



city commission agenda

**City Commission Virtual
Work Session
October 8, 2020
1:00 pm
Commission Chambers**

mayor & commissioners				
seat 1 Marty Sullivan	seat 2 Sheila DeCiccio	Mayor Steve Leary	seat 3 Carolyn Cooper	seat 4 Todd Weaver

welcome

Welcome to the City of Winter Park City Commission meeting. The agenda for regularly scheduled Commission meetings is posted outside City Hall the Wednesday before the meeting. Agendas and all backup material supporting each agenda item are available in the City Clerk's office or on the city's website at cityofwinterpark.org.

agenda

*times are projected and
subject to change

1. Call to Order

2. Discussion Item(s)

- Work Session to discuss Single Member Commission Districts. 2 Hours

3. Adjournment

appeals and assistance

"If a person decides to appeal any decision made by the Commission with respect to any matter considered at such meeting or hearing, he/she will need a record of the proceedings, and that, for such purpose, he/she may need to ensure that a verbatim record of the proceedings is made, which record includes the testimony and evidence upon which the appeal is to be based." (F.S. 286.0105)

"Persons with disabilities needing assistance to participate in any of these proceedings should contact the City Clerk's Office ([407-599-3277](tel:407-599-3277)) at least 48 hours in advance of the meeting."



City Commission agenda item

item type Discussion Item(s)	meeting date October 8, 2020
prepared by Randy Knight	approved by Michelle Neuner, Randy Knight
board approval Completed	
strategic objective	

subject

Work Session to discuss Single Member Commission Districts.

motion / recommendation

Provide direction on policy issues so that the city attorney and staff can draft an ordinance placing the question of changing to single member commission districts on the next general election.

background

The city received a request from the Coalition for Access & Representation (CFAR) to place the question of changing to single member districts (SMD) on the March 9th ballot and the Commission directed staff to draft an ordinance necessary to make that happen. There are several policy issues that need to be decided in order for the city attorney and staff to draft the ordinance.

In order to meet the deadlines of the March election the following schedule is proposed:

- October 8, 2020 – Work Session to discuss provisions of Ordinance placing SMD on the ballot
- November 11, 2020 first reading of ordinance
- December 9, 2020 second reading of ordinance
- January 19, 2021 Deadline to submit ballot question to Supervisor of Elections
- January – March 2021 Communications to prepare educational materials for the public
- March 9, 2021 Election

This schedule has a one meeting cushion built in to help insure the deadlines are met.

Below is a list of the attachments that are provided to help in this process:

- Policy Issues to Be Addressed with options
- CFAR Proposal
- CFAR Proposed District Map

- Map of candidate residences for the last 50 years
- A survey of other cities in the 20k - 40k in population showing whether or not they have districts
- Illustrative district maps with demographic data
 - Scenario 1 is what was proved to the Charter Review Committee as an example. Note it was simply based upon our refuse route maps and does not meet the equal size requirements for districting.
 - Scenario 2 shows how six districts could work.
 - Scenario 3 shows how four district could work.
 - Scenario 4 shows how five districts could work and is as close of a match as we could come to the CFAR proposal using our GIS. It is not an exact match but will give the commission a point of reference for demographics.
- Summary of Demographics for the district maps

The major policy issues to be addressed are as follows:

- Number of districts
- Timing of drawing districts
- Method of drawing districts
- Method of redistricting in the future
- Type of districts
- Transition methodology

Note: The attached district maps are not proposals but rather illustrative of how districts can look. Actual districts would be drawn by either the Commission or the districting committee depending on what methodology chosen. If the Commission chooses to have the initial districts be part of the ballot ordinance and question, the districts will need to be drawn and approved by the commission prior to the first reading of the ordinance.

alternatives / other considerations

fiscal impact

If the special election is held as requested by CFAR there would be a \$25,000-\$50,000 costs of that election process depending on whether or not there is a runoff. Going forward, in the non at-large years, the elections would costs slightly less than the at-large years because there would be fewer ballots and fewer poll workers.

ATTACHMENTS:

[Issues to be Addressed.docx](#)

ATTACHMENTS:

[CFAR Proposal.docx](#)

ATTACHMENTS:

[CFAR-Proposed--WP Single Member District Map--9.20.204 \(1\).pdf](#)

ATTACHMENTS:

[Candidates Home Addresses by Elected Status 1971 - 2020 20200915 V4 Dispersed.pdf](#)

ATTACHMENTS:

[Population 20k to 40k.pdf](#)

ATTACHMENTS:

[Redistricting Scenario 1 Original Map Provided to Charter Review.pdf](#)

ATTACHMENTS:

[Redistricting Scenario 2 six districts.pdf](#)

ATTACHMENTS:

[Redistricting Scenario 3 four districts.pdf](#)

ATTACHMENTS:

[Redistricting Scenario 4 five districts.pdf](#)

ATTACHMENTS:

[Summary Demographics for District Maps.xlsx](#)

Single Member Districts

Policy Issues to be Addressed

Proposed Schedule

- October 8, 2020 – Works Session to discuss provisions of Ordinance placing SMD on the ballot
- November 11, 2020 first reading of ordinance
- December 9, 2020 second reading of ordinance
- January 19, 2021 Deadline to submit ballot question to Supervisor of Elections
- January – March 2021 Communications to prepare educational materials for the public
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Number of Commissioners

1. CFAR proposal – Mayor and Vice-Mayor at large and 5 district commissioners
2. Mayor at large, 4 district commissioners
3. Mayor at large, 6 district commissioners
4. Mayor and some number of commissioners at large, some number of districts

Timing of Drawing Districts

1. CFAR proposal is to draw district maps before referendum and they have proposed a map using 2010 Census data
2. Draw maps after referendum using 2020 Census data (note the population has increased over 2,000 residents since 2010) (This was recommended by Marilyn Crotty, formerly of the Institute of Government)

Composition of Commission

1. CFAR Proposal - District residency required, elected by voters within the district
2. District residency required, elected at large
3. District residency NOT required, elected by voters within the district.

Transition Method

1. CFAR Proposal – existing commissioners would be slotted into the district in which they live. Hold special election in September to elect new unrepresented district commissioners and vice-mayor to 3.5 year first terms. (note: their transition schedule causes there to be 8 elected officials between the special election and the next March election. It also staggers terms in unequal elections per year as it would be 1-2-4, instead of either 1-3-3 or 2-2-3.)
2. Alternate method: District representation will begin with the March 2022 election. Leading into that election (which is for seats 3 and 4) the districts must be established. Since the commissioners in seats 1 and 2 will still have another year on their terms as of March 2022, they should be slotted in the district encompassing their residence if possible to serve out the one year remaining on their term. Seats 3 and 4 will become new districts that do not have representation following the slotting of seats 1 and 2. As current terms conclude,

incumbents must follow the same rules as anyone else wishing to run in a district. If there is expansion of the size of the commission the additional seats would also be elected in March 2022. Terms should be staggered so there to either a 2-2-3 or 1-3-3 schedule so some of the seats will have to have a shorter first term.

