



A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF PROVO, UTAH REGARDING UTAH'S HOUSING NEEDS.

WHEREAS, Utah's population growth is among the highest in the nation, the result of a strong economy, larger family sizes and high quality life measures; and

WHEREAS, the developable land in Utah's most populated valleys is rapidly disappearing; and

WHEREAS, research conducted by the University of Utah has shown that for the first time in 40 years Utah has had more new households than new housing units provided, resulting in a housing shortage that is contributing to housing costs to increasing, so that many Utah families are struggling to meet their housing needs; and

WHEREAS, since 2011 this housing gap, or shortage of housing, is estimated to be above 50,000 units and growing each year, even as Utah led the nation in percentage terms of housing construction last year.

WHEREAS, "Housing affordability" means the ability of a household to occupy a housing unit paying no more than 30% of the household's income for gross housing costs, including utilities.

WHEREAS, the current affordable housing crisis in Utah is concentrated in households with incomes below the median income but left unaddressed the median price of a home in the Wasatch Front would be \$700,000 within in a generation impacting a majority of Utah families.

WHEREAS, accommodating a significant portion of Utah's population growth in proximity to employment opportunities allows people to live closer to work, reduce driving, reduce air pollution, reduce household transportation costs, decrease infrastructure costs, and maintain and improve the quality of life for Utah's residents; and

WHEREAS, cities that adopt measures encouraging and supporting housing affordability will improve the overall prosperity, air quality, as well as reduce housing and transportation cost not only for their cities, but for the region and state.

WHEREAS, reducing regulatory barriers and fees to all types of housing will improve housing affordability, maintain Utah's premier business climate, and decrease infrastructure costs; and

WHEREAS, the Salt Lake Chamber's Housing GAP Coalition is working with local governments to raise awareness about the choices to promote and increase housing affordability, preserve our strong economy and protect the quality of life in the face of rapid growth.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY OF PROVO, UTAH:

SECTION 1. Pledge of support. Together with other Utah local governments and community stakeholders, we as a city are committed to ensuring housing affordability is attainable for all Utah residents, and we recognize our ability to implement various smart growth strategies to promote and maintain housing affordability.

SECTION 2. Measures to be taken. The city pledges to adopt and implement measures that are designed to:



1. Minimize barriers, including exercising restraint in impact and permit fee increases, to the provision of all housing and provides housing opportunity for all of incomes and life stages;
2. Review and reform existing practices, including zoning, impact and other fees, and other potential impacts that would negatively impact housing affordability;
3. Plan and allow significant housing opportunities near employment centers, public transportation, and other amenities;
4. Increasing public and government awareness and understanding of the housing affordability needs of our city, region and state;
5. Think and coordinate regionally about local land use decisions;
6. Align housing, infrastructure, and economic development efforts; and
7. Promote collaboration with other communities, elected officials, and stakeholders on additional solutions.

Toward these ends, we will review and, as needed, update our general plan, comply with the 2018 moderate income housing legislation, and take other steps as appropriate.

SECTION 3. Effective Date. This Resolution shall become effective immediately upon passage by the legislative body and upon its notice as required by law.



Provo City Municipal Council

Staff Memorandum

Affordable Housing Resolution

25 September 2018

<p>Presenter Council discussion</p> <p>Issue File # 18-070</p>	<p>Item Short Title A discussion regarding the Salt Lake Chamber's Affordable Housing Resolution (18-070)</p> <p>Intended Outcome of Discussion/Requested Action There are some aspects of the housing affordability issue that we can't easily change. However, the Salt Lake Chamber believes that if every city in Utah passed the Affordable Housing Resolution, it would go a long way towards easing the crunch that many in Utah are feeling.</p> <p>Background Brynn Mortensen, Public Policy Analyst, with the Salt Lake Chamber came to the August 7, 2018 Work Meeting and presented on issues that Provo City could address, including information on the way we handle land use and housing policy at the local level. She presented the research from the Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute, which included actionable steps that cities, towns and counties can take to examine their housing policies and make a difference. You can read the entire study here.</p> <p>The Affordable Housing Resolution is the next step that the Salt Lake Chamber is asking cities to take. They have indicated there will be a public list of cities that approve the resolution and include those that did not approve the resolution. Thus far, there have been three passed in the state at the local level: Draper City, Farmington City, and Box Elder County.</p> <p>At the September 18, 2018 Housing Committee meeting, the Committee discussed the action steps and proposed making slight amendments to the wording and gave general consensus based on this recommendation. The proposed amended Section 2 of the resolution, including action steps, is stated below:</p>
--	---

Section 2. Measures to be taken. The city pledges to adopt and implement measures that are designed to:

1. Minimize barriers, ~~including exercising restraint in impact and permit fee increases,~~ to the provision of all housing and provides housing opportunity for all of incomes and life stages;
To read: Minimize barriers to the provision of all housing and provide housing opportunity for all incomes and life stages;
2. Review and reform existing practices, ~~including zoning, impact and other fees, and other potential impacts~~ that would negatively impact housing affordability;
To read: Review and reform existing that would negatively impact housing affordability;
3. Plan and allow significant housing opportunities near employment centers, public transportation, and other amenities;
4. Increasing public and government awareness and understanding of the housing affordability needs of our city, region and state;
5. Think and coordinate regionally about local land use decisions;
6. Align housing, infrastructure, and economic development efforts; and
7. Promote collaboration with other communities, elected officials, and stakeholders on additional solutions.

