
OTHER		3,087	1,032	533	1,461	61
WHITE MALE		6,756	2,273	2,311	2,049	123
BLACK MALE		321	197	14	106	4
HISPANIC MALE		7,310	1,562	3,193	2,440	115
OTHER MALE		1,009	315	216	457	21
WHITE FEMALE		6,966	3,215	1,986	1,661	104
BLACK FEMALE		405	300	7	96	2
HISPANIC FEMALE		9,520	2,589	4,037	2,745	149
OTHER FEMALE		1,189	460	211	486	32
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,561	509	266	774	12
AGE 18-25		4,947	1,837	1,242	1,762	106
AGE 26-30		2,565	940	683	876	66
AGE 31-35		2,464	905	609	897	53
AGE 36-40		2,465	817	660	947	41
AGE 41-45		2,499	748	735	977	39
AGE 46-50		2,606	706	840	1,012	48
AGE 51-55		2,857	763	1,105	953	36
AGE 56-60		3,012	766	1,289	914	43
AGE 61-65		2,707	853	1,154	659	41
AGE 66- Up		8,915	3,085	3,924	1,817	89
TOTAL		35,038	11,420	12,241	10,815	562

Christina White

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	City:Doral	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		3,916	963	1,246	1,652	55
BLACK		651	361	37	239	14
HISPANIC		25,637	6,366	6,566	12,307	398
OTHER		2,792	706	450	1,599	37
WHITE MALE		2,141	446	738	925	32
BLACK MALE		332	173	19	132	8
HISPANIC MALE		11,549	2,576	3,191	5,600	182
OTHER MALE		941	242	175	509	15
WHITE FEMALE		1,708	506	494	685	23
BLACK FEMALE		306	184	18	98	6
HISPANIC FEMALE		13,526	3,644	3,272	6,395	215
OTHER FEMALE		1,103	332	177	578	16
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,389	293	214	875	7
AGE 18-25		4,350	1,293	856	2,099	102
AGE 26-30		2,837	910	610	1,265	52
AGE 31-35		2,664	771	635	1,211	47
AGE 36-40		2,665	653	623	1,359	30
AGE 41-45		3,196	733	701	1,713	49
AGE 46-50		3,873	842	946	2,039	46
AGE 51-55		3,757	847	1,016	1,843	51
AGE 56-60		3,323	755	917	1,601	50
AGE 61-65		2,128	497	607	996	28
AGE 66- Up		4,202	1,095	1,388	1,670	49
TOTAL		32,996	8,396	8,299	15,797	504

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	City:El Portal	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		363	211	54	89	9
BLACK		575	446	15	105	9
HISPANIC		440	221	65	148	6
OTHER		146	83	12	50	1
WHITE MALE		203	109	29	61	4
BLACK MALE		262	184	12	62	4
HISPANIC MALE		238	108	35	90	5
OTHER MALE		52	30	4	17	1
WHITE FEMALE		156	100	23	28	5
BLACK FEMALE		300	252	3	40	5
HISPANIC FEMALE		200	113	29	57	1
OTHER FEMALE		67	45	7	15	0
SEX UNSPECIFIED		46	20	4	22	0
AGE 18-25		102	60	7	33	2
AGE 26-30		92	50	7	30	5
AGE 31-35		143	85	17	39	2
AGE 36-40		178	97	15	64	2
AGE 41-45		160	89	10	55	6
AGE 46-50		157	90	16	50	1
AGE 51-55		148	87	16	40	5
AGE 56-60		124	88	12	23	1
AGE 61-65		114	86	9	19	0
AGE 66- Up		306	229	37	39	1
TOTAL		1,524	961	146	392	25

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	City:Florida City	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		375	131	111	127	6
BLACK		3,103	2,462	79	540	22
HISPANIC		2,629	985	578	1,023	43
OTHER		480	199	43	233	5
WHITE MALE		170	53	49	64	4
BLACK MALE		1,194	898	37	247	12
HISPANIC MALE		1,098	374	263	444	17
OTHER MALE		118	56	15	47	0
WHITE FEMALE		202	78	62	60	2
BLACK FEMALE		1,854	1,527	41	276	10
HISPANIC FEMALE		1,474	583	305	560	26
OTHER FEMALE		176	93	15	64	4
SEX UNSPECIFIED		301	115	24	161	1
AGE 18-25		972	506	70	376	20
AGE 26-30		783	414	78	279	12
AGE 31-35		783	438	78	256	11
AGE 36-40		642	355	75	204	8
AGE 41-45		526	289	77	156	4
AGE 46-50		533	311	65	153	4
AGE 51-55		391	217	69	101	4
AGE 56-60		471	312	61	94	4
AGE 61-65		435	297	55	81	2
AGE 66- Up		1,051	638	183	223	7
TOTAL		6,587	3,777	811	1,923	76

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	City:Golden Beach	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		486	159	158	161	8
BLACK		2	1	0	1	0
HISPANIC		189	31	69	86	3
OTHER		71	8	13	50	0
WHITE MALE		236	66	76	91	3
BLACK MALE		0	0	0	0	0
HISPANIC MALE		93	13	35	43	2
OTHER MALE		26	2	6	18	0
WHITE FEMALE		240	90	79	66	5
BLACK FEMALE		2	1	0	1	0
HISPANIC FEMALE		94	18	34	41	1
OTHER FEMALE		23	6	4	13	0
SEX UNSPECIFIED		34	3	6	25	0
AGE 18-25		121	30	38	49	4
AGE 26-30		70	17	13	37	3
AGE 31-35		47	7	15	23	2
AGE 36-40		33	11	8	14	0
AGE 41-45		44	9	12	23	0
AGE 46-50		68	17	19	31	1
AGE 51-55		71	19	28	24	0
AGE 56-60		77	24	21	31	1
AGE 61-65		72	20	34	18	0
AGE 66- Up		145	45	52	48	0
TOTAL		748	199	240	298	11

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
City:Hialeah Gardens					
WHITE	439	102	214	117	6
BLACK	58	28	15	15	0
HISPANIC	10,627	2,305	4,584	3,557	181
OTHER	842	189	223	425	5
WHITE MALE	182	39	91	49	3
BLACK MALE	33	11	11	11	0
HISPANIC MALE	4,652	933	2,055	1,595	69
OTHER MALE	200	42	54	101	3
WHITE FEMALE	253	61	122	67	3
BLACK FEMALE	25	17	4	4	0
HISPANIC FEMALE	5,692	1,312	2,420	1,850	110
OTHER FEMALE	249	47	79	122	1
SEX UNSPECIFIED	679	162	200	314	3
AGE 18-25	1,301	291	336	633	41
AGE 26-30	899	217	256	402	24
AGE 31-35	881	209	280	379	13
AGE 36-40	775	166	300	294	15
AGE 41-45	726	158	258	292	18
AGE 46-50	915	195	374	333	13
AGE 51-55	1,069	206	501	345	17
AGE 56-60	1,221	255	565	385	16
AGE 61-65	965	224	478	253	10
AGE 66- Up	3,214	703	1,688	798	25
TOTAL	11,966	2,624	5,036	4,114	192

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	City:Hialeah	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		5,191	1,401	2,226	1,481	83
BLACK		992	606	96	280	10
HISPANIC		95,493	20,606	43,913	29,475	1,499
OTHER		7,433	1,731	2,177	3,439	86
WHITE MALE		2,388	601	1,026	721	40
BLACK MALE		478	269	47	155	7
HISPANIC MALE		40,726	8,059	19,371	12,658	638
OTHER MALE		1,835	408	637	763	27
WHITE FEMALE		2,751	788	1,179	741	43
BLACK FEMALE		496	329	44	120	3
HISPANIC FEMALE		52,534	11,987	23,780	15,927	840
OTHER FEMALE		2,144	562	708	842	32
SEX UNSPECIFIED		5,756	1,340	1,620	2,748	48
AGE 18-25		10,380	2,632	2,745	4,677	326
AGE 26-30		7,225	1,820	2,027	3,196	182
AGE 31-35		7,725	1,820	2,576	3,170	159
AGE 36-40		7,200	1,589	2,610	2,838	163
AGE 41-45		6,136	1,415	2,320	2,303	98
AGE 46-50		7,682	1,591	3,199	2,740	152
AGE 51-55		8,287	1,713	3,737	2,702	135
AGE 56-60		10,312	2,278	4,788	3,108	138
AGE 61-65		8,736	2,161	4,085	2,382	108
AGE 66- Up		35,422	7,325	20,324	7,556	217
TOTAL		109,109	24,344	48,412	34,675	1,678

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	City:Homestead	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		5,639	1,670	2,055	1,796	118
BLACK		7,330	5,343	284	1,608	95
HISPANIC		21,343	6,763	5,821	8,377	382
OTHER		2,732	956	396	1,345	35
WHITE MALE		2,704	652	1,095	894	63
BLACK MALE		3,072	2,066	165	783	58
HISPANIC MALE		9,365	2,598	2,834	3,760	173
OTHER MALE		853	304	164	372	13
WHITE FEMALE		2,886	1,005	942	885	54
BLACK FEMALE		4,140	3,191	116	796	37
HISPANIC FEMALE		11,537	4,020	2,899	4,410	208
OTHER FEMALE		1,091	464	153	459	15
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,395	431	188	767	9
AGE 18-25		5,097	1,990	702	2,287	118
AGE 26-30		3,530	1,363	585	1,506	76
AGE 31-35		4,038	1,508	866	1,581	83
AGE 36-40		3,990	1,514	909	1,486	81
AGE 41-45		3,698	1,439	822	1,372	65
AGE 46-50		3,323	1,248	818	1,210	47
AGE 51-55		3,011	1,174	835	952	50
AGE 56-60		2,791	1,154	806	792	39
AGE 61-65		2,215	917	603	660	35
AGE 66- Up		5,349	2,425	1,610	1,278	36
TOTAL		37,044	14,732	8,556	13,126	630

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
City:Indian Creek Village					
WHITE	41	7	18	16	0
BLACK	0	0	0	0	0
HISPANIC	12	1	6	5	0
OTHER	11	3	2	6	0
WHITE MALE	23	2	11	10	0
BLACK MALE	0	0	0	0	0
HISPANIC MALE	4	0	2	2	0
OTHER MALE	6	2	1	3	0
WHITE FEMALE	17	5	6	6	0
BLACK FEMALE	0	0	0	0	0
HISPANIC FEMALE	8	1	4	3	0
OTHER FEMALE	4	1	1	2	0
SEX UNSPECIFIED	2	0	1	1	0
AGE 18-25	12	3	4	5	0
AGE 26-30	2	1	1	0	0
AGE 31-35	6	1	1	4	0
AGE 36-40	4	1	2	1	0
AGE 41-45	3	0	2	1	0
AGE 46-50	1	0	1	0	0
AGE 51-55	3	0	1	2	0
AGE 56-60	8	1	2	5	0
AGE 61-65	9	1	5	3	0
AGE 66- Up	16	3	7	6	0
TOTAL	64	11	26	27	0

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	City:Key Biscayne	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		2,922	943	875	1,056	48
BLACK		34	13	6	15	0
HISPANIC		4,548	993	1,425	2,059	71
OTHER		668	171	120	364	13
WHITE MALE		1,412	379	455	562	16
BLACK MALE		15	3	2	10	0
HISPANIC MALE		2,003	354	672	945	32
OTHER MALE		201	45	43	107	6
WHITE FEMALE		1,464	557	412	463	32
BLACK FEMALE		18	10	4	4	0
HISPANIC FEMALE		2,447	619	734	1,056	38
OTHER FEMALE		262	81	49	128	4
SEX UNSPECIFIED		350	72	55	219	4
AGE 18-25		1,046	299	270	453	24
AGE 26-30		548	170	131	233	14
AGE 31-35		418	119	106	188	5
AGE 36-40		414	104	98	206	6
AGE 41-45		543	108	126	301	8
AGE 46-50		758	143	176	427	12
AGE 51-55		864	193	229	427	15
AGE 56-60		764	169	246	336	13
AGE 61-65		708	187	226	285	10
AGE 66- Up		2,108	628	818	637	25
TOTAL		8,172	2,120	2,426	3,494	132

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	City:Miami Beach	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		24,206	9,409	5,536	8,795	466
BLACK		1,729	1,043	108	548	30
HISPANIC		19,269	6,912	5,076	6,991	290
OTHER		5,286	1,755	878	2,554	99
WHITE MALE		13,370	4,672	3,305	5,118	275
BLACK MALE		992	543	75	352	22
HISPANIC MALE		8,869	3,057	2,361	3,309	142
OTHER MALE		2,191	702	384	1,058	47
WHITE FEMALE		10,479	4,599	2,165	3,529	186
BLACK FEMALE		716	485	33	190	8
HISPANIC FEMALE		10,027	3,710	2,649	3,521	147
OTHER FEMALE		2,029	763	342	891	33
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,815	587	284	919	25
AGE 18-25		3,058	1,136	605	1,231	86
AGE 26-30		3,335	1,255	609	1,392	79
AGE 31-35		4,344	1,663	810	1,774	97
AGE 36-40		4,849	1,775	863	2,122	89
AGE 41-45		4,568	1,600	838	2,037	93
AGE 46-50		4,464	1,585	852	1,951	76
AGE 51-55		4,730	1,773	961	1,926	70
AGE 56-60		4,633	1,816	1,112	1,627	78
AGE 61-65		4,057	1,631	971	1,387	68
AGE 66- Up		12,452	4,885	3,977	3,441	149
TOTAL		50,490	19,119	11,598	18,888	885

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	City:Medley	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		40	7	14	19	0
BLACK		3	1	1	1	0
HISPANIC		609	103	278	217	11
OTHER		47	14	15	17	1
WHITE MALE		26	6	8	12	0
BLACK MALE		3	1	1	1	0
HISPANIC MALE		262	38	136	83	5
OTHER MALE		15	3	7	4	1
WHITE FEMALE		14	1	6	7	0
BLACK FEMALE		0	0	0	0	0
HISPANIC FEMALE		334	60	139	129	6
OTHER FEMALE		11	3	1	7	0
SEX UNSPECIFIED		34	13	10	11	0
AGE 18-25		59	12	11	34	2
AGE 26-30		41	7	7	25	2
AGE 31-35		43	18	8	16	1
AGE 36-40		31	3	13	13	2
AGE 41-45		21	7	6	7	1
AGE 46-50		28	3	12	13	0
AGE 51-55		56	5	20	31	0
AGE 56-60		60	7	26	24	3
AGE 61-65		64	10	30	24	0
AGE 66- Up		296	53	175	67	1
TOTAL		699	125	308	254	12

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
City:Miami Gardens					
WHITE	1,532	634	385	479	34
BLACK	47,368	38,840	1,071	7,114	343
HISPANIC	15,627	5,502	4,262	5,615	248
OTHER	4,815	2,303	375	2,080	57
WHITE MALE	685	272	188	211	14
BLACK MALE	19,652	15,205	609	3,654	184
HISPANIC MALE	6,759	2,123	2,052	2,490	94
OTHER MALE	1,581	790	151	610	30
WHITE FEMALE	829	358	192	259	20
BLACK FEMALE	26,919	23,028	450	3,287	154
HISPANIC FEMALE	8,527	3,250	2,129	2,995	153
OTHER FEMALE	1,784	1,084	121	566	13
SEX UNSPECIFIED	2,603	1,168	201	1,214	20
AGE 18-25	8,268	4,997	473	2,671	127
AGE 26-30	6,289	3,802	411	2,004	72
AGE 31-35	6,716	4,143	558	1,927	88
AGE 36-40	6,304	3,966	579	1,678	81
AGE 41-45	5,429	3,621	441	1,301	66
AGE 46-50	5,193	3,426	520	1,183	64
AGE 51-55	5,356	3,738	531	1,035	52
AGE 56-60	5,584	4,053	565	932	34
AGE 61-65	5,176	3,921	441	782	32
AGE 66- Up	15,025	11,611	1,574	1,774	66
TOTAL	69,342	47,279	6,093	15,288	682

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CloseDate

District	City:Miami	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		40,780	15,605	9,741	14,600	834
BLACK		33,557	26,389	1,110	5,728	330
HISPANIC		126,705	39,940	40,251	44,567	1,947
OTHER		17,368	5,994	2,566	8,538	270
WHITE MALE		21,725	7,213	5,693	8,341	478
BLACK MALE		15,312	11,259	678	3,186	189
HISPANIC MALE		55,596	16,229	18,297	20,179	891
OTHER MALE		6,227	1,992	1,057	3,051	127
WHITE FEMALE		18,573	8,181	3,971	6,075	346
BLACK FEMALE		17,747	14,747	418	2,444	138
HISPANIC FEMALE		68,604	22,856	21,351	23,357	1,040
OTHER FEMALE		6,552	2,730	940	2,790	92
SEX UNSPECIFIED		8,064	2,718	1,261	4,005	80
AGE 18-25		19,122	7,962	2,832	7,835	493
AGE 26-30		20,982	8,675	3,492	8,396	419
AGE 31-35		23,695	9,969	3,936	9,353	437
AGE 36-40		20,140	8,230	3,586	7,980	344
AGE 41-45		15,925	6,515	2,825	6,279	306
AGE 46-50		15,203	5,746	3,435	5,750	272
AGE 51-55		15,944	6,124	3,992	5,591	237
AGE 56-60		17,712	6,965	4,923	5,571	253
AGE 61-65		15,990	6,962	4,271	4,564	193
AGE 66- Up		53,695	20,779	20,376	12,113	427
TOTAL		218,410	87,928	53,668	73,433	3,381

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	City:Miami Lakes	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		3,088	853	1,368	819	48
BLACK		518	352	39	117	10
HISPANIC		16,129	3,112	8,049	4,675	293
OTHER		1,221	294	345	568	14
WHITE MALE		1,528	389	685	434	20
BLACK MALE		221	127	22	66	6
HISPANIC MALE		7,067	1,194	3,650	2,099	124
OTHER MALE		421	102	127	186	6
WHITE FEMALE		1,540	459	676	377	28
BLACK FEMALE		291	220	17	50	4
HISPANIC FEMALE		8,774	1,845	4,286	2,474	169
OTHER FEMALE		466	134	129	197	6
SEX UNSPECIFIED		648	141	209	296	2
AGE 18-25		2,276	500	868	838	70
AGE 26-30		1,610	429	558	593	30
AGE 31-35		1,752	441	650	629	32
AGE 36-40		1,701	370	673	618	40
AGE 41-45		1,524	335	603	547	39
AGE 46-50		1,839	346	863	595	35
AGE 51-55		1,905	345	969	565	26
AGE 56-60		2,245	436	1,244	528	37
AGE 61-65		1,788	376	994	399	19
AGE 66- Up		4,316	1,033	2,379	867	37
TOTAL		20,956	4,611	9,801	6,179	365

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CloseDate

District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
City:North Miami Beach					
WHITE	4,659	1,623	1,420	1,538	78
BLACK	8,185	6,149	290	1,671	75
HISPANIC	7,704	3,055	1,558	2,978	113
OTHER	2,467	925	293	1,211	38
WHITE MALE	2,390	730	806	805	49
BLACK MALE	3,537	2,519	166	817	35
HISPANIC MALE	3,459	1,243	788	1,366	62
OTHER MALE	913	312	140	446	15
WHITE FEMALE	2,202	869	600	706	27
BLACK FEMALE	4,486	3,513	122	811	40
HISPANIC FEMALE	4,072	1,745	733	1,543	51
OTHER FEMALE	1,025	462	110	433	20
SEX UNSPECIFIED	931	359	96	471	5
AGE 18-25	2,408	1,132	257	967	52
AGE 26-30	2,059	951	249	831	28
AGE 31-35	2,071	1,017	287	742	25
AGE 36-40	1,950	935	245	733	37
AGE 41-45	1,748	784	266	673	25
AGE 46-50	1,635	804	248	563	20
AGE 51-55	1,762	848	280	604	30
AGE 56-60	1,969	1,053	338	557	21
AGE 61-65	2,081	1,146	363	552	20
AGE 66- Up	5,332	3,082	1,028	1,176	46
TOTAL	23,015	11,752	3,561	7,398	304

Christina White

Date 2/1/2023 **Supervisor of Elections** Miami-Dade County, FL

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	City:North Miami	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		4,272	1,806	1,017	1,353	96
BLACK		16,032	12,241	508	3,110	173
HISPANIC		9,156	3,783	1,825	3,390	158
OTHER		2,775	1,236	236	1,261	42
WHITE MALE		2,172	822	570	730	50
BLACK MALE		7,118	5,163	307	1,553	95
HISPANIC MALE		4,042	1,513	922	1,533	74
OTHER MALE		991	460	106	411	14
WHITE FEMALE		2,041	969	435	592	45
BLACK FEMALE		8,634	6,895	192	1,472	75
HISPANIC FEMALE		4,913	2,186	869	1,775	83
OTHER FEMALE		1,133	589	88	431	25
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,191	469	97	617	8
AGE 18-25		3,486	1,793	272	1,336	85
AGE 26-30		2,874	1,619	197	1,004	54
AGE 31-35		3,115	1,715	277	1,061	62
AGE 36-40		2,887	1,639	229	966	53
AGE 41-45		2,492	1,412	236	810	34
AGE 46-50		2,368	1,291	312	721	44
AGE 51-55		2,524	1,421	335	734	34
AGE 56-60		2,672	1,571	387	676	38
AGE 61-65		2,702	1,769	347	566	20
AGE 66- Up		7,115	4,836	994	1,240	45
TOTAL		32,235	19,066	3,586	9,114	469

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
City:North Bay Village					
WHITE	1,498	567	325	578	28
BLACK	267	176	14	68	9
HISPANIC	2,224	833	525	828	38
OTHER	468	161	72	226	9
WHITE MALE	770	255	187	315	13
BLACK MALE	127	80	11	33	3
HISPANIC MALE	961	335	247	363	16
OTHER MALE	181	57	31	91	2
WHITE FEMALE	705	305	134	251	15
BLACK FEMALE	136	92	3	35	6
HISPANIC FEMALE	1,217	484	271	441	21
OTHER FEMALE	202	77	31	90	4
SEX UNSPECIFIED	158	52	21	81	4
AGE 18-25	323	134	56	126	7
AGE 26-30	343	134	64	137	8
AGE 31-35	427	174	61	181	11
AGE 36-40	456	164	78	209	5
AGE 41-45	462	183	64	207	8
AGE 46-50	456	170	102	175	9
AGE 51-55	434	155	87	180	12
AGE 56-60	434	159	102	162	11
AGE 61-65	339	143	78	112	6
AGE 66- Up	783	321	244	211	7
TOTAL	4,457	1,737	936	1,700	84

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	City:Opa Locka	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		182	71	49	56	6
BLACK		4,721	3,878	125	696	22
HISPANIC		2,936	1,018	779	1,082	57
OTHER		499	228	47	222	2
WHITE MALE		83	28	24	27	4
BLACK MALE		1,872	1,478	64	322	8
HISPANIC MALE		1,259	411	353	468	27
OTHER MALE		136	69	19	47	1
WHITE FEMALE		93	43	22	26	2
BLACK FEMALE		2,784	2,351	59	360	14
HISPANIC FEMALE		1,606	576	411	590	29
OTHER FEMALE		174	107	11	56	0
SEX UNSPECIFIED		331	132	37	160	2
AGE 18-25		986	543	57	373	13
AGE 26-30		759	463	34	251	11
AGE 31-35		872	550	64	252	6
AGE 36-40		811	516	68	221	6
AGE 41-45		616	399	52	160	5
AGE 46-50		527	320	78	124	5
AGE 51-55		542	361	62	109	10
AGE 56-60		632	413	89	122	8
AGE 61-65		661	446	85	122	8
AGE 66- Up		1,932	1,184	411	322	15
TOTAL		8,338	5,195	1,000	2,056	87

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	City:Palmetto Bay	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		8,012	3,129	2,818	1,944	121
BLACK		847	630	49	157	11
HISPANIC		7,456	1,951	3,045	2,301	159
OTHER		1,840	640	359	812	29
WHITE MALE		3,995	1,323	1,534	1,074	64
BLACK MALE		392	267	31	86	8
HISPANIC MALE		3,304	761	1,404	1,067	72
OTHER MALE		676	200	154	312	10
WHITE FEMALE		3,912	1,764	1,250	841	57
BLACK FEMALE		442	357	17	65	3
HISPANIC FEMALE		4,022	1,149	1,593	1,193	87
OTHER FEMALE		851	365	147	325	14
SEX UNSPECIFIED		560	163	141	251	5
AGE 18-25		2,154	767	612	689	86
AGE 26-30		1,312	481	336	458	37
AGE 31-35		1,281	436	396	425	24
AGE 36-40		1,419	464	425	507	23
AGE 41-45		1,529	508	481	514	26
AGE 46-50		1,623	500	560	535	28
AGE 51-55		1,714	492	704	497	21
AGE 56-60		1,744	504	735	478	27
AGE 61-65		1,584	586	624	354	20
AGE 66- Up		3,794	1,612	1,398	756	28
TOTAL		18,155	6,350	6,271	5,214	320

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	City:Pinecrest	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		6,241	2,720	1,848	1,588	85
BLACK		225	130	16	72	7
HISPANIC		5,533	1,303	2,341	1,792	97
OTHER		1,316	417	235	640	24
WHITE MALE		3,063	1,131	983	904	45
BLACK MALE		112	58	7	43	4
HISPANIC MALE		2,479	466	1,127	844	42
OTHER MALE		516	149	102	253	12
WHITE FEMALE		3,094	1,557	844	655	38
BLACK FEMALE		110	71	9	27	3
HISPANIC FEMALE		2,949	806	1,186	902	55
OTHER FEMALE		551	203	92	247	9
SEX UNSPECIFIED		440	129	90	216	5
AGE 18-25		1,680	598	451	579	52
AGE 26-30		939	368	257	283	31
AGE 31-35		841	282	236	309	14
AGE 36-40		904	330	224	338	12
AGE 41-45		1,012	336	283	372	21
AGE 46-50		1,152	337	364	433	18
AGE 51-55		1,289	368	458	442	21
AGE 56-60		1,290	331	569	377	13
AGE 61-65		1,171	382	487	293	9
AGE 66- Up		3,037	1,238	1,111	666	22
TOTAL		13,315	4,570	4,440	4,092	213

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	City:Miami Shores	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		3,073	1,463	664	889	57
BLACK		1,150	857	31	245	17
HISPANIC		2,275	988	444	806	37
OTHER		863	355	93	400	15
WHITE MALE		1,595	680	370	514	31
BLACK MALE		540	375	22	133	10
HISPANIC MALE		1,079	459	233	374	13
OTHER MALE		316	130	41	137	8
WHITE FEMALE		1,439	767	280	366	26
BLACK FEMALE		588	468	9	105	6
HISPANIC FEMALE		1,162	517	206	416	23
OTHER FEMALE		366	180	39	141	6
SEX UNSPECIFIED		276	87	32	154	3
AGE 18-25		741	316	87	320	18
AGE 26-30		422	218	48	143	13
AGE 31-35		522	246	68	194	14
AGE 36-40		698	341	86	261	10
AGE 41-45		792	372	102	298	20
AGE 46-50		769	333	135	290	11
AGE 51-55		651	326	113	204	8
AGE 56-60		661	335	141	173	12
AGE 61-65		584	304	120	153	7
AGE 66- Up		1,521	872	332	304	13
TOTAL		7,361	3,663	1,232	2,340	126

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
City:Sunny Isles Beach					
WHITE	7,075	1,395	2,715	2,853	112
BLACK	347	193	29	114	11
HISPANIC	3,950	1,216	1,043	1,632	59
OTHER	1,341	261	354	696	30
WHITE MALE	3,511	601	1,395	1,457	58
BLACK MALE	187	96	21	64	6
HISPANIC MALE	1,688	474	456	731	27
OTHER MALE	526	95	150	272	9
WHITE FEMALE	3,444	769	1,276	1,346	53
BLACK FEMALE	158	95	8	50	5
HISPANIC FEMALE	2,158	702	570	854	32
OTHER FEMALE	549	123	136	273	17
SEX UNSPECIFIED	492	110	129	248	5
AGE 18-25	824	210	191	393	30
AGE 26-30	579	159	124	279	17
AGE 31-35	699	169	156	360	14
AGE 36-40	874	202	215	441	16
AGE 41-45	976	217	256	487	16
AGE 46-50	1,030	225	310	478	17
AGE 51-55	1,133	235	377	504	17
AGE 56-60	1,115	284	386	431	14
AGE 61-65	1,150	268	414	457	11
AGE 66- Up	4,333	1,096	1,712	1,465	60
TOTAL	12,713	3,065	4,141	5,295	212