Redistricting Committee (drawing the initial maps)

1. City Commission to service as Redistricting Committee
2. Appoint an Ad Hoc Redistricting Committee
3. CFAR proposed a map with 5 districts but also said they, as well as other citizens, should be part of the drawing process if that map is not used.

According to the City Attorney, the duties of the committee will be to consider the following in establishing initial districts:

In addition to the need to comply with equal protection standards and the Voting Rights Act, courts have generally held that when a city redistricts, the following factors should be considered:

- (1) Compactness;
- (2) Contiguousness;
- (3) Preservation of communities of interest;
- (4) Preservation of cores of prior districts; (would not be applicable)
- (5) Protection of incumbents;
- (6) Political Affiliation (would not be applicable)

Future Redistricting

Suggested method: As populations shift it may be necessary to redraw the districts from time-to-time so that they are all still fairly equal in size. This should be reviewed at least every 10 years following the census. The methodology for the redrawing should be spelled out in the ordinance just like the drawing of the initial districts.

Mayor and Commissioners,

As you know, CFAR submitted a Single Member District Charter Amendment proposal to the city in July 2020.

You responded to the call for electoral change in Winter Park (requested by CFAR and other Winter Park citizens) by voting to place a Single Member District Charter Amendment on the city's March 2021 ballot. Thank you.

It's our understanding that since the city commission vote, city staff is working to create a districting plan and election procedures to govern SMD voting – should city voters approve the amendment in March 2021.

We urge you to include citizens and citizen groups in every phase of SMD mapping and rule-making.

We ask that you consider the following CFAR proposal and map as part of your SMD planning and include us and other citizens in all staff meetings and planning sessions concerning SMD. Please timely provide us with all documents, agendas and communications the city creates or receives pertaining to Single Member District planning and discussions.

New Single Member District map: In August, city staff created a first draft of a city-proposed Single Member District (SMD) map that includes 4 large districts. We believe this signals a fundamental misunderstanding of the benefits and core purpose of Single Member Districting.

Size matters: Too-large districts lead to the watering down (dilution) of neighborhood/citizen votes. In other words, the staff map diminishes the importance of individual citizens & neighborhoods in SMD voting.

We propose smaller, more localized districts. Our SMD map divides Winter Park into 5 electoral districts, as envisioned in the SMD Charter Amendment we submitted to you in July.

***See our attached proposed SMD map.

In creating our map, we relied on documentation submitted to the commission by city staff for its 8/26/20 meeting.

An essential benefit of Single Member District voting is that district voting increases the chance for every city neighborhood and citizen group to elect a truly local representative who understands and gives voice to local issues and interests.

Local representation is the cornerstone of American representative government. It is intuitively obvious to anyone who values home rule that keeping elected leaders close to (and accountable to) those they govern is important. In a recent Orlando Sentinel editorial endorsing the home rule benefit of proposed Single Member District voting in Winter Park, Scott Maxwell put it this way,

“What if I told you I wanted to change the way we hold legislative elections in Florida, so that people in Orlando no longer get the most say over who represents Orlando? ... And if residents of

Winter Park don't want people in Palm Beach and Pensacola choosing their state reps, you have to wonder why they'd be OK with people around Windsong and the Winter Park Racquet Club choosing the representatives for Hannibal Square ...

Does all that make sense? Of course not.

One of the best arguments for single-member districts isn't to artificially bolster diversity. It's to give residents more of a say about who represents them than people on the other side of town ...

a number of Winter Park residents want the city to change the way it stages elections. They don't want anything radical, just to conduct democracy the way many other places already do ... with people who live in districts deciding who represents them."

We believe that our proposed 5-district SMD map is more faithful to the principles of local representation and the best practices recommended for fair districting.

Please consider this comparison of the city's first draft SMD map with the map we have submitted:

1. CFARs 5-district map keeps together neighborhoods and citizens who share common interests and have similar needs and resources.
–On the other hand, the city's map appears to further empower the already powerful. One example: To paraphrase Scott Maxwell, the city's map lumps Hannibal Square-area residents together with wealthy citizens who live within a few blocks of Winter Park's tony Racquet Club – pushing all of them into the same district – thereby giving some of the city's wealthiest citizens the right to help choose the representative of one of Winter Park's least-wealthy neighborhoods.
2. CFAR's 5-district map creates districts that are very close in population size, according to demographic data provided by the city. Keeping all districts as close in population size as possible is a key requirement of fair & equitable (and legally acceptable) districting, according to state, federal and judicial authorities.
–The city's map has greater disparities in population size, district to district.
3. CFARs 5-district map moves the city toward more local/home rule by keeping neighborhoods with common interests and demographics together in the same district, in a district that is small enough to give voters a significantly better chance to elect a local representative who understands and supports their issues.
–As noted above, city staff has created districts that throw together neighborhoods with very different day to day lives. Another example: The city map puts homeowners living near Lake Killarney (and up against I-4) in the same district as (a) urban downtown renters and (b) Rollins college students renting downtown and (c) a significant number of multi-million dollar chain-of-lakes mansions.

City staff's approach to SMD mapping appears to be more about preserving the status quo (keeping 4 commissioners) and patterns of influence – than empowering neighborhoods all over Winter Park who feel under-represented at city hall.

Comments by some in city government have helped create a misconception that neighborhood district commissioners are somehow less effective in governing Winter Parkers than At-Large commissioners. However, district commissioners are just as able to introduce (and vote on) citywide initiatives as At-Large commissioners – and they are equally able to vote on issues introduced and supported by other commissioners. That’s how it works in Congress and in representative bodies all over the US.

The difference between At-Large representation and Single Member District representation is that truly local representatives are more accountable to the local citizens who elect them. Those who forget where they came from are more likely to find themselves running against a grass-roots neighborhood candidate who isn’t overwhelmed by the size and cost of running a campaign in a neighborhood-oriented district – especially when compared to a \$100,000 citywide campaign of the sort that is now common in Winter Park’s At-Large elections. The cost and scale of At-Large citywide elections have put running for office out of reach for most citizens.

Developers and special interests in At-Large cities have always been able to remind city politicians that losing the vote of one negatively-impacted neighborhood does not necessarily lead to an election loss – there are always more *non-impacted* neighborhoods who will be casting votes in At-Large elections. One of the prime benefits of district representation is that a district and/or neighborhood that is most impacted by a particular development project or city policy will know that it has a local commissioner strongly focused on their needs.