Compatibility with the General Plan, Priorities, or Vision 2030

Vision 2030

Goal 2.1 - Protect existing owner-occupied housing and neighborhoods and encourage an increased percentage of owner-occupied or long-term residency housing in Provo neighborhoods.

Goal 2.3 - Disperse the increasing demand for rental housing throughout the county.

Goal 5.3 - Encourage stability and owner occupancy in Provo's housing stock by recognizing that zoning and land use have a significant and direct impact on the local school district and the district's ability to educate its students. Families that are unstable in terms of their location within the community make educating their children a daunting challenge for the school system.



WELCOME HOME

PLANNING COMMISSION

September 12, 2018



ITEM 3*

George Bills requests a Zone Change from Public Facilities (PF) to Agriculture 1 (A1.1) for 5.89 acres located at 1437 E 2300 N

The logo for Rock Canyon is a circular emblem in a light tan color. It features a stylized sun with rays at the top, a jagged mountain range in the middle, and wavy lines representing water or a valley at the bottom.

Rock Canyon neighborhood
PLRZ20180239

Ranked Choice Voting

A Sweet Demonstration



VOTE
for
STRAWBERRY



RASPBERRY

ICE CREAM

FOR THE FUTURE
FOR THE CHILDREN



I scream, you scream, we all scream for

COOKIES 'N CREAM

A close-up photograph of two fudge brownies on a white plate. The brownies are dark chocolate with a cracked, glossy top. The one in the foreground is larger and more prominent, showing its thick, moist texture. The second brownie is partially visible behind it to the right. The background is a plain, light-colored surface, possibly a table or countertop.

Fudge Brownie

give in to your dark side!



SALTED PEANUTS

WERE JUST NOT GO-

ING TO TAKE IT

ANYMORE

Write In Candidate

No Image Allowed

What didn't happen...

- × Strawberry Ice Cream didn't ask Raspberry to withdraw.
- × Raspberry Ice Cream didn't accuse Strawberry of bribery.
- × Fudge Brownie didn't go negative.
- × There was no pressure to find a consensus Ice Cream candidate.

What did happen...

- ✓ We saved paper by only having one vote, rather than a primary.
- ✓ Voters could vote their conscience without fear of helping the foil.
- The non-competitive candidate was not weeded out.

Instant Runoff Voting in Utah Municipalities

In 2018, the Utah state legislature passed HB 35 that established a pilot in which cities can use instant runoff voting. It passed 22-0 in the senate, 67-3 in House; 11-1 in interim committee; and 7-0 in Senate Gov't Operations. Gov. Herbert signed it into law in March 2018.

What is instant runoff voting? Instant runoff voting (IRV, also known as ranked choice voting) is an efficient and fair means to elect candidates by a majority vote in one election. IRV is used to elect local leaders in 11 U.S. cities and has recently been adopted by several more. IRV is also used statewide in Maine and by major party and government leaders in Canada, United Kingdom, and Australia. IRV has been used by the Utah Republican Party and County Parties in nomination contests. Arkansas, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and South Carolina use IRV ballots for military and overseas voters to permit them to participate in second-round runoff.

Instant runoff voting and majority rule: Utah is having an important conversation about having elections by majority. With new paths to the primary ballot, we face having more candidates on a primary ballot. Under Count My Vote candidates would have been able to win primaries with only 35% of the vote. If not, then a special runoff election would have been held. Special runoffs are costly to taxpayers and often result in very low voter turnout. IRV could solve that problem as a candidate can emerge the winner with far greater participation.

Merits of instant runoff voting:

IRV encourages civility. Candidates conduct more civil campaigns by addressing the issues and working to appeal to a broader spectrum of voters when they actively seeking second and third choice support from backers of other candidates.

More engaged voters: Voters become more informed about the candidates and issues also, since they have reasons to consider candidates beyond their 1st choice.

Fiscal savings for cities: Taxpayers' dollars are saved by allowing the city to hold one election in November rather than two elections.

Shorter, less expensive city campaigns: Candidates can focus on a single election in November, rather than an August primary followed by November election.

Ready for cities to implement: The voting equipment awarded the contract for use in Utah is capable of running instant runoff voting elections.

Eliminates the spoiler effect: Longshot candidates do not draw votes away from a candidate who is preferred by most voters.

A winner by majority vote: The final tally is always between the top two vote getting candidates and the winner gets more than 50% of the vote.

For more information, contact: Stan Lockhart 801-368-2166 <stanlockhartutah@gmail.com>, Kory Holdaway 801-647-7008 <koryholdaway@gmail.com> or Angie Drakos 801-718-8297 <angiedrakos4@gmail.com>

Overview

Ranked choice voting (RCV) has become a proven voting method in the United States and has emerged as a solution to:

- **Ensure broader support** in an election rather than relying simply on plurality in which only a small portion of the electorate determines a winner.
- **Combine a primary and general election** into a single election.

How it Works

Single-winner ranked choice voting

- The method of voting and counting of the votes for a single seat contest, such as mayor, governor, or a single-seat district, when only one person is elected to the position.
- With RCV, the voter ranks their candidate choices in order of preference, and then choices are counted to determine if any candidate has more than 50% of the votes after the first round of counting or if additional rounds of counting are needed to reach a majority.
- If a candidate wins more than 50% of the votes cast, a winner is declared, and no other counting will take place. However, if no candidate wins a majority (50% + 1), counting continues to round two.
- In round two, the candidate with the lowest number of votes is eliminated from the contest. Even though the candidate has been eliminated, the voters who had that candidate as their first choice will then have their vote count for the candidate they marked as their next choice.
- This process of eliminating the lowest candidates and adding the votes to remaining candidates continues until a candidate receives more than a majority of the remaining votes cast.