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	City:South Miami	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		2,679	1,197	725	712	45
BLACK		1,060	874	23	158	5
HISPANIC		3,572	1,018	1,278	1,220	56
OTHER		709	271	119	314	5
WHITE MALE		1,370	531	395	416	28
BLACK MALE		445	343	16	84	2
HISPANIC MALE		1,548	407	576	545	20
OTHER MALE		238	87	43	106	2
WHITE FEMALE		1,248	634	321	277	16
BLACK FEMALE		598	517	7	71	3
HISPANIC FEMALE		1,941	591	680	635	35
OTHER FEMALE		291	137	42	111	1
SEX UNSPECIFIED		341	113	65	159	4
AGE 18-25		994	429	194	348	23
AGE 26-30		656	290	137	221	8
AGE 31-35		671	282	144	227	18
AGE 36-40		681	278	162	230	11
AGE 41-45		692	298	154	228	12
AGE 46-50		628	212	166	239	11
AGE 51-55		673	273	186	206	8
AGE 56-60		729	260	259	205	5
AGE 61-65		615	253	203	153	6
AGE 66- Up		1,681	785	540	347	9
TOTAL		8,020	3,360	2,145	2,404	111

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	City:Miami Springs	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		2,238	813	855	533	37
BLACK		87	50	8	27	2
HISPANIC		6,148	1,494	2,451	2,080	123
OTHER		620	186	146	274	14
WHITE MALE		1,096	346	438	292	20
BLACK MALE		53	29	5	18	1
HISPANIC MALE		2,764	591	1,155	961	57
OTHER MALE		218	62	55	96	5
WHITE FEMALE		1,127	463	410	237	17
BLACK FEMALE		33	21	3	8	1
HISPANIC FEMALE		3,260	865	1,262	1,067	66
OTHER FEMALE		224	87	49	82	6
SEX UNSPECIFIED		316	79	81	153	3
AGE 18-25		881	235	239	375	32
AGE 26-30		551	161	148	229	13
AGE 31-35		715	211	228	261	15
AGE 36-40		738	225	233	263	17
AGE 41-45		712	174	227	301	10
AGE 46-50		765	205	285	257	18
AGE 51-55		809	195	334	259	21
AGE 56-60		924	232	386	282	24
AGE 61-65		870	239	405	217	9
AGE 66- Up		2,128	666	975	470	17
TOTAL		9,093	2,543	3,460	2,914	176

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	City:Surfside	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		2,001	607	606	739	49
BLACK		66	37	4	24	1
HISPANIC		1,251	375	347	506	23
OTHER		359	97	84	176	2
WHITE MALE		1,012	261	320	406	25
BLACK MALE		30	16	1	12	1
HISPANIC MALE		506	140	147	211	8
OTHER MALE		134	33	33	68	0
WHITE FEMALE		964	338	279	323	24
BLACK FEMALE		34	19	3	12	0
HISPANIC FEMALE		715	227	195	279	14
OTHER FEMALE		147	48	36	62	1
SEX UNSPECIFIED		135	34	27	72	2
AGE 18-25		324	79	75	162	8
AGE 26-30		160	54	43	60	3
AGE 31-35		208	51	62	85	10
AGE 36-40		304	81	86	127	10
AGE 41-45		340	107	74	148	11
AGE 46-50		377	106	101	163	7
AGE 51-55		345	103	82	157	3
AGE 56-60		331	126	94	104	7
AGE 61-65		288	105	72	110	1
AGE 66- Up		999	304	352	328	15
TOTAL		3,677	1,116	1,041	1,445	75

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	City:Sweetwater	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		495	161	160	164	10
BLACK		221	141	8	71	1
HISPANIC		8,533	2,034	3,444	2,943	112
OTHER		748	199	200	340	9
WHITE MALE		238	68	82	81	7
BLACK MALE		95	54	5	36	0
HISPANIC MALE		3,646	818	1,485	1,292	51
OTHER MALE		177	41	59	75	2
WHITE FEMALE		253	92	77	81	3
BLACK FEMALE		121	83	2	35	1
HISPANIC FEMALE		4,704	1,158	1,899	1,586	61
OTHER FEMALE		229	72	57	97	3
SEX UNSPECIFIED		534	149	146	235	4
AGE 18-25		1,343	507	222	586	28
AGE 26-30		824	258	167	383	16
AGE 31-35		702	189	206	292	15
AGE 36-40		575	133	186	245	11
AGE 41-45		536	129	183	215	9
AGE 46-50		612	148	226	225	13
AGE 51-55		743	170	305	262	6
AGE 56-60		891	197	380	304	10
AGE 61-65		778	178	336	255	9
AGE 66- Up		2,992	626	1,600	751	15
TOTAL		9,997	2,535	3,812	3,518	132

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District Demographic Analysis

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District	City:Unincorporated	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		85,322	30,368	29,871	23,661	1,422
BLACK		102,096	80,218	3,124	17,871	883
HISPANIC		461,432	119,875	176,153	157,466	7,938
OTHER		51,838	16,967	9,885	24,325	661
WHITE MALE		41,237	12,628	15,462	12,418	729
BLACK MALE		43,730	32,249	1,795	9,223	463
HISPANIC MALE		200,149	46,743	80,341	69,648	3,417
OTHER MALE		16,943	5,499	3,583	7,602	259
WHITE FEMALE		43,177	17,433	14,160	10,907	677
BLACK FEMALE		56,770	46,780	1,284	8,292	414
HISPANIC FEMALE		251,772	70,271	93,209	83,841	4,451
OTHER FEMALE		19,789	7,919	3,729	7,891	250
SEX UNSPECIFIED		27,087	7,893	5,467	13,483	244
AGE 18-25		76,214	27,554	16,079	30,409	2,172
AGE 26-30		55,229	20,754	11,658	21,703	1,114
AGE 31-35		59,593	21,840	14,254	22,409	1,090
AGE 36-40		56,554	19,489	14,808	21,237	1,020
AGE 41-45		51,612	17,420	14,408	18,954	830
AGE 46-50		55,933	17,094	18,609	19,260	970
AGE 51-55		58,985	18,376	20,895	18,828	886
AGE 56-60		64,595	21,285	23,653	18,739	918
AGE 61-65		56,146	21,242	19,268	14,987	649
AGE 66- Up		165,813	62,370	65,395	36,793	1,255
TOTAL		700,688	247,428	219,033	223,323	10,904

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District Demographic Analysis

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District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
City:Virginia Garden					
WHITE	281	109	99	67	6
BLACK	10	6	1	3	0
HISPANIC	1,091	311	391	372	17
OTHER	70	30	11	25	4
WHITE MALE	151	42	67	39	3
BLACK MALE	7	5	1	1	0
HISPANIC MALE	496	143	171	171	11
OTHER MALE	24	11	2	9	2
WHITE FEMALE	127	67	32	25	3
BLACK FEMALE	2	1	0	1	0
HISPANIC FEMALE	577	164	216	191	6
OTHER FEMALE	23	11	6	5	1
SEX UNSPECIFIED	45	12	7	25	1
AGE 18-25	132	50	28	51	3
AGE 26-30	97	30	31	33	3
AGE 31-35	117	42	36	35	4
AGE 36-40	139	40	39	56	4
AGE 41-45	111	31	25	53	2
AGE 46-50	115	33	41	39	2
AGE 51-55	128	30	55	40	3
AGE 56-60	120	37	54	28	1
AGE 61-65	120	42	38	39	1
AGE 66- Up	373	121	155	93	4
TOTAL	1,452	456	502	467	27

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	City:West Miami	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		481	140	209	123	9
BLACK		71	38	3	30	0
HISPANIC		3,211	699	1,521	948	43
OTHER		211	51	62	97	1
WHITE MALE		233	54	105	68	6
BLACK MALE		34	15	1	18	0
HISPANIC MALE		1,396	279	663	433	21
OTHER MALE		71	16	25	30	0
WHITE FEMALE		243	86	102	52	3
BLACK FEMALE		36	22	2	12	0
HISPANIC FEMALE		1,754	404	832	496	22
OTHER FEMALE		84	26	26	31	1
SEX UNSPECIFIED		123	26	39	58	0
AGE 18-25		356	90	101	157	8
AGE 26-30		304	89	96	114	5
AGE 31-35		390	96	130	158	6
AGE 36-40		368	83	129	149	7
AGE 41-45		272	71	103	93	5
AGE 46-50		295	66	134	91	4
AGE 51-55		288	60	146	80	2
AGE 56-60		353	83	181	85	4
AGE 61-65		319	77	167	70	5
AGE 66- Up		1,029	213	608	201	7
TOTAL		3,974	928	1,795	1,198	53

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	DEM Exec Comm 1	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		1,894	685	648	527	34
BLACK		4,951	4,023	130	763	35
HISPANIC		20,094	5,996	6,540	7,169	389
OTHER		2,145	765	371	988	21
WHITE MALE		906	288	337	263	18
BLACK MALE		2,078	1,596	71	397	14
HISPANIC MALE		8,720	2,361	3,021	3,177	161
OTHER MALE		654	242	143	260	9
WHITE FEMALE		969	390	307	256	16
BLACK FEMALE		2,797	2,372	55	350	20
HISPANIC FEMALE		10,913	3,492	3,408	3,788	225
OTHER FEMALE		788	333	123	325	7
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,259	395	224	631	9
AGE 18-25		2,965	1,133	493	1,245	94
AGE 26-30		2,210	835	405	909	61
AGE 31-35		2,468	901	525	1,000	42
AGE 36-40		2,372	835	588	901	48
AGE 41-45		2,192	804	514	834	40
AGE 46-50		2,340	819	667	813	41
AGE 51-55		2,439	914	707	784	34
AGE 56-60		2,687	987	863	800	37
AGE 61-65		2,363	1,018	683	628	34
AGE 66- Up		7,047	3,222	2,244	1,533	48
TOTAL		29,084	11,469	7,689	9,447	479

Christina White

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	DEM Exec Comm 2	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		654	238	200	200	16
BLACK		19,081	15,574	428	2,916	163
HISPANIC		7,229	2,520	2,051	2,539	119
OTHER		2,044	936	167	916	25
WHITE MALE		304	102	97	98	7
BLACK MALE		7,795	5,925	265	1,512	93
HISPANIC MALE		3,096	962	982	1,113	39
OTHER MALE		665	317	59	276	13
WHITE FEMALE		342	134	101	98	9
BLACK FEMALE		10,969	9,411	160	1,331	67
HISPANIC FEMALE		3,966	1,500	1,023	1,363	80
OTHER FEMALE		746	435	61	244	6
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,123	481	98	535	9
AGE 18-25		3,534	2,122	207	1,148	57
AGE 26-30		2,714	1,615	180	882	37
AGE 31-35		2,922	1,766	271	847	38
AGE 36-40		2,799	1,758	274	728	39
AGE 41-45		2,370	1,563	205	567	35
AGE 46-50		2,182	1,409	233	517	23
AGE 51-55		2,287	1,550	247	462	28
AGE 56-60		2,359	1,668	273	397	21
AGE 61-65		1,984	1,491	179	298	16
AGE 66- Up		5,855	4,325	777	724	29
TOTAL		29,008	19,268	2,846	6,571	323

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	DEM Exec Comm 3	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		2,760	1,195	625	884	56
BLACK		18,202	14,211	463	3,356	172
HISPANIC		6,649	2,809	1,217	2,538	85
OTHER		2,784	1,375	230	1,131	48
WHITE MALE		1,280	470	338	444	28
BLACK MALE		7,523	5,535	250	1,660	78
HISPANIC MALE		2,860	1,091	575	1,155	39
OTHER MALE		963	463	112	367	21
WHITE FEMALE		1,439	716	271	425	27
BLACK FEMALE		10,362	8,439	207	1,624	92
HISPANIC FEMALE		3,655	1,663	626	1,320	46
OTHER FEMALE		1,182	677	89	396	20
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,131	536	67	518	10
AGE 18-25		3,386	1,973	184	1,169	60
AGE 26-30		2,698	1,587	156	911	44
AGE 31-35		3,019	1,774	230	959	56
AGE 36-40		2,761	1,634	228	870	29
AGE 41-45		2,390	1,479	194	686	31
AGE 46-50		2,246	1,411	183	615	37
AGE 51-55		2,405	1,586	224	568	27
AGE 56-60		2,460	1,689	200	548	23
AGE 61-65		2,477	1,729	237	495	16
AGE 66- Up		6,552	4,727	699	1,088	38
TOTAL		30,395	19,590	2,535	7,909	361

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	DEM Exec Comm 4	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		530	225	105	189	11
BLACK		19,477	16,269	436	2,672	100
HISPANIC		6,337	2,096	1,658	2,467	116
OTHER		1,754	829	143	766	16
WHITE MALE		227	93	53	76	5
BLACK MALE		8,113	6,474	225	1,359	55
HISPANIC MALE		2,768	841	787	1,091	49
OTHER MALE		541	277	54	203	7
WHITE FEMALE		294	130	49	109	6
BLACK FEMALE		11,063	9,552	207	1,259	45
HISPANIC FEMALE		3,432	1,209	844	1,314	65
OTHER FEMALE		634	403	40	189	2
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,025	440	83	493	9
AGE 18-25		3,385	2,031	189	1,121	44
AGE 26-30		2,562	1,579	154	806	23
AGE 31-35		2,759	1,746	207	780	26
AGE 36-40		2,506	1,571	230	676	29
AGE 41-45		2,121	1,421	174	503	23
AGE 46-50		2,119	1,421	232	446	20
AGE 51-55		2,087	1,462	205	400	20
AGE 56-60		2,243	1,659	197	373	14
AGE 61-65		2,160	1,634	195	317	14
AGE 66- Up		6,156	4,895	559	672	30
TOTAL		28,098	19,419	2,342	6,094	243

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	DEM Exec Comm 5 Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE	1,759	821	363	538	37
BLACK	15,408	11,621	501	3,121	165
HISPANIC	5,384	2,305	948	2,042	89
OTHER	2,373	1,151	151	1,045	26
WHITE MALE	898	382	203	293	20
BLACK MALE	6,737	4,789	319	1,548	81
HISPANIC MALE	2,439	943	478	965	53
OTHER MALE	833	410	68	345	10
WHITE FEMALE	836	427	156	237	16
BLACK FEMALE	8,385	6,625	177	1,501	82
HISPANIC FEMALE	2,824	1,316	438	1,034	36
OTHER FEMALE	992	578	57	342	15
SEX UNSPECIFIED	980	428	67	481	4
AGE 18-25	2,868	1,592	143	1,079	54
AGE 26-30	2,432	1,377	150	872	33
AGE 31-35	2,470	1,449	185	795	41
AGE 36-40	2,283	1,330	147	758	48
AGE 41-45	1,772	1,075	138	540	19
AGE 46-50	1,707	1,063	135	484	25
AGE 51-55	1,809	1,134	160	480	35
AGE 56-60	2,069	1,405	165	479	20
AGE 61-65	2,150	1,513	191	435	11
AGE 66- Up	5,364	3,960	549	824	31
TOTAL	24,924	15,898	1,963	6,746	317

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CloseDate

District	DEM Exec Comm 6 Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE	2,767	1,347	573	803	44
BLACK	15,220	11,691	455	2,921	153
HISPANIC	6,084	2,675	1,148	2,175	86
OTHER	2,291	1,080	172	1,006	33
WHITE MALE	1,395	603	308	459	25
BLACK MALE	6,681	4,880	269	1,453	79
HISPANIC MALE	2,674	1,079	557	998	40
OTHER MALE	829	396	75	343	15
WHITE FEMALE	1,336	730	259	329	18
BLACK FEMALE	8,274	6,630	177	1,395	72
HISPANIC FEMALE	3,275	1,531	576	1,123	45
OTHER FEMALE	942	519	62	344	17
SEX UNSPECIFIED	955	425	65	460	5
AGE 18-25	2,885	1,609	162	1,053	61
AGE 26-30	2,260	1,353	120	756	31
AGE 31-35	2,426	1,444	158	781	43
AGE 36-40	2,386	1,458	150	739	39
AGE 41-45	2,091	1,266	162	636	27
AGE 46-50	1,883	1,116	185	554	28
AGE 51-55	2,037	1,289	218	511	19
AGE 56-60	2,147	1,421	245	460	21
AGE 61-65	2,236	1,582	229	410	15
AGE 66- Up	6,011	4,255	719	1,005	32
TOTAL	26,362	16,793	2,348	6,905	316

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CloseDate

District	DEM Exec Comm 7	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		501	239	135	117	10
BLACK		15,604	12,705	402	2,381	116
HISPANIC		6,097	2,464	1,431	2,118	84
OTHER		1,524	706	107	695	16
WHITE MALE		238	106	71	54	7
BLACK MALE		6,722	5,192	233	1,235	62
HISPANIC MALE		2,708	1,022	686	951	49
OTHER MALE		498	242	48	205	3
WHITE FEMALE		258	131	63	61	3
BLACK FEMALE		8,655	7,340	164	1,097	54
HISPANIC FEMALE		3,267	1,392	718	1,122	35
OTHER FEMALE		525	323	28	167	7
SEX UNSPECIFIED		855	366	64	419	6
AGE 18-25		2,701	1,599	131	917	54
AGE 26-30		2,001	1,237	97	645	22
AGE 31-35		2,261	1,432	147	660	22
AGE 36-40		2,165	1,407	130	593	35
AGE 41-45		1,767	1,138	143	460	26
AGE 46-50		1,547	1,034	153	345	15
AGE 51-55		1,588	1,106	134	340	8
AGE 56-60		1,850	1,289	205	338	18
AGE 61-65		1,914	1,434	176	294	10
AGE 66- Up		5,932	4,438	759	719	16
TOTAL		23,726	16,114	2,075	5,311	226

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CloseDate

District	DEM Exec Comm 8	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		569	254	139	167	9
BLACK		13,802	11,695	322	1,705	80
HISPANIC		10,126	3,600	2,768	3,606	152
OTHER		1,543	620	167	747	9
WHITE MALE		278	114	81	82	1
BLACK MALE		5,907	4,772	196	893	46
HISPANIC MALE		4,570	1,474	1,392	1,629	75
OTHER MALE		454	202	53	196	3
WHITE FEMALE		287	139	56	84	8
BLACK FEMALE		7,729	6,789	125	782	33
HISPANIC FEMALE		5,306	2,040	1,312	1,879	75
OTHER FEMALE		498	262	54	179	3
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,009	377	127	499	6
AGE 18-25		2,927	1,664	234	992	37
AGE 26-30		2,292	1,330	196	735	31
AGE 31-35		2,497	1,476	239	747	35
AGE 36-40		2,142	1,296	207	614	25
AGE 41-45		1,834	1,157	213	451	13
AGE 46-50		1,762	1,033	260	449	20
AGE 51-55		1,940	1,224	275	424	17
AGE 56-60		2,247	1,392	366	461	28
AGE 61-65		2,213	1,501	276	417	19
AGE 66- Up		6,185	4,096	1,129	935	25
TOTAL		26,040	16,169	3,396	6,225	250

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CloseDate

District	DEM Exec Comm 9	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		4,130	2,056	765	1,217	92
BLACK		11,232	8,836	336	1,952	108
HISPANIC		6,220	2,814	1,104	2,210	92
OTHER		2,294	1,079	206	974	35
WHITE MALE		2,191	973	439	728	51
BLACK MALE		5,129	3,798	223	1,048	60
HISPANIC MALE		2,938	1,259	569	1,065	45
OTHER MALE		819	399	78	329	13
WHITE FEMALE		1,888	1,058	310	479	41
BLACK FEMALE		5,927	4,910	110	860	47
HISPANIC FEMALE		3,165	1,503	519	1,097	46
OTHER FEMALE		955	522	96	321	16
SEX UNSPECIFIED		863	362	67	426	8
AGE 18-25		2,276	1,232	144	851	49
AGE 26-30		1,905	1,096	147	627	35
AGE 31-35		2,332	1,350	188	753	41
AGE 36-40		2,450	1,445	200	767	38
AGE 41-45		2,111	1,227	174	661	49
AGE 46-50		1,852	1,026	204	593	29
AGE 51-55		1,756	1,036	209	489	22
AGE 56-60		1,885	1,174	248	440	23
AGE 61-65		1,915	1,313	224	364	14
AGE 66- Up		5,394	3,886	673	808	27
TOTAL		23,876	14,785	2,411	6,353	327

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CloseDate

District	DEM Exec Comm 10	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		409	200	59	143	7
BLACK		16,739	14,130	390	2,122	97
HISPANIC		4,581	2,084	832	1,602	63
OTHER		1,311	586	69	639	17
WHITE MALE		220	87	40	88	5
BLACK MALE		7,071	5,694	239	1,083	55
HISPANIC MALE		1,954	817	421	694	22
OTHER MALE		449	204	33	201	11
WHITE FEMALE		184	110	19	53	2
BLACK FEMALE		9,448	8,262	146	999	41
HISPANIC FEMALE		2,504	1,220	388	856	40
OTHER FEMALE		443	255	13	170	5
SEX UNSPECIFIED		765	350	51	361	3
AGE 18-25		2,786	1,807	101	847	31
AGE 26-30		2,225	1,500	93	613	19
AGE 31-35		2,575	1,795	139	615	26
AGE 36-40		2,118	1,520	89	484	25
AGE 41-45		1,667	1,168	101	379	19
AGE 46-50		1,470	1,083	106	270	11
AGE 51-55		1,620	1,210	105	295	10
AGE 56-60		1,889	1,502	95	279	13
AGE 61-65		2,059	1,701	113	233	12
AGE 66- Up		4,629	3,713	408	490	18
TOTAL		23,040	17,000	1,350	4,506	184

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District	DEM Exec Comm 11	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		1,312	462	335	478	37
BLACK		8,297	6,735	252	1,251	59
HISPANIC		16,634	6,581	4,068	5,775	210
OTHER		1,875	684	222	953	16
WHITE MALE		715	226	194	272	23
BLACK MALE		3,659	2,821	153	652	33
HISPANIC MALE		7,258	2,664	1,936	2,566	92
OTHER MALE		574	189	90	289	6
WHITE FEMALE		582	231	139	198	14
BLACK FEMALE		4,496	3,805	97	568	26
HISPANIC FEMALE		9,034	3,772	2,076	3,072	114
OTHER FEMALE		653	323	81	241	8
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,145	431	111	597	6
AGE 18-25		3,063	1,526	225	1,249	63
AGE 26-30		2,707	1,361	251	1,055	40
AGE 31-35		2,771	1,465	310	962	34
AGE 36-40		2,255	1,201	264	763	27
AGE 41-45		1,845	976	248	593	28
AGE 46-50		1,729	900	283	518	28
AGE 51-55		1,844	969	313	547	15
AGE 56-60		2,275	1,220	434	593	28
AGE 61-65		2,264	1,294	391	559	20
AGE 66- Up		7,364	3,550	2,157	1,618	39
TOTAL		28,118	14,462	4,877	8,457	322

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District	DEM Exec Comm 12	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		10,682	4,273	2,079	4,111	219
BLACK		6,049	4,472	186	1,310	81
HISPANIC		12,430	4,996	2,153	5,089	192
OTHER		3,431	1,325	370	1,670	66
WHITE MALE		5,878	2,114	1,249	2,381	134
BLACK MALE		2,982	2,041	123	773	45
HISPANIC MALE		5,843	2,207	1,066	2,479	91
OTHER MALE		1,420	492	187	706	35
WHITE FEMALE		4,670	2,106	809	1,673	82
BLACK FEMALE		2,986	2,370	60	521	35
HISPANIC FEMALE		6,376	2,698	1,059	2,519	100
OTHER FEMALE		1,347	613	134	582	18
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,089	425	101	545	18
AGE 18-25		2,414	1,012	272	1,060	70
AGE 26-30		4,090	1,723	611	1,690	66
AGE 31-35		5,086	2,185	693	2,109	99
AGE 36-40		4,203	1,760	586	1,777	80
AGE 41-45		3,176	1,428	372	1,318	58
AGE 46-50		2,703	1,153	389	1,109	52
AGE 51-55		2,433	1,142	373	880	38
AGE 56-60		2,236	1,081	394	731	30
AGE 61-65		1,788	928	288	548	24
AGE 66- Up		4,463	2,654	810	958	41
TOTAL		32,592	15,066	4,788	12,180	558

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District	DEM Exec Comm 13	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		16,321	4,448	5,522	6,082	269
BLACK		786	458	55	252	21
HISPANIC		9,179	2,788	2,128	4,125	138
OTHER		2,992	689	653	1,596	54
WHITE MALE		7,734	1,721	2,805	3,075	133
BLACK MALE		395	209	38	134	14
HISPANIC MALE		3,850	1,036	969	1,782	63
OTHER MALE		1,135	229	293	596	17
WHITE FEMALE		8,316	2,657	2,634	2,890	135
BLACK FEMALE		383	242	17	117	7
HISPANIC FEMALE		5,111	1,678	1,130	2,230	73
OTHER FEMALE		1,246	355	247	616	28
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,105	256	225	613	11
AGE 18-25		1,977	548	475	892	62
AGE 26-30		1,444	418	300	690	36
AGE 31-35		1,720	473	380	833	34
AGE 36-40		1,965	517	469	945	34
AGE 41-45		2,147	489	524	1,092	42
AGE 46-50		2,377	596	614	1,129	38
AGE 51-55		2,490	597	730	1,126	37
AGE 56-60		2,543	705	760	1,029	49
AGE 61-65		2,514	707	787	989	31
AGE 66- Up		10,101	3,333	3,319	3,330	119
TOTAL		29,278	8,383	8,358	12,055	482

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District	DEM Exec Comm 14	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		8,167	3,048	2,387	2,636	96
BLACK		4,427	3,236	167	974	50
HISPANIC		9,404	3,805	1,790	3,685	124
OTHER		2,799	915	437	1,408	39
WHITE MALE		4,044	1,341	1,289	1,362	52
BLACK MALE		1,857	1,276	91	466	24
HISPANIC MALE		4,030	1,461	875	1,648	46
OTHER MALE		1,058	312	208	519	19
WHITE FEMALE		3,998	1,660	1,068	1,228	42
BLACK FEMALE		2,474	1,892	73	483	26
HISPANIC FEMALE		5,166	2,257	885	1,946	78
OTHER FEMALE		1,119	449	152	506	12
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,051	356	140	545	10
AGE 18-25		2,642	1,072	439	1,069	62
AGE 26-30		2,164	889	361	879	35
AGE 31-35		2,261	934	435	864	28
AGE 36-40		2,030	854	355	789	32
AGE 41-45		1,890	695	347	827	21
AGE 46-50		1,813	734	328	734	17
AGE 51-55		1,938	773	397	746	22
AGE 56-60		2,053	943	400	689	21
AGE 61-65		2,112	1,036	425	628	23
AGE 66- Up		5,893	3,074	1,293	1,478	48
TOTAL		24,797	11,004	4,781	8,703	309

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CloseDate

District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
DEM Exec Comm 15					
WHITE	15,488	5,340	4,542	5,274	332
BLACK	1,475	968	78	398	31
HISPANIC	11,092	3,829	2,681	4,394	188
OTHER	2,973	886	579	1,452	56
WHITE MALE	7,476	2,204	2,396	2,708	168
BLACK MALE	696	409	44	222	21
HISPANIC MALE	4,695	1,491	1,255	1,873	76
OTHER MALE	1,094	310	244	519	21
WHITE FEMALE	7,805	3,078	2,097	2,470	160
BLACK FEMALE	757	545	34	168	10
HISPANIC FEMALE	6,147	2,255	1,378	2,403	111
OTHER FEMALE	1,263	448	221	569	25
SEX UNSPECIFIED	1,094	283	211	585	15
AGE 18-25	2,449	758	529	1,093	69
AGE 26-30	1,794	610	382	746	56
AGE 31-35	2,090	720	468	849	53
AGE 36-40	2,225	722	495	962	46
AGE 41-45	2,267	735	489	997	46
AGE 46-50	2,658	860	630	1,106	62
AGE 51-55	2,752	913	657	1,142	40
AGE 56-60	2,818	964	757	1,037	60
AGE 61-65	2,698	948	760	949	41
AGE 66- Up	9,276	3,793	2,713	2,636	134
TOTAL	31,028	11,023	7,880	11,518	607