CFAR proposes the following rules and policies governing SMD elections and the transition to SMD representation:

Number of commission seats: Our research indicates that there is no state or federal regulation mandating the number of commissioners in a municipality. Winter Park’s current practice of electing four commissioners and one mayor – and its practice of electing its Mayor and commissioners At-Large – are decided by the city and its citizens. State and federal oversight of city elections is primarily limited to ensuring fair and equitable elections/procedures.

We propose to modify Winter Park’s current, exclusive At-Large voting system by adding Single Member District (SMD) voting which will create 5 districts with 5 district-elected (not At-Large elected) commission seats. We also propose adding an elected vice mayor who will be – along with the city’s mayor – elected At-Large. This would create a 7-member commission. More about that below.

Candidate Residency Requirement: Our research indicates that there is no state or federal regulation mandating that Single Member District (SMD) candidates reside in a district as a qualification to run for or hold an SMD commission seat.

We propose that SMD candidates be required to reside in the district they seek to represent unless no one who lives in the district files to run as a candidate in any particular district’s election within 180 calendar days of the district election (180 days including election day) – in which case any Winter Park citizen would be eligible to run.

Transition to Single Member District voting: If the city's voters approve the city's SMD Charter Amendment in our March 2021 election, we propose moving forward with the transition and expanding the size of our commission as quickly as possible.

Our research indicates that there is no state or federal regulation mandating the exact method and timing of this transition.

We propose that current commission seat-holders serve their full current terms of office and be considered – for purposes of the transition – to be the defacto representatives of the newly-designated Single Member Districts in which they live. Of course, they are still able to represent the interests of ALL city residents as well as district residents – in the same way newly-elected district commissioners will represent citizens under the new hybrid system.

Any newly-created district which does not have a currently-sitting commissioner-representative as defined above, would be considered to be an unrepresented district.

We propose that the city schedule a special election 180 days after Winter Park's March 2021 election day (or on the nearest Tuesday thereafter). In the special election, citizens who live in each of the city's "unrepresented districts" would vote to elect a commissioner from each of their districts – and all city residents would vote At-Large to fill the city's newly-created vice mayor seat. (See Timing of City Elections below.) The 180 day period is proposed to give city residents enough time to run campaigns for newly-created districts/seats.

Conforming Terms of Office During Transition Period: After the special election, Winter Park will begin its transition to an SMD/At-Large voting system.

We propose that the vice mayor (elected At-Large) and the district commissioners elected in the September special election for "unrepresented districts" (as described above) serve a *first* term that is extended to 3 1/2 years. This one-time-only 1/2 year extension of the usual 3-year term brings the ongoing election dates of these seats in line with the city's usual March election cycle.

***See the Proposed Election Calendar table below.

Per our calculations, as shown on the calendar below, this "conforming period" will conclude on election day in 2025 – when the terms of all new first time-elected district commissioners and the vice mayor expire. The District 1 commissioner term will also expire on election day 2025.

The "conforming period" will not affect the election calendar for Districts 1, 3, 4 nor for the city's mayoral election. This is the key benefit of designating currently sitting commissioners as defacto district commissioners for the districts they live in. The election dates of those districts will be conformed to the election dates already in place for those commissioners.

Timing of City Elections: After the special election, Winter Park will continue to hold staggered elections.

We propose the following modifications.

Proposed Election Calendar

District	Current At-Large Term Ends	First District or At-Large Election	2nd District or At-Large Election	3rd District or At-Large Election
District 1				
Todd Weaver	2022	March 2022	March 2025	March 2028
District 2		***First District Election -- Special		
***New	NA	***Sept. 2021	March 2025	March 2028
District 3				
Marty Sullivan	2023	March 2023	March 2026	March 2029
Carolyn Cooper	2022 (Final Term)			
District 4				
Sheila DeCiccio	2023	March 2023	March 2026	March 2029
District 5		***First District Election -- Special		
***New	NA	***Sept. 2021	March 2025	March 2028
Mayor (At-Large)		Regular At-Large Election	At-Large	At-Large
Steve Leary	2021	March 2021	March 2024	March 2027
Vice Mayor (At-Large)		***First At-Large Election -- Special	At-Large	At-Large
***New	NA	***Sept. 2021	March 2025	March 2028
Notes 1. Current commissioners who were elected At-Large will complete their terms of office and will also be considered to be defacto district representatives until the next district election. 2. ***A new seat won in the Special Election is given a 3 1/2 year term (once only). 1/2 year is added to the usual term to bring term in line with March election cycle. Each term after first term is 3 years.				

Thank you for your consideration.

Barbara Chandler

CFAR

District populations are approximate.