Multi-winner ranked choice voting as adopted for Utah

- The method of voting and counting of the votes for a multi-seat contest, such as city council, school board or legislature when more than one individual is elected at-large or for district elections with multiple representatives within a district.
- As with single winner RCV, the voter ranks their choices in order of preference. First choices are counted to determine if one of the candidates received more than 50% of the first choice votes. If so that candidate is declared a winner, if not, then votes are counted in the manner outlined for single-winner RCV. This process is repeated until all seats are filled.

Benefits of RCV

- Ensures that a voter's preference continues to count for their next choice if their earlier choice is eliminated without having to return to the polls to vote again.
- A winning candidate achieves a majority or threshold of votes in the initial tabulation or through subsequent rounds of counting leading to broader support.
- Eliminates the "spoiler effect," where a third candidate appears to have drawn votes away from a candidate who is preferred by most voters and causing that candidate to lose in a closely contested race.
- RCV allows overseas and military voters to fully participate in the electoral process.

- Candidates may conduct a more civil campaign, encouraging them to debate the issues and appeal to a broader spectrum of voters. This generates inclusive leadership because the candidates must appeal to voters who might initially vote for someone else, but may select that candidate as another ranking. Candidates can benefit from cooperation rather than division, especially in multi-seat contests.
- The cost of campaigning is reduced because candidates only have to campaign for one election.
- Taxpayers' dollars are saved by eliminating the costs of an additional election.

Where Ranked Choice Voting is Being Used

Currently RCV is used in 11 U.S. cities including Minneapolis and St Paul, MN; San Francisco, Berkeley and Oakland, CA; Cambridge, MA; and Portland, ME. It is also used statewide for certain contests in Maine. Twelve additional cities and counties have approved RCV for use in future elections. Five states use RCV for overseas and military voters in primary elections. A complete list is available at http://www.rankedchoicevoting.org/where_used.

About Us

With combined many years of experience overseeing statewide, municipal, and district RCV elections, our project team has focused on expanding the resources and information available regarding the administration of and education about RCV. We have developed the Ranked Choice Voting Resource Center (www.rankedchoicevoting.org) to provide:

- a collection of RCV resources for voters, election administrators, policy makers, and candidates;
- first-hand experiences of jurisdictions that have used RCV, as well as RCV best practices; and
- educational, outreach, definitions, tabulation, procedural, and general RCV information materials.
- At no cost to jurisdictions, our team is available to assist in developing an implementation plan, processes for tabulating results with the current voting equipment, voter education, and more.

Our role is not advocacy focused. Rather, we aim to provide resources that allow jurisdictions to implement this voting method effectively and efficiently. We are available to answer any questions you may have about this voting method. Contact our team at info@rankedchoicevoting.org.

Instant Runoff Voting in Utah Municipalities

In 2018, the Utah state legislature passed HB 35 that established a pilot in which cities can use instant runoff voting. It passed 22-0 in the senate, 67-3 in House; 11-1 in interim committee; and 7-0 in Senate Gov't Operations. Gov. Herbert signed it into law in March 2018.

What is instant runoff voting? Instant runoff voting (IRV, also known as ranked choice voting) is an efficient and fair means to elect candidates by a majority vote in one election. IRV is used to elect local leaders in 11 U.S. cities and has recently been adopted by several more. IRV is also used statewide in Maine and by major party and government leaders in Canada, United Kingdom, and Australia. IRV has been used by the Utah Republican Party and County Parties in nomination contests. Arkansas, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and South Carolina use IRV ballots for military and overseas voters to permit them to participate in second-round runoff.

Instant runoff voting and majority rule: Utah is having an important conversation about having elections by majority. With new paths to the primary ballot, we face having more candidates on a primary ballot. Under Count My Vote candidates would have been able to win primaries with only 35% of the vote. If not, then a special runoff election would have been held. Special runoffs are costly to taxpayers and often result in very low voter turnout. IRV could solve that problem as a candidate can emerge the winner with far greater participation.

Merits of instant runoff voting:

IRV encourages civility. Candidates conduct more civil campaigns by addressing the issues and working to appeal to a broader spectrum of voters when they actively seeking second and third choice support from backers of other candidates.

More engaged voters: Voters become more informed about the candidates and issues also, since they have reasons to consider candidates beyond their 1st choice.

Fiscal savings for cities: Taxpayers' dollars are saved by allowing the city to hold one election in November rather than two elections.

Shorter, less expensive city campaigns: Candidates can focus on a single election in November, rather than an August primary followed by November election.

Ready for cities to implement: The voting equipment awarded the contract for use in Utah is capable of running instant runoff voting elections.

Eliminates the spoiler effect: Longshot candidates do not draw votes away from a candidate who is preferred by most voters.

A winner by majority vote: The final tally is always between the top two vote getting candidates and the winner gets more than 50% of the vote.

For more Information, contact: Stan Lockhart 801-368-2166 <stanlockhartutah@gmail.com>, Kory Holdaway 801-647-7008 <koryholdaway@gmail.com> or Angie Drakos 801-718-8297 <angiedrakos4@gmail.com>

Overview

Ranked choice voting (RCV) has become a proven voting method in the United States and has emerged as a solution to:

- **Ensure broader support** in an election rather than relying simply on plurality in which only a small portion of the electorate determines a winner.
- **Combine a primary and general election** into a single election.