Christina White

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	DEM Exec Comm 16	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		11,657	4,779	2,688	3,985	205
BLACK		947	599	49	277	22
HISPANIC		10,618	3,936	2,603	3,911	168
OTHER		2,591	877	430	1,233	51
WHITE MALE		6,194	2,252	1,561	2,275	106
BLACK MALE		497	286	37	161	13
HISPANIC MALE		4,796	1,652	1,261	1,809	74
OTHER MALE		981	308	181	473	19
WHITE FEMALE		5,280	2,449	1,096	1,639	96
BLACK FEMALE		439	304	12	114	9
HISPANIC FEMALE		5,610	2,208	1,310	2,000	92
OTHER FEMALE		1,038	409	155	453	21
SEX UNSPECIFIED		977	322	157	482	16
AGE 18-25		2,094	798	413	826	57
AGE 26-30		1,871	695	382	742	52
AGE 31-35		2,263	895	428	894	46
AGE 36-40		2,400	864	482	1,008	46
AGE 41-45		2,314	853	413	1,000	48
AGE 46-50		2,354	846	468	997	43
AGE 51-55		2,446	913	527	972	34
AGE 56-60		2,473	1,019	588	828	38
AGE 61-65		2,050	887	456	672	35
AGE 66- Up		5,548	2,421	1,613	1,467	47
TOTAL		25,813	10,191	5,770	9,406	446

Christina White

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
DEM Exec Comm 17					
WHITE	2,885	1,061	851	909	64
BLACK	317	181	36	93	7
HISPANIC	22,741	6,100	8,886	7,376	379
OTHER	1,756	480	376	871	29
WHITE MALE	1,457	480	438	504	35
BLACK MALE	164	83	16	63	2
HISPANIC MALE	9,817	2,417	3,935	3,281	184
OTHER MALE	570	169	129	261	11
WHITE FEMALE	1,399	567	406	397	29
BLACK FEMALE	148	93	20	30	5
HISPANIC FEMALE	12,484	3,549	4,824	3,920	191
OTHER FEMALE	623	197	146	270	10
SEX UNSPECIFIED	1,036	267	235	522	12
AGE 18-25	2,336	756	511	991	78
AGE 26-30	1,893	634	410	805	44
AGE 31-35	2,155	736	477	900	42
AGE 36-40	2,087	678	486	881	42
AGE 41-45	1,689	518	427	714	30
AGE 46-50	1,929	516	647	714	52
AGE 51-55	2,211	596	794	775	46
AGE 56-60	2,545	681	990	835	39
AGE 61-65	2,219	651	894	644	30
AGE 66- Up	8,635	2,056	4,513	1,990	76
TOTAL	27,699	7,822	10,149	9,249	479

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	DEM Exec Comm 18	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		1,968	720	532	687	29
BLACK		988	619	70	286	13
HISPANIC		20,477	6,611	6,640	6,953	273
OTHER		1,668	528	288	834	18
WHITE MALE		1,069	346	319	385	19
BLACK MALE		512	295	40	168	9
HISPANIC MALE		8,828	2,651	2,961	3,109	107
OTHER MALE		522	169	105	240	8
WHITE FEMALE		879	366	207	296	10
BLACK FEMALE		462	317	28	113	4
HISPANIC FEMALE		11,211	3,801	3,573	3,674	163
OTHER FEMALE		556	210	97	244	5
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,060	322	200	530	8
AGE 18-25		2,400	917	345	1,077	61
AGE 26-30		2,291	859	371	1,016	45
AGE 31-35		2,132	782	361	949	40
AGE 36-40		1,700	641	341	691	27
AGE 41-45		1,383	480	304	576	23
AGE 46-50		1,459	482	378	580	19
AGE 51-55		1,496	527	428	522	19
AGE 56-60		1,955	635	626	668	26
AGE 61-65		1,937	695	605	618	19
AGE 66- Up		8,348	2,460	3,771	2,063	54
TOTAL		25,101	8,478	7,530	8,760	333

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	DEM Exec Comm 19	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		11,232	3,615	3,017	4,355	245
BLACK		1,328	800	90	409	29
HISPANIC		16,722	5,075	4,703	6,661	283
OTHER		3,564	1,164	559	1,773	68
WHITE MALE		6,365	1,717	1,901	2,604	143
BLACK MALE		757	409	49	279	20
HISPANIC MALE		7,607	2,094	2,258	3,109	146
OTHER MALE		1,463	414	262	756	31
WHITE FEMALE		4,733	1,838	1,095	1,701	99
BLACK FEMALE		546	377	38	122	9
HISPANIC FEMALE		8,804	2,886	2,375	3,408	135
OTHER FEMALE		1,406	557	213	610	26
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,164	361	178	609	16
AGE 18-25		2,642	901	556	1,115	70
AGE 26-30		4,544	1,629	966	1,842	107
AGE 31-35		4,844	1,652	981	2,112	99
AGE 36-40		3,679	1,174	765	1,677	63
AGE 41-45		2,732	895	582	1,192	63
AGE 46-50		2,425	717	560	1,102	46
AGE 51-55		2,427	700	630	1,053	44
AGE 56-60		2,428	717	733	937	41
AGE 61-65		1,858	594	537	695	32
AGE 66- Up		5,267	1,675	2,059	1,473	60
TOTAL		32,846	10,654	8,369	13,198	625

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	DEM Exec Comm 20	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		14,152	5,197	3,223	5,438	294
BLACK		1,044	616	72	339	17
HISPANIC		10,811	3,792	2,973	3,885	161
OTHER		3,160	1,042	518	1,543	57
WHITE MALE		7,990	2,662	1,961	3,183	184
BLACK MALE		619	334	49	224	12
HISPANIC MALE		5,005	1,736	1,333	1,851	85
OTHER MALE		1,384	450	235	669	30
WHITE FEMALE		5,967	2,468	1,224	2,167	108
BLACK FEMALE		411	272	23	111	5
HISPANIC FEMALE		5,599	1,973	1,599	1,951	76
OTHER FEMALE		1,200	433	217	533	17
SEX UNSPECIFIED		991	319	145	515	12
AGE 18-25		1,265	463	246	519	37
AGE 26-30		1,795	684	291	785	35
AGE 31-35		2,495	941	436	1,056	62
AGE 36-40		2,889	1,067	456	1,317	49
AGE 41-45		2,720	927	488	1,253	52
AGE 46-50		2,556	908	484	1,123	41
AGE 51-55		2,709	1,010	523	1,129	47
AGE 56-60		2,597	956	623	966	52
AGE 61-65		2,356	885	596	835	40
AGE 66- Up		7,785	2,806	2,643	2,222	114
TOTAL		29,167	10,647	6,786	11,205	529

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	DEM Exec Comm 21	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		3,399	1,185	1,314	844	56
BLACK		242	137	20	81	4
HISPANIC		23,148	5,337	10,258	7,201	352
OTHER		1,963	506	546	877	34
WHITE MALE		1,668	515	672	452	29
BLACK MALE		137	79	10	46	2
HISPANIC MALE		10,095	2,114	4,618	3,190	173
OTHER MALE		541	143	163	224	11
WHITE FEMALE		1,701	665	630	379	27
BLACK FEMALE		102	58	9	33	2
HISPANIC FEMALE		12,517	3,084	5,476	3,784	173
OTHER FEMALE		570	178	162	218	12
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,418	328	396	677	17
AGE 18-25		2,598	696	680	1,141	81
AGE 26-30		1,785	501	488	753	43
AGE 31-35		1,990	513	656	781	40
AGE 36-40		1,941	501	652	742	46
AGE 41-45		1,726	401	595	700	30
AGE 46-50		2,010	475	766	730	39
AGE 51-55		2,232	514	951	722	45
AGE 56-60		2,749	671	1,227	811	40
AGE 61-65		2,471	702	1,105	636	28
AGE 66- Up		9,249	2,191	5,018	1,986	54
TOTAL		28,752	7,165	12,138	9,003	446

Christina White

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	DEM Exec Comm 22 Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE	1,641	518	582	512	29
BLACK	278	161	36	79	2
HISPANIC	23,477	5,963	8,968	8,150	396
OTHER	1,819	455	419	928	17
WHITE MALE	794	212	306	260	16
BLACK MALE	141	75	21	44	1
HISPANIC MALE	10,031	2,410	3,917	3,533	171
OTHER MALE	513	123	130	253	7
WHITE FEMALE	825	300	270	244	11
BLACK FEMALE	133	84	14	34	1
HISPANIC FEMALE	12,934	3,413	4,907	4,394	220
OTHER FEMALE	604	175	150	275	4
SEX UNSPECIFIED	1,239	305	290	631	13
AGE 18-25	2,424	779	535	1,042	68
AGE 26-30	1,934	580	467	845	42
AGE 31-35	2,274	649	633	934	58
AGE 36-40	2,042	517	595	888	42
AGE 41-45	1,783	443	555	750	35
AGE 46-50	2,005	449	714	807	35
AGE 51-55	2,315	533	878	863	41
AGE 56-60	2,576	633	1,015	890	38
AGE 61-65	2,230	643	857	705	25
AGE 66- Up	7,632	1,871	3,756	1,945	60
TOTAL	27,215	7,097	10,005	9,669	444

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	DEM Exec Comm 23 Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE	1,930	577	773	547	33
BLACK	268	138	23	104	3
HISPANIC	23,180	5,423	10,200	7,197	360
OTHER	1,520	377	413	710	20
WHITE MALE	928	259	380	275	14
BLACK MALE	149	64	9	74	2
HISPANIC MALE	9,933	2,162	4,427	3,175	169
OTHER MALE	426	86	149	185	6
WHITE FEMALE	985	316	386	265	18
BLACK FEMALE	112	68	14	29	1
HISPANIC FEMALE	12,762	3,114	5,618	3,840	190
OTHER FEMALE	535	166	132	229	8
SEX UNSPECIFIED	1,066	280	292	486	8
AGE 18-25	2,135	604	548	920	63
AGE 26-30	1,746	489	458	751	48
AGE 31-35	2,084	573	625	845	41
AGE 36-40	1,942	477	655	775	35
AGE 41-45	1,567	395	489	649	34
AGE 46-50	1,808	414	722	640	32
AGE 51-55	2,058	468	879	687	24
AGE 56-60	2,532	584	1,141	767	40
AGE 61-65	2,135	542	974	590	29
AGE 66- Up	8,891	1,969	4,918	1,934	70
TOTAL	26,898	6,515	11,409	8,558	416

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
DEM Exec Comm 24					
WHITE	6,674	2,759	2,017	1,787	111
BLACK	240	130	14	94	2
HISPANIC	16,606	4,280	6,968	5,108	250
OTHER	1,652	526	322	767	37
WHITE MALE	3,292	1,202	1,033	997	60
BLACK MALE	121	52	7	60	2
HISPANIC MALE	7,108	1,662	2,975	2,350	121
OTHER MALE	552	177	114	246	15
WHITE FEMALE	3,338	1,537	978	772	51
BLACK FEMALE	116	76	7	33	0
HISPANIC FEMALE	9,228	2,537	3,920	2,645	126
OTHER FEMALE	678	244	141	282	11
SEX UNSPECIFIED	738	208	146	370	14
AGE 18-25	1,996	694	511	744	47
AGE 26-30	1,649	561	438	604	46
AGE 31-35	2,127	729	586	765	47
AGE 36-40	2,054	672	564	781	37
AGE 41-45	1,919	621	509	757	32
AGE 46-50	1,984	549	658	742	35
AGE 51-55	1,997	532	746	693	26
AGE 56-60	2,269	562	1,015	667	25
AGE 61-65	2,075	633	877	535	30
AGE 66- Up	7,102	2,142	3,417	1,468	75
TOTAL	25,172	7,695	9,321	7,756	400

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	DEM Exec Comm 25	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		12,119	5,088	2,808	4,005	218
BLACK		1,886	1,518	61	289	18
HISPANIC		12,086	3,344	3,535	5,009	198
OTHER		2,463	830	336	1,257	40
WHITE MALE		5,971	2,150	1,544	2,175	102
BLACK MALE		829	619	29	168	13
HISPANIC MALE		5,238	1,242	1,685	2,225	86
OTHER MALE		850	256	129	446	19
WHITE FEMALE		5,999	2,879	1,243	1,762	115
BLACK FEMALE		1,029	877	32	115	5
HISPANIC FEMALE		6,618	2,046	1,802	2,659	111
OTHER FEMALE		1,027	403	146	462	16
SEX UNSPECIFIED		993	308	130	548	7
AGE 18-25		2,527	967	497	989	74
AGE 26-30		1,942	786	378	733	45
AGE 31-35		2,254	931	393	891	39
AGE 36-40		2,366	914	419	997	36
AGE 41-45		2,240	783	401	1,011	45
AGE 46-50		2,357	719	504	1,097	37
AGE 51-55		2,579	820	618	1,099	42
AGE 56-60		2,564	869	675	980	40
AGE 61-65		2,403	914	631	825	33
AGE 66- Up		7,321	3,077	2,224	1,937	83
TOTAL		28,554	10,780	6,740	10,560	474

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CloseDate

District	DEM Exec Comm 26	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		9,313	3,780	2,654	2,720	159
BLACK		574	359	27	179	9
HISPANIC		14,250	3,755	5,599	4,646	250
OTHER		2,589	870	437	1,246	36
WHITE MALE		4,410	1,497	1,417	1,407	89
BLACK MALE		231	121	20	85	5
HISPANIC MALE		6,107	1,387	2,488	2,121	111
OTHER MALE		818	232	180	390	16
WHITE FEMALE		4,614	2,163	1,178	1,208	65
BLACK FEMALE		299	204	6	86	3
HISPANIC FEMALE		7,874	2,290	3,029	2,417	138
OTHER FEMALE		950	390	160	385	15
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,423	480	239	692	12
AGE 18-25		4,381	1,683	985	1,625	88
AGE 26-30		2,250	839	547	807	57
AGE 31-35		2,136	796	487	806	47
AGE 36-40		2,053	676	506	824	47
AGE 41-45		1,862	550	533	747	32
AGE 46-50		1,969	564	579	787	39
AGE 51-55		2,132	577	800	727	28
AGE 56-60		2,122	591	848	647	36
AGE 61-65		1,867	603	738	496	30
AGE 66- Up		5,953	1,885	2,694	1,324	50
TOTAL		26,726	8,764	8,717	8,791	454

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CloseDate

District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
DEM Exec Comm 27					
WHITE	11,314	4,656	3,690	2,819	149
BLACK	449	265	28	144	12
HISPANIC	12,618	2,841	5,564	3,984	229
OTHER	2,323	723	466	1,087	47
WHITE MALE	5,490	1,897	1,941	1,576	76
BLACK MALE	218	115	14	81	8
HISPANIC MALE	5,548	1,012	2,566	1,873	97
OTHER MALE	879	244	207	410	18
WHITE FEMALE	5,675	2,707	1,709	1,188	71
BLACK FEMALE	225	149	13	59	4
HISPANIC FEMALE	6,835	1,768	2,927	2,008	132
OTHER FEMALE	976	362	177	414	23
SEX UNSPECIFIED	857	231	194	424	8
AGE 18-25	3,159	994	988	1,075	102
AGE 26-30	1,961	682	588	631	60
AGE 31-35	1,753	595	513	617	28
AGE 36-40	1,846	585	519	716	26
AGE 41-45	1,924	583	589	714	38
AGE 46-50	2,198	581	790	792	35
AGE 51-55	2,451	620	967	825	39
AGE 56-60	2,516	625	1,149	717	25
AGE 61-65	2,258	676	981	571	30
AGE 66- Up	6,638	2,544	2,664	1,376	54
TOTAL	26,704	8,485	9,748	8,034	437

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District	DEM Exec Comm 28	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		7,901	3,359	2,332	2,075	135
BLACK		1,645	1,269	60	307	9
HISPANIC		14,593	3,782	5,910	4,632	269
OTHER		2,074	722	405	928	19
WHITE MALE		3,863	1,377	1,240	1,165	81
BLACK MALE		726	520	39	162	5
HISPANIC MALE		6,215	1,436	2,608	2,062	109
OTHER MALE		702	224	157	312	9
WHITE FEMALE		3,918	1,923	1,074	870	51
BLACK FEMALE		897	732	20	141	4
HISPANIC FEMALE		8,096	2,276	3,226	2,437	157
OTHER FEMALE		908	377	163	362	6
SEX UNSPECIFIED		887	266	180	431	10
AGE 18-25		2,805	1,019	745	959	82
AGE 26-30		2,311	873	598	795	45
AGE 31-35		2,263	853	544	809	57
AGE 36-40		2,090	737	572	752	29
AGE 41-45		2,047	699	574	732	42
AGE 46-50		2,011	557	654	757	43
AGE 51-55		2,135	659	797	647	32
AGE 56-60		2,224	676	913	611	24
AGE 61-65		2,054	718	779	534	23
AGE 66- Up		6,273	2,341	2,531	1,346	55
TOTAL		26,213	9,132	8,707	7,942	432

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CloseDate

District	DEM Exec Comm 29	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		5,341	2,075	1,875	1,317	74
BLACK		560	347	37	167	9
HISPANIC		17,914	4,599	7,236	5,792	287
OTHER		1,819	589	418	773	39
WHITE MALE		2,474	832	919	685	38
BLACK MALE		245	132	17	93	3
HISPANIC MALE		7,426	1,738	3,117	2,443	128
OTHER MALE		627	198	153	262	14
WHITE FEMALE		2,814	1,223	941	615	35
BLACK FEMALE		311	212	20	73	6
HISPANIC FEMALE		10,167	2,764	4,033	3,212	158
OTHER FEMALE		773	301	167	288	17
SEX UNSPECIFIED		794	209	199	376	10
AGE 18-25		2,388	749	720	836	83
AGE 26-30		1,891	598	549	695	49
AGE 31-35		2,003	620	585	756	42
AGE 36-40		1,932	571	604	719	38
AGE 41-45		1,835	488	614	708	25
AGE 46-50		1,904	483	722	672	27
AGE 51-55		2,042	474	864	677	27
AGE 56-60		2,265	587	1,016	634	28
AGE 61-65		2,162	658	884	594	26
AGE 66- Up		7,212	2,382	3,008	1,758	64
TOTAL		25,634	7,610	9,566	8,049	409

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	DEM Exec Comm 30	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		8,288	3,394	2,840	1,926	128
BLACK		1,244	896	69	261	18
HISPANIC		15,431	3,861	6,421	4,881	268
OTHER		2,276	766	473	1,001	36
WHITE MALE		4,010	1,376	1,518	1,052	64
BLACK MALE		544	362	42	130	10
HISPANIC MALE		6,758	1,479	2,949	2,213	117
OTHER MALE		866	269	198	386	13
WHITE FEMALE		4,224	1,996	1,307	858	63
BLACK FEMALE		683	523	27	125	8
HISPANIC FEMALE		8,446	2,324	3,393	2,581	148
OTHER FEMALE		951	384	186	368	13
SEX UNSPECIFIED		756	204	182	356	14
AGE 18-25		2,790	858	860	967	105
AGE 26-30		1,873	634	534	671	34
AGE 31-35		1,955	663	591	665	36
AGE 36-40		2,118	617	691	764	46
AGE 41-45		2,107	608	733	726	40
AGE 46-50		2,269	570	905	758	36
AGE 51-55		2,345	579	975	756	35
AGE 56-60		2,654	721	1,124	776	33
AGE 61-65		2,355	785	972	567	31
AGE 66- Up		6,773	2,882	2,418	1,419	54
TOTAL		27,239	8,917	9,803	8,069	450

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
DEM Exec Comm 31					
WHITE	11,264	4,302	3,991	2,790	181
BLACK	1,518	1,136	76	290	16
HISPANIC	11,928	3,135	4,676	3,873	244
OTHER	2,664	947	496	1,178	43
WHITE MALE	5,553	1,770	2,156	1,534	93
BLACK MALE	700	482	45	164	9
HISPANIC MALE	5,284	1,194	2,192	1,784	114
OTHER MALE	987	320	213	439	15
WHITE FEMALE	5,575	2,477	1,795	1,215	88
BLACK FEMALE	792	641	30	115	6
HISPANIC FEMALE	6,422	1,865	2,409	2,018	130
OTHER FEMALE	1,179	507	195	456	21
SEX UNSPECIFIED	880	263	204	405	8
AGE 18-25	3,119	1,095	848	1,062	114
AGE 26-30	1,940	697	492	700	51
AGE 31-35	2,051	661	634	717	39
AGE 36-40	2,222	727	656	800	39
AGE 41-45	2,250	730	678	805	37
AGE 46-50	2,338	697	803	795	43
AGE 51-55	2,566	758	1,018	752	38
AGE 56-60	2,617	767	1,097	711	42
AGE 61-65	2,358	877	899	550	32
AGE 66- Up	5,912	2,511	2,114	1,238	49
TOTAL	27,374	9,520	9,239	8,131	484

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CloseDate

District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
DEM Exec Comm 32					
WHITE	4,357	1,482	1,466	1,329	80
BLACK	4,608	3,545	165	853	45
HISPANIC	16,280	4,552	5,328	6,064	336
OTHER	2,273	868	349	1,019	37
WHITE MALE	2,127	596	792	700	39
BLACK MALE	1,922	1,387	89	431	15
HISPANIC MALE	7,038	1,697	2,542	2,655	144
OTHER MALE	780	279	136	345	20
WHITE FEMALE	2,168	867	658	602	41
BLACK FEMALE	2,614	2,108	71	406	29
HISPANIC FEMALE	8,927	2,765	2,703	3,270	189
OTHER FEMALE	956	421	132	388	15
SEX UNSPECIFIED	985	327	184	468	6
AGE 18-25	3,200	1,247	555	1,302	96
AGE 26-30	2,279	849	492	882	56
AGE 31-35	2,748	1,029	666	990	63
AGE 36-40	2,776	976	696	1,057	47
AGE 41-45	2,600	925	630	994	51
AGE 46-50	2,524	863	758	853	50
AGE 51-55	2,407	850	709	815	33
AGE 56-60	2,355	901	720	701	33
AGE 61-65	1,926	824	586	493	23
AGE 66- Up	4,703	1,983	1,496	1,178	46
TOTAL	27,518	10,447	7,308	9,265	498

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	DEM Exec Comm 33	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		6,954	1,942	3,033	1,848	131
BLACK		1,888	1,359	96	409	24
HISPANIC		15,711	4,107	5,924	5,408	272
OTHER		1,949	579	450	900	20
WHITE MALE		3,514	858	1,619	967	70
BLACK MALE		899	595	54	234	16
HISPANIC MALE		7,138	1,650	2,908	2,462	118
OTHER MALE		667	205	164	288	10
WHITE FEMALE		3,359	1,067	1,384	850	58
BLACK FEMALE		970	750	42	170	8
HISPANIC FEMALE		8,286	2,368	2,939	2,826	153
OTHER FEMALE		746	267	182	291	6
SEX UNSPECIFIED		922	227	210	477	8
AGE 18-25		3,268	994	813	1,380	81
AGE 26-30		2,128	668	497	911	52
AGE 31-35		2,180	674	632	826	48
AGE 36-40		2,125	583	708	793	41
AGE 41-45		1,932	516	661	727	28
AGE 46-50		2,250	576	900	730	44
AGE 51-55		2,461	602	1,004	816	39
AGE 56-60		2,549	726	1,085	688	50
AGE 61-65		2,103	666	871	542	24
AGE 66- Up		5,505	1,982	2,332	1,151	40
TOTAL		26,502	7,987	9,503	8,565	447

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
DEM Exec Comm 34					
WHITE	1,985	673	642	640	30
BLACK	6,095	4,656	190	1,181	68
HISPANIC	16,452	5,566	4,401	6,246	239
OTHER	1,971	676	292	985	18
WHITE MALE	933	265	341	306	21
BLACK MALE	2,507	1,794	98	585	30
HISPANIC MALE	7,000	2,110	2,071	2,712	107
OTHER MALE	540	195	116	222	7
WHITE FEMALE	1,029	402	297	321	9
BLACK FEMALE	3,485	2,780	88	579	38
HISPANIC FEMALE	9,058	3,305	2,234	3,391	128
OTHER FEMALE	697	316	91	283	7
SEX UNSPECIFIED	1,253	403	189	653	8
AGE 18-25	3,899	1,648	448	1,725	78
AGE 26-30	2,671	1,157	366	1,122	26
AGE 31-35	2,693	1,125	459	1,063	46
AGE 36-40	2,430	1,019	460	908	43
AGE 41-45	2,111	884	419	782	26
AGE 46-50	2,036	895	490	617	34
AGE 51-55	2,076	906	543	604	23
AGE 56-60	2,093	910	535	620	28
AGE 61-65	1,764	835	421	490	18
AGE 66- Up	4,730	2,192	1,384	1,121	33
TOTAL	26,503	11,571	5,525	9,052	355

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CloseDate

District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
DEM Exec Comm 35					
WHITE	2,548	1,007	784	721	36
BLACK	8,862	7,246	241	1,312	63
HISPANIC	12,611	3,706	3,947	4,729	229
OTHER	2,461	1,039	305	1,095	22
WHITE MALE	1,238	392	455	368	23
BLACK MALE	3,767	2,892	139	700	36
HISPANIC MALE	5,489	1,464	1,876	2,063	86
OTHER MALE	842	317	121	394	10
WHITE FEMALE	1,284	604	323	344	13
BLACK FEMALE	4,945	4,239	99	581	26
HISPANIC FEMALE	6,826	2,141	2,006	2,539	140
OTHER FEMALE	1,033	541	119	366	7
SEX UNSPECIFIED	1,057	407	139	502	9
AGE 18-25	3,021	1,394	470	1,085	72
AGE 26-30	2,263	1,039	328	855	41
AGE 31-35	2,545	1,123	515	866	41
AGE 36-40	2,303	1,009	442	819	33
AGE 41-45	2,005	890	407	673	35
AGE 46-50	2,215	932	518	731	34
AGE 51-55	2,294	1,034	554	665	41
AGE 56-60	2,378	1,141	596	621	20
AGE 61-65	2,117	1,186	407	511	13
AGE 66- Up	5,340	3,249	1,040	1,031	20
TOTAL	26,482	12,998	5,277	7,857	350

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District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
DEM Exec Comm 36					
WHITE	2,627	801	1,004	773	49
BLACK	1,767	1,281	67	398	21
HISPANIC	21,228	5,519	7,741	7,555	413
OTHER	2,174	692	438	1,008	36
WHITE MALE	1,281	324	535	399	23
BLACK MALE	800	521	41	225	13
HISPANIC MALE	9,419	2,208	3,706	3,331	174
OTHER MALE	718	235	159	308	16
WHITE FEMALE	1,318	468	461	364	25
BLACK FEMALE	938	737	26	167	8
HISPANIC FEMALE	11,334	3,172	3,910	4,017	235
OTHER FEMALE	814	324	152	327	11
SEX UNSPECIFIED	1,171	303	260	594	14
AGE 18-25	3,341	1,042	766	1,415	118
AGE 26-30	2,220	693	525	952	50
AGE 31-35	2,374	724	682	923	45
AGE 36-40	2,243	597	694	900	52
AGE 41-45	2,125	604	656	822	43
AGE 46-50	2,488	611	915	913	49
AGE 51-55	2,602	702	1,013	845	42
AGE 56-60	2,890	766	1,129	947	48
AGE 61-65	2,206	728	783	670	25
AGE 66- Up	5,306	1,826	2,087	1,346	47
TOTAL	27,796	8,293	9,250	9,734	519