**COMMISSION
AND MAYORAL
CANDIDATE
HOME ADDRESSES
BY ELECTED STATUS
1971 - 2020**

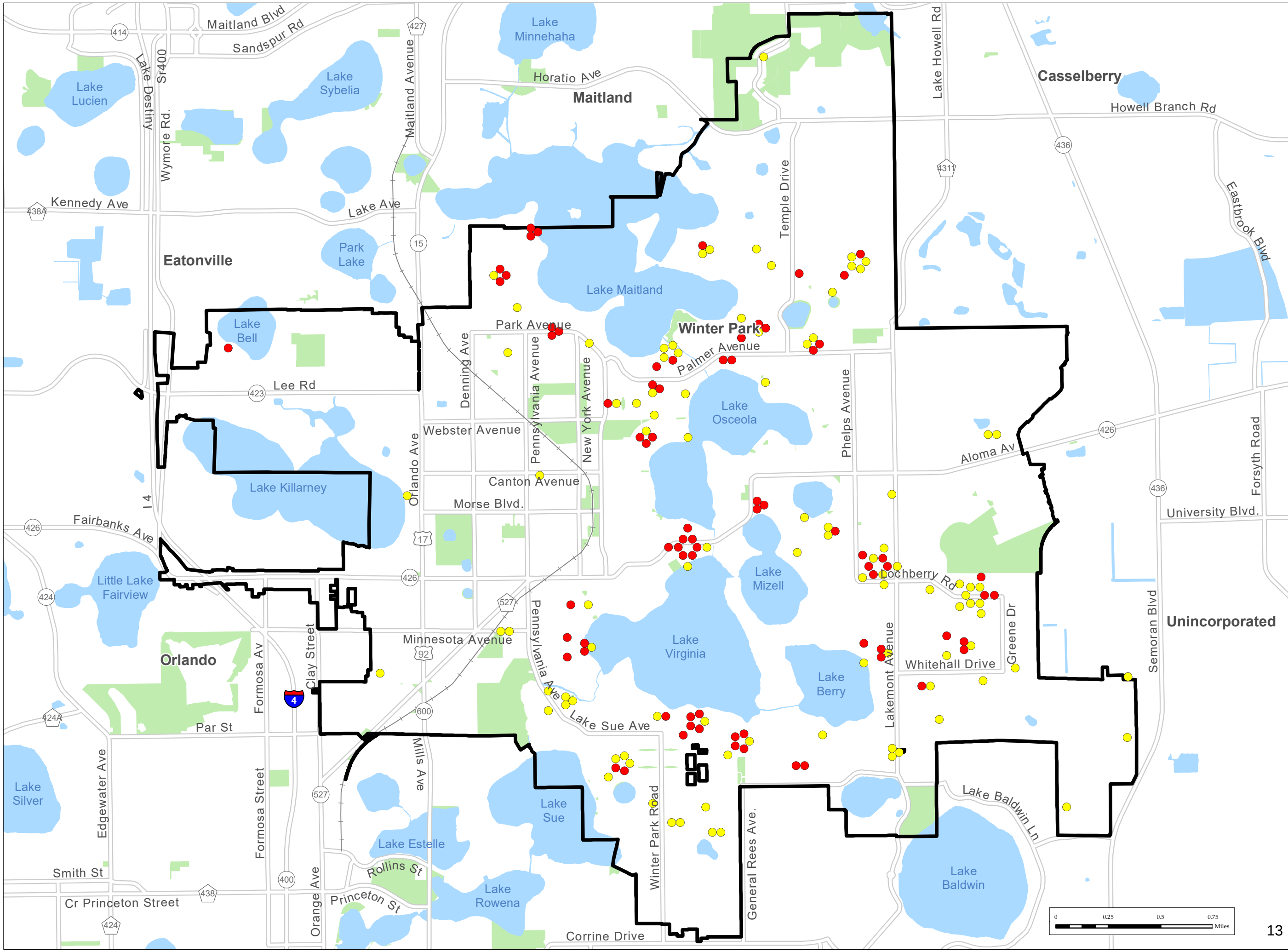
City of Winter Park
Florida

- Legend**
- Candidate Elected?
- No
 - Yes

Notes:

1. Addresses were unavailable for 5 of 175 candidate locations.

2. Locations are an approximate representation intended to convey relative density.



**FLORIDA CITIES WITH POPULATION OF 20-40,000 - ELECTORAL PROCESSES
PREPARED BY CHELE HIPP, ESQ., VOLUTEER, COALITION FOR ACCESS AND REPRESENTATION**

FLORIDA SIZE RANK	CITY	COUNTY	Population 2018	FORMAT	MAYOR ELECTED:	COMMISSIONERS ELECTED:
71	Aventura	Miami-Dade	37,988	Council-manager	at large	mixed
79	Winter Springs	Seminole	37,321	Commission-manager	at large	mixed
86	Cooper City	Broward	35,853	Commission-manager	at large	mixed
93	Parkland	Broward	33,631	Commission-manager	at large	mixed
100	Frostview	Okaloosa	24,664	Mayor-council	elected by commissio	mixed
95	Palmetto Bay	Miami-Dade	24,589	Council-manager	at large	mixed
105	Leesburg	Lake	23,163	Commission-manager	elected by commissio	mixed
74	Lake Worth Beach	Palm Beach	38,267	Commission-manager	at large	district
70	Panama City	Bay	36,908	Commission-manager	at large	district
82	Riviera Beach	Palm Beach	34,834	Council-manager	at large	district
411	Esterio	Lee	33,474	Council-manager	elected by commissio	district
96	New Smyrna Beach	Volusia	27,229	Commission-manager	at large	district
109	Palm Springs	Palm Beach	25,061	Council-manager	at large	district
91	Key West	Monroe	24,565	Commission-manager	at large	district
102	Edgewater	Volusia	22,669	Council-manager	at large	district
77	Royal Palm Beach	Palm Beach	40,018	Council-manager	at large	at large
68	Hallandale Beach	Broward	39,940	Commission-manager	at large	at large
75	Plant City	Hillsborough	39,156	Commission-manager	elected by commissio	at large
85	Clermont	Lake	36,693	Council-manager	at large	at large
72	Dunedin	Pinellas	36,580	Commission-manager	at large	at large
81	Lauderdale Lakes	Broward	36,324	Commission-manager	elected by commissio	at large
88	Deland	Volusia	33,532	Council-manager	at large	at large
83	Dania Beach	Broward	32,271	Commission-manager	at large	at large
84	Miami Lakes	Miami-Dade	31,628	Council-manager	at large	at large
87	Winter Park	Orange	31,059	Commission-manager	at large	at large
89	Casselberry	Seminole	28,876	Commission-manager	at large	at large
90	Rockledge	Brevard	27,715	Council-manager	at large	at large
92	Temple Terrace	Hillsborough	26,471	Council-manager	at large	at large
97	Sebastian	Indian River	25,719	Council-manager	at large	at large
94	Tarpon Springs	Pinellas	25,571	Commission-manager	at large	at large
104	Haines City	Polk	25,091	Council-manager	elected by commissio	at large
98	Hialeah Gardens	Miami-Dade	24,043	Mayor-council	at large	at large
99	Jacksonville Beach	Duval	23,669	Council-manager	at large	at large
103	Venice	Sarasota	23,376	Council-manager	at large	at large
112	West Melbourne	Brevard	23,372	Council-manager	at large	at large
101	Sunny Isles Beach	Miami-Dade	22,295	Commission-manager	at large	at large
107	Fort Walton Beach	Okaloosa	22,284	Council-manager	at large	at large

FLORIDA CITIES WITH POPULATION OF 20-40,000 - ELECTORAL PROCESSES
 PREPARED BY CHELE HIPPI, ESQ., VOLUNTEER, COALITION FOR ACCESS AND REPRESENTATION

106	Naples	Collier	22,039	Council-manager	at large	at large
133	Sweetwater	Miami-Dade	21,543	Mayor-commission	ected by commissio	at large
111	Lynn Haven	Bay	21,492	Commission-manager	ected by commissio	at large
108	DeBary	Volusia	21,118	Council-manager	at large	at large
110	Eustis	Lake	21,083	Council-manager	ected by commissio	at large
114	Belle Glade	Palm Beach	20,058	Council-manager	ected by commissio	at large
119	Punta Gorda	Charlotte	20,057	Council-manager	ected by commissio	at large