How it Works

Single-winner ranked choice voting

- The method of voting and counting of the votes for a single seat contest, such as mayor, governor, or a single-seat district, when only one person is elected to the position.
- With RCV, the voter ranks their candidate choices in order of preference, and then choices are counted to determine if any candidate has more than 50% of the votes after the first round of counting or if additional rounds of counting are needed to reach a majority.
- If a candidate wins more than 50% of the votes cast, a winner is declared, and no other counting will take place. However, if no candidate wins a majority (50% + 1), counting continues to round two.
- In round two, the candidate with the lowest number of votes is eliminated from the contest. Even though the candidate has been eliminated, the voters who had that candidate as their first choice will then have their vote count for the candidate they marked as their next choice.
- This process of eliminating the lowest candidates and adding the votes to remaining candidates continues until a candidate receives more than a majority of the remaining votes cast.

Multi-winner ranked choice voting as adopted for Utah

- The method of voting and counting of the votes for a multi-seat contest, such as city council, school board or legislature when more than one individual is elected at-large or for district elections with multiple representatives within a district.
- As with single winner RCV, the voter ranks their choices in order of preference. First choices are counted to determine if one of the candidates received more than 50% of the first choice votes. If so that candidate is declared a winner, if not, then votes are counted in the manner outlined for single-winner RCV. This process is repeated until all seats are filled.

Benefits of RCV

- Ensures that a voter's preference continues to count for their next choice if their earlier choice is eliminated without having to return to the polls to vote again.
- A winning candidate achieves a majority or threshold of votes in the initial tabulation or through subsequent rounds of counting leading to broader support.
- Eliminates the "spoiler effect," where a third candidate appears to have drawn votes away from a candidate who is preferred by most voters and causing that candidate to lose in a closely contested race.
- RCV allows overseas and military voters to fully participate in the electoral process.

- Candidates may conduct a more civil campaign, encouraging them to debate the issues and appeal to a broader spectrum of voters. This generates inclusive leadership because the candidates must appeal to voters who might initially vote for someone else, but may select that candidate as another ranking. Candidates can benefit from cooperation rather than division, especially in multi-seat contests.
- The cost of campaigning is reduced because candidates only have to campaign for one election.
- Taxpayers' dollars are saved by eliminating the costs of an additional election.

Where Ranked Choice Voting is Being Used

Currently RCV is used in 11 U.S. cities including Minneapolis and St Paul, MN; San Francisco, Berkeley and Oakland, CA; Cambridge, MA; and Portland, ME. It is also used statewide for certain contests in Maine. Twelve additional cities and counties have approved RCV for use in future elections. Five states use RCV for overseas and military voters in primary elections. A complete list is available at http://www.rankedchoicevoting.org/where_used.

About Us

With combined many years of experience overseeing statewide, municipal, and district RCV elections, our project team has focused on expanding the resources and information available regarding the administration of and education about RCV. We have developed the Ranked Choice Voting Resource Center (www.rankedchoicevoting.org) to provide:

- a collection of RCV resources for voters, election administrators, policy makers, and candidates;
- first-hand experiences of jurisdictions that have used RCV, as well as RCV best practices; and
- educational, outreach, definitions, tabulation, procedural, and general RCV information materials.
- At no cost to jurisdictions, our team is available to assist in developing an implementation plan, processes for tabulating results with the current voting equipment, voter education, and more.

Our role is not advocacy focused. Rather, we aim to provide resources that allow jurisdictions to implement this voting method effectively and efficiently. We are available to answer any questions you may have about this voting method. Contact our team at info@rankedchoicevoting.org.

Ranked Choice Voting in 2018

Analysis of Turnout, Voter Experience and Election Administration

July 2018

Introduction

In the first half of 2018, nearly half a million voters ranked their choices in elections for the most important offices in their communities. First, on March 6, voters in Santa Fe, New Mexico elected their first full-time mayor in an open seat race between five candidates. Then, on June 5, voters in San Francisco elected their mayor in a hotly-contested special election to fill the empty seat after the tragic death of Mayor Ed Lee late last year. Finally, on June 12, voters in Maine made history when they ranked their choices in state and congressional primary elections, with crowded fields in both the Republican and Democratic contests for governor

FairVote has tracked and reported on ranked choice voting (RCV) elections every year since 2004, when San Francisco became the first city in the 21st century to start using RCV. Evidence from RCV in practice demonstrates that it makes our elections more positive, inclusive, and fair. In this respect, 2018 has been particularly instructive.

As our political culture has grown more divisive, increasingly communities have looked to RCV to improve their elections. Political and civic leaders in these communities are absorbing the lessons of how to win with RCV and are running campaigns based on more engagement and grassroots outreach. Two of the three jurisdictions conducting RCV elections this year did so for the very first time, with Maine leading the way in adopting RCV for all state and congressional primary elections and future congressional elections. San Francisco first used RCV in 2004, but 2018 was its first open seat mayoral race with RCV.