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CloseDate

District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
DEM Exec Comm 37					
WHITE	1,633	597	544	464	28
BLACK	6,756	5,424	182	1,104	46
HISPANIC	14,680	4,171	5,111	5,178	220
OTHER	2,062	816	319	907	20
WHITE MALE	784	240	278	254	12
BLACK MALE	2,806	2,129	94	561	22
HISPANIC MALE	6,377	1,643	2,402	2,239	93
OTHER MALE	650	270	93	280	7
WHITE FEMALE	833	352	259	206	16
BLACK FEMALE	3,814	3,186	86	519	23
HISPANIC FEMALE	7,923	2,412	2,627	2,762	122
OTHER FEMALE	795	377	122	288	8
SEX UNSPECIFIED	1,146	398	195	542	11
AGE 18-25	2,853	1,203	439	1,138	73
AGE 26-30	2,006	902	329	742	33
AGE 31-35	2,310	1,005	466	811	28
AGE 36-40	2,069	879	475	681	34
AGE 41-45	1,793	725	415	627	26
AGE 46-50	1,870	703	511	618	38
AGE 51-55	2,002	825	541	615	21
AGE 56-60	2,189	946	611	616	16
AGE 61-65	1,978	981	481	494	22
AGE 66- Up	6,061	2,839	1,888	1,311	23
TOTAL	25,131	11,008	6,156	7,653	314

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District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
DEM Exec Comm 38					
WHITE	4,381	1,285	1,586	1,425	85
BLACK	7,628	5,801	222	1,523	82
HISPANIC	14,749	4,790	3,967	5,731	261
OTHER	2,092	749	288	1,031	24
WHITE MALE	2,098	497	842	715	44
BLACK MALE	3,049	2,159	123	721	46
HISPANIC MALE	6,390	1,816	1,899	2,562	113
OTHER MALE	618	231	122	259	6
WHITE FEMALE	2,247	780	734	693	40
BLACK FEMALE	4,457	3,558	97	766	36
HISPANIC FEMALE	8,066	2,860	2,014	3,044	148
OTHER FEMALE	838	366	114	344	14
SEX UNSPECIFIED	1,087	358	118	606	5
AGE 18-25	3,989	1,695	469	1,735	90
AGE 26-30	2,916	1,238	478	1,143	57
AGE 31-35	3,237	1,373	618	1,193	53
AGE 36-40	3,037	1,239	639	1,103	56
AGE 41-45	2,720	1,160	565	952	43
AGE 46-50	2,504	1,058	540	877	29
AGE 51-55	2,178	892	600	647	39
AGE 56-60	2,149	1,021	541	562	25
AGE 61-65	1,787	845	432	484	26
AGE 66- Up	4,332	2,104	1,181	1,013	34
TOTAL	28,850	12,625	6,063	9,710	452

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	DEM Exec Comm 39	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		2,709	783	944	919	63
BLACK		5,955	4,430	213	1,240	72
HISPANIC		20,421	5,972	6,013	8,017	419
OTHER		2,348	812	367	1,123	46
WHITE MALE		1,316	312	524	448	32
BLACK MALE		2,582	1,781	131	630	40
HISPANIC MALE		9,194	2,344	3,021	3,643	186
OTHER MALE		759	258	141	340	20
WHITE FEMALE		1,363	465	412	455	31
BLACK FEMALE		3,267	2,575	78	582	32
HISPANIC FEMALE		10,817	3,482	2,914	4,190	231
OTHER FEMALE		933	391	138	388	16
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,197	384	178	623	12
AGE 18-25		4,311	1,667	686	1,842	116
AGE 26-30		2,829	1,076	485	1,204	64
AGE 31-35		3,459	1,200	790	1,402	67
AGE 36-40		3,622	1,242	874	1,422	84
AGE 41-45		3,419	1,279	825	1,257	58
AGE 46-50		3,146	1,101	824	1,149	72
AGE 51-55		2,704	1,020	769	865	50
AGE 56-60		2,384	972	674	705	33
AGE 61-65		1,723	738	470	493	22
AGE 66- Up		3,834	1,702	1,139	959	34
TOTAL		31,433	11,997	7,537	11,299	600

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District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
DEM Exec Comm 40					
WHITE	2,390	666	1,033	661	30
BLACK	127	63	18	44	2
HISPANIC	23,911	5,060	11,205	7,274	372
OTHER	1,637	373	470	770	24
WHITE MALE	1,175	297	512	351	15
BLACK MALE	67	24	11	30	2
HISPANIC MALE	10,216	2,022	4,844	3,186	164
OTHER MALE	456	119	126	199	12
WHITE FEMALE	1,198	363	516	304	15
BLACK FEMALE	58	37	7	14	0
HISPANIC FEMALE	13,259	2,912	6,223	3,918	206
OTHER FEMALE	571	134	201	229	7
SEX UNSPECIFIED	1,063	253	286	517	7
AGE 18-25	2,572	675	769	1,040	88
AGE 26-30	1,828	512	532	748	36
AGE 31-35	1,897	494	586	776	41
AGE 36-40	1,888	448	663	737	40
AGE 41-45	1,808	422	673	694	19
AGE 46-50	2,016	385	868	719	44
AGE 51-55	2,278	411	1,094	727	46
AGE 56-60	2,708	552	1,310	800	46
AGE 61-65	2,194	467	1,091	615	21
AGE 66- Up	8,876	1,796	5,140	1,893	47
TOTAL	28,065	6,162	12,726	8,749	428

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District	DEM Exec Comm 41 Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE	3,311	1,071	1,396	799	45
BLACK	151	78	17	54	2
HISPANIC	23,691	4,594	11,967	6,764	366
OTHER	1,631	332	517	757	25
WHITE MALE	1,682	491	712	452	27
BLACK MALE	75	35	7	32	1
HISPANIC MALE	10,212	1,725	5,289	3,025	173
OTHER MALE	479	100	162	209	8
WHITE FEMALE	1,598	571	671	338	18
BLACK FEMALE	74	42	10	21	1
HISPANIC FEMALE	13,019	2,747	6,514	3,570	188
OTHER FEMALE	557	131	189	227	10
SEX UNSPECIFIED	1,087	233	343	499	12
AGE 18-25	2,647	672	846	1,040	89
AGE 26-30	1,757	422	548	752	35
AGE 31-35	2,085	524	685	833	43
AGE 36-40	2,059	446	832	752	29
AGE 41-45	1,949	385	819	713	32
AGE 46-50	2,186	383	1,062	703	38
AGE 51-55	2,247	393	1,127	697	30
AGE 56-60	2,667	527	1,428	669	43
AGE 61-65	2,242	501	1,173	539	29
AGE 66- Up	8,945	1,822	5,377	1,676	70
TOTAL	28,784	6,075	13,897	8,374	438

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District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
DEM Exec Comm 42					
WHITE	3,938	1,374	1,482	1,007	75
BLACK	304	174	30	93	7
HISPANIC	21,833	4,786	9,854	6,810	383
OTHER	1,753	476	428	824	25
WHITE MALE	1,778	530	712	502	34
BLACK MALE	139	69	17	49	4
HISPANIC MALE	9,445	1,871	4,438	2,973	163
OTHER MALE	548	150	148	240	10
WHITE FEMALE	2,117	834	754	489	40
BLACK FEMALE	155	99	13	40	3
HISPANIC FEMALE	11,956	2,811	5,265	3,662	218
OTHER FEMALE	688	224	171	284	9
SEX UNSPECIFIED	1,002	222	276	495	9
AGE 18-25	2,579	678	733	1,066	102
AGE 26-30	2,014	593	585	793	43
AGE 31-35	2,177	581	690	860	46
AGE 36-40	2,127	492	750	847	38
AGE 41-45	1,818	446	641	698	33
AGE 46-50	2,090	437	878	734	41
AGE 51-55	2,160	461	1,000	650	49
AGE 56-60	2,599	574	1,229	762	34
AGE 61-65	2,289	571	1,063	615	40
AGE 66- Up	7,975	1,977	4,225	1,709	64
TOTAL	27,828	6,810	11,794	8,734	490

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District	DEM Exec Comm 43	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		2,369	780	918	637	34
BLACK		336	186	51	96	3
HISPANIC		22,856	5,257	9,459	7,744	396
OTHER		1,816	452	454	894	16
WHITE MALE		1,099	309	437	340	13
BLACK MALE		152	73	27	51	1
HISPANIC MALE		9,797	2,052	4,194	3,395	156
OTHER MALE		609	147	163	292	7
WHITE FEMALE		1,241	456	474	290	21
BLACK FEMALE		177	111	22	42	2
HISPANIC FEMALE		12,570	3,069	5,116	4,146	239
OTHER FEMALE		660	196	167	291	6
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,071	262	282	523	4
AGE 18-25		2,607	705	691	1,136	75
AGE 26-30		2,016	584	545	846	41
AGE 31-35		2,127	548	671	861	47
AGE 36-40		1,955	457	669	795	34
AGE 41-45		1,860	430	657	732	41
AGE 46-50		2,099	431	858	776	34
AGE 51-55		2,285	454	1,001	794	36
AGE 56-60		2,709	569	1,241	855	44
AGE 61-65		2,373	618	1,052	669	34
AGE 66- Up		7,346	1,879	3,497	1,907	63
TOTAL		27,377	6,675	10,882	9,371	449

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District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
DEM Exec Comm 44					
WHITE	1,722	336	881	480	25
BLACK	179	89	26	61	3
HISPANIC	23,157	4,342	11,068	7,354	393
OTHER	1,581	363	435	765	18
WHITE MALE	887	163	450	261	13
BLACK MALE	93	42	13	36	2
HISPANIC MALE	10,200	1,710	5,026	3,297	167
OTHER MALE	512	120	144	242	6
WHITE FEMALE	821	170	424	215	12
BLACK FEMALE	82	45	11	25	1
HISPANIC FEMALE	12,477	2,517	5,880	3,859	221
OTHER FEMALE	554	146	181	218	9
SEX UNSPECIFIED	1,012	217	280	507	8
AGE 18-25	3,059	695	1,022	1,250	92
AGE 26-30	1,793	456	571	719	47
AGE 31-35	1,911	459	652	770	30
AGE 36-40	1,898	387	724	748	39
AGE 41-45	2,081	406	881	766	28
AGE 46-50	2,527	425	1,230	830	42
AGE 51-55	2,678	408	1,371	855	44
AGE 56-60	2,690	452	1,383	796	59
AGE 61-65	2,041	386	1,082	549	24
AGE 66- Up	5,959	1,055	3,493	1,377	34
TOTAL	26,639	5,130	12,410	8,660	439

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
DEM Exec Comm 45					
WHITE	2,382	669	975	701	37
BLACK	532	346	34	143	9
HISPANIC	25,069	5,951	9,906	8,750	462
OTHER	2,374	609	493	1,249	23
WHITE MALE	1,177	296	495	368	18
BLACK MALE	238	141	19	72	6
HISPANIC MALE	10,900	2,296	4,564	3,852	188
OTHER MALE	785	184	178	418	5
WHITE FEMALE	1,174	366	472	318	18
BLACK FEMALE	286	204	13	66	3
HISPANIC FEMALE	13,638	3,515	5,185	4,667	271
OTHER FEMALE	892	283	187	412	10
SEX UNSPECIFIED	1,267	290	295	670	12
AGE 18-25	3,523	962	920	1,514	127
AGE 26-30	2,302	704	580	964	54
AGE 31-35	2,283	574	690	972	47
AGE 36-40	2,265	565	727	935	38
AGE 41-45	2,228	534	791	868	35
AGE 46-50	2,698	542	1,097	1,019	40
AGE 51-55	2,902	609	1,224	1,025	44
AGE 56-60	3,155	728	1,392	989	46
AGE 61-65	2,560	617	1,064	846	33
AGE 66- Up	6,441	1,740	2,923	1,711	67
TOTAL	30,357	7,575	11,408	10,843	531

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CloseDate

District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
DEM Exec Comm 46					
WHITE	3,406	1,223	1,130	986	67
BLACK	1,009	639	43	312	15
HISPANIC	22,907	6,281	7,730	8,496	400
OTHER	2,439	711	440	1,253	35
WHITE MALE	1,603	500	573	500	30
BLACK MALE	434	244	24	156	10
HISPANIC MALE	9,854	2,368	3,567	3,735	184
OTHER MALE	833	228	168	424	13
WHITE FEMALE	1,761	706	546	472	37
BLACK FEMALE	562	390	17	150	5
HISPANIC FEMALE	12,583	3,766	4,046	4,556	215
OTHER FEMALE	912	334	159	404	15
SEX UNSPECIFIED	1,217	317	243	649	8
AGE 18-25	3,181	987	687	1,406	101
AGE 26-30	2,499	783	575	1,080	61
AGE 31-35	2,552	732	674	1,100	46
AGE 36-40	2,445	680	658	1,067	40
AGE 41-45	2,204	623	641	907	33
AGE 46-50	2,364	595	815	908	46
AGE 51-55	2,495	637	924	895	39
AGE 56-60	2,849	758	1,039	1,001	51
AGE 61-65	2,455	796	833	797	29
AGE 66- Up	6,717	2,263	2,497	1,886	71
TOTAL	29,761	8,854	9,343	11,047	517

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CloseDate

District	DEM Exec Comm 47	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		3,424	1,091	1,228	1,031	74
BLACK		1,566	1,102	74	375	15
HISPANIC		22,243	6,223	7,352	8,263	405
OTHER		2,644	865	441	1,310	28
WHITE MALE		1,649	435	655	519	40
BLACK MALE		698	456	35	199	8
HISPANIC MALE		9,758	2,399	3,438	3,740	181
OTHER MALE		944	298	177	455	14
WHITE FEMALE		1,745	644	567	500	34
BLACK FEMALE		850	638	39	166	7
HISPANIC FEMALE		12,023	3,676	3,801	4,326	220
OTHER FEMALE		1,068	419	175	466	8
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,140	316	208	606	10
AGE 18-25		3,615	1,177	781	1,551	106
AGE 26-30		2,540	859	550	1,079	52
AGE 31-35		2,520	794	679	1,003	44
AGE 36-40		2,471	685	712	1,027	47
AGE 41-45		2,308	620	694	956	38
AGE 46-50		2,554	651	864	993	46
AGE 51-55		2,814	754	1,016	999	45
AGE 56-60		2,967	879	1,056	986	46
AGE 61-65		2,415	811	784	790	30
AGE 66- Up		5,672	2,051	1,959	1,594	68
TOTAL		29,877	9,281	9,095	10,979	522

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District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
DEM Exec Comm 48					
WHITE	1,698	446	749	475	28
BLACK	359	224	20	111	4
HISPANIC	23,168	4,977	10,232	7,603	356
OTHER	1,636	398	452	761	25
WHITE MALE	803	212	352	224	15
BLACK MALE	153	84	14	53	2
HISPANIC MALE	9,969	1,924	4,518	3,379	148
OTHER MALE	445	102	149	187	7
WHITE FEMALE	868	230	388	238	12
BLACK FEMALE	192	132	6	52	2
HISPANIC FEMALE	12,721	2,905	5,572	4,039	205
OTHER FEMALE	556	162	146	235	13
SEX UNSPECIFIED	1,154	294	308	543	9
AGE 18-25	3,054	923	779	1,262	90
AGE 26-30	1,902	551	498	818	35
AGE 31-35	1,826	491	558	734	43
AGE 36-40	1,708	413	594	669	32
AGE 41-45	1,629	368	587	651	23
AGE 46-50	2,014	380	889	717	28
AGE 51-55	2,254	399	1,056	764	35
AGE 56-60	2,660	512	1,284	824	40
AGE 61-65	2,235	451	1,072	686	26
AGE 66- Up	7,578	1,557	4,136	1,824	61
TOTAL	26,861	6,045	11,453	8,950	413

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	DEM Exec Comm 49	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		4,120	1,339	1,252	1,457	72
BLACK		806	507	38	247	14
HISPANIC		23,086	5,978	7,601	9,146	361
OTHER		2,985	917	566	1,457	45
WHITE MALE		2,170	618	722	784	46
BLACK MALE		383	218	26	130	9
HISPANIC MALE		10,118	2,405	3,442	4,105	166
OTHER MALE		1,008	298	214	476	20
WHITE FEMALE		1,901	713	517	645	26
BLACK FEMALE		409	282	11	111	5
HISPANIC FEMALE		12,487	3,440	4,027	4,828	192
OTHER FEMALE		1,198	435	209	535	19
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,322	332	289	692	9
AGE 18-25		3,500	1,218	625	1,573	84
AGE 26-30		2,552	843	559	1,100	50
AGE 31-35		2,422	776	592	1,005	49
AGE 36-40		2,246	638	580	992	36
AGE 41-45		2,335	650	563	1,082	40
AGE 46-50		2,646	686	750	1,168	42
AGE 51-55		2,936	750	913	1,234	39
AGE 56-60		2,973	721	1,006	1,203	43
AGE 61-65		2,405	660	831	881	33
AGE 66- Up		6,980	1,799	3,037	2,068	76
TOTAL		30,997	8,741	9,457	12,307	492

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CloseDate

District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
DEM Exec Comm 50					
WHITE	2,270	549	755	933	33
BLACK	395	218	36	132	9
HISPANIC	25,805	5,995	8,379	11,036	395
OTHER	2,375	572	486	1,287	30
WHITE MALE	1,225	263	418	525	19
BLACK MALE	205	98	22	80	5
HISPANIC MALE	11,472	2,421	3,924	4,961	166
OTHER MALE	687	167	152	354	14
WHITE FEMALE	1,008	278	332	384	14
BLACK FEMALE	181	116	14	47	4
HISPANIC FEMALE	13,708	3,424	4,290	5,768	226
OTHER FEMALE	837	219	177	431	10
SEX UNSPECIFIED	1,520	348	326	837	9
AGE 18-25	4,022	1,076	878	1,969	99
AGE 26-30	2,494	744	563	1,134	53
AGE 31-35	2,371	636	628	1,072	35
AGE 36-40	2,276	522	639	1,083	32
AGE 41-45	2,626	570	681	1,333	42
AGE 46-50	3,262	693	912	1,617	40
AGE 51-55	3,253	678	1,090	1,440	45
AGE 56-60	3,092	701	1,057	1,287	47
AGE 61-65	2,089	484	793	788	24
AGE 66- Up	5,360	1,230	2,415	1,665	50
TOTAL	30,845	7,334	9,656	13,388	467

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District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
DEM Exec Comm 51					
WHITE	1,059	281	402	353	23
BLACK	321	192	23	103	3
HISPANIC	25,058	6,060	10,022	8,539	437
OTHER	2,082	542	510	1,006	24
WHITE MALE	470	115	169	179	7
BLACK MALE	162	86	14	59	3
HISPANIC MALE	10,821	2,383	4,533	3,735	170
OTHER MALE	551	141	160	241	9
WHITE FEMALE	578	162	228	172	16
BLACK FEMALE	154	103	9	42	0
HISPANIC FEMALE	13,687	3,517	5,314	4,595	261
OTHER FEMALE	632	195	156	273	8
SEX UNSPECIFIED	1,465	373	374	705	13
AGE 18-25	3,134	806	765	1,446	117
AGE 26-30	2,096	552	536	952	56
AGE 31-35	2,343	631	711	955	46
AGE 36-40	2,291	547	724	972	48
AGE 41-45	1,964	502	654	782	26
AGE 46-50	2,318	494	898	887	39
AGE 51-55	2,274	523	948	763	40
AGE 56-60	2,754	670	1,172	874	38
AGE 61-65	2,270	649	903	687	31
AGE 66- Up	7,076	1,701	3,646	1,683	46
TOTAL	28,520	7,075	10,957	10,001	487

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District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
DEM Exec Comm 52					
WHITE	1,529	410	703	398	18
BLACK	135	72	25	36	2
HISPANIC	23,463	4,609	11,510	6,949	395
OTHER	1,675	370	525	759	21
WHITE MALE	692	167	334	181	10
BLACK MALE	66	31	11	24	0
HISPANIC MALE	9,993	1,781	5,034	3,018	160
OTHER MALE	411	86	156	163	6
WHITE FEMALE	824	241	363	212	8
BLACK FEMALE	64	40	12	10	2
HISPANIC FEMALE	12,944	2,697	6,281	3,736	230
OTHER FEMALE	515	108	196	202	9
SEX UNSPECIFIED	1,293	310	376	596	11
AGE 18-25	2,413	617	678	1,042	76
AGE 26-30	1,726	413	524	739	50
AGE 31-35	1,839	397	646	764	32
AGE 36-40	1,628	325	635	630	38
AGE 41-45	1,375	294	564	494	23
AGE 46-50	1,904	378	858	618	50
AGE 51-55	2,089	376	981	696	36
AGE 56-60	2,578	497	1,309	730	42
AGE 61-65	2,124	421	1,114	563	26
AGE 66- Up	9,125	1,743	5,453	1,866	63
TOTAL	26,802	5,461	12,763	8,142	436

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District	DEM Exec Comm 53 Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE	1,192	298	532	343	19
BLACK	302	205	34	61	2
HISPANIC	23,311	4,719	11,348	6,920	324
OTHER	1,814	412	569	810	23
WHITE MALE	544	122	238	172	12
BLACK MALE	136	84	16	34	2
HISPANIC MALE	9,788	1,852	4,912	2,883	141
OTHER MALE	423	83	161	170	9
WHITE FEMALE	636	172	290	167	7
BLACK FEMALE	160	117	16	27	0
HISPANIC FEMALE	12,953	2,745	6,222	3,806	180
OTHER FEMALE	503	128	195	173	7
SEX UNSPECIFIED	1,476	331	433	702	10
AGE 18-25	2,305	559	631	1,050	65
AGE 26-30	1,633	385	479	739	30
AGE 31-35	1,728	389	593	705	41
AGE 36-40	1,612	337	627	611	37
AGE 41-45	1,367	305	555	484	23
AGE 46-50	1,682	351	718	579	34
AGE 51-55	1,938	388	902	616	32
AGE 56-60	2,423	531	1,104	756	32
AGE 61-65	2,119	485	1,064	551	19
AGE 66- Up	9,811	1,904	5,810	2,042	55
TOTAL	26,619	5,634	12,483	8,134	368

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CloseDate

District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
DEM Exec Comm 54					
WHITE	3,369	968	1,446	903	52
BLACK	554	376	41	128	9
HISPANIC	22,761	4,696	10,956	6,691	418
OTHER	1,758	398	518	825	17
WHITE MALE	1,629	434	709	463	23
BLACK MALE	224	133	22	64	5
HISPANIC MALE	9,810	1,814	4,906	2,912	178
OTHER MALE	529	120	164	239	6
WHITE FEMALE	1,718	528	731	430	29
BLACK FEMALE	324	239	19	62	4
HISPANIC FEMALE	12,482	2,755	5,899	3,590	238
OTHER FEMALE	620	174	188	250	8
SEX UNSPECIFIED	1,106	241	323	537	5
AGE 18-25	2,943	709	973	1,172	89
AGE 26-30	2,108	536	685	837	50
AGE 31-35	2,272	576	812	835	49
AGE 36-40	2,172	486	860	772	54
AGE 41-45	1,905	429	742	692	42
AGE 46-50	2,297	444	1,045	765	43
AGE 51-55	2,393	454	1,175	732	32
AGE 56-60	2,939	621	1,521	753	44
AGE 61-65	2,382	545	1,237	568	32
AGE 66- Up	7,030	1,638	3,911	1,420	61
TOTAL	28,442	6,438	12,961	8,547	496

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District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
DEM Exec Comm 55					
WHITE	2,324	645	998	633	48
BLACK	1,254	913	51	275	15
HISPANIC	21,959	5,374	8,716	7,451	418
OTHER	1,866	547	387	917	15
WHITE MALE	1,146	300	486	341	19
BLACK MALE	533	357	32	134	10
HISPANIC MALE	9,609	2,092	4,068	3,283	166
OTHER MALE	596	178	134	282	2
WHITE FEMALE	1,158	340	505	284	29
BLACK FEMALE	702	542	18	137	5
HISPANIC FEMALE	11,924	3,165	4,520	3,991	248
OTHER FEMALE	650	235	146	261	8
SEX UNSPECIFIED	1,085	270	243	563	9
AGE 18-25	3,147	886	845	1,314	102
AGE 26-30	2,152	656	574	875	47
AGE 31-35	2,426	662	744	964	56
AGE 36-40	2,272	561	760	902	49
AGE 41-45	2,105	556	701	800	48
AGE 46-50	2,632	588	1,047	951	46
AGE 51-55	2,742	674	1,115	910	43
AGE 56-60	2,781	726	1,228	782	45
AGE 61-65	2,197	613	925	631	28
AGE 66- Up	4,948	1,557	2,212	1,147	32
TOTAL	27,403	7,479	10,152	9,276	496

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District	Exec Comm Rep 001	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		17,934	6,399	5,082	6,163	290
BLACK		2,840	1,975	128	695	42
HISPANIC		13,643	4,873	2,718	5,866	186
OTHER		3,818	1,125	642	1,999	52
WHITE MALE		8,327	2,495	2,622	3,073	137
BLACK MALE		1,221	781	76	341	23
HISPANIC MALE		5,663	1,812	1,276	2,505	70
OTHER MALE		1,362	355	286	697	24
WHITE FEMALE		9,316	3,809	2,392	2,965	150
BLACK FEMALE		1,561	1,149	50	343	19
HISPANIC FEMALE		7,672	2,952	1,406	3,200	114
OTHER FEMALE		1,606	580	252	755	19
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,503	439	210	841	13
AGE 18-25		3,061	1,087	589	1,314	71
AGE 26-30		2,369	865	417	1,037	50
AGE 31-35		2,622	973	506	1,101	42
AGE 36-40		2,652	926	517	1,169	40
AGE 41-45		2,717	794	564	1,319	40
AGE 46-50		2,986	965	608	1,372	41
AGE 51-55		3,119	998	707	1,375	39
AGE 56-60		3,243	1,158	758	1,267	60
AGE 61-65		3,216	1,252	758	1,160	46
AGE 66- Up		12,249	5,354	3,145	3,609	141
TOTAL		38,235	14,372	8,570	14,723	570

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District	Exec Comm Rep 002	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		2,984	1,269	697	958	60
BLACK		24,503	19,200	628	4,444	231
HISPANIC		7,551	3,172	1,404	2,873	102
OTHER		3,386	1,677	260	1,393	56
WHITE MALE		1,383	501	375	477	30
BLACK MALE		10,075	7,377	352	2,233	113
HISPANIC MALE		3,237	1,233	662	1,299	43
OTHER MALE		1,146	549	122	450	25
WHITE FEMALE		1,558	759	305	465	29
BLACK FEMALE		14,018	11,517	270	2,116	115
HISPANIC FEMALE		4,154	1,870	721	1,504	59
OTHER FEMALE		1,441	843	105	471	22
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,410	668	77	652	13
AGE 18-25		4,341	2,572	215	1,477	77
AGE 26-30		3,428	2,026	191	1,155	56
AGE 31-35		3,867	2,316	288	1,201	62
AGE 36-40		3,588	2,188	290	1,070	40
AGE 41-45		3,070	1,965	231	833	41
AGE 46-50		2,941	1,907	215	776	43
AGE 51-55		3,084	2,077	268	703	36
AGE 56-60		3,061	2,156	237	637	31
AGE 61-65		3,029	2,171	257	581	20
AGE 66- Up		8,014	5,939	797	1,235	43
TOTAL		38,424	25,318	2,989	9,668	449

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District	Exec Comm Rep 003	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		586	240	138	195	13
BLACK		24,608	20,468	522	3,462	156
HISPANIC		7,267	2,484	1,967	2,697	119
OTHER		2,268	1,062	175	1,006	25
WHITE MALE		268	106	67	88	7
BLACK MALE		10,251	8,090	291	1,783	87
HISPANIC MALE		3,162	958	956	1,204	44
OTHER MALE		755	378	64	299	14
WHITE FEMALE		311	131	70	104	6
BLACK FEMALE		13,942	12,059	226	1,590	67
HISPANIC FEMALE		3,955	1,471	976	1,433	75
OTHER FEMALE		813	494	58	256	5
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,271	567	94	602	8
AGE 18-25		4,195	2,583	234	1,321	57
AGE 26-30		3,207	1,969	208	1,000	30
AGE 31-35		3,404	2,124	272	969	39
AGE 36-40		3,234	2,047	304	838	45
AGE 41-45		2,776	1,888	211	644	33
AGE 46-50		2,595	1,757	247	567	24
AGE 51-55		2,650	1,876	257	492	25
AGE 56-60		2,853	2,130	255	455	13
AGE 61-65		2,485	1,945	196	329	15
AGE 66- Up		7,329	5,934	618	745	32
TOTAL		34,729	24,254	2,802	7,360	313