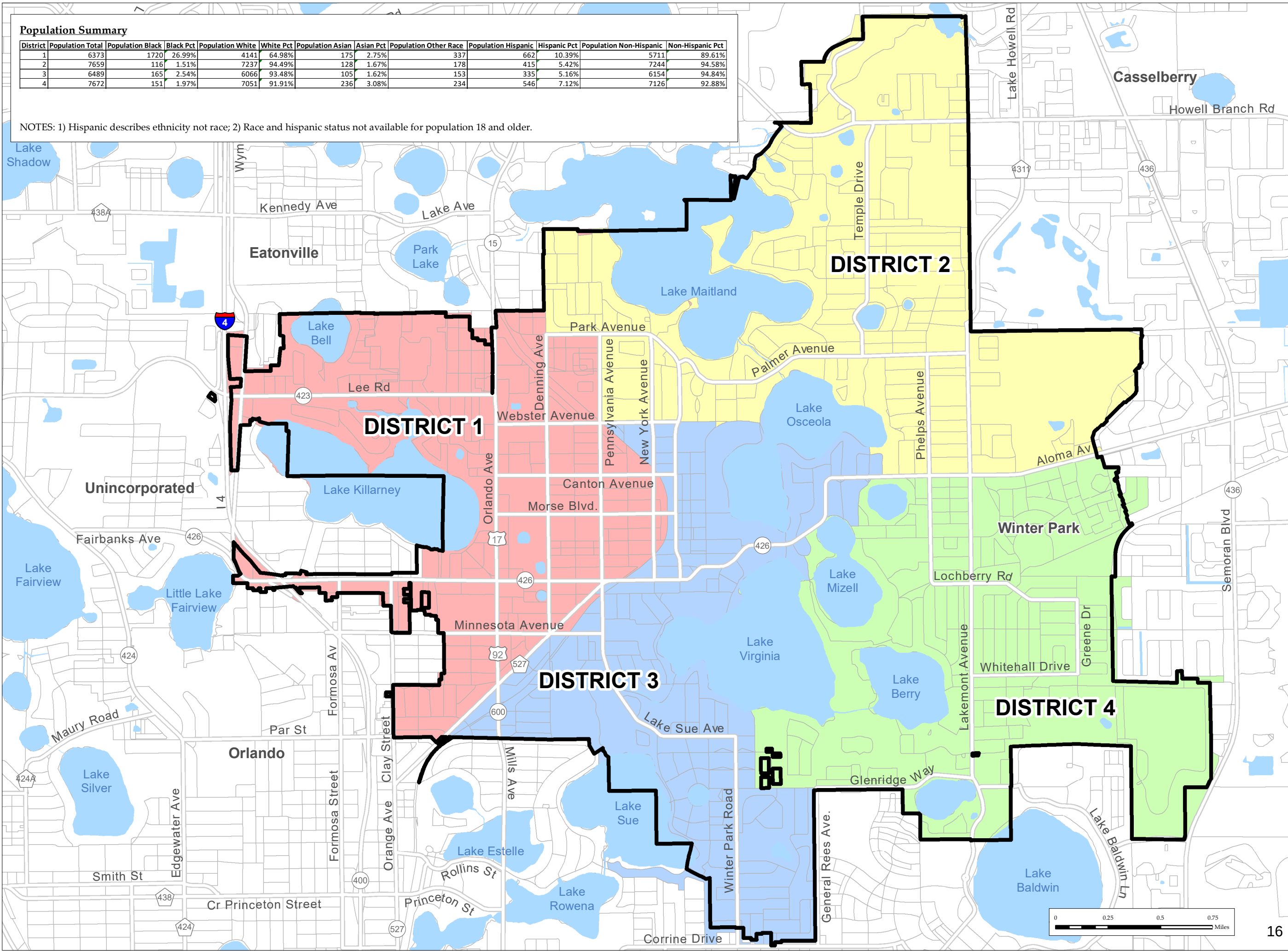
SCENARIO 1
DISTRICTS WITH
POPULATION
SUMMARY

City of Winter Park
Florida

- Legend
- Scenario 1 Districts
- District 1
 - District 2
 - District 3
 - District 4

Population Summary												
District	Population Total	Population Black	Black Pct	Population White	White Pct	Population Asian	Asian Pct	Population Other Race	Population Hispanic	Hispanic Pct	Population Non-Hispanic	Non-Hispanic Pct
1	6373	1720	26.99%	4141	64.98%	175	2.75%	337	662	10.39%	5711	89.61%
2	7659	116	1.51%	7237	94.49%	128	1.67%	178	415	5.42%	7244	94.58%
3	6489	165	2.54%	6066	93.48%	105	1.62%	153	335	5.16%	6154	94.84%
4	7672	151	1.97%	7051	91.91%	236	3.08%	234	546	7.12%	7126	92.88%

NOTES: 1) Hispanic describes ethnicity not race; 2) Race and hispanic status not available for population 18 and older.