This white paper examines various ways of measuring RCV's impact in these three elections. It begins with a short narrative describing the elections in all three jurisdictions, and then considers various metrics, all of which show that RCV is consistent with a healthy, competitive political culture. Key findings include:

- Voter turnout surpassed expectations in all three jurisdictions
- Implementation of RCV was smooth, inexpensive, and speedy
- Voters used the ballot well, ranking their choices and making few errors
- Outcomes were fair, with winners demonstrating both strong core support and broad support in their communities

Santa Fe, New Mexico

Santa Fe first adopted a charter amendment for RCV - with nearly two-thirds voting in support - in 2008. However, the charter amendment specified that it would not be implemented until voting machines ready to run RCV were available at a reasonable cost. Because Santa Fe historically relies on the state for voter equipment, implementation was delayed. However, in 2017 New Mexico added the latest state-of-the-art software to its voting system from Dominion,

the same vendor that services the voting equipment in all four California Bay Area cities with RCV. This meant that RCV could finally be implemented for its March, 2018 elections.

The first use of RCV in Santa Fe was timely, since the city recently expanded both the power and the salary of the office of mayor, which would be elected in an open seat contest. Five strong candidates ran, including four candidates holding elected office in Santa Fe. Two city council elections also featured three candidates. The mayoral contest took four rounds of counting, with entrepreneur, author, and former candidate for governor Alan Webber winning in the final round with 66 percent of the vote after leading in the first round with 39 percent. One city council race was also decided decisively in an instant runoff.

Santa Fe March, 2018 Mayoral Election				
Candidate	Round 1	Round 2	Round 3	Round 4
Alan Webber	39.2% 8,080 votes	41.4% 8,474 votes	44.8% 9,092 votes	66.2% 13,088 votes
Ronald S. Trujillo	24.4% 5,026 votes	25.6% 5,241 votes	27.8% 5,654 votes	33.8% 6,686 votes
Kate I. Noble	22.4% 4,611 votes	24.1% 4,928 votes	27.4% 5,565 votes	Defeated
Joseph M. Maestas	8.0% 1,649 votes	8.9% 1,818 votes	Defeated	
Peter N. Ives	6.0% 1,238 votes	Defeated		

San Francisco, California

San Francisco has used RCV since 2004, after city voters adopted the system in 2002. Following the sudden death of Mayor Ed Lee in December 2017, the city called a special election that would take place during California's statewide primary elections on June 5, 2018. Eight candidates ran, with three frontrunners: Board of Supervisors President London Breed, former state Senator Mark Leno, and Supervisor Jane Kim. These candidates knew how to run smart RCV campaigns; both Kim and Breed had benefited from being able to campaign well under RCV in upset wins for the Board of Supervisors, and Leno had helped the city adopt RCV in 2002. Co-endorsed by the local Democratic Party, Leno and Kim shared many policy positions and campaigned collaboratively; each asked their supporters to rank themselves first and the other second.

San Francisco June, 2018 Mayoral Election				
Candidate	Rounds 1-4	Round 5	Round 6	Round 7
London Breed	36.7% 92,124 votes	39.2% 96,392 votes	43.3% 102,767 votes	50.6% 116,977 votes
Mark Leno	24.5% 61,416 votes	26.1% 64,128 votes	28.9% 68,707 votes	49.4% 113,431 votes
Jane Kim	24.2% 60,738 votes	25.7% 63,261 votes	27.8% 66,043 votes	Defeated
Angela Alioto	7.0% 17,552 votes	8.9% 21,981 votes	Defeated	
Ellen Lee Zhou	3.8% 9,576 votes	Defeated		
Richie Greenberg	2.8% 7,051 votes	Defeated		
Amy Farah Weiss	0.7% 1,675 votes	Defeated		
Michelle Bravo	0.4% 900 votes	Defeated		

California counties have a general practice of accepting ballots that were mailed on Election Day even if they arrive some time later. The preliminary election results on Election Night showed that the race was too close to call between Leno and Breed, with Leno benefiting from

the bulk of the back-up support from Kim. As more absentee ballots were processed and counted, Breed ultimately earned 50.6 percent of the vote in the final instant runoff. As a result, she became San Francisco's first elected female mayor of color and the only elected woman mayor in the nation's 15 largest cities. A special election for the Board of Supervisors was won on the first tally.

Maine congressional and state primaries

On Election Day, 2016, the citizens of Maine voted to become the first state to adopt RCV for all of their state and congressional elections, with more votes in favor than all but one other ballot measure in the state's history. The new law then faced a gauntlet of legislative and legal challenges from incumbent officeholders, but ultimately the will of the people prevailed. RCV was used for the first time in Maine's partisan

The gubernatorial primaries for both the Democratic and Republican parties were seriously contested, with seven Democrats and four Republicans seeking the office. Four candidates were also on the ballot for the Democratic nomination in the 2nd Congressional District. Janet Mills won the Democratic nomination for governor and Jared Golden won the Democratic nomination for the CD-2, with both candidates securing decisive majorities after an instant runoff. The Republican nomination for governor was won by Paul LePage with 50.6 percent of the vote. The one state legislative primary with RCV was also held in the 2nd Congressional District as well.

In the same election, Maine voters decided on Question 1, which would determine whether the state would continue to use RCV in its November general elections for congressional offices and in all future primary elections. Question 1 passed with more than 54 percent voting in favor, doubling RCV's margin of victory from 2016.