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Exec Comm Rep 004	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		4,551	1,409	1,843	1,220	79
BLACK		1,968	1,438	86	415	29
HISPANIC		29,303	7,231	11,748	9,714	610
OTHER		2,583	783	566	1,203	31
WHITE MALE		2,168	603	909	624	32
BLACK MALE		809	548	43	203	15
HISPANIC MALE		12,573	2,770	5,302	4,257	244
OTHER MALE		824	253	206	354	11
WHITE FEMALE		2,350	795	924	584	47
BLACK FEMALE		1,137	876	42	206	13
HISPANIC FEMALE		16,153	4,299	6,275	5,217	362
OTHER FEMALE		961	342	219	388	12
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,430	375	323	719	13
AGE 18-25		4,044	1,122	1,102	1,671	149
AGE 26-30		3,024	903	851	1,198	72
AGE 31-35		3,450	960	1,050	1,368	72
AGE 36-40		3,246	839	1,107	1,223	77
AGE 41-45		2,965	817	969	1,106	73
AGE 46-50		3,434	829	1,314	1,218	73
AGE 51-55		3,493	903	1,379	1,152	59
AGE 56-60		3,846	1,046	1,663	1,074	63
AGE 61-65		3,117	922	1,362	793	40
AGE 66- Up		7,785	2,520	3,445	1,749	71
TOTAL		38,405	10,861	14,243	12,552	749

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CloseDate

District	Exec Comm Rep 005	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		3,351	861	1,152	1,280	58
BLACK		1,081	718	65	284	14
HISPANIC		41,886	10,018	14,453	16,700	715
OTHER		3,776	944	787	2,000	45
WHITE MALE		1,755	415	597	712	31
BLACK MALE		524	301	44	169	10
HISPANIC MALE		18,601	4,039	6,745	7,525	292
OTHER MALE		1,110	277	250	563	20
WHITE FEMALE		1,544	435	547	535	27
BLACK FEMALE		536	404	21	107	4
HISPANIC FEMALE		22,354	5,743	7,438	8,758	415
OTHER FEMALE		1,302	370	275	642	15
SEX UNSPECIFIED		2,366	557	539	1,252	18
AGE 18-25		6,209	1,683	1,418	2,927	181
AGE 26-30		3,949	1,179	929	1,750	91
AGE 31-35		4,155	1,153	1,143	1,779	80
AGE 36-40		4,048	951	1,190	1,834	73
AGE 41-45		4,172	962	1,188	1,957	65
AGE 46-50		5,036	1,078	1,571	2,321	66
AGE 51-55		4,894	1,085	1,731	2,003	75
AGE 56-60		4,910	1,192	1,781	1,863	74
AGE 61-65		3,533	899	1,337	1,249	48
AGE 66- Up		9,188	2,359	4,169	2,581	79
TOTAL		50,094	12,541	16,457	20,264	832

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District	Exec Comm Rep 006	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		2,086	509	978	563	36
BLACK		317	190	22	101	4
HISPANIC		31,172	6,662	14,409	9,600	501
OTHER		2,370	553	675	1,122	20
WHITE MALE		998	227	466	291	14
BLACK MALE		144	82	13	45	4
HISPANIC MALE		13,456	2,594	6,500	4,157	205
OTHER MALE		629	149	204	272	4
WHITE FEMALE		1,073	278	504	269	22
BLACK FEMALE		170	107	9	54	0
HISPANIC FEMALE		16,991	3,871	7,676	5,152	292
OTHER FEMALE		725	206	219	290	10
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,759	400	493	856	10
AGE 18-25		3,937	972	1,151	1,696	118
AGE 26-30		2,608	661	751	1,129	67
AGE 31-35		2,628	624	918	1,032	54
AGE 36-40		2,462	550	919	941	52
AGE 41-45		2,146	497	823	791	35
AGE 46-50		2,824	533	1,277	964	50
AGE 51-55		3,083	603	1,497	944	39
AGE 56-60		3,709	758	1,890	1,013	48
AGE 61-65		3,053	740	1,438	836	39
AGE 66- Up		9,494	1,976	5,420	2,039	59
TOTAL		35,945	7,914	16,084	11,386	561

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District	Exec Comm Rep 007	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		1,460	535	451	447	27
BLACK		10,018	8,286	255	1,417	60
HISPANIC		20,370	6,304	6,459	7,252	355
OTHER		2,423	893	378	1,133	19
WHITE MALE		700	238	234	215	13
BLACK MALE		4,126	3,222	151	724	29
HISPANIC MALE		8,837	2,484	3,030	3,171	152
OTHER MALE		706	267	139	294	6
WHITE FEMALE		742	293	212	223	14
BLACK FEMALE		5,726	4,935	99	661	31
HISPANIC FEMALE		11,064	3,669	3,315	3,880	200
OTHER FEMALE		837	388	120	324	5
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,533	522	243	757	11
AGE 18-25		3,796	1,723	467	1,517	89
AGE 26-30		2,766	1,262	363	1,082	59
AGE 31-35		3,013	1,405	495	1,073	40
AGE 36-40		2,859	1,266	545	1,005	43
AGE 41-45		2,482	1,116	475	855	36
AGE 46-50		2,559	1,086	639	794	40
AGE 51-55		2,677	1,208	648	787	34
AGE 56-60		2,985	1,336	812	797	40
AGE 61-65		2,714	1,358	649	673	34
AGE 66- Up		8,418	4,257	2,450	1,665	46
TOTAL		34,271	16,018	7,543	10,249	461

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District	Exec Comm Rep 008	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		2,234	1,069	492	638	35
BLACK		23,068	17,922	666	4,274	206
HISPANIC		7,323	3,146	1,378	2,680	119
OTHER		2,943	1,417	214	1,274	38
WHITE MALE		1,099	464	264	352	19
BLACK MALE		10,002	7,366	398	2,131	107
HISPANIC MALE		3,217	1,295	667	1,201	54
OTHER MALE		1,040	517	97	409	17
WHITE FEMALE		1,100	590	223	271	16
BLACK FEMALE		12,674	10,277	255	2,045	97
HISPANIC FEMALE		3,932	1,776	680	1,413	63
OTHER FEMALE		1,194	686	71	418	19
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,309	583	95	625	6
AGE 18-25		4,041	2,309	199	1,462	71
AGE 26-30		3,191	1,948	139	1,060	44
AGE 31-35		3,420	2,083	211	1,076	50
AGE 36-40		3,225	2,015	196	957	57
AGE 41-45		2,704	1,693	179	795	37
AGE 46-50		2,399	1,505	226	636	32
AGE 51-55		2,558	1,716	227	588	27
AGE 56-60		2,877	2,033	263	557	24
AGE 61-65		3,020	2,246	267	491	16
AGE 66- Up		8,133	6,006	843	1,244	40
TOTAL		35,568	23,554	2,750	8,866	398

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CloseDate

District	Exec Comm Rep 009	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		7,390	2,554	2,274	2,431	131
BLACK		14,115	10,609	482	2,857	167
HISPANIC		10,813	4,266	2,284	4,097	166
OTHER		3,700	1,474	447	1,726	53
WHITE MALE		3,780	1,172	1,248	1,280	80
BLACK MALE		6,160	4,369	294	1,414	83
HISPANIC MALE		4,820	1,707	1,154	1,871	88
OTHER MALE		1,388	539	216	612	21
WHITE FEMALE		3,516	1,354	1,003	1,111	48
BLACK FEMALE		7,698	6,058	184	1,374	82
HISPANIC FEMALE		5,750	2,468	1,071	2,133	78
OTHER FEMALE		1,527	723	160	618	26
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,379	513	157	698	11
AGE 18-25		3,838	1,810	418	1,520	90
AGE 26-30		3,315	1,627	396	1,245	47
AGE 31-35		3,470	1,714	497	1,202	57
AGE 36-40		3,126	1,536	408	1,124	58
AGE 41-45		2,669	1,294	387	950	38
AGE 46-50		2,566	1,262	398	867	39
AGE 51-55		2,761	1,368	448	895	50
AGE 56-60		3,055	1,652	502	857	44
AGE 61-65		3,142	1,809	518	789	26
AGE 66- Up		8,076	4,831	1,515	1,662	68
TOTAL		36,018	18,903	5,487	11,111	517

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District	Exec Comm Rep 010	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		17,738	5,119	5,543	6,740	336
BLACK		1,265	758	81	394	32
HISPANIC		15,217	5,256	3,760	5,961	240
OTHER		3,851	1,024	801	1,948	78
WHITE MALE		8,870	2,212	2,940	3,552	166
BLACK MALE		653	357	57	221	18
HISPANIC MALE		6,565	2,093	1,714	2,658	100
OTHER MALE		1,471	362	341	741	27
WHITE FEMALE		8,591	2,823	2,529	3,073	166
BLACK FEMALE		600	390	24	172	14
HISPANIC FEMALE		8,306	3,035	1,997	3,137	137
OTHER FEMALE		1,569	493	299	742	35
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,445	391	284	747	23
AGE 18-25		2,914	913	611	1,298	92
AGE 26-30		2,298	753	461	1,019	65
AGE 31-35		2,742	900	543	1,234	65
AGE 36-40		3,065	951	676	1,376	62
AGE 41-45		3,111	949	643	1,453	66
AGE 46-50		3,314	993	798	1,455	68
AGE 51-55		3,483	1,037	918	1,478	50
AGE 56-60		3,482	1,189	968	1,268	57
AGE 61-65		3,210	1,059	928	1,184	39
AGE 66- Up		10,451	3,413	3,639	3,277	122
TOTAL		38,071	12,157	10,185	15,043	686

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District	Exec Comm Rep 011	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		8,244	3,882	1,757	2,423	182
BLACK		12,827	10,069	376	2,247	135
HISPANIC		9,869	4,215	1,860	3,623	171
OTHER		3,210	1,433	328	1,395	54
WHITE MALE		4,202	1,761	950	1,395	96
BLACK MALE		5,725	4,214	241	1,194	76
HISPANIC MALE		4,506	1,789	935	1,699	83
OTHER MALE		1,178	519	136	501	22
WHITE FEMALE		3,943	2,083	780	995	85
BLACK FEMALE		6,908	5,713	132	1,005	58
HISPANIC FEMALE		5,180	2,349	897	1,847	87
OTHER FEMALE		1,350	722	135	470	23
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,157	448	115	582	12
AGE 18-25		3,260	1,695	265	1,219	81
AGE 26-30		2,585	1,426	226	873	60
AGE 31-35		3,140	1,743	307	1,029	61
AGE 36-40		3,264	1,830	304	1,079	51
AGE 41-45		2,953	1,612	306	975	60
AGE 46-50		2,840	1,472	385	930	53
AGE 51-55		2,718	1,487	384	811	36
AGE 56-60		2,802	1,557	453	745	47
AGE 61-65		2,758	1,657	421	646	34
AGE 66- Up		7,830	5,120	1,270	1,381	59
TOTAL		34,150	19,599	4,321	9,688	542

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District	Exec Comm Rep 012	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		838	399	206	217	16
BLACK		19,816	16,334	506	2,835	141
HISPANIC		11,535	4,265	3,049	4,055	166
OTHER		2,161	934	201	1,008	18
WHITE MALE		407	174	118	108	7
BLACK MALE		8,671	6,787	295	1,509	80
HISPANIC MALE		5,191	1,784	1,484	1,840	83
OTHER MALE		686	324	72	287	3
WHITE FEMALE		424	222	85	108	9
BLACK FEMALE		10,872	9,335	207	1,269	61
HISPANIC FEMALE		6,086	2,391	1,501	2,111	83
OTHER FEMALE		712	412	60	232	8
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,299	503	140	649	7
AGE 18-25		3,701	2,118	256	1,267	60
AGE 26-30		2,877	1,656	232	948	41
AGE 31-35		3,143	1,872	265	964	42
AGE 36-40		2,995	1,827	251	871	46
AGE 41-45		2,449	1,516	258	642	33
AGE 46-50		2,311	1,416	297	576	22
AGE 51-55		2,458	1,583	288	570	17
AGE 56-60		2,824	1,811	411	572	30
AGE 61-65		2,788	1,951	330	491	16
AGE 66- Up		8,804	6,182	1,374	1,214	34
TOTAL		34,350	21,932	3,962	8,115	341

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CloseDate

District	Exec Comm Rep 013	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		1,896	492	844	534	26
BLACK		198	105	37	54	2
HISPANIC		33,164	6,646	16,102	9,892	524
OTHER		2,389	547	734	1,081	27
WHITE MALE		848	197	386	250	15
BLACK MALE		96	48	17	31	0
HISPANIC MALE		13,978	2,592	6,942	4,217	227
OTHER MALE		589	127	216	236	10
WHITE FEMALE		1,033	292	452	278	11
BLACK FEMALE		97	56	18	21	2
HISPANIC FEMALE		18,423	3,873	8,874	5,384	292
OTHER FEMALE		733	174	269	280	10
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,850	431	543	864	12
AGE 18-25		3,303	836	921	1,451	95
AGE 26-30		2,386	563	697	1,070	56
AGE 31-35		2,542	539	884	1,069	50
AGE 36-40		2,318	475	873	919	51
AGE 41-45		1,890	412	760	679	39
AGE 46-50		2,539	505	1,130	846	58
AGE 51-55		2,894	539	1,352	955	48
AGE 56-60		3,561	735	1,719	1,048	59
AGE 61-65		3,003	644	1,528	798	33
AGE 66- Up		13,210	2,542	7,852	2,726	90
TOTAL		37,647	7,790	17,717	11,561	579

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CloseDate

District	Exec Comm Rep 014	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		3,920	1,243	1,508	1,110	59
BLACK		458	298	37	119	4
HISPANIC		30,619	6,931	13,447	9,791	450
OTHER		2,785	670	766	1,311	38
WHITE MALE		1,925	550	760	582	33
BLACK MALE		219	134	16	67	2
HISPANIC MALE		13,207	2,670	6,052	4,289	196
OTHER MALE		764	180	237	335	12
WHITE FEMALE		1,954	685	731	512	26
BLACK FEMALE		230	160	18	50	2
HISPANIC FEMALE		16,679	4,072	7,173	5,185	249
OTHER FEMALE		830	237	245	334	14
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,971	453	524	977	17
AGE 18-25		3,546	952	873	1,611	110
AGE 26-30		2,413	666	667	1,028	52
AGE 31-35		2,465	648	809	969	39
AGE 36-40		2,399	587	829	928	55
AGE 41-45		2,284	530	787	932	35
AGE 46-50		2,749	641	1,000	1,057	51
AGE 51-55		3,013	697	1,215	1,045	56
AGE 56-60		3,579	826	1,524	1,181	48
AGE 61-65		3,129	802	1,416	876	35
AGE 66- Up		12,204	2,793	6,638	2,703	70
TOTAL		37,782	9,142	15,758	12,331	551

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District	Exec Comm Rep 015	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		898	340	282	262	14
BLACK		17,960	15,180	410	2,290	80
HISPANIC		13,603	4,149	4,772	4,491	191
OTHER		2,069	787	267	990	25
WHITE MALE		431	141	141	143	6
BLACK MALE		7,565	6,137	235	1,151	42
HISPANIC MALE		5,941	1,659	2,220	1,970	92
OTHER MALE		605	257	80	258	10
WHITE FEMALE		457	195	140	114	8
BLACK FEMALE		10,162	8,861	170	1,095	36
HISPANIC FEMALE		7,314	2,388	2,464	2,369	93
OTHER FEMALE		639	305	76	247	11
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,415	513	205	685	12
AGE 18-25		3,900	2,167	355	1,323	55
AGE 26-30		3,061	1,841	261	930	29
AGE 31-35		3,501	2,088	383	980	50
AGE 36-40		2,916	1,804	300	775	37
AGE 41-45		2,348	1,422	320	588	18
AGE 46-50		2,255	1,329	380	521	25
AGE 51-55		2,437	1,448	439	530	20
AGE 56-60		3,036	1,826	557	630	23
AGE 61-65		2,999	1,998	505	473	23
AGE 66- Up		8,073	4,533	2,229	1,281	30
TOTAL		34,530	20,456	5,731	8,033	310

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District	Exec Comm Rep 016	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		7,589	3,270	1,367	2,798	154
BLACK		13,468	10,939	341	2,062	126
HISPANIC		12,284	5,331	2,052	4,724	177
OTHER		3,146	1,312	276	1,499	59
WHITE MALE		4,115	1,577	832	1,609	97
BLACK MALE		6,081	4,654	226	1,132	69
HISPANIC MALE		5,548	2,285	1,004	2,181	78
OTHER MALE		1,203	456	142	572	33
WHITE FEMALE		3,379	1,657	517	1,149	56
BLACK FEMALE		7,195	6,132	111	896	56
HISPANIC FEMALE		6,501	2,950	1,013	2,441	97
OTHER FEMALE		1,218	601	98	504	15
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,245	539	93	598	15
AGE 18-25		3,284	1,742	218	1,253	71
AGE 26-30		3,851	1,942	411	1,440	58
AGE 31-35		4,842	2,495	501	1,765	81
AGE 36-40		3,998	2,069	417	1,444	68
AGE 41-45		3,186	1,706	312	1,114	54
AGE 46-50		2,760	1,449	329	940	42
AGE 51-55		2,656	1,525	306	785	40
AGE 56-60		2,709	1,633	343	700	33
AGE 61-65		2,570	1,705	280	558	27
AGE 66- Up		6,630	4,585	919	1,084	42
TOTAL		36,487	20,852	4,036	11,083	516

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District	Exec Comm Rep 017	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		13,453	4,206	3,520	5,447	280
BLACK		6,693	4,951	259	1,403	80
HISPANIC		19,613	6,831	4,590	7,903	289
OTHER		4,588	1,516	676	2,322	74
WHITE MALE		7,743	2,093	2,230	3,249	171
BLACK MALE		3,230	2,190	165	827	48
HISPANIC MALE		9,062	2,915	2,260	3,743	144
OTHER MALE		1,874	535	329	977	33
WHITE FEMALE		5,552	2,048	1,268	2,131	105
BLACK FEMALE		3,354	2,684	90	548	32
HISPANIC FEMALE		10,184	3,775	2,265	4,004	140
OTHER FEMALE		1,778	735	246	768	29
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,568	529	192	826	21
AGE 18-25		3,589	1,442	531	1,538	78
AGE 26-30		5,600	2,166	986	2,348	100
AGE 31-35		6,181	2,448	1,041	2,575	117
AGE 36-40		4,962	1,834	895	2,151	82
AGE 41-45		3,810	1,449	645	1,642	74
AGE 46-50		3,308	1,206	659	1,379	64
AGE 51-55		3,289	1,222	705	1,327	35
AGE 56-60		3,236	1,315	756	1,119	46
AGE 61-65		2,832	1,242	621	932	37
AGE 66- Up		7,540	3,180	2,206	2,064	90
TOTAL		44,347	17,504	9,045	17,075	723

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Exec Comm Rep 018	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		18,777	7,402	4,304	6,715	356
BLACK		1,166	696	79	372	19
HISPANIC		12,438	4,400	3,393	4,459	186
OTHER		3,925	1,329	655	1,869	72
WHITE MALE		10,381	3,735	2,525	3,903	218
BLACK MALE		685	374	55	241	15
HISPANIC MALE		5,868	2,029	1,577	2,166	96
OTHER MALE		1,644	546	276	790	32
WHITE FEMALE		8,114	3,562	1,722	2,695	135
BLACK FEMALE		464	310	24	126	4
HISPANIC FEMALE		6,341	2,283	1,770	2,198	90
OTHER FEMALE		1,491	558	259	649	25
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,317	430	223	646	18
AGE 18-25		2,124	786	465	814	59
AGE 26-30		2,425	921	468	986	50
AGE 31-35		3,227	1,210	634	1,308	75
AGE 36-40		3,613	1,318	644	1,589	62
AGE 41-45		3,400	1,221	620	1,496	63
AGE 46-50		3,252	1,179	614	1,412	47
AGE 51-55		3,389	1,315	668	1,347	59
AGE 56-60		3,336	1,306	791	1,184	55
AGE 61-65		2,867	1,145	711	958	53
AGE 66- Up		8,673	3,426	2,816	2,321	110
TOTAL		36,306	13,827	8,431	13,415	633

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Exec Comm Rep 019	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		16,413	6,586	4,080	5,444	303
BLACK		1,952	1,502	77	352	21
HISPANIC		17,328	4,694	5,416	6,933	285
OTHER		3,543	1,187	518	1,774	64
WHITE MALE		8,185	2,775	2,276	2,985	149
BLACK MALE		889	623	39	211	16
HISPANIC MALE		7,553	1,761	2,569	3,094	129
OTHER MALE		1,292	381	222	660	29
WHITE FEMALE		8,019	3,725	1,771	2,372	151
BLACK FEMALE		1,031	856	37	133	5
HISPANIC FEMALE		9,448	2,852	2,769	3,672	155
OTHER FEMALE		1,445	568	200	650	27
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,373	427	208	726	12
AGE 18-25		3,686	1,336	812	1,433	105
AGE 26-30		3,394	1,281	739	1,303	71
AGE 31-35		3,588	1,346	707	1,468	67
AGE 36-40		3,350	1,217	644	1,437	52
AGE 41-45		2,987	1,017	586	1,323	61
AGE 46-50		3,102	925	726	1,397	54
AGE 51-55		3,341	1,006	869	1,412	54
AGE 56-60		3,357	1,068	975	1,258	56
AGE 61-65		3,049	1,062	911	1,030	46
AGE 66- Up		9,381	3,711	3,122	2,441	107
TOTAL		39,236	13,969	10,091	14,503	673

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CloseDate

District	Exec Comm Rep 020	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		4,458	1,678	1,157	1,524	99
BLACK		1,271	790	97	363	21
HISPANIC		28,744	9,107	9,433	9,775	429
OTHER		2,687	866	443	1,343	35
WHITE MALE		2,373	763	684	866	60
BLACK MALE		651	378	48	210	15
HISPANIC MALE		12,469	3,665	4,212	4,396	196
OTHER MALE		897	284	165	431	17
WHITE FEMALE		2,038	893	464	642	39
BLACK FEMALE		599	399	46	148	6
HISPANIC FEMALE		15,688	5,235	5,088	5,136	229
OTHER FEMALE		962	372	170	410	10
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,481	451	253	765	12
AGE 18-25		3,410	1,268	558	1,483	101
AGE 26-30		3,427	1,319	595	1,431	82
AGE 31-35		3,394	1,284	595	1,446	69
AGE 36-40		2,770	997	557	1,161	55
AGE 41-45		2,326	788	503	992	43
AGE 46-50		2,324	752	586	950	36
AGE 51-55		2,463	821	709	894	39
AGE 56-60		3,013	950	973	1,040	50
AGE 61-65		2,725	965	869	862	29
AGE 66- Up		11,308	3,297	5,185	2,746	80
TOTAL		37,160	12,441	11,130	13,005	584

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District	Exec Comm Rep 021	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		2,829	1,009	895	868	57
BLACK		839	565	61	203	10
HISPANIC		29,780	8,763	10,706	9,826	485
OTHER		2,140	616	431	1,065	28
WHITE MALE		1,418	467	453	468	30
BLACK MALE		402	244	32	122	4
HISPANIC MALE		12,832	3,476	4,781	4,359	216
OTHER MALE		627	181	144	292	10
WHITE FEMALE		1,386	528	436	395	27
BLACK FEMALE		426	313	29	78	6
HISPANIC FEMALE		16,367	5,100	5,759	5,242	266
OTHER FEMALE		753	259	164	318	12
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,375	385	295	686	9
AGE 18-25		3,142	1,092	570	1,382	98
AGE 26-30		2,615	922	490	1,140	63
AGE 31-35		2,759	980	577	1,148	54
AGE 36-40		2,540	863	586	1,046	45
AGE 41-45		2,059	679	532	805	43
AGE 46-50		2,373	686	740	886	61
AGE 51-55		2,682	778	902	950	52
AGE 56-60		3,151	919	1,152	1,036	44
AGE 61-65		2,857	931	1,035	861	30
AGE 66- Up		11,410	3,103	5,509	2,708	90
TOTAL		35,588	10,953	12,093	11,962	580

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District Demographic Analysis

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District	Exec Comm Rep 022	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		3,720	1,306	1,347	1,002	65
BLACK		306	165	33	104	4
HISPANIC		29,621	6,891	13,104	9,177	449
OTHER		2,082	526	539	986	31
WHITE MALE		1,851	578	690	552	31
BLACK MALE		164	71	17	73	3
HISPANIC MALE		12,743	2,773	5,714	4,046	210
OTHER MALE		606	142	187	265	12
WHITE FEMALE		1,835	719	649	436	31
BLACK FEMALE		135	89	15	30	1
HISPANIC FEMALE		16,278	3,940	7,194	4,906	238
OTHER FEMALE		727	215	181	320	11
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,388	361	374	641	12
AGE 18-25		2,912	839	788	1,202	83
AGE 26-30		2,268	640	622	949	57
AGE 31-35		2,746	775	823	1,095	53
AGE 36-40		2,679	707	877	1,054	41
AGE 41-45		2,237	588	689	907	53
AGE 46-50		2,513	591	980	891	51
AGE 51-55		2,809	644	1,203	930	32
AGE 56-60		3,387	782	1,545	1,008	52
AGE 61-65		2,875	731	1,305	797	42
AGE 66- Up		11,303	2,591	6,191	2,436	85
TOTAL		35,729	8,888	15,023	11,269	549

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Exec Comm Rep 023	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		3,482	1,027	1,191	1,202	62
BLACK		577	328	39	203	7
HISPANIC		35,495	9,367	12,059	13,511	558
OTHER		3,023	804	634	1,546	39
WHITE MALE		1,768	423	662	648	35
BLACK MALE		307	162	22	119	4
HISPANIC MALE		15,403	3,808	5,369	5,976	250
OTHER MALE		885	221	214	436	14
WHITE FEMALE		1,670	594	517	532	27
BLACK FEMALE		262	164	16	79	3
HISPANIC FEMALE		19,374	5,363	6,511	7,200	300
OTHER FEMALE		1,083	345	230	492	16
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,823	446	382	978	17
AGE 18-25		4,042	1,299	805	1,827	111
AGE 26-30		3,301	1,036	748	1,449	68
AGE 31-35		3,555	1,059	904	1,507	85
AGE 36-40		3,283	851	891	1,484	57
AGE 41-45		3,052	773	830	1,398	51
AGE 46-50		3,465	828	1,124	1,468	45
AGE 51-55		3,828	917	1,276	1,575	60
AGE 56-60		4,022	1,024	1,399	1,542	57
AGE 61-65		3,429	1,002	1,171	1,216	40
AGE 66- Up		10,599	2,737	4,775	2,995	92
TOTAL		42,577	11,526	13,923	16,462	666

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District	Exec Comm Rep 024	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		2,677	763	1,131	746	37
BLACK		538	333	34	168	3
HISPANIC		29,200	6,130	13,802	8,838	430
OTHER		2,198	538	602	1,031	27
WHITE MALE		1,275	337	555	366	17
BLACK MALE		214	111	19	82	2
HISPANIC MALE		12,324	2,419	5,831	3,878	196
OTHER MALE		583	151	161	259	12
WHITE FEMALE		1,369	417	566	367	19
BLACK FEMALE		305	207	15	82	1
HISPANIC FEMALE		16,261	3,527	7,767	4,735	232
OTHER FEMALE		730	198	231	293	8
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,551	397	424	720	10
AGE 18-25		3,909	1,320	917	1,572	100
AGE 26-30		2,426	706	656	1,018	46
AGE 31-35		2,383	615	743	965	60
AGE 36-40		2,208	488	796	884	40
AGE 41-45		2,092	490	777	797	28
AGE 46-50		2,312	439	1,004	812	57
AGE 51-55		2,618	493	1,250	829	46
AGE 56-60		3,170	609	1,582	928	51
AGE 61-65		2,631	542	1,371	706	12
AGE 66- Up		10,863	2,062	6,472	2,272	57
TOTAL		34,613	7,764	15,569	10,783	497