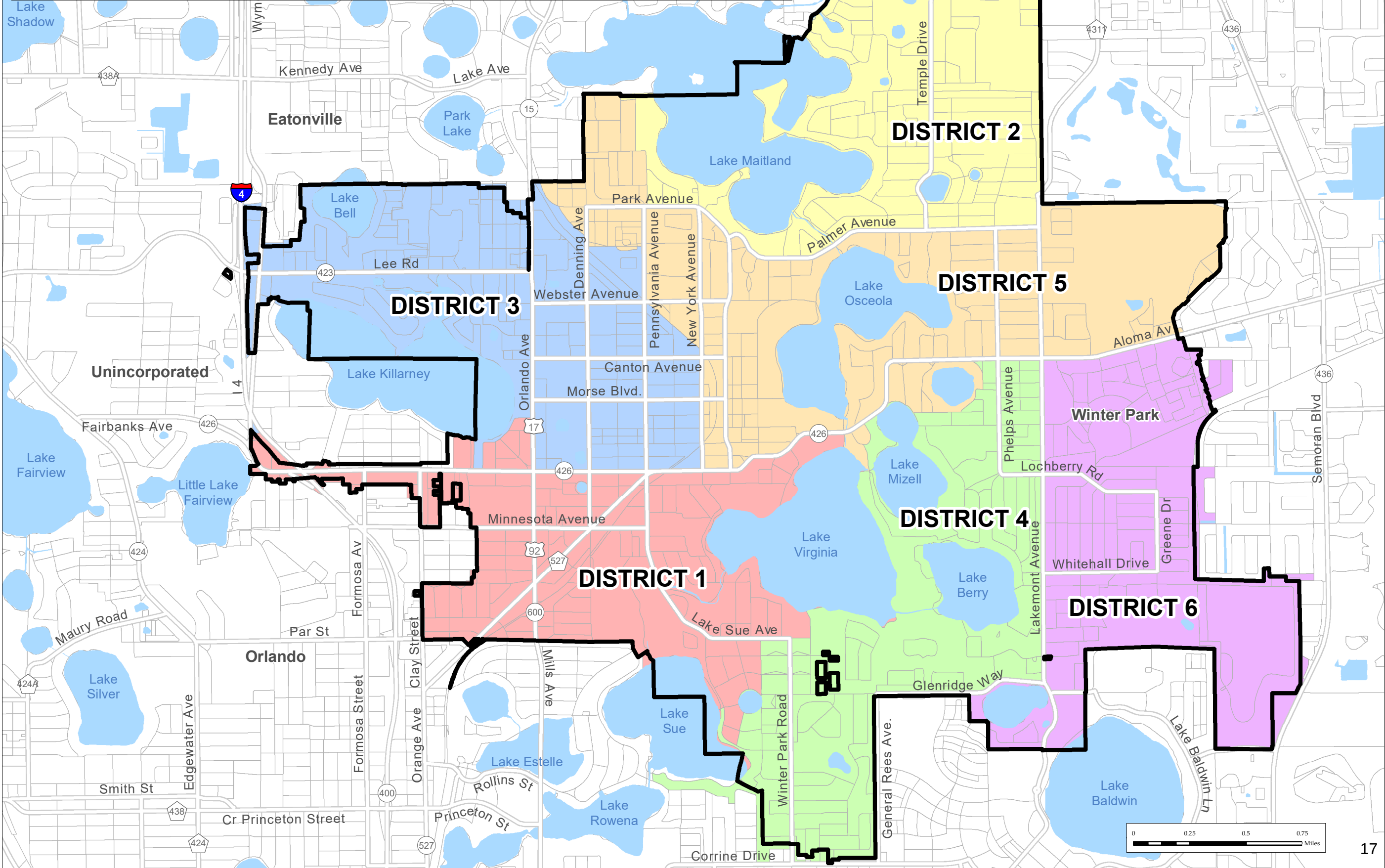
SCENARIO 2
DISTRICTS WITH
POPULATION
SUMMARY

City of Winter Park
Florida

- Legend
- Scenario 2 Districts
- District 1
 - District 2
 - District 3
 - District 4
 - District 5
 - District 6

Population Summary												
District	Population Total	Population Black	Black Pct	Population White	White Pct	Population Asian	Asian Pct	Population Other Race	Population Hispanic	Hispanic Pct	Population Non-Hispanic	Non-Hispanic Pct
1	4738	231	4.88%	4264	90.00%	98	2.07%	145	316	6.67%	4422	93.33%
2	4635	75	1.62%	4380	94.50%	76	1.64%	104	271	5.85%	4364	94.15%
3	4744	1605	33.83%	2740	57.76%	120	2.53%	279	514	10.83%	4230	89.17%
4	4761	28	0.59%	4505	94.62%	130	2.73%	98	243	5.10%	4518	94.90%
5	4604	72	1.56%	4352	94.53%	82	1.78%	98	201	4.37%	4403	95.63%
6	4711	141	2.99%	4254	90.30%	138	2.93%	178	413	8.77%	4298	91.23%

NOTES: 1) Hispanic describes ethnicity not race; 2) Race and hispanic status not available for population 18 and older.





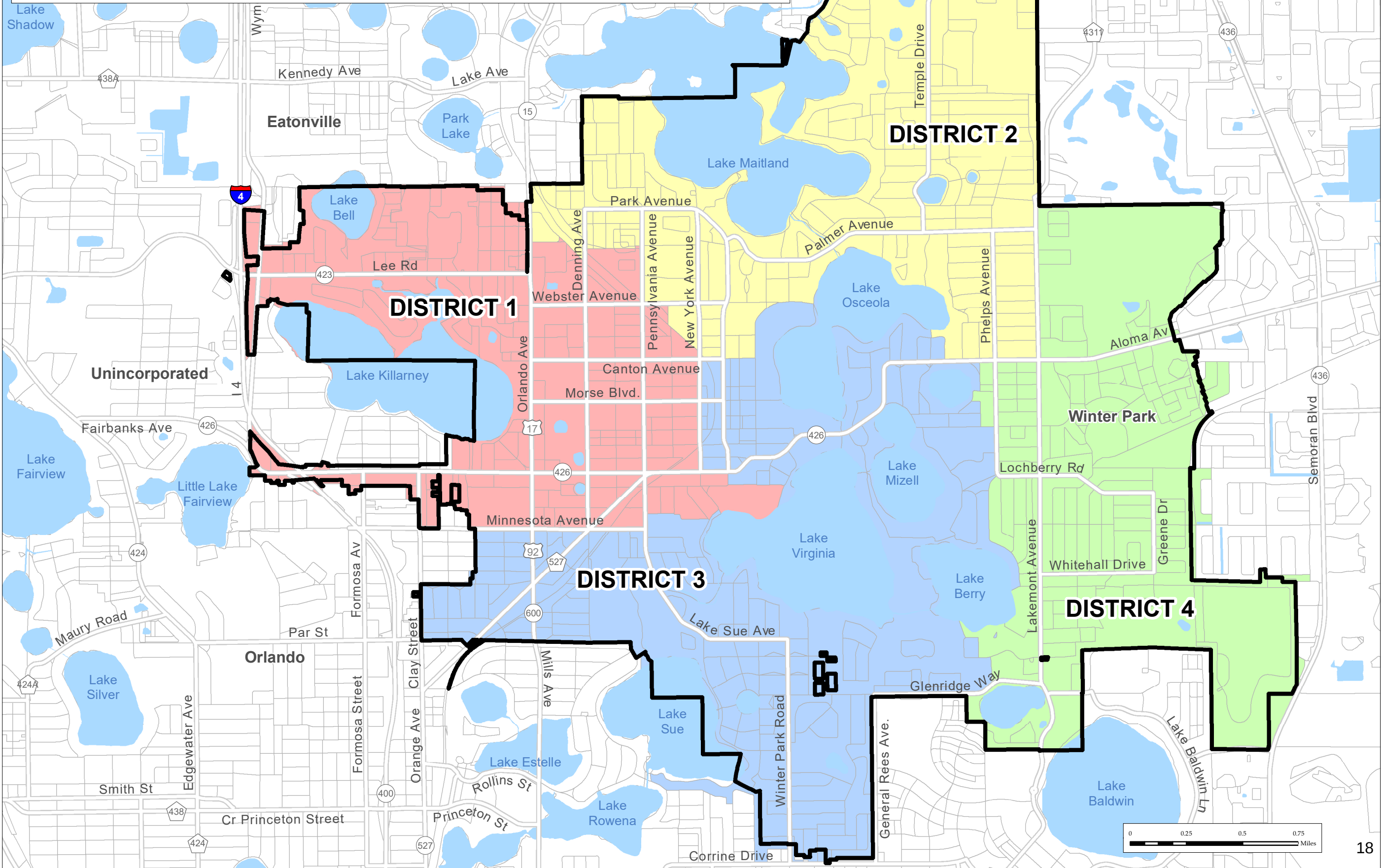
SCENARIO 3
DISTRICTS WITH
POPULATION
SUMMARY

