

Decisions by the county board usually require a simple majority, but sometimes require a 3/5 or 2/3 majority.

Most of the time, something above exactly 2/3 or 3/5 is required because votes are whole numbers. This I refer to as "overage".

This can make attaining the decision threshold more difficult than intended. Below is a chart that shows how much greater a portion of the whole is required for each rule.

Column O, "Sum of the overages" shows the sum of the extra portions of the vote needed by all decision rules.

Number of Seats	Majority	real portion	overage	Three-Fifths	real portion	overage	Two-thirds	real portion	overage	Sum of Overages
9	5	0.556	11%	6	0.667	11%	6	0.667	0%	22%
10	6	0.600	20%	6	0.600	0%	7	0.700	5%	25%
11	6	0.545	9%	7	0.636	6%	8	0.727	9%	24%
12	7	0.583	17%	8	0.667	11%	8	0.667	0%	28%
13	7	0.538	8%	8	0.615	3%	9	0.692	4%	14%
14	8	0.571	14%	9	0.643	7%	10	0.714	7%	29%
15	8	0.533	7%	9	0.600	0%	10	0.667	0%	7% The minimum
16	9	0.563	12%	10	0.625	4%	11	0.688	3%	20%
17	9	0.529	6%	11	0.647	8%	12	0.706	6%	20%
18	10	0.556	11%	11	0.611	2%	12	0.667	0%	13%
19	10	0.526	5%	12	0.632	5%	13	0.684	3%	13%
20	11	0.550	10%	12	0.600	0%	14	0.700	5%	15%
21	11	0.524	5%	13	0.619	3%	14	0.667	0%	8%
22	12	0.545	9%	14	0.636	6%	15	0.682	2%	17%

If our goal is to avoid gridlock, then the optimal number of districts would be 15. It has the lowest sum of the overages.

We currently have two-member districts, and thus an even number of seats. This necessitates tie-breaking rules.

Single-member districts can have electoral staggering (like the U.S. Senate).

E.g., have odd-numbered districts elect in 2024 and 2028 while even-numbereds do so in 2026 and 2030.

(All districts have elections in 2022, the first with the new map.)