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Exec Comm Rep 025	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		2,347	522	1,136	654	35
BLACK		191	101	21	66	3
HISPANIC		34,478	6,804	16,042	11,084	548
OTHER		2,192	491	660	1,012	29
WHITE MALE		1,145	251	546	328	20
BLACK MALE		103	51	16	35	1
HISPANIC MALE		14,967	2,656	7,127	4,953	231
OTHER MALE		653	145	218	282	8
WHITE FEMALE		1,183	270	579	319	15
BLACK FEMALE		85	50	4	29	2
HISPANIC FEMALE		18,816	3,955	8,695	5,853	313
OTHER FEMALE		741	194	227	303	17
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,515	346	447	714	8
AGE 18-25		3,938	930	1,240	1,649	119
AGE 26-30		2,652	684	784	1,125	59
AGE 31-35		2,731	675	921	1,077	58
AGE 36-40		2,639	590	953	1,054	42
AGE 41-45		2,615	549	1,021	1,008	37
AGE 46-50		3,102	542	1,435	1,076	49
AGE 51-55		3,460	548	1,735	1,120	57
AGE 56-60		3,995	704	2,015	1,202	74
AGE 61-65		3,373	640	1,722	972	39
AGE 66- Up		10,701	2,056	6,032	2,532	81
TOTAL		39,208	7,918	17,859	12,816	615

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CloseDate

District	Exec Comm Rep 026	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		3,262	865	1,367	978	52
BLACK		748	463	55	215	15
HISPANIC		34,353	8,066	13,570	12,064	653
OTHER		3,195	836	665	1,660	34
WHITE MALE		1,652	392	713	519	28
BLACK MALE		339	193	27	110	9
HISPANIC MALE		15,099	3,188	6,309	5,326	276
OTHER MALE		1,046	250	233	553	10
WHITE FEMALE		1,569	464	642	440	23
BLACK FEMALE		398	266	26	100	6
HISPANIC FEMALE		18,535	4,694	7,052	6,418	371
OTHER FEMALE		1,205	394	264	533	14
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,714	389	391	917	17
AGE 18-25		5,098	1,388	1,361	2,169	180
AGE 26-30		3,139	958	795	1,311	75
AGE 31-35		3,224	842	947	1,374	61
AGE 36-40		3,177	762	1,057	1,294	64
AGE 41-45		3,288	772	1,173	1,297	46
AGE 46-50		3,992	810	1,659	1,463	60
AGE 51-55		4,161	864	1,760	1,468	69
AGE 56-60		4,224	948	1,845	1,361	70
AGE 61-65		3,258	785	1,363	1,066	44
AGE 66- Up		7,996	2,100	3,697	2,114	85
TOTAL		41,558	10,230	15,657	14,917	754

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CloseDate

District	Exec Comm Rep 027	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		11,304	4,042	4,052	3,035	175
BLACK		2,798	2,077	129	563	29
HISPANIC		18,341	4,800	6,817	6,359	365
OTHER		3,329	1,181	588	1,506	54
WHITE MALE		5,564	1,644	2,199	1,635	86
BLACK MALE		1,255	869	73	300	13
HISPANIC MALE		8,059	1,790	3,212	2,884	173
OTHER MALE		1,230	400	243	563	24
WHITE FEMALE		5,606	2,352	1,814	1,351	89
BLACK FEMALE		1,499	1,186	52	246	15
HISPANIC FEMALE		9,932	2,904	3,500	3,339	189
OTHER FEMALE		1,418	602	231	560	25
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,206	352	261	584	9
AGE 18-25		3,974	1,379	945	1,517	133
AGE 26-30		2,589	884	639	1,000	66
AGE 31-35		2,927	931	866	1,076	54
AGE 36-40		3,045	929	892	1,170	54
AGE 41-45		2,950	927	858	1,118	47
AGE 46-50		3,062	890	1,059	1,050	63
AGE 51-55		3,258	979	1,189	1,044	46
AGE 56-60		3,401	1,032	1,333	986	50
AGE 61-65		2,908	1,089	1,060	718	41
AGE 66- Up		7,657	3,060	2,745	1,783	69
TOTAL		35,772	12,100	11,586	11,463	623

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CloseDate

District	Exec Comm Rep 028	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		12,862	5,298	3,728	3,620	216
BLACK		850	569	33	237	11
HISPANIC		19,076	5,045	7,595	6,117	319
OTHER		3,243	1,080	563	1,548	52
WHITE MALE		6,182	2,167	1,974	1,926	115
BLACK MALE		358	210	22	120	6
HISPANIC MALE		8,145	1,867	3,308	2,829	141
OTHER MALE		1,079	330	223	505	21
WHITE FEMALE		6,376	3,007	1,692	1,580	97
BLACK FEMALE		447	323	11	109	4
HISPANIC FEMALE		10,583	3,077	4,187	3,143	176
OTHER FEMALE		1,229	482	231	494	22
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,632	529	271	816	16
AGE 18-25		4,975	1,894	1,166	1,816	99
AGE 26-30		2,718	1,021	670	950	77
AGE 31-35		2,833	1,064	666	1,042	61
AGE 36-40		2,711	916	653	1,079	63
AGE 41-45		2,580	782	691	1,069	38
AGE 46-50		2,696	760	815	1,073	48
AGE 51-55		2,896	812	1,063	981	40
AGE 56-60		3,041	838	1,239	919	45
AGE 61-65		2,708	918	1,054	693	43
AGE 66- Up		8,872	2,987	3,902	1,899	84
TOTAL		36,031	11,992	11,919	11,522	598

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CloseDate

District	Exec Comm Rep 029	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		14,307	5,951	4,662	3,496	198
BLACK		726	468	40	204	14
HISPANIC		16,958	4,146	7,230	5,255	327
OTHER		3,114	1,012	640	1,411	51
WHITE MALE		7,031	2,463	2,474	1,991	103
BLACK MALE		348	199	23	117	9
HISPANIC MALE		7,371	1,489	3,301	2,444	137
OTHER MALE		1,152	323	265	542	22
WHITE FEMALE		7,095	3,421	2,140	1,441	93
BLACK FEMALE		371	268	16	82	5
HISPANIC FEMALE		9,276	2,562	3,837	2,687	190
OTHER FEMALE		1,374	538	263	553	20
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,085	313	253	508	11
AGE 18-25		4,064	1,346	1,214	1,368	136
AGE 26-30		2,587	936	745	831	75
AGE 31-35		2,340	797	698	802	43
AGE 36-40		2,534	834	731	933	36
AGE 41-45		2,707	859	825	963	60
AGE 46-50		2,942	825	1,035	1,039	43
AGE 51-55		3,277	872	1,327	1,025	53
AGE 56-60		3,315	887	1,475	911	42
AGE 61-65		3,063	988	1,277	764	34
AGE 66- Up		8,276	3,233	3,245	1,730	68
TOTAL		35,105	11,577	12,572	10,366	590

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District	Exec Comm Rep 030	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		2,811	860	1,166	743	42
BLACK		297	168	47	79	3
HISPANIC		30,773	6,442	13,941	9,884	506
OTHER		2,198	477	633	1,065	23
WHITE MALE		1,341	365	565	396	15
BLACK MALE		137	70	24	41	2
HISPANIC MALE		13,262	2,516	6,215	4,319	212
OTHER MALE		678	138	216	317	7
WHITE FEMALE		1,435	482	589	338	26
BLACK FEMALE		155	97	21	36	1
HISPANIC FEMALE		16,851	3,761	7,504	5,293	293
OTHER FEMALE		772	205	226	332	9
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,445	313	426	697	9
AGE 18-25		3,382	838	976	1,464	104
AGE 26-30		2,461	667	727	1,020	47
AGE 31-35		2,663	659	871	1,077	56
AGE 36-40		2,486	553	900	989	44
AGE 41-45		2,354	506	908	887	53
AGE 46-50		2,756	520	1,196	993	47
AGE 51-55		3,011	531	1,417	1,019	44
AGE 56-60		3,528	707	1,704	1,061	56
AGE 61-65		2,976	712	1,407	812	45
AGE 66- Up		10,462	2,254	5,681	2,449	78
TOTAL		36,079	7,947	15,787	11,771	574

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Exec Comm Rep 031	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		4,362	1,585	1,561	1,159	57
BLACK		939	571	54	302	12
HISPANIC		28,370	7,486	10,373	10,029	482
OTHER		2,702	748	566	1,355	33
WHITE MALE		2,026	610	780	604	32
BLACK MALE		397	207	30	155	5
HISPANIC MALE		12,031	2,804	4,637	4,362	228
OTHER MALE		902	245	207	439	11
WHITE FEMALE		2,294	951	774	544	25
BLACK FEMALE		530	358	22	143	7
HISPANIC FEMALE		15,766	4,494	5,593	5,427	252
OTHER FEMALE		998	333	215	436	14
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,426	387	296	733	10
AGE 18-25		3,718	1,105	937	1,560	116
AGE 26-30		2,946	880	760	1,235	71
AGE 31-35		2,962	841	835	1,237	49
AGE 36-40		2,672	759	763	1,106	44
AGE 41-45		2,565	686	784	1,053	42
AGE 46-50		2,794	701	1,032	1,015	46
AGE 51-55		3,057	716	1,214	1,082	45
AGE 56-60		3,478	860	1,436	1,125	57
AGE 61-65		2,997	917	1,093	948	39
AGE 66- Up		9,184	2,925	3,700	2,484	75
TOTAL		36,373	10,390	12,554	12,845	584

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Exec Comm Rep 032	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		4,965	1,640	1,734	1,476	115
BLACK		1,829	1,253	90	464	22
HISPANIC		27,891	7,846	9,052	10,513	480
OTHER		3,521	1,139	569	1,771	42
WHITE MALE		2,386	667	918	742	59
BLACK MALE		818	508	54	243	13
HISPANIC MALE		12,123	2,975	4,211	4,739	198
OTHER MALE		1,296	400	238	638	20
WHITE FEMALE		2,523	952	802	713	56
BLACK FEMALE		990	738	34	209	9
HISPANIC FEMALE		15,180	4,682	4,704	5,518	276
OTHER FEMALE		1,416	551	219	633	13
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,473	405	265	788	15
AGE 18-25		4,418	1,451	948	1,885	134
AGE 26-30		3,227	1,108	687	1,359	73
AGE 31-35		3,339	1,034	877	1,366	62
AGE 36-40		3,322	939	913	1,415	55
AGE 41-45		2,973	837	879	1,210	47
AGE 46-50		3,227	793	1,077	1,299	58
AGE 51-55		3,491	928	1,216	1,289	58
AGE 56-60		3,695	1,074	1,304	1,266	51
AGE 61-65		3,157	1,055	1,022	1,044	36
AGE 66- Up		7,356	2,659	2,522	2,090	85
TOTAL		38,206	11,878	11,445	14,224	659

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Exec Comm Rep 033	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		6,117	2,210	2,334	1,467	106
BLACK		309	168	36	100	5
HISPANIC		28,002	5,892	13,387	8,232	491
OTHER		2,209	609	584	977	39
WHITE MALE		2,874	913	1,151	759	51
BLACK MALE		149	75	14	59	1
HISPANIC MALE		12,127	2,243	6,042	3,626	216
OTHER MALE		711	203	206	287	15
WHITE FEMALE		3,176	1,281	1,156	685	54
BLACK FEMALE		154	90	22	38	4
HISPANIC FEMALE		15,372	3,532	7,159	4,410	271
OTHER FEMALE		866	293	231	330	12
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,208	249	360	582	17
AGE 18-25		3,366	866	1,080	1,282	138
AGE 26-30		2,517	683	784	995	55
AGE 31-35		2,881	789	918	1,103	71
AGE 36-40		2,950	696	1,120	1,084	50
AGE 41-45		2,564	606	966	954	38
AGE 46-50		2,752	568	1,249	885	50
AGE 51-55		2,917	582	1,431	846	58
AGE 56-60		3,366	713	1,721	885	47
AGE 61-65		3,006	729	1,483	749	45
AGE 66- Up		10,318	2,647	5,589	1,993	89
TOTAL		36,637	8,879	16,341	10,776	641

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Exec Comm Rep 034	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		8,699	3,566	2,713	2,276	144
BLACK		1,629	1,241	66	312	10
HISPANIC		25,302	5,939	11,237	7,691	435
OTHER		2,711	830	598	1,249	34
WHITE MALE		4,286	1,502	1,422	1,273	89
BLACK MALE		726	508	39	173	6
HISPANIC MALE		10,894	2,286	4,964	3,453	191
OTHER MALE		874	258	209	391	16
WHITE FEMALE		4,290	2,005	1,271	962	52
BLACK FEMALE		880	715	26	135	4
HISPANIC FEMALE		13,938	3,524	6,132	4,046	236
OTHER FEMALE		1,087	404	235	441	7
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,365	373	316	654	22
AGE 18-25		3,943	1,314	1,080	1,426	123
AGE 26-30		3,038	1,031	831	1,111	65
AGE 31-35		3,228	1,074	908	1,182	64
AGE 36-40		2,965	956	875	1,080	54
AGE 41-45		2,851	873	911	1,012	55
AGE 46-50		2,980	754	1,081	1,084	61
AGE 51-55		3,084	807	1,293	939	45
AGE 56-60		3,356	884	1,553	878	41
AGE 61-65		2,883	868	1,226	748	41
AGE 66- Up		10,013	3,015	4,856	2,068	74
TOTAL		38,341	11,576	14,614	11,528	623

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Exec Comm Rep 035	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		9,413	3,841	3,118	2,312	142
BLACK		1,264	877	73	293	21
HISPANIC		23,187	6,089	9,122	7,587	389
OTHER		2,944	988	607	1,295	54
WHITE MALE		4,386	1,534	1,575	1,214	63
BLACK MALE		541	327	44	155	15
HISPANIC MALE		9,856	2,325	4,060	3,310	161
OTHER MALE		1,062	349	242	451	20
WHITE FEMALE		4,957	2,279	1,523	1,077	78
BLACK FEMALE		703	535	29	133	6
HISPANIC FEMALE		12,939	3,653	4,943	4,119	224
OTHER FEMALE		1,256	483	243	506	24
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,106	309	261	521	15
AGE 18-25		3,614	1,162	1,001	1,323	128
AGE 26-30		2,642	921	703	961	57
AGE 31-35		2,800	930	797	1,021	52
AGE 36-40		2,885	852	891	1,077	65
AGE 41-45		2,652	736	890	979	47
AGE 46-50		2,905	723	1,097	1,036	49
AGE 51-55		2,999	779	1,187	991	42
AGE 56-60		3,434	970	1,388	1,033	43
AGE 61-65		3,120	1,047	1,242	786	45
AGE 66- Up		9,757	3,675	3,724	2,280	78
TOTAL		36,808	11,795	12,920	11,487	606

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District	Exec Comm Rep 036	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		4,312	1,607	1,487	1,145	73
BLACK		6,481	5,188	195	1,045	53
HISPANIC		23,069	6,292	8,067	8,270	440
OTHER		2,974	1,052	508	1,372	42
WHITE MALE		2,122	649	824	602	47
BLACK MALE		2,766	2,063	117	556	30
HISPANIC MALE		10,151	2,518	3,833	3,615	185
OTHER MALE		982	317	179	468	18
WHITE FEMALE		2,158	945	656	532	25
BLACK FEMALE		3,626	3,055	78	471	22
HISPANIC FEMALE		12,394	3,613	4,105	4,423	253
OTHER FEMALE		1,163	528	189	432	14
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,470	449	275	732	14
AGE 18-25		4,173	1,578	810	1,647	138
AGE 26-30		2,928	1,084	571	1,218	55
AGE 31-35		3,202	1,170	792	1,188	52
AGE 36-40		2,975	999	814	1,099	63
AGE 41-45		2,715	958	748	955	54
AGE 46-50		3,083	983	973	1,068	59
AGE 51-55		3,233	1,115	1,051	1,011	56
AGE 56-60		3,630	1,277	1,226	1,081	46
AGE 61-65		3,078	1,324	894	830	30
AGE 66- Up		7,817	3,650	2,378	1,734	55
TOTAL		36,836	14,139	10,257	11,832	608

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District	Exec Comm Rep 037	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		2,981	1,070	1,035	829	47
BLACK		10,997	8,867	291	1,761	78
HISPANIC		21,457	5,927	7,622	7,573	335
OTHER		3,252	1,338	478	1,409	27
WHITE MALE		1,465	452	551	440	22
BLACK MALE		4,640	3,533	152	915	40
HISPANIC MALE		9,406	2,350	3,621	3,298	137
OTHER MALE		1,052	436	153	455	8
WHITE FEMALE		1,484	610	471	378	25
BLACK FEMALE		6,134	5,160	135	802	37
HISPANIC FEMALE		11,513	3,408	3,870	4,042	193
OTHER FEMALE		1,297	651	192	442	12
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,693	601	281	798	13
AGE 18-25		4,441	1,889	724	1,719	109
AGE 26-30		3,147	1,433	508	1,154	52
AGE 31-35		3,515	1,532	726	1,211	46
AGE 36-40		3,246	1,374	732	1,088	52
AGE 41-45		2,838	1,125	679	997	37
AGE 46-50		3,021	1,149	876	942	54
AGE 51-55		3,248	1,339	893	979	37
AGE 56-60		3,407	1,493	957	924	33
AGE 61-65		3,009	1,510	737	733	29
AGE 66- Up		8,815	4,358	2,594	1,825	38
TOTAL		38,687	17,202	9,426	11,572	487

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Exec Comm Rep 038	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		4,935	1,511	1,709	1,599	116
BLACK		11,540	8,824	346	2,244	126
HISPANIC		31,516	9,404	9,241	12,226	645
OTHER		3,928	1,405	613	1,841	69
WHITE MALE		2,417	611	936	810	60
BLACK MALE		4,865	3,477	195	1,137	56
HISPANIC MALE		13,869	3,610	4,553	5,433	273
OTHER MALE		1,245	449	244	523	29
WHITE FEMALE		2,455	880	761	758	56
BLACK FEMALE		6,483	5,203	144	1,067	69
HISPANIC FEMALE		17,017	5,576	4,556	6,516	369
OTHER FEMALE		1,549	667	222	633	27
SEX UNSPECIFIED		2,014	666	298	1,033	17
AGE 18-25		6,989	2,899	973	2,944	173
AGE 26-30		4,831	1,963	834	1,932	102
AGE 31-35		5,793	2,206	1,263	2,201	123
AGE 36-40		5,838	2,127	1,336	2,253	122
AGE 41-45		5,262	2,064	1,170	1,939	89
AGE 46-50		4,895	1,866	1,251	1,674	104
AGE 51-55		4,407	1,745	1,188	1,399	75
AGE 56-60		3,980	1,684	1,083	1,151	62
AGE 61-65		3,039	1,383	814	802	40
AGE 66- Up		6,884	3,207	1,996	1,615	66
TOTAL		51,919	21,144	11,909	17,910	956

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CloseDate

District	Exec Comm Rep 039	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		5,018	1,598	1,690	1,637	93
BLACK		8,336	6,164	317	1,751	104
HISPANIC		24,923	8,206	6,685	9,641	391
OTHER		3,002	1,049	407	1,515	31
WHITE MALE		2,357	606	891	808	52
BLACK MALE		3,443	2,349	182	853	59
HISPANIC MALE		10,822	3,155	3,208	4,281	178
OTHER MALE		875	316	162	386	11
WHITE FEMALE		2,614	978	784	812	40
BLACK FEMALE		4,757	3,717	131	864	45
HISPANIC FEMALE		13,552	4,846	3,357	5,139	210
OTHER FEMALE		1,140	508	139	479	14
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,718	541	245	922	10
AGE 18-25		5,847	2,327	761	2,634	125
AGE 26-30		4,021	1,601	621	1,729	70
AGE 31-35		4,343	1,695	840	1,734	74
AGE 36-40		4,114	1,636	868	1,534	76
AGE 41-45		3,747	1,499	803	1,388	57
AGE 46-50		3,459	1,361	831	1,216	51
AGE 51-55		3,219	1,308	872	995	44
AGE 56-60		3,172	1,353	868	909	42
AGE 61-65		2,612	1,151	653	774	34
AGE 66- Up		6,743	3,086	1,982	1,629	46
TOTAL		41,279	17,017	9,099	14,544	619

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CloseDate

District	Exec Comm Rep 040	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		8,135	2,260	3,487	2,244	144
BLACK		5,122	3,917	180	977	48
HISPANIC		23,847	6,436	8,758	8,230	423
OTHER		3,080	998	631	1,410	41
WHITE MALE		4,079	967	1,865	1,174	73
BLACK MALE		2,155	1,539	93	495	28
HISPANIC MALE		10,739	2,541	4,276	3,738	184
OTHER MALE		1,033	339	255	420	19
WHITE FEMALE		3,967	1,275	1,593	1,031	68
BLACK FEMALE		2,882	2,319	86	457	20
HISPANIC FEMALE		12,669	3,751	4,369	4,314	235
OTHER FEMALE		1,202	466	234	488	14
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,456	414	284	743	15
AGE 18-25		5,137	1,733	1,190	2,074	140
AGE 26-30		3,442	1,211	764	1,394	73
AGE 31-35		3,436	1,256	878	1,232	70
AGE 36-40		3,251	1,036	953	1,201	61
AGE 41-45		3,135	999	960	1,126	50
AGE 46-50		3,565	1,065	1,246	1,196	58
AGE 51-55		3,570	966	1,456	1,089	59
AGE 56-60		3,814	1,217	1,488	1,054	55
AGE 61-65		3,094	1,129	1,160	775	30
AGE 66- Up		7,739	2,999	2,961	1,719	60
TOTAL		40,184	13,611	13,056	12,861	656

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CloseDate

District	104th House District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		743	280	207	237	19
BLACK		18,670	15,180	432	2,897	161
HISPANIC		8,397	2,953	2,351	2,957	136
OTHER		2,130	995	174	936	25
WHITE MALE		347	122	100	118	7
BLACK MALE		7,658	5,816	262	1,489	91
HISPANIC MALE		3,591	1,137	1,136	1,271	47
OTHER MALE		676	325	63	276	12
WHITE FEMALE		387	156	105	114	12
BLACK FEMALE		10,698	9,135	165	1,331	67
HISPANIC FEMALE		4,594	1,744	1,168	1,593	89
OTHER FEMALE		796	463	61	265	7
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,191	509	104	569	9
AGE 18-25		3,647	2,137	216	1,233	61
AGE 26-30		2,764	1,616	200	907	41
AGE 31-35		2,982	1,781	293	871	37
AGE 36-40		2,823	1,767	269	750	37
AGE 41-45		2,419	1,559	217	612	31
AGE 46-50		2,222	1,401	238	555	28
AGE 51-55		2,354	1,578	262	487	27
AGE 56-60		2,475	1,698	299	455	23
AGE 61-65		2,102	1,531	218	332	21
AGE 66- Up		6,150	4,339	952	824	35
TOTAL		29,940	19,408	3,164	7,027	341

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District	106th House District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		53,851	18,282	14,973	19,580	1,016
BLACK		3,809	2,337	234	1,154	84
HISPANIC		38,756	13,321	9,655	15,178	602
OTHER		10,946	3,254	2,052	5,442	198
WHITE MALE		27,563	8,224	8,189	10,608	542
BLACK MALE		2,004	1,116	160	673	55
HISPANIC MALE		17,029	5,493	4,451	6,810	275
OTHER MALE		4,302	1,210	894	2,122	76
WHITE FEMALE		25,468	9,795	6,589	8,619	465
BLACK FEMALE		1,759	1,185	74	471	29
HISPANIC FEMALE		20,911	7,532	5,071	7,986	322
OTHER FEMALE		4,413	1,523	792	2,016	82
SEX UNSPECIFIED		3,907	1,115	694	2,045	53
AGE 18-25		7,204	2,379	1,564	3,055	206
AGE 26-30		6,469	2,253	1,266	2,784	166
AGE 31-35		8,028	2,813	1,607	3,422	186
AGE 36-40		8,947	2,982	1,808	3,995	162
AGE 41-45		8,846	2,799	1,788	4,084	175
AGE 46-50		9,245	2,968	2,037	4,069	171
AGE 51-55		9,725	3,196	2,293	4,091	145
AGE 56-60		9,667	3,371	2,534	3,581	181
AGE 61-65		8,837	3,152	2,374	3,180	131
AGE 66- Up		30,393	11,281	9,643	9,092	377
TOTAL		107,362	37,194	26,914	41,354	1,900

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District	107th House District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		14,479	5,555	3,943	4,756	225
BLACK		53,196	42,104	1,422	9,222	448
HISPANIC		27,899	10,784	5,992	10,725	398
OTHER		9,461	3,974	1,024	4,323	140
WHITE MALE		7,115	2,404	2,161	2,425	125
BLACK MALE		22,333	16,679	795	4,636	223
HISPANIC MALE		12,183	4,232	2,885	4,886	180
OTHER MALE		3,341	1,354	473	1,447	67
WHITE FEMALE		7,158	3,079	1,732	2,252	95
BLACK FEMALE		29,926	24,711	610	4,382	223
HISPANIC FEMALE		15,118	6,328	2,989	5,584	217
OTHER FEMALE		3,817	1,964	364	1,439	50
SEX UNSPECIFIED		4,043	1,666	372	1,974	31
AGE 18-25		11,725	6,283	1,002	4,220	220
AGE 26-30		9,387	5,053	855	3,349	130
AGE 31-35		10,032	5,498	1,099	3,292	143
AGE 36-40		9,183	5,030	1,017	3,002	134
AGE 41-45		7,970	4,437	904	2,526	103
AGE 46-50		7,808	4,444	955	2,314	95
AGE 51-55		8,122	4,734	1,079	2,206	103
AGE 56-60		8,633	5,410	1,075	2,076	72
AGE 61-65		8,647	5,575	1,105	1,905	62
AGE 66- Up		23,526	15,952	3,289	4,136	149
TOTAL		105,035	62,417	12,381	29,026	1,211

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	108th House District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		16,071	7,556	3,118	5,070	327
BLACK		49,022	38,339	1,413	8,804	466
HISPANIC		27,402	11,991	4,909	10,077	425
OTHER		9,009	4,126	734	4,009	140
WHITE MALE		8,350	3,500	1,746	2,916	188
BLACK MALE		21,995	16,305	880	4,563	247
HISPANIC MALE		12,424	5,087	2,450	4,683	204
OTHER MALE		3,259	1,499	330	1,371	59
WHITE FEMALE		7,519	3,975	1,324	2,083	137
BLACK FEMALE		26,261	21,486	514	4,048	213
HISPANIC FEMALE		14,441	6,664	2,386	5,173	218
OTHER FEMALE		3,638	1,973	280	1,324	61
SEX UNSPECIFIED		3,614	1,522	264	1,797	31
AGE 18-25		10,104	5,454	619	3,805	226
AGE 26-30		9,092	5,116	693	3,137	146
AGE 31-35		10,547	5,886	885	3,591	185
AGE 36-40		9,973	5,727	797	3,279	170
AGE 41-45		8,380	4,801	737	2,700	142
AGE 46-50		7,539	4,247	830	2,350	112
AGE 51-55		7,504	4,498	824	2,095	87
AGE 56-60		7,998	4,981	1,007	1,914	96
AGE 61-65		7,952	5,375	905	1,600	72
AGE 66- Up		22,415	15,927	2,877	3,489	122
TOTAL		101,504	62,012	10,174	27,960	1,358

Christina White

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	109th House District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		5,269	1,909	1,224	2,013	123
BLACK		44,631	37,179	1,125	6,046	281
HISPANIC		38,672	14,709	9,498	13,924	541
OTHER		6,180	2,445	640	3,032	63
WHITE MALE		2,912	934	739	1,165	74
BLACK MALE		19,009	15,040	669	3,145	155
HISPANIC MALE		17,204	6,046	4,614	6,302	242
OTHER MALE		2,047	797	254	968	28
WHITE FEMALE		2,292	948	474	823	47
BLACK FEMALE		25,005	21,653	445	2,783	124
HISPANIC FEMALE		20,618	8,329	4,710	7,288	291
OTHER FEMALE		2,100	1,089	208	781	22
SEX UNSPECIFIED		3,559	1,405	374	1,755	25
AGE 18-25		10,518	5,809	756	3,790	163
AGE 26-30		9,357	5,087	838	3,310	122
AGE 31-35		10,306	5,865	1,018	3,288	135
AGE 36-40		8,527	4,930	845	2,635	117
AGE 41-45		6,815	4,023	751	1,959	82
AGE 46-50		6,162	3,564	860	1,658	80
AGE 51-55		6,552	4,007	876	1,610	59
AGE 56-60		7,570	4,736	1,112	1,637	85
AGE 61-65		7,587	5,095	978	1,456	58
AGE 66- Up		21,354	13,125	4,451	3,671	107
TOTAL		94,752	56,242	12,487	25,015	1,008