City of Winter Park
Florida

- Legend
- Scenario 3 Districts
- District 1
 - District 2
 - District 3
 - District 4

District	Population Total	Population Black	Black Pct	Population White	White Pct	Population Asian	Asian Pct	Population Other Race	Population Hispanic	Hispanic Pct	Population Non-Hispanic	Non-Hispanic Pct
1	6608	1764	26.69%	4343	65.72%	160	2.42%	341	649	9.82%	5959	90.18%
2	7133	108	1.51%	6744	94.55%	128	1.79%	153	384	5.38%	6749	94.62%
3	7291	112	1.54%	6821	93.55%	176	2.41%	182	399	5.47%	6892	94.53%
4	7161	168	2.35%	6587	91.98%	180	2.51%	226	526	7.35%	6635	92.65%

NOTES: 1) Hispanic describes ethnicity not race; 2) Race and hispanic status not available for population 18 and older.





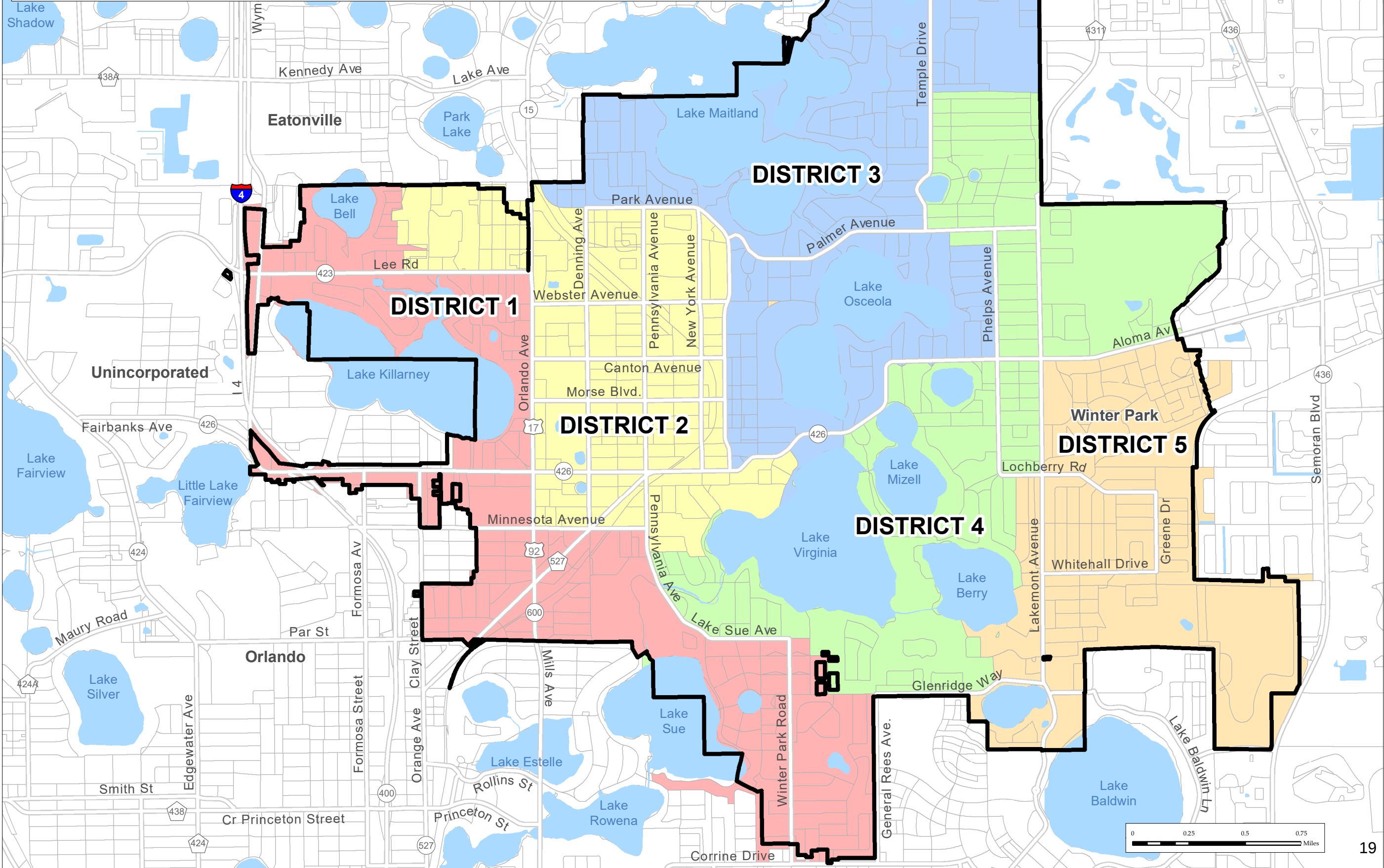
SCENARIO 4
DISTRICTS WITH
POPULATION
SUMMARY

City of Winter Park
Florida

- Legend
- Scenario 4 Districts
- District 1
 - District 2
 - District 3
 - District 4
 - District 5

Population Summary												
District	Population Total	Population Black	Black Pct	Population White	White Pct	Population Asian	Asian Pct	Population Other Race	Population Hispanic	Hispanic Pct	Population Non-Hispanic	Non-Hispanic Pct
1	5679	178	3.13%	5186	91.32%	142	2.50%	173	376	6.62%	5303	93.38%
2	5415	1663	30.71%	3362	62.09%	109	2.01%	281	549	10.14%	4866	89.86%
3	6011	113	1.88%	5691	94.68%	95	1.58%	112	297	4.94%	5714	95.06%
4	5540	53	0.96%	5189	93.66%	142	2.56%	156	304	5.49%	5236	94.51%
5	5548	145	2.61%	5067	91.33%	156	2.81%	180	432	7.79%	5116	92.21%

NOTES: 1) Hispanic describes ethnicity not race; 2) Race and hispanic status not available for population 18 and older.