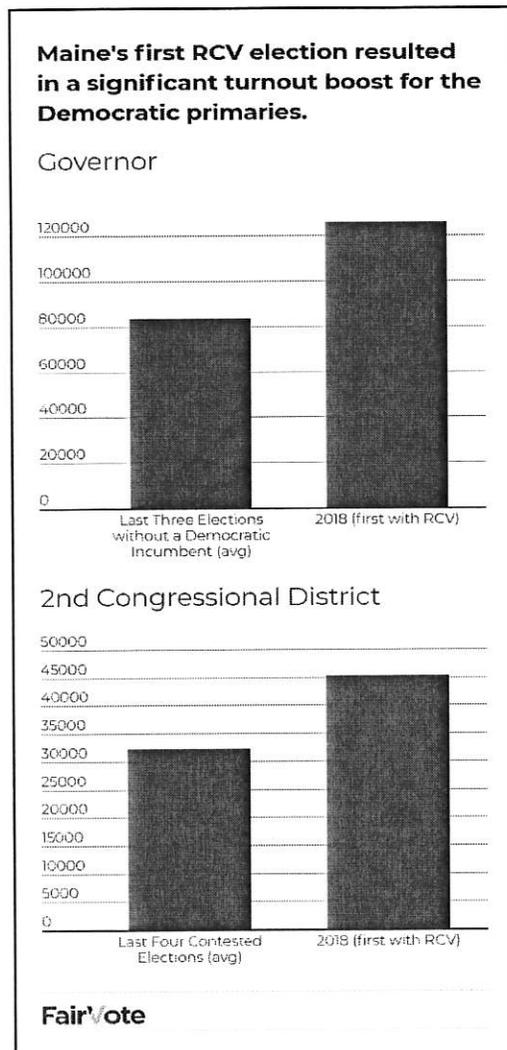
All three of these jurisdictions benefited from FairVote's involvement and on-the-ground civic leaders, both in promoting initial adoption of RCV in the first place and in supporting smooth and successful implementation up to and after Election Day. In Santa Fe, FairVote New Mexico Director Maria Perez organized a comprehensive voter education effort that included a candidate training and neighborhood canvassing. In San Francisco, FairVote California's team, led locally by Deputy Director Pedro Hernandez, conducted candidate trainings, produced online voter education, and presented to many groups of voters encouraging them to rank their

Democratic Gubernatorial Primary Results				
Candidate	Round 1	Round 2	Round 3	Round 4
Janet Mills	33.3% 41,735 votes	35.5% 44,042 votes	40.8% 49,945 votes	54.1% 63,384 votes
Adam Cote	28.3% 35,478 votes	30.3% 37,543 votes	34.8% 42,623 votes	45.9% 53,866 votes
Betsy Sweet	16.6% 20,767 votes	18.5% 22,987 votes	24.4% 29,941 votes	Defeated
Mark Eves	14.3% 17,887 votes	15.7% 18,521 votes	Defeated	
Mark Dion	4.1% 5,200 votes	Defeated		
Diane Russell	2.2%	Defeated		
Democratic CD 2 Primary Results				
Candidate	Round 1	Round 2		
Jared Golden	46.4% 20,987 votes	54.3% 23,611 votes		
Lucas St. Clair	39.2% 17,742 votes	45.7% 19,853 votes		
Craig Olson	8.8% 3,993 votes	Defeated		
Jonathan Fulford	5.5% 2,489 votes	Defeated		

choices in the lead-up to the election. In Maine, FairVote assisted a voter education effort jointly led by the League of Women Voters of Maine and Maine Citizens for Clean Elections, with the Secretary of State's office and the Chamberlain Project also organizing effective voter education. The Committee for Ranked Choice Voting ran an effective campaign to win the referendum. The success of these groups and our many reform partners is evident in the positive voter experience and outcomes of 2018's first RCV elections.

Voter Turnout

These first three ranked choice voting elections in 2018 continued the trend set by RCV elections in late 2017 of impressively high turnout.



In San Francisco, turnout reached nearly 53 percent of registered voters, far higher than the 29.7 percent turnout in June 2014 and the state average of 38 percent. A total of 250,868 voters cast a vote in the mayoral contest, the second greatest number in city history despite it being a special election. That total was far higher than the 244,137 votes in the top-of-the-ballot gubernatorial contest and 237,261 votes in the U.S. Senate contest. That means the number of San Francisco voters skipping the mayoral race was less than half of the number of them that skipped the governor's contest and more than five times less than the 15,000 undervotes in the U.S. Senate vote.

In Maine, the Democratic primary election had higher turnout in 2018 than in any prior Democratic primary election on record. More than 126,000 votes were cast, up 50 percent from an average of under 84,000 votes recorded in the party's three prior gubernatorial primaries without a Democratic incumbent (2002, 2010, and 2014). 45,211 voters cast a ballot in the 2nd Congressional District primary, up from 30,293 voters in a contested primary in 2014. Turnout in the Republican gubernatorial primary was down from 2010, but higher than the number of Republicans voters in gubernatorial primaries in 1998, 2002, 2006 and 2014.

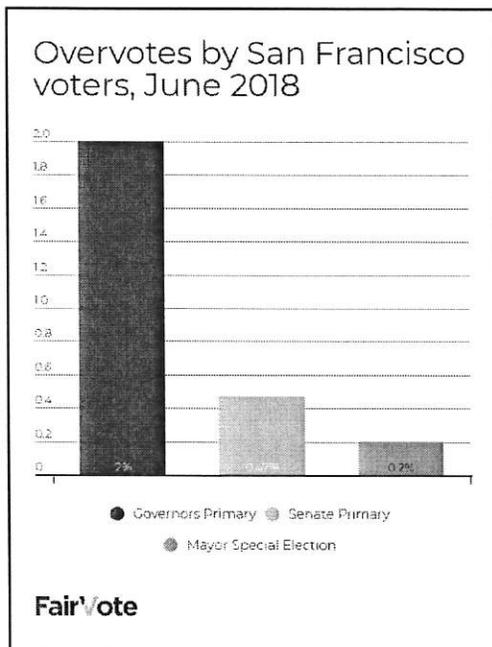
In Santa Fe, 20,604 voters cast a valid vote for mayor, topping the highest turnout in any recent mayoral election, including the 17,022 votes cast in a comparably contested mayoral race without RCV in 2014. Local media coverage emphasized the higher number of candidate debates than usual, and how many people

attended -- with many apparently desiring to know not just who their first choice was, but their other choices as well.