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	110th House District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		8,625	2,565	3,600	2,315	145
BLACK		5,195	3,961	204	978	52
HISPANIC		79,842	18,574	34,195	25,592	1,481
OTHER		6,720	1,858	1,616	3,179	67
WHITE MALE		4,154	1,126	1,774	1,187	67
BLACK MALE		2,184	1,541	119	498	26
HISPANIC MALE		34,496	7,218	15,437	11,226	615
OTHER MALE		1,985	563	529	873	20
WHITE FEMALE		4,401	1,419	1,804	1,100	78
BLACK FEMALE		2,937	2,367	81	464	25
HISPANIC FEMALE		43,662	10,905	18,233	13,671	853
OTHER FEMALE		2,339	771	589	949	30
SEX UNSPECIFIED		4,224	1,048	1,049	2,096	31
AGE 18-25		10,384	2,954	2,760	4,340	330
AGE 26-30		7,394	2,167	2,024	3,019	184
AGE 31-35		8,116	2,246	2,490	3,214	166
AGE 36-40		7,681	1,922	2,647	2,940	172
AGE 41-45		6,904	1,822	2,337	2,599	146
AGE 46-50		8,362	1,952	3,347	2,896	167
AGE 51-55		8,771	2,100	3,670	2,878	123
AGE 56-60		9,961	2,517	4,520	2,760	164
AGE 61-65		8,142	2,270	3,624	2,140	108
AGE 66- Up		24,663	7,007	12,194	5,277	185
TOTAL		100,382	26,958	39,615	32,064	1,745

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	111th House District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		7,841	2,213	2,673	2,827	128
BLACK		1,402	833	97	446	26
HISPANIC		78,070	18,566	28,290	29,919	1,295
OTHER		7,444	1,999	1,569	3,770	106
WHITE MALE		4,063	1,032	1,430	1,529	72
BLACK MALE		716	381	65	253	17
HISPANIC MALE		34,315	7,406	12,976	13,397	536
OTHER MALE		2,284	612	535	1,093	44
WHITE FEMALE		3,678	1,163	1,217	1,242	56
BLACK FEMALE		661	442	32	178	9
HISPANIC FEMALE		42,031	10,692	14,833	15,759	747
OTHER FEMALE		2,719	852	564	1,260	43
SEX UNSPECIFIED		4,288	1,031	976	2,250	31
AGE 18-25		10,808	2,980	2,507	4,994	327
AGE 26-30		7,316	2,137	1,786	3,224	169
AGE 31-35		7,461	2,128	2,044	3,146	143
AGE 36-40		7,194	1,821	2,082	3,166	125
AGE 41-45		7,280	1,806	2,013	3,354	107
AGE 46-50		8,786	1,936	2,846	3,879	125
AGE 51-55		8,996	1,992	3,257	3,615	132
AGE 56-60		9,472	2,166	3,633	3,531	142
AGE 61-65		7,245	1,829	2,822	2,498	96
AGE 66- Up		20,197	4,816	9,639	5,553	189
TOTAL		94,757	23,611	32,629	36,962	1,555

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	112th House District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		6,273	1,968	2,499	1,707	99
BLACK		952	558	104	281	9
HISPANIC		72,163	16,912	31,785	22,388	1,078
OTHER		5,595	1,372	1,551	2,594	78
WHITE MALE		3,024	843	1,241	886	54
BLACK MALE		494	272	51	164	7
HISPANIC MALE		31,056	6,716	14,092	9,767	481
OTHER MALE		1,471	369	472	604	26
WHITE FEMALE		3,192	1,113	1,236	798	45
BLACK FEMALE		444	280	50	112	2
HISPANIC FEMALE		39,470	9,765	17,146	11,975	584
OTHER FEMALE		1,652	469	512	642	29
SEX UNSPECIFIED		4,175	981	1,137	2,021	36
AGE 18-25		7,631	2,172	1,884	3,346	229
AGE 26-30		5,599	1,599	1,420	2,461	119
AGE 31-35		5,973	1,548	1,813	2,493	119
AGE 36-40		5,601	1,450	1,840	2,192	119
AGE 41-45		4,684	1,158	1,637	1,807	82
AGE 46-50		5,621	1,343	2,180	1,989	109
AGE 51-55		6,383	1,462	2,691	2,105	125
AGE 56-60		7,943	1,925	3,429	2,483	106
AGE 61-65		6,982	1,853	3,129	1,926	74
AGE 66- Up		28,564	6,300	15,916	6,166	182
TOTAL		84,983	20,810	35,939	26,970	1,264

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	113th House District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		24,684	8,825	6,327	9,039	493
BLACK		2,657	1,639	178	783	57
HISPANIC		54,274	15,955	17,206	20,223	890
OTHER		7,892	2,525	1,301	3,939	127
WHITE MALE		13,153	4,023	3,701	5,159	270
BLACK MALE		1,459	808	98	517	36
HISPANIC MALE		23,832	6,369	7,870	9,170	423
OTHER MALE		2,996	857	546	1,533	60
WHITE FEMALE		11,246	4,692	2,581	3,755	218
BLACK FEMALE		1,155	805	75	254	21
HISPANIC FEMALE		29,397	9,264	9,106	10,567	460
OTHER FEMALE		3,088	1,168	512	1,366	42
SEX UNSPECIFIED		3,179	957	523	1,662	37
AGE 18-25		7,450	2,545	1,518	3,173	214
AGE 26-30		8,900	3,177	1,841	3,677	205
AGE 31-35		9,662	3,448	1,917	4,109	188
AGE 36-40		8,090	2,714	1,631	3,594	151
AGE 41-45		6,685	2,178	1,346	3,028	133
AGE 46-50		6,670	1,962	1,611	2,963	134
AGE 51-55		6,951	2,062	1,893	2,873	123
AGE 56-60		7,231	2,126	2,279	2,713	113
AGE 61-65		6,361	2,103	1,991	2,171	96
AGE 66- Up		21,506	6,629	8,985	5,682	210
TOTAL		89,507	28,944	25,012	33,984	1,567

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	114th House District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		28,645	11,819	8,310	8,034	482
BLACK		4,086	3,103	154	799	30
HISPANIC		67,566	17,098	27,786	21,616	1,066
OTHER		8,281	2,643	1,589	3,915	134
WHITE MALE		13,995	4,948	4,423	4,367	257
BLACK MALE		1,792	1,234	86	453	19
HISPANIC MALE		28,937	6,600	12,152	9,717	468
OTHER MALE		2,633	774	603	1,202	54
WHITE FEMALE		14,128	6,638	3,789	3,482	219
BLACK FEMALE		2,196	1,790	67	329	10
HISPANIC FEMALE		37,287	10,107	15,232	11,360	588
OTHER FEMALE		3,150	1,216	577	1,304	53
SEX UNSPECIFIED		4,456	1,356	908	2,148	44
AGE 18-25		11,613	4,219	2,733	4,379	282
AGE 26-30		7,849	2,802	1,929	2,935	183
AGE 31-35		8,722	3,097	2,198	3,228	199
AGE 36-40		8,555	2,764	2,296	3,344	151
AGE 41-45		7,746	2,470	2,116	3,016	144
AGE 46-50		8,078	2,245	2,641	3,053	139
AGE 51-55		8,735	2,472	3,224	2,929	110
AGE 56-60		9,674	2,685	3,924	2,922	143
AGE 61-65		8,551	2,720	3,410	2,309	112
AGE 66- Up		29,054	9,189	13,368	6,248	249
TOTAL		108,578	34,663	37,839	34,364	1,712

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	115th House District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		36,042	14,042	12,337	9,113	550
BLACK		5,766	4,136	286	1,265	79
HISPANIC		70,009	16,896	29,383	22,409	1,321
OTHER		10,028	3,299	2,040	4,528	161
WHITE MALE		17,609	5,727	6,579	5,020	283
BLACK MALE		2,575	1,700	157	678	40
HISPANIC MALE		30,482	6,317	13,482	10,090	593
OTHER MALE		3,591	1,097	805	1,617	72
WHITE FEMALE		18,037	8,176	5,650	3,950	261
BLACK FEMALE		3,106	2,391	122	555	38
HISPANIC FEMALE		38,261	10,227	15,497	11,818	719
OTHER FEMALE		4,235	1,653	819	1,703	60
SEX UNSPECIFIED		3,941	1,081	933	1,882	45
AGE 18-25		13,286	4,283	3,756	4,797	450
AGE 26-30		9,063	3,051	2,533	3,247	232
AGE 31-35		9,412	3,043	2,771	3,408	190
AGE 36-40		9,717	2,992	2,949	3,606	170
AGE 41-45		9,539	2,867	2,979	3,514	179
AGE 46-50		10,221	2,740	3,760	3,523	198
AGE 51-55		10,829	2,844	4,372	3,439	174
AGE 56-60		11,273	3,060	4,903	3,153	157
AGE 61-65		9,856	3,241	4,033	2,453	129
AGE 66- Up		28,648	10,252	11,990	6,174	232
TOTAL		121,845	38,373	44,046	37,315	2,111

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	116th House District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		12,758	4,475	4,724	3,346	213
BLACK		1,431	864	103	448	16
HISPANIC		85,811	19,869	37,351	27,261	1,330
OTHER		6,942	1,875	1,750	3,211	106
WHITE MALE		6,016	1,854	2,310	1,746	106
BLACK MALE		632	324	54	245	9
HISPANIC MALE		36,371	7,731	16,238	11,819	583
OTHER MALE		2,056	563	552	899	42
WHITE FEMALE		6,610	2,580	2,369	1,556	105
BLACK FEMALE		763	515	48	193	7
HISPANIC FEMALE		47,739	11,667	20,578	14,759	735
OTHER FEMALE		2,547	802	670	1,033	42
SEX UNSPECIFIED		4,204	1,047	1,109	2,012	36
AGE 18-25		10,530	3,262	2,673	4,255	340
AGE 26-30		7,622	2,322	2,005	3,135	160
AGE 31-35		8,034	2,268	2,329	3,260	177
AGE 36-40		7,631	1,894	2,582	3,015	140
AGE 41-45		7,020	1,694	2,512	2,718	96
AGE 46-50		7,680	1,639	3,137	2,765	139
AGE 51-55		8,332	1,787	3,691	2,715	139
AGE 56-60		9,729	2,235	4,461	2,902	131
AGE 61-65		8,600	2,248	3,871	2,377	104
AGE 66- Up		31,763	7,734	16,666	7,124	239
TOTAL		106,942	27,083	43,928	34,266	1,665

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	117th House District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		8,089	2,826	2,619	2,505	139
BLACK		29,654	23,474	811	5,110	259
HISPANIC		51,644	16,189	14,929	19,630	896
OTHER		7,328	2,908	978	3,368	74
WHITE MALE		3,811	1,105	1,387	1,237	82
BLACK MALE		12,175	9,076	440	2,528	131
HISPANIC MALE		22,376	6,197	7,139	8,660	380
OTHER MALE		2,211	874	368	942	27
WHITE FEMALE		4,192	1,696	1,213	1,227	56
BLACK FEMALE		16,952	13,990	359	2,478	125
HISPANIC FEMALE		28,105	9,572	7,518	10,506	509
OTHER FEMALE		2,863	1,424	345	1,063	31
SEX UNSPECIFIED		4,025	1,459	568	1,971	27
AGE 18-25		12,637	5,615	1,563	5,178	281
AGE 26-30		9,011	4,072	1,261	3,532	146
AGE 31-35		9,972	4,390	1,790	3,634	158
AGE 36-40		9,318	4,021	1,799	3,320	178
AGE 41-45		8,065	3,586	1,593	2,769	117
AGE 46-50		7,910	3,476	1,796	2,502	136
AGE 51-55		7,570	3,453	1,830	2,188	99
AGE 56-60		7,743	3,797	1,802	2,058	86
AGE 61-65		6,668	3,518	1,451	1,637	62
AGE 66- Up		17,818	9,468	4,451	3,794	105
TOTAL		96,715	45,397	19,337	30,613	1,368

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CloseDate

District	118th House District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		12,695	4,264	4,825	3,408	198
BLACK		4,617	3,286	260	1,019	52
HISPANIC		91,328	21,283	37,818	30,655	1,572
OTHER		8,544	2,443	1,961	4,044	96
WHITE MALE		6,019	1,715	2,452	1,755	97
BLACK MALE		2,063	1,326	152	555	30
HISPANIC MALE		39,619	8,347	17,094	13,498	680
OTHER MALE		2,842	797	692	1,321	32
WHITE FEMALE		6,550	2,502	2,334	1,616	98
BLACK FEMALE		2,477	1,913	101	441	22
HISPANIC FEMALE		49,795	12,393	20,184	16,336	882
OTHER FEMALE		3,202	1,131	716	1,317	38
SEX UNSPECIFIED		4,610	1,150	1,138	2,283	39
AGE 18-25		12,052	3,475	3,118	5,085	374
AGE 26-30		8,608	2,590	2,256	3,579	183
AGE 31-35		9,408	2,674	2,878	3,680	176
AGE 36-40		8,858	2,314	2,876	3,512	156
AGE 41-45		8,486	2,142	2,953	3,221	170
AGE 46-50		9,400	2,134	3,738	3,368	160
AGE 51-55		10,232	2,349	4,275	3,427	181
AGE 56-60		11,297	2,701	4,969	3,456	171
AGE 61-65		9,514	2,680	4,002	2,711	121
AGE 66- Up		29,327	8,217	13,798	7,086	226
TOTAL		117,184	31,276	44,864	39,126	1,918

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	119th House District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		11,372	3,484	4,316	3,349	223
BLACK		4,098	2,777	201	1,068	52
HISPANIC		90,220	23,170	32,995	32,443	1,612
OTHER		9,275	2,746	1,764	4,652	113
WHITE MALE		5,560	1,469	2,257	1,722	112
BLACK MALE		1,835	1,136	107	561	31
HISPANIC MALE		39,461	8,965	15,385	14,427	684
OTHER MALE		3,176	910	667	1,553	46
WHITE FEMALE		5,684	1,971	2,027	1,576	110
BLACK FEMALE		2,209	1,616	91	481	21
HISPANIC FEMALE		48,869	13,653	17,105	17,198	913
OTHER FEMALE		3,554	1,283	670	1,559	42
SEX UNSPECIFIED		4,612	1,173	967	2,431	41
AGE 18-25		13,516	4,024	3,311	5,743	438
AGE 26-30		9,212	2,935	2,196	3,868	213
AGE 31-35		9,318	2,664	2,631	3,848	175
AGE 36-40		9,168	2,399	2,779	3,822	168
AGE 41-45		8,820	2,287	2,848	3,545	140
AGE 46-50		10,231	2,330	3,908	3,815	178
AGE 51-55		10,846	2,567	4,325	3,792	162
AGE 56-60		11,643	2,977	4,633	3,844	189
AGE 61-65		9,315	2,755	3,442	3,008	110
AGE 66- Up		22,894	7,238	9,203	6,226	227
TOTAL		114,965	32,177	39,276	41,512	2,000

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	120th House District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		9,281	2,549	3,852	2,699	181
BLACK		6,981	5,151	282	1,464	84
HISPANIC		28,497	8,211	9,251	10,514	521
OTHER		3,655	1,134	702	1,762	57
WHITE MALE		4,641	1,078	2,077	1,391	95
BLACK MALE		3,101	2,118	167	769	47
HISPANIC MALE		12,830	3,280	4,580	4,737	233
OTHER MALE		1,187	376	275	512	24
WHITE FEMALE		4,535	1,447	1,739	1,266	83
BLACK FEMALE		3,781	2,962	112	670	37
HISPANIC FEMALE		15,118	4,748	4,547	5,537	286
OTHER FEMALE		1,419	533	279	585	22
SEX UNSPECIFIED		1,798	500	310	972	16
AGE 18-25		6,395	2,295	1,205	2,733	162
AGE 26-30		4,255	1,489	861	1,813	92
AGE 31-35		4,788	1,667	1,181	1,850	90
AGE 36-40		4,673	1,532	1,300	1,748	93
AGE 41-45		4,346	1,489	1,173	1,612	72
AGE 46-50		4,351	1,406	1,317	1,548	80
AGE 51-55		4,126	1,284	1,457	1,312	73
AGE 56-60		4,069	1,409	1,452	1,141	67
AGE 61-65		3,270	1,225	1,116	880	49
AGE 66- Up		8,139	3,249	3,025	1,800	65
TOTAL		48,414	17,045	14,087	16,439	843

Christina White

Date 2/1/2023 **Supervisor of Elections** Miami-Dade County, FL

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Biscayne Gardens MAC	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		1,229	556	288	365	20
BLACK		12,165	9,291	376	2,377	121
HISPANIC		3,403	1,447	630	1,275	51
OTHER		1,689	828	115	726	20
WHITE MALE		621	240	158	212	11
BLACK MALE		5,281	3,786	233	1,200	62
HISPANIC MALE		1,522	608	311	577	26
OTHER MALE		618	312	53	243	10
WHITE FEMALE		585	303	128	145	9
BLACK FEMALE		6,667	5,341	138	1,130	58
HISPANIC FEMALE		1,805	809	302	669	25
OTHER FEMALE		684	394	40	241	9
SEX UNSPECIFIED		702	329	46	325	2
AGE 18-25		2,168	1,235	108	793	32
AGE 26-30		1,702	1,007	83	591	21
AGE 31-35		1,732	1,042	106	558	26
AGE 36-40		1,684	1,014	113	525	32
AGE 41-45		1,320	824	90	387	19
AGE 46-50		1,263	784	111	348	20
AGE 51-55		1,324	899	112	296	17
AGE 56-60		1,531	1,087	124	307	13
AGE 61-65		1,598	1,158	142	290	8
AGE 66- Up		4,164	3,072	420	648	24
TOTAL		18,486	12,122	1,409	4,743	212

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	23rd Old Congressional Dist. Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE	25,653	7,465	8,393	9,339	456
BLACK	1,284	780	88	381	35
HISPANIC	14,782	4,751	3,439	6,378	214
OTHER	4,739	1,203	1,023	2,431	82
WHITE MALE	12,145	2,932	4,288	4,702	223
BLACK MALE	628	342	62	204	20
HISPANIC MALE	6,114	1,777	1,526	2,722	89
OTHER MALE	1,754	393	440	895	26
WHITE FEMALE	13,102	4,423	3,986	4,463	230
BLACK FEMALE	642	426	26	175	15
HISPANIC FEMALE	8,324	2,855	1,868	3,479	122
OTHER FEMALE	2,020	630	395	955	40
SEX UNSPECIFIED	1,725	421	352	931	21
AGE 18-25	3,217	907	781	1,440	89
AGE 26-30	2,333	696	522	1,056	59
AGE 31-35	2,771	793	641	1,274	63
AGE 36-40	3,165	880	776	1,447	62
AGE 41-45	3,386	865	811	1,644	66
AGE 46-50	3,774	1,035	935	1,738	66
AGE 51-55	3,957	1,063	1,087	1,749	58
AGE 56-60	4,017	1,209	1,150	1,581	77
AGE 61-65	3,951	1,198	1,188	1,515	50
AGE 66- Up	15,886	5,553	5,052	5,084	197
TOTAL	46,458	14,199	12,943	18,529	787

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
	24th Old Congressional Dist.				
WHITE	43,216	17,838	10,259	14,291	828
BLACK	169,609	135,947	4,511	27,749	1,402
HISPANIC	120,374	45,696	28,399	44,391	1,888
OTHER	29,924	12,702	3,084	13,731	407
WHITE MALE	22,096	8,106	5,705	7,819	466
BLACK MALE	72,784	55,109	2,672	14,258	745
HISPANIC MALE	53,216	18,551	13,720	20,105	840
OTHER MALE	10,490	4,411	1,347	4,551	181
WHITE FEMALE	20,559	9,522	4,432	6,253	352
BLACK FEMALE	94,142	78,823	1,787	12,889	643
HISPANIC FEMALE	64,565	26,169	14,162	23,202	1,032
OTHER FEMALE	11,631	6,036	1,090	4,351	154
SEX UNSPECIFIED	13,628	5,453	1,338	6,725	112
AGE 18-25	38,769	20,649	3,135	14,219	766
AGE 26-30	33,098	17,800	3,089	11,696	513
AGE 31-35	36,966	20,162	3,957	12,295	552
AGE 36-40	33,482	18,429	3,652	10,887	514
AGE 41-45	28,262	15,793	3,177	8,885	407
AGE 46-50	26,630	14,642	3,655	7,954	379
AGE 51-55	27,484	15,878	3,844	7,441	321
AGE 56-60	29,635	17,854	4,395	7,053	333
AGE 61-65	28,781	18,607	3,907	6,014	253
AGE 66- Up	80,007	52,365	13,439	13,716	487
TOTAL	363,123	212,183	46,253	100,162	4,525

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
	25th Old Congressional Dist.				
WHITE	22,059	6,488	8,480	6,724	367
BLACK	4,339	2,785	306	1,188	60
HISPANIC	229,301	52,830	94,937	77,784	3,750
OTHER	19,375	4,963	4,822	9,348	242
WHITE MALE	10,905	2,895	4,281	3,538	191
BLACK MALE	2,027	1,171	175	645	36
HISPANIC MALE	99,168	20,895	42,503	34,174	1,596
OTHER MALE	5,539	1,402	1,529	2,520	88
WHITE FEMALE	10,935	3,544	4,132	3,083	176
BLACK FEMALE	2,237	1,572	124	517	24
HISPANIC FEMALE	125,088	30,599	50,876	41,498	2,115
OTHER FEMALE	6,519	1,954	1,701	2,770	94
SEX UNSPECIFIED	12,648	3,033	3,221	6,295	99
AGE 18-25	28,416	7,886	7,119	12,559	852
AGE 26-30	19,823	5,615	5,193	8,570	445
AGE 31-35	21,014	5,621	6,365	8,586	442
AGE 36-40	19,720	4,740	6,458	8,118	404
AGE 41-45	18,399	4,469	6,006	7,606	318
AGE 46-50	22,208	4,878	8,289	8,655	386
AGE 51-55	23,790	5,206	9,673	8,540	371
AGE 56-60	26,799	6,208	11,497	8,703	391
AGE 61-65	21,988	5,601	9,596	6,530	261
AGE 66- Up	72,909	16,842	38,346	17,172	549
TOTAL	275,074	67,066	108,545	95,044	4,419

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
	26th Old Congressional Dist.				
WHITE	44,255	13,948	16,855	12,670	782
BLACK	42,266	31,940	1,495	8,400	431
HISPANIC	290,504	74,627	108,982	101,834	5,061
OTHER	30,668	9,578	5,995	14,722	373
WHITE MALE	21,412	5,745	8,790	6,470	407
BLACK MALE	17,883	12,559	828	4,265	231
HISPANIC MALE	126,417	29,000	50,160	45,073	2,184
OTHER MALE	9,916	3,057	2,163	4,550	146
WHITE FEMALE	22,360	8,051	7,927	6,016	366
BLACK FEMALE	23,655	18,857	642	3,958	198
HISPANIC FEMALE	157,947	43,750	57,184	54,176	2,837
OTHER FEMALE	11,665	4,482	2,242	4,797	144
SEX UNSPECIFIED	16,416	4,582	3,389	8,311	134
AGE 18-25	47,711	16,169	10,112	20,067	1,363
AGE 26-30	33,106	11,518	7,218	13,683	687
AGE 31-35	35,462	11,747	9,180	13,879	656
AGE 36-40	33,827	10,530	9,522	13,146	629
AGE 41-45	31,560	9,725	9,383	11,938	514
AGE 46-50	34,082	9,574	11,898	12,005	605
AGE 51-55	35,121	9,910	13,123	11,526	562
AGE 56-60	37,566	11,214	14,437	11,339	576
AGE 61-65	31,013	10,381	11,355	8,912	365
AGE 66- Up	88,237	29,324	37,097	21,126	690
TOTAL	407,693	130,093	133,327	137,626	6,647

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
	27th Old Congressional Dist.				
WHITE	123,380	47,884	35,903	37,430	2,163
BLACK	18,835	13,595	909	4,101	230
HISPANIC	256,754	69,210	97,871	85,404	4,269
OTHER	36,070	11,768	6,693	17,005	604
WHITE MALE	62,649	20,856	19,685	20,945	1,163
BLACK MALE	8,771	5,738	527	2,373	133
HISPANIC MALE	111,787	27,174	44,175	38,517	1,921
OTHER MALE	12,921	3,957	2,659	6,048	257
WHITE FEMALE	59,065	26,375	15,860	15,853	977
BLACK FEMALE	9,751	7,641	368	1,648	94
HISPANIC FEMALE	140,139	40,582	52,339	44,899	2,319
OTHER FEMALE	14,428	5,562	2,617	6,015	234
SEX UNSPECIFIED	15,510	4,565	3,142	7,635	168
AGE 18-25	41,657	14,406	10,075	15,943	1,233
AGE 26-30	33,832	12,016	7,974	13,050	792
AGE 31-35	36,985	12,934	8,847	14,443	761
AGE 36-40	36,121	11,869	9,154	14,456	642
AGE 41-45	32,757	10,466	8,577	13,093	621
AGE 46-50	33,972	9,874	10,466	13,012	620
AGE 51-55	36,083	10,546	12,358	12,615	564
AGE 56-60	38,791	11,517	14,631	12,084	559
AGE 61-65	34,277	11,574	12,505	9,716	482
AGE 66- Up	110,560	37,254	46,789	25,525	992
TOTAL	435,039	142,457	141,376	143,940	7,266

Christina White

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
President/Vice President Vote					
WHITE	0	0	0	0	0
BLACK	0	0	0	0	0
HISPANIC	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER	0	0	0	0	0
WHITE MALE	0	0	0	0	0
BLACK MALE	0	0	0	0	0
HISPANIC MALE	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER MALE	0	0	0	0	0
WHITE FEMALE	0	0	0	0	0
BLACK FEMALE	0	0	0	0	0
HISPANIC FEMALE	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER FEMALE	0	0	0	0	0
SEX UNSPECIFIED	0	0	0	0	0
AGE 18-25	0	0	0	0	0
AGE 26-30	0	0	0	0	0
AGE 31-35	0	0	0	0	0
AGE 36-40	0	0	0	0	0
AGE 41-45	0	0	0	0	0
AGE 46-50	0	0	0	0	0
AGE 51-55	0	0	0	0	0
AGE 56-60	0	0	0	0	0
AGE 61-65	0	0	0	0	0
AGE 66- Up	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0

Christina White

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
School Board District 1					
WHITE	13,124	5,145	3,650	4,116	213
BLACK	89,642	71,358	2,344	15,198	742
HISPANIC	53,209	19,195	13,506	19,644	864
OTHER	14,053	6,164	1,462	6,258	169
WHITE MALE	6,397	2,215	1,947	2,120	115
BLACK MALE	37,603	28,257	1,345	7,629	372
HISPANIC MALE	23,068	7,533	6,415	8,750	370
OTHER MALE	4,736	2,082	623	1,955	76
WHITE FEMALE	6,526	2,862	1,648	1,921	95
BLACK FEMALE	50,509	41,957	968	7,223	361
HISPANIC FEMALE	28,964	11,226	6,848	10,402	488
OTHER FEMALE	5,555	2,975	508	2,011	61
SEX UNSPECIFIED	6,666	2,754	660	3,202	50
AGE 18-25	19,299	10,447	1,541	6,945	366
AGE 26-30	15,116	8,289	1,284	5,315	228
AGE 31-35	16,174	8,966	1,741	5,237	230
AGE 36-40	15,174	8,501	1,738	4,711	224
AGE 41-45	12,941	7,438	1,444	3,890	169
AGE 46-50	12,454	7,156	1,633	3,511	154
AGE 51-55	13,081	7,801	1,815	3,309	156
AGE 56-60	14,107	8,823	1,976	3,177	131
AGE 61-65	13,626	8,956	1,797	2,759	114
AGE 66- Up	38,052	25,482	5,993	6,361	216
TOTAL	170,028	101,862	20,962	45,216	1,988