<u>Scenario</u>	<u>District</u>	<u>Population Total</u>	<u>Population Black</u>	<u>Black Pct</u>
Scenario 1	1	6373	1720	26.99%
Scenario 1	2	7659	116	1.51%
Scenario 1	3	6489	165	2.54%
Scenario 1	4	7672	151	1.97%
<u>Scenario</u>	<u>District</u>	<u>Population Total</u>	<u>Population Black</u>	<u>Black Pct</u>
Scenario 2	1	4738	231	4.88%
Scenario 2	2	4635	75	1.62%
Scenario 2	3	4744	1605	33.83%
Scenario 2	4	4761	28	0.59%
Scenario 2	5	4604	72	1.56%
Scenario 2	6	4711	141	2.99%
<u>Scenario</u>	<u>District</u>	<u>Population Total</u>	<u>Population Black</u>	<u>Black Pct</u>
Scenario 3	1	6608	1764	26.69%
Scenario 3	2	7133	108	1.51%
Scenario 3	3	7291	112	1.54%
Scenario 3	4	7161	168	2.35%
<u>Scenario</u>	<u>District</u>	<u>Population Total</u>	<u>Population Black</u>	<u>Black Pct</u>
Scenario 4	1	5679	178	3.13%
Scenario 4	2	5415	1663	30.71%
Scenario 4	3	6011	113	1.88%
Scenario 4	4	5540	53	0.96%
Scenario 4	5	5548	145	2.61%

Note: Hispanic describes ethnicity not race. Therefore they are duplicated in the above category				

<u>Population White</u>	<u>White Pct</u>	<u>Population Asian</u>	<u>Asian Pct</u>
4141	64.98%	175	2.75%
7237	94.49%	128	1.67%
6066	93.48%	105	1.62%
7051	91.91%	236	3.08%
<u>Population White</u>	<u>White Pct</u>	<u>Population Asian</u>	<u>Asian Pct</u>
4264	90.00%	98	2.07%
4380	94.50%	76	1.64%
2740	57.76%	120	2.53%
4505	94.62%	130	2.73%
4352	94.53%	82	1.78%
4254	90.30%	138	2.93%
<u>Population White</u>	<u>White Pct</u>	<u>Population Asian</u>	<u>Asian Pct</u>
4343	65.72%	160	2.42%
6744	94.55%	128	1.79%
6821	93.55%	176	2.41%
6587	91.98%	180	2.51%
<u>Population White</u>	<u>White Pct</u>	<u>Population Asian</u>	<u>Asian Pct</u>
5186	91.32%	142	2.50%
3362	62.09%	109	2.01%
5691	94.68%	95	1.58%
5189	93.66%	142	2.56%
5067	91.33%	156	2.81%

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ories by race.

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<u>Population Other Race</u>	<u>Population Hispanic</u>	<u>Hispanic Pct</u>
337	662	10.39%
178	415	5.42%
153	335	5.16%
234	546	7.12%
<u>Population Other Race</u>	<u>Population Hispanic</u>	<u>Hispanic Pct</u>
145	316	6.67%
104	271	5.85%
279	514	10.83%
98	243	5.10%
98	201	4.37%
178	413	8.77%
<u>Population Other Race</u>	<u>Population Hispanic</u>	<u>Hispanic Pct</u>
341	649	9.82%
153	384	5.38%
182	399	5.47%
226	526	7.35%
<u>Population Other Race</u>	<u>Population Hispanic</u>	<u>Hispanic Pct</u>
173	376	6.62%
281	549	10.14%
112	297	4.94%
156	304	5.49%
180	432	7.79%

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<u>Population Non-Hispanic</u>	<u>Non-Hispanic Pct</u>
5711	89.61%
7244	94.58%
6154	94.84%
7126	92.88%
<u>Population Non-Hispanic</u>	<u>Non-Hispanic Pct</u>
4422	93.33%
4364	94.15%
4230	89.17%
4518	94.90%
4403	95.63%
4298	91.23%
<u>Population Non-Hispanic</u>	<u>Non-Hispanic Pct</u>
5959	90.18%
6749	94.62%
6892	94.53%
6635	92.65%
<u>Population Non-Hispanic</u>	<u>Non-Hispanic Pct</u>
5303	93.38%
4866	89.86%
5714	95.06%
5236	94.51%
5116	92.21%

Scenario	District	Population Total	Population Black	Black Pct	Population White
Scenario 1	1	6373	1720	26.99%	4141
Scenario 1	2	7659	116	1.51%	7237
Scenario 1	3	6489	165	2.54%	6066
Scenario 1	4	7672	151	1.97%	7051
Scenario 2	1	4738	231	4.88%	4264
Scenario 2	2	4635	75	1.62%	4380
Scenario 2	3	4744	1605	33.83%	2740
Scenario 2	4	4761	28	0.59%	4505
Scenario 2	5	4604	72	1.56%	4352
Scenario 2	6	4711	141	2.99%	4254
Scenario 3	1	7317	1798	24.57%	4953
Scenario 3	2	6951	102	1.47%	6573
Scenario 3	3	6933	84	1.21%	6549
Scenario 3	4	6992	168	2.40%	6420
Scenario 4	1	5679	178	3.13%	5186
Scenario 4	2	5415	1663	30.71%	3362
Scenario 4	3	6011	113	1.88%	5691
Scenario 4	4	5030	32	0.64%	4735
Scenario 4	5	6058	166	2.74%	5521

White Pct	Population Asian	Asian Pct	Population Other Race	Population Hispanic	Hispanic Pct
64.98%	175	2.75%	337	662	10.39%
94.49%	128	1.67%	178	415	5.42%
93.48%	105	1.62%	153	335	5.16%
91.91%	236	3.08%	234	546	7.12%
90.00%	98	2.07%	145	316	6.67%
94.50%	76	1.64%	104	271	5.85%
57.76%	120	2.53%	279	514	10.83%
94.62%	130	2.73%	98	243	5.10%
94.53%	82	1.78%	98	201	4.37%
90.30%	138	2.93%	178	413	8.77%
67.69%	192	2.62%	374	722	9.87%
94.56%	124	1.78%	152	376	5.41%
94.46%	149	2.15%	151	339	4.89%
91.82%	179	2.56%	225	521	7.45%
91.32%	142	2.50%	173	376	6.62%
62.09%	109	2.01%	281	549	10.14%
94.68%	95	1.58%	112	297	4.94%
94.14%	139	2.76%	124	256	5.09%
91.14%	159	2.62%	212	480	7.92%

Population Non-Hispanic	Non-Hispanic Pct
5711	89.61%
7244	94.58%
6154	94.84%
7126	92.88%
4422	93.33%
4364	94.15%
4230	89.17%
4518	94.90%
4403	95.63%
4298	91.23%
6595	90.13%
6575	94.59%
6594	95.11%
6471	92.55%
5303	93.38%
4866	89.86%
5714	95.06%
4774	94.91%
5578	92.08%