These boosts in turnout continue a trend established in recent RCV contests. In 2017, all four cities that held RCV contests -- Minneapolis (MN), St. Paul (MN), Cambridge (MA), and Takoma Park (MD) -- had record turnout in their RCV races. These elections were all contested, but they were also races where voters responded to candidates running with a good understanding of how RCV is grounded in reaching out directly to as many voters as possible.

Voter Experience and Use of RCV Ballots

In spite of fears that ranked choice voting might confuse voters, the evidence from RCV in practice plainly shows that voters are comfortable ranking their choices and make few errors.



Evidence from modern RCV elections in the United States has been reassuring about how voters handle their new ballot style, and 2018 provided more evidence that nearly all voters are able to rank their choices without making ballot-invalidating mistakes. This year has not only seen extremely low overvote rates across RCV elections with very different ballot designs and systems, including 0.13% in Santa Fe's five-candidate mayoral election, 0.25% in San Francisco's eight-candidate mayoral race, 0.24% in Maine Democrats' second congressional district primary with four candidates, and 0.34% in Maine Democrats' seven-candidate gubernatorial primary. It has also shown that RCV is not a major contributor to overvotes in either RCV or non-RCV races nor a major factor in confusing ballot design.

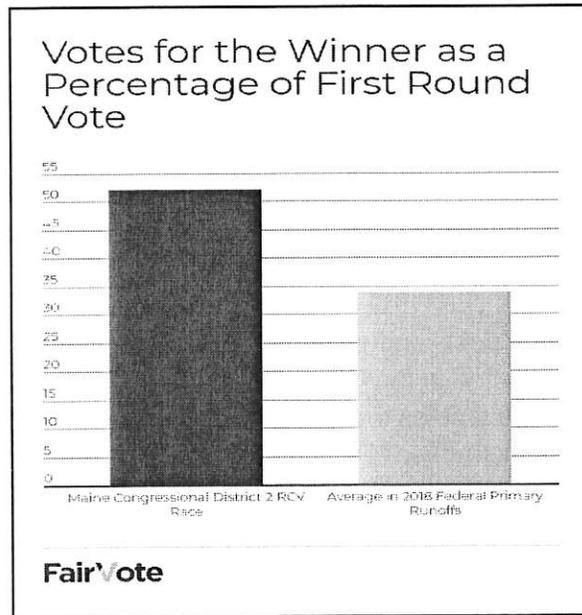
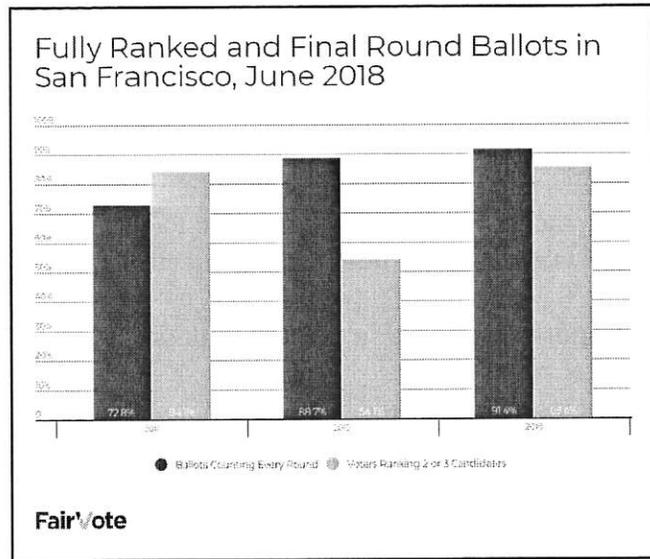
Large candidate pools and potential confusion about the "top two primary" in the Governor and U.S. Senate primaries -- which took place in San Francisco at the same time as the special mayoral election -- in fact resulted in higher overvote rates in those contests. Indeed, Top Two primaries in San Francisco in the past have had even higher error rates compared to RCV contests in elections without any RCV contest. The data suggests California counties should adopt ballot access and ballot design rules that are clearer and more intuitive, with this improvement being most important in non-RCV elections with crowded fields.

In Santa Fe, an exit poll of a large and representative group of voters, created by a University of New Mexico professor, found that 94% reported being satisfied with their voting experience, and that their level of confidence in the process was higher than that of New Mexico voters statewide in the 2016 presidential election.

Ballot image data released by the City Clerk's office confirms that Santa Fe voters were diligent in ranking their ballots. Of those who voted in the mayoral contest, 65% ranked all five candidates, and 88% ranked at least two. Strong ranking patterns overall were major contributors to an extremely low (3%) proportion of inactive ballots.

In San Francisco, where voters are limited to three rankings, 69% of voters used all three rankings, and 85.4% used at least two. This was a major improvement over the 2015 mayoral race, in which a lack of serious

challengers to a strong incumbent led to lower rates of full ranking use, and even improved on the 2011 mayoral race, which had more strong candidates. Furthermore, an increase in ranking behavior and better coordination among candidates, particularly between the Leno and Kim campaigns, contributed to much lower rates of ballot exhaustion than previously seen in San Francisco.



Due to issues with how Maine formats its cast vote records, we do not yet have exact numbers for how many voters validly ranked at least two candidates in the two Democratic primaries (which required multiple rounds to determine winners). However, our estimates put both the Governor's race and the Congressional District 2 race somewhere in the range of 86-88%. 96% of valid first round ballots in the Maine CD2 race and 93% of ballots in the Maine Democratic Governors primary were counted in the final round.

As a point of contrast, compare the percentage of first round votes cast for the instant runoff winner in the Democratic primary in the second congressional district with the percentage in the 23 congressional primary runoffs held so far in other states in 2018. In more than half of those contests, the runoff winner actually earned fewer votes than in the first round - something that, of course, would never happen with RCV. In

far in other states in 2018. In more than half of those contests, the runoff winner actually earned fewer votes than in the first round - something that, of course, would never happen with RCV. In

only one contest was the share higher, and in only two primaries did the runoff winner earn more than half of the first round vote.

Implementation and Election Administration

Implementation details varied significantly across the three jurisdictions, although election officials in each case should feel proud with how they handled running elections with ranked choice voting.

Santa Fe implemented RCV for the very first time, but had the benefit of state-of-the-art voting equipment made by Dominion and tailored specifically for conducting RCV elections. San Francisco has used RCV nearly every year since 2004, but with legacy equipment originally manufactured by Sequoia that limits its ballot design. Maine used voting equipment from the largest vendor in the United States, ES&S, with a special module for conducting the round-by-round count. Still, it stood out as the first statewide use of RCV in a publicly administered primary election.

Both Santa Fe and Maine used ballots that gave voters the freedom to rank every candidate running in the contest. In Santa Fe, it was no surprise that voters used their ballots so effectively; exit polling of a large, representative sample showed that 84.4 percent of voters did not find the ballot confusing. With most Santa Fe voters ranking all candidates and nearly half of Maine Democrats ranking all seven gubernatorial candidates, this ballot style also contributed to high levels of effective final round ballots (ballots that ranked one of the two final candidates and thus never became inactive).

San Francisco's ballot limited voters to only three choices, as required by San Francisco's legacy equipment. This ballot style contributed to the higher number of inactive ballots, especially given the large field. Our analysis shows that 21,624 ballots did not count in the final round in San Francisco after voters ranked three non-finalist candidates -- including 8,181 voters who ranked three candidates who did not make the final round. The ballot also required significantly more space to accommodate the eight candidates compared to Maine's ballot, which allowed voters to rank all seven candidates in a smaller grid, as shown in the comparison above. San Francisco is on track to upgrade to a similar system used by Santa Fe beginning in 2019.

Jurisdiction reported RCV tallies with different timing. Both Santa Fe and San Francisco used systems that allowed the round-by-round tallies to be released immediately once ballots were processed, meaning that ran RCV tallies on election night. San Francisco did not have final results until days later, but not because of RCV -- California accepts vote by mail ballots that are postmarked by Election Day even if not received until later, it also takes time to process provisional ballots, and it was a very close election where the remaining 84,000 ballots that remained to be counted were decisive. Nonetheless, San Francisco did release results daily as

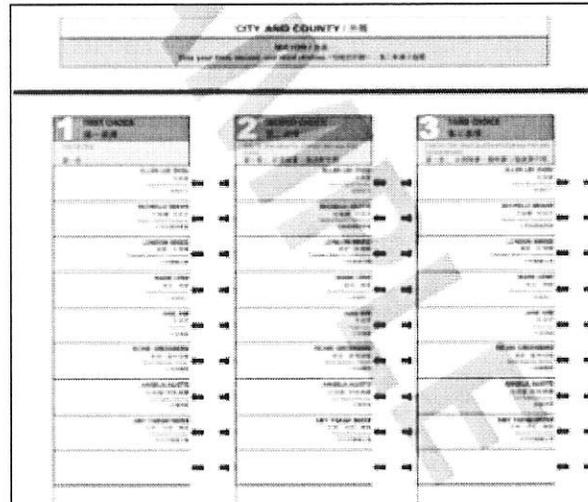
Maine: Democratic Cubanatorial Primary

Governor	1st Choice	2nd Choice	3rd Choice	4th Choice	5th Choice	6th Choice	7th Choice	8th Choice
Cota, Adam Roland Sanford	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dion, Donna J. Bridgford	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dion, Mark N. Portland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eves, Mark W. North Berwick	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mills, Janet T. Farmington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russell, Diane Marie Portland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweet, Elizabeth A. Hallowell	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Write-in	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Santa Fe: Mayoral Election

FOR MAYOR PARA ALCALDE Four (4) Year Term Plazo de Cuatro (4) Años	1st Choice 1ª Opción	2nd Choice 2ª Opción	3rd Choice 3ª Opción	4th Choice 4ª Opción	5th Choice 5ª Opción
Peter N. Ives	<input type="radio"/>				
Alan Webber	<input type="radio"/>				
Kate I. Noble	<input type="radio"/>				
Joseph M. Maestas	<input type="radio"/>				
Ronald S. Trujillo	<input type="radio"/>				

San Francisco: Mayoral Election



ballots continued to be processed.

Maine's statewide election took longer to report RCV results