Christina White

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
School Board District 2					
WHITE	14,122	6,280	2,795	4,744	303
BLACK	77,189	62,687	2,066	11,827	609
HISPANIC	54,308	22,122	11,863	19,550	773
OTHER	11,768	5,059	1,024	5,528	157
WHITE MALE	7,538	3,007	1,635	2,728	168
BLACK MALE	33,836	26,031	1,271	6,197	337
HISPANIC MALE	24,384	9,204	5,828	8,984	368
OTHER MALE	4,068	1,752	434	1,820	62
WHITE FEMALE	6,417	3,204	1,125	1,956	132
BLACK FEMALE	42,229	35,805	776	5,381	267
HISPANIC FEMALE	28,766	12,446	5,824	10,100	396
OTHER FEMALE	4,358	2,337	358	1,594	69
SEX UNSPECIFIED	5,784	2,360	497	2,884	43
AGE 18-25	16,744	9,265	1,079	6,094	306
AGE 26-30	15,024	8,383	1,245	5,186	210
AGE 31-35	16,924	9,672	1,490	5,503	259
AGE 36-40	14,762	8,618	1,280	4,641	223
AGE 41-45	12,085	7,167	1,148	3,593	177
AGE 46-50	10,787	6,280	1,297	3,058	152
AGE 51-55	11,154	6,854	1,329	2,860	111
AGE 56-60	12,341	7,834	1,623	2,744	140
AGE 61-65	12,421	8,539	1,427	2,360	95
AGE 66- Up	35,141	23,535	5,828	5,609	169
TOTAL	157,387	96,148	17,748	41,649	1,842

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	School Board District 3	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		85,654	30,665	22,448	30,900	1,641
BLACK		8,508	5,640	438	2,270	160
HISPANIC		67,096	22,628	16,493	26,896	1,079
OTHER		18,730	5,935	3,155	9,295	345
WHITE MALE		44,322	13,802	12,594	17,027	899
BLACK MALE		4,344	2,581	278	1,381	104
HISPANIC MALE		29,846	9,332	7,833	12,194	487
OTHER MALE		7,460	2,172	1,412	3,723	153
WHITE FEMALE		40,146	16,441	9,604	13,375	726
BLACK FEMALE		4,046	2,975	154	861	56
HISPANIC FEMALE		35,908	12,843	8,425	14,055	585
OTHER FEMALE		7,585	2,809	1,210	3,435	131
SEX UNSPECIFIED		6,323	1,911	1,024	3,305	83
AGE 18-25		12,616	4,409	2,539	5,302	366
AGE 26-30		14,231	5,192	2,796	5,910	333
AGE 31-35		17,163	6,263	3,279	7,254	367
AGE 36-40		16,843	5,856	3,213	7,477	297
AGE 41-45		15,255	5,105	2,931	6,909	310
AGE 46-50		15,188	5,009	3,237	6,670	272
AGE 51-55		15,516	5,197	3,556	6,522	241
AGE 56-60		15,459	5,447	3,975	5,758	279
AGE 61-65		13,855	5,097	3,620	4,925	213
AGE 66- Up		43,860	17,293	13,387	12,633	547
TOTAL		179,988	64,868	42,534	69,361	3,225

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	School Board District 4	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		10,536	2,907	4,544	2,911	174
BLACK		2,941	2,025	195	686	35
HISPANIC		132,645	29,124	59,491	41,763	2,267
OTHER		10,510	2,608	2,838	4,956	108
WHITE MALE		4,960	1,262	2,151	1,469	78
BLACK MALE		1,296	797	109	368	22
HISPANIC MALE		57,013	11,384	26,546	18,158	925
OTHER MALE		2,835	691	863	1,245	36
WHITE FEMALE		5,488	1,621	2,361	1,410	96
BLACK FEMALE		1,603	1,201	81	308	13
HISPANIC FEMALE		72,672	16,992	31,927	22,435	1,318
OTHER FEMALE		3,322	944	991	1,345	42
SEX UNSPECIFIED		7,442	1,772	2,039	3,577	54
AGE 18-25		15,888	4,067	4,396	6,912	513
AGE 26-30		11,079	2,911	3,174	4,725	269
AGE 31-35		11,985	3,001	3,928	4,817	239
AGE 36-40		11,157	2,532	4,022	4,353	250
AGE 41-45		9,840	2,342	3,616	3,689	193
AGE 46-50		12,256	2,559	5,155	4,303	239
AGE 51-55		13,136	2,793	5,874	4,260	209
AGE 56-60		15,379	3,518	7,196	4,443	222
AGE 61-65		12,636	3,125	5,951	3,408	152
AGE 66- Up		43,272	9,816	23,754	9,404	298
TOTAL		156,632	36,664	67,068	50,316	2,584

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
School Board District 5					
WHITE	13,365	4,136	4,632	4,376	221
BLACK	2,139	1,249	160	695	35
HISPANIC	119,832	29,906	44,412	43,635	1,879
OTHER	10,618	2,869	2,339	5,247	163
WHITE MALE	6,830	1,859	2,488	2,356	127
BLACK MALE	1,089	581	92	395	21
HISPANIC MALE	52,199	11,985	19,950	19,409	855
OTHER MALE	3,217	879	792	1,484	62
WHITE FEMALE	6,386	2,250	2,101	1,941	94
BLACK FEMALE	1,008	647	66	281	14
HISPANIC FEMALE	65,085	17,188	23,790	23,101	1,006
OTHER FEMALE	3,809	1,229	827	1,689	64
SEX UNSPECIFIED	6,321	1,540	1,433	3,293	55
AGE 18-25	15,008	4,619	3,236	6,729	424
AGE 26-30	10,805	3,371	2,473	4,737	224
AGE 31-35	11,156	3,239	2,983	4,696	238
AGE 36-40	10,561	2,779	3,014	4,581	187
AGE 41-45	10,192	2,582	2,877	4,572	161
AGE 46-50	11,823	2,801	3,798	5,041	183
AGE 51-55	12,864	3,004	4,617	5,036	207
AGE 56-60	14,096	3,444	5,340	5,100	212
AGE 61-65	11,532	3,125	4,499	3,770	138
AGE 66- Up	37,913	9,196	18,705	9,688	324
TOTAL	145,954	38,160	51,543	53,953	2,298

Christina White

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	School Board District 6	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		37,692	14,631	11,770	10,652	639
BLACK		4,046	2,778	223	1,004	41
HISPANIC		114,312	28,994	46,903	36,549	1,866
OTHER		12,153	3,692	2,482	5,791	188
WHITE MALE		18,430	6,104	6,205	5,775	346
BLACK MALE		1,868	1,160	123	561	24
HISPANIC MALE		49,153	11,125	20,727	16,464	837
OTHER MALE		3,914	1,134	890	1,812	78
WHITE FEMALE		18,641	8,276	5,434	4,646	285
BLACK FEMALE		2,087	1,549	96	426	16
HISPANIC FEMALE		62,972	17,250	25,529	19,182	1,011
OTHER FEMALE		4,642	1,683	980	1,908	71
SEX UNSPECIFIED		6,492	1,812	1,394	3,220	66
AGE 18-25		17,823	5,982	4,455	6,902	484
AGE 26-30		12,673	4,297	3,165	4,907	304
AGE 31-35		13,195	4,550	3,277	5,089	279
AGE 36-40		12,381	3,894	3,415	4,849	223
AGE 41-45		11,540	3,390	3,354	4,599	197
AGE 46-50		12,369	3,179	4,196	4,743	251
AGE 51-55		13,172	3,475	5,061	4,428	208
AGE 56-60		14,734	3,792	6,294	4,436	212
AGE 61-65		13,164	3,953	5,393	3,644	174
AGE 66- Up		47,150	13,583	22,768	10,397	402
TOTAL		168,203	50,095	61,378	53,996	2,734

Christina White

Date 2/1/2023 **Supervisor of Elections** Miami-Dade County, FL

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	School Board District 7	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		32,933	11,575	12,141	8,675	542
BLACK		15,206	11,339	593	3,122	152
HISPANIC		125,718	33,273	46,857	43,375	2,213
OTHER		15,309	5,057	2,961	7,073	218
WHITE MALE		15,855	4,699	6,325	4,558	273
BLACK MALE		6,611	4,530	340	1,660	81
HISPANIC MALE		54,849	12,939	21,716	19,241	953
OTHER MALE		5,290	1,711	1,113	2,378	88
WHITE FEMALE		16,752	6,776	5,714	3,999	263
BLACK FEMALE		8,316	6,609	245	1,392	70
HISPANIC FEMALE		68,353	19,568	24,495	23,049	1,241
OTHER FEMALE		6,158	2,451	1,162	2,465	80
SEX UNSPECIFIED		6,969	1,956	1,441	3,496	76
AGE 18-25		20,928	6,863	5,050	8,363	652
AGE 26-30		14,937	5,144	3,591	5,865	337
AGE 31-35		15,774	5,252	4,321	5,930	271
AGE 36-40		15,306	4,621	4,488	5,906	291
AGE 41-45		14,160	4,150	4,388	5,388	234
AGE 46-50		15,553	4,147	5,584	5,535	287
AGE 51-55		16,427	4,511	6,189	5,463	264
AGE 56-60		17,840	5,222	6,978	5,393	247
AGE 61-65		15,406	5,330	5,621	4,264	191
AGE 66- Up		42,832	16,004	16,342	10,135	351
TOTAL		189,166	61,244	62,552	62,245	3,125

Christina White

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
School Board District 8					
WHITE	16,123	5,005	6,405	4,442	271
BLACK	2,461	1,530	195	702	34
HISPANIC	150,178	33,634	64,526	49,528	2,490
OTHER	12,033	3,001	2,975	5,925	132
WHITE MALE	7,796	2,162	3,193	2,311	130
BLACK MALE	1,103	611	101	368	23
HISPANIC MALE	64,764	13,078	28,835	21,777	1,074
OTHER MALE	3,780	903	1,027	1,803	47
WHITE FEMALE	8,143	2,784	3,163	2,061	135
BLACK FEMALE	1,320	901	88	320	11
HISPANIC FEMALE	82,289	19,699	34,719	26,470	1,401
OTHER FEMALE	4,304	1,293	1,098	1,862	51
SEX UNSPECIFIED	7,290	1,739	1,875	3,621	55
AGE 18-25	18,809	5,224	5,086	7,903	596
AGE 26-30	12,835	3,710	3,485	5,369	271
AGE 31-35	13,592	3,531	4,223	5,569	269
AGE 36-40	13,183	3,156	4,514	5,278	235
AGE 41-45	12,478	2,924	4,497	4,842	215
AGE 46-50	14,568	2,953	6,139	5,220	256
AGE 51-55	15,905	3,185	7,122	5,353	245
AGE 56-60	17,727	3,852	8,072	5,513	290
AGE 61-65	14,633	3,538	6,556	4,350	189
AGE 66- Up	47,063	11,096	24,406	11,200	361
TOTAL	180,795	43,170	74,101	60,597	2,927

Christina White

Date 2/1/2023 **Supervisor of Elections** Miami-Dade County, FL

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
School Board District 9					
WHITE	33,169	12,268	11,162	9,182	557
BLACK	34,035	26,315	1,092	6,280	348
HISPANIC	93,252	27,605	29,343	34,571	1,733
OTHER	14,256	5,211	2,209	6,631	205
WHITE MALE	16,204	4,994	6,028	4,887	295
BLACK MALE	14,275	10,324	603	3,168	180
HISPANIC MALE	40,930	10,561	14,131	15,483	755
OTHER MALE	4,757	1,653	904	2,113	87
WHITE FEMALE	16,578	7,136	5,033	4,150	259
BLACK FEMALE	19,212	15,597	472	2,978	165
HISPANIC FEMALE	50,407	16,378	14,746	18,316	967
OTHER FEMALE	5,799	2,593	824	2,297	85
SEX UNSPECIFIED	6,539	2,156	1,063	3,270	50
AGE 18-25	22,385	9,010	3,803	8,976	596
AGE 26-30	15,198	6,169	2,751	5,963	315
AGE 31-35	16,798	6,542	3,702	6,239	315
AGE 36-40	16,572	6,302	3,833	6,124	313
AGE 41-45	15,514	6,020	3,649	5,582	263
AGE 46-50	15,288	5,703	4,162	5,166	257
AGE 51-55	14,773	5,565	4,456	4,531	221
AGE 56-60	14,695	5,862	4,578	4,062	193
AGE 61-65	12,356	5,507	3,607	3,103	139
AGE 66- Up	31,128	14,718	9,264	6,915	231
TOTAL	174,712	71,399	43,806	56,664	2,843

Christina White

Date 2/1/2023 **Supervisor of Elections** Miami-Dade County, FL

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	34th Senatorial District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		42,656	17,288	10,511	14,015	842
BLACK		154,530	123,948	4,059	25,251	1,272
HISPANIC		84,106	33,138	18,681	30,995	1,292
OTHER		25,065	10,836	2,532	11,336	361
WHITE MALE		21,558	7,686	5,743	7,684	445
BLACK MALE		66,141	50,167	2,406	12,899	669
HISPANIC MALE		37,064	13,401	9,018	14,056	589
OTHER MALE		8,876	3,813	1,096	3,814	153
WHITE FEMALE		20,517	9,396	4,632	6,102	387
BLACK FEMALE		85,930	71,937	1,607	11,796	590
HISPANIC FEMALE		45,274	19,036	9,344	16,199	695
OTHER FEMALE		9,848	5,177	910	3,622	139
SEX UNSPECIFIED		11,141	4,593	1,027	5,421	100
AGE 18-25		32,777	18,004	2,507	11,646	620
AGE 26-30		26,410	14,902	2,162	8,943	403
AGE 31-35		29,614	16,913	2,879	9,377	445
AGE 36-40		28,047	16,023	2,791	8,798	435
AGE 41-45		24,103	13,903	2,490	7,349	361
AGE 46-50		22,921	13,043	2,855	6,698	325
AGE 51-55		23,733	14,126	3,021	6,308	278
AGE 56-60		25,432	15,882	3,381	5,900	269
AGE 61-65		24,739	16,388	3,070	5,075	206
AGE 66- Up		68,574	46,023	10,626	11,500	425
TOTAL		306,357	185,210	35,783	81,597	3,767

Christina White

Date 2/1/2023 **Supervisor of Elections** Miami-Dade County, FL

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	36th Senatorial District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		54,496	19,802	14,611	19,031	1,052
BLACK		12,545	8,680	642	3,054	169
HISPANIC		189,835	53,518	69,231	64,114	2,972
OTHER		21,590	6,692	4,014	10,548	336
WHITE MALE		29,507	9,529	8,406	10,948	624
BLACK MALE		6,236	3,902	385	1,843	106
HISPANIC MALE		82,766	21,819	30,580	28,990	1,377
OTHER MALE		7,672	2,271	1,546	3,705	150
WHITE FEMALE		24,379	10,028	6,091	7,842	418
BLACK FEMALE		6,103	4,630	248	1,163	62
HISPANIC FEMALE		103,364	30,507	37,679	33,609	1,569
OTHER FEMALE		7,940	2,910	1,508	3,410	112
SEX UNSPECIFIED		10,485	3,093	2,053	5,228	111
AGE 18-25		22,885	7,917	4,717	9,614	637
AGE 26-30		24,130	8,578	4,982	10,043	527
AGE 31-35		27,318	9,677	5,843	11,232	566
AGE 36-40		24,142	8,031	5,531	10,148	432
AGE 41-45		20,113	6,586	4,755	8,405	367
AGE 46-50		20,232	6,039	5,846	7,961	386
AGE 51-55		21,474	6,442	6,887	7,804	341
AGE 56-60		23,812	7,151	8,519	7,759	383
AGE 61-65		20,719	6,860	7,326	6,266	267
AGE 66- Up		73,640	21,411	34,091	17,515	623
TOTAL		278,466	88,692	88,498	96,747	4,529

Christina White

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
37th Senatorial District					
WHITE	26,477	8,167	8,297	9,576	437
BLACK	2,081	1,338	120	576	47
HISPANIC	17,731	5,874	4,032	7,572	253
OTHER	5,190	1,321	1,047	2,731	91
WHITE MALE	12,598	3,268	4,303	4,810	217
BLACK MALE	960	554	78	301	27
HISPANIC MALE	7,395	2,210	1,850	3,232	103
OTHER MALE	1,900	437	455	971	37
WHITE FEMALE	13,450	4,777	3,879	4,579	215
BLACK FEMALE	1,091	761	40	270	20
HISPANIC FEMALE	9,913	3,522	2,120	4,123	148
OTHER FEMALE	2,185	678	409	1,056	42
SEX UNSPECIFIED	1,983	493	362	1,110	18
AGE 18-25	3,863	1,207	835	1,717	104
AGE 26-30	2,869	949	578	1,275	67
AGE 31-35	3,263	1,052	701	1,450	60
AGE 36-40	3,486	1,047	757	1,625	57
AGE 41-45	3,747	968	862	1,857	60
AGE 46-50	4,104	1,123	980	1,942	59
AGE 51-55	4,369	1,190	1,154	1,961	64
AGE 56-60	4,471	1,392	1,238	1,760	81
AGE 61-65	4,451	1,450	1,281	1,659	61
AGE 66- Up	16,855	6,322	5,109	5,209	215
TOTAL	51,479	16,700	13,496	20,455	828

Christina White

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	38th Senatorial District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		79,783	31,035	25,687	21,754	1,307
BLACK		38,892	30,283	1,268	6,981	360
HISPANIC		192,697	50,629	72,709	65,920	3,439
OTHER		27,480	9,473	4,953	12,642	412
WHITE MALE		38,718	12,697	13,629	11,718	674
BLACK MALE		16,570	12,037	707	3,645	181
HISPANIC MALE		83,675	19,233	33,720	29,254	1,468
OTHER MALE		9,227	3,001	1,888	4,165	173
WHITE FEMALE		39,936	17,911	11,790	9,616	619
BLACK FEMALE		21,638	17,734	543	3,186	175
HISPANIC FEMALE		105,157	30,224	37,929	35,061	1,943
OTHER FEMALE		11,176	4,667	1,933	4,410	166
SEX UNSPECIFIED		12,736	3,905	2,476	6,236	119
AGE 18-25		39,568	14,556	8,819	15,036	1,157
AGE 26-30		26,716	10,029	6,067	10,052	568
AGE 31-35		28,656	10,448	7,060	10,607	541
AGE 36-40		28,300	9,716	7,506	10,570	508
AGE 41-45		26,522	8,937	7,296	9,838	451
AGE 46-50		27,699	8,501	8,924	9,751	523
AGE 51-55		28,825	9,082	10,075	9,222	446
AGE 56-60		29,982	9,850	11,096	8,646	390
AGE 61-65		26,319	9,972	9,193	6,826	328
AGE 66- Up		76,259	30,328	28,580	16,745	606
TOTAL		338,852	121,420	104,617	107,297	5,518

Christina White

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
39th Senatorial District					
WHITE	22,164	6,647	8,470	6,677	370
BLACK	11,483	8,776	477	2,123	107
HISPANIC	224,842	52,993	91,554	76,576	3,719
OTHER	19,882	5,366	4,746	9,523	247
WHITE MALE	10,965	2,956	4,305	3,515	189
BLACK MALE	5,056	3,587	280	1,127	62
HISPANIC MALE	97,622	20,943	41,379	33,721	1,579
OTHER MALE	5,713	1,549	1,521	2,553	90
WHITE FEMALE	10,976	3,639	4,099	3,057	181
BLACK FEMALE	6,262	5,078	187	953	44
HISPANIC FEMALE	122,209	30,715	48,630	40,762	2,102
OTHER FEMALE	6,731	2,147	1,656	2,831	97
SEX UNSPECIFIED	12,829	3,167	3,187	6,376	99
AGE 18-25	29,351	8,528	7,081	12,869	873
AGE 26-30	20,383	6,031	5,161	8,727	464
AGE 31-35	21,489	6,097	6,262	8,707	423
AGE 36-40	20,215	5,264	6,419	8,122	410
AGE 41-45	18,868	4,947	5,932	7,661	328
AGE 46-50	22,609	5,341	8,210	8,668	390
AGE 51-55	24,004	5,756	9,415	8,473	360
AGE 56-60	27,076	6,769	11,309	8,600	398
AGE 61-65	22,330	6,255	9,358	6,443	274
AGE 66- Up	72,037	18,793	36,097	16,624	523
TOTAL	278,371	73,782	105,247	94,899	4,443

Christina White

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
40th Senatorial District					
WHITE	31,142	9,673	11,971	8,945	553
BLACK	16,636	11,896	740	3,799	201
HISPANIC	201,339	50,329	77,187	70,334	3,489
OTHER	20,223	5,908	4,153	9,924	238
WHITE MALE	14,986	3,968	6,180	4,556	282
BLACK MALE	7,062	4,625	406	1,912	119
HISPANIC MALE	87,684	19,535	35,434	31,207	1,508
OTHER MALE	6,669	1,906	1,552	3,125	86
WHITE FEMALE	15,819	5,599	5,692	4,263	265
BLACK FEMALE	9,306	7,101	321	1,802	82
HISPANIC FEMALE	109,499	29,586	40,601	37,356	1,956
OTHER FEMALE	7,652	2,735	1,542	3,277	98
SEX UNSPECIFIED	10,652	2,749	2,321	5,497	85
AGE 18-25	31,056	9,674	7,226	13,244	912
AGE 26-30	21,390	6,977	5,014	8,937	462
AGE 31-35	22,421	6,829	6,199	8,961	432
AGE 36-40	21,749	6,178	6,513	8,657	401
AGE 41-45	20,652	5,777	6,569	7,954	352
AGE 46-50	22,721	5,740	8,386	8,227	368
AGE 51-55	23,623	5,789	9,467	7,994	373
AGE 56-60	25,605	6,750	10,489	7,961	405
AGE 61-65	21,071	6,245	8,243	6,314	269
AGE 66- Up	59,046	17,846	25,944	14,749	507
TOTAL	269,340	77,806	94,051	93,002	4,481

Christina White

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
Soil and Water District 1					
WHITE	18,822	5,516	7,314	5,629	363
BLACK	26,491	20,156	865	5,188	282
HISPANIC	88,944	26,052	28,210	33,072	1,610
OTHER	10,829	3,675	1,849	5,165	140
WHITE MALE	9,233	2,275	3,920	2,849	189
BLACK MALE	11,097	7,861	483	2,605	148
HISPANIC MALE	39,408	10,166	13,738	14,796	708
OTHER MALE	3,425	1,184	722	1,457	62
WHITE FEMALE	9,382	3,192	3,329	2,692	169
BLACK FEMALE	14,952	11,968	370	2,481	133
HISPANIC FEMALE	47,717	15,254	14,049	17,522	892
OTHER FEMALE	4,147	1,726	683	1,687	51
SEX UNSPECIFIED	5,716	1,766	943	2,964	43
AGE 18-25	19,441	7,442	3,242	8,273	484
AGE 26-30	13,150	5,072	2,387	5,436	255
AGE 31-35	14,429	5,424	3,253	5,490	262
AGE 36-40	13,989	5,018	3,444	5,252	275
AGE 41-45	12,872	4,747	3,231	4,693	201
AGE 46-50	12,888	4,521	3,771	4,363	233
AGE 51-55	12,396	4,331	3,989	3,878	198
AGE 56-60	12,339	4,661	4,005	3,490	183
AGE 61-65	9,734	4,002	2,978	2,641	113
AGE 66- Up	23,843	10,181	7,937	5,534	191
TOTAL	145,086	55,399	38,238	49,054	2,395

Christina White

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Cocoplum Phase One SL Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE	0	0	0	0	0
BLACK	0	0	0	0	0
HISPANIC	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER	0	0	0	0	0
WHITE MALE	0	0	0	0	0
BLACK MALE	0	0	0	0	0
HISPANIC MALE	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER MALE	0	0	0	0	0
WHITE FEMALE	0	0	0	0	0
BLACK FEMALE	0	0	0	0	0
HISPANIC FEMALE	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER FEMALE	0	0	0	0	0
SEX UNSPECIFIED	0	0	0	0	0
AGE 18-25	0	0	0	0	0
AGE 26-30	0	0	0	0	0
AGE 31-35	0	0	0	0	0
AGE 36-40	0	0	0	0	0
AGE 41-45	0	0	0	0	0
AGE 46-50	0	0	0	0	0
AGE 51-55	0	0	0	0	0
AGE 56-60	0	0	0	0	0
AGE 61-65	0	0	0	0	0
AGE 66- Up	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0

Christina White

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Palm Island STD	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		0	0	0	0	0
BLACK		0	0	0	0	0
HISPANIC		0	0	0	0	0
OTHER		0	0	0	0	0
WHITE MALE		0	0	0	0	0
BLACK MALE		0	0	0	0	0
HISPANIC MALE		0	0	0	0	0
OTHER MALE		0	0	0	0	0
WHITE FEMALE		0	0	0	0	0
BLACK FEMALE		0	0	0	0	0
HISPANIC FEMALE		0	0	0	0	0
OTHER FEMALE		0	0	0	0	0
SEX UNSPECIFIED		0	0	0	0	0
AGE 18-25		0	0	0	0	0
AGE 26-30		0	0	0	0	0
AGE 31-35		0	0	0	0	0
AGE 36-40		0	0	0	0	0
AGE 41-45		0	0	0	0	0
AGE 46-50		0	0	0	0	0
AGE 51-55		0	0	0	0	0
AGE 56-60		0	0	0	0	0
AGE 61-65		0	0	0	0	0
AGE 66- Up		0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		0	0	0	0	0

Christina White

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District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Gables by the Sea - CG	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
WHITE		0	0	0	0	0
BLACK		0	0	0	0	0
HISPANIC		0	0	0	0	0
OTHER		0	0	0	0	0
WHITE MALE		0	0	0	0	0
BLACK MALE		0	0	0	0	0
HISPANIC MALE		0	0	0	0	0
OTHER MALE		0	0	0	0	0
WHITE FEMALE		0	0	0	0	0
BLACK FEMALE		0	0	0	0	0
HISPANIC FEMALE		0	0	0	0	0
OTHER FEMALE		0	0	0	0	0
SEX UNSPECIFIED		0	0	0	0	0
AGE 18-25		0	0	0	0	0
AGE 26-30		0	0	0	0	0
AGE 31-35		0	0	0	0	0
AGE 36-40		0	0	0	0	0
AGE 41-45		0	0	0	0	0
AGE 46-50		0	0	0	0	0
AGE 51-55		0	0	0	0	0
AGE 56-60		0	0	0	0	0
AGE 61-65		0	0	0	0	0
AGE 66- Up		0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		0	0	0	0	0

Christina White

Date 2/1/2023 **Supervisor of Elections** Miami-Dade County, FL

Time 10:25 AM

District Demographic Analysis

CloseDate

District	Total_Voters	Dems	Reps	NPA	Other
Gables by the Sea - Pinecrest					
WHITE	0	0	0	0	0
BLACK	0	0	0	0	0
HISPANIC	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER	0	0	0	0	0
WHITE MALE	0	0	0	0	0
BLACK MALE	0	0	0	0	0
HISPANIC MALE	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER MALE	0	0	0	0	0
WHITE FEMALE	0	0	0	0	0
BLACK FEMALE	0	0	0	0	0
HISPANIC FEMALE	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER FEMALE	0	0	0	0	0
SEX UNSPECIFIED	0	0	0	0	0
AGE 18-25	0	0	0	0	0
AGE 26-30	0	0	0	0	0
AGE 31-35	0	0	0	0	0
AGE 36-40	0	0	0	0	0
AGE 41-45	0	0	0	0	0
AGE 46-50	0	0	0	0	0
AGE 51-55	0	0	0	0	0
AGE 56-60	0	0	0	0	0
AGE 61-65	0	0	0	0	0
AGE 66- Up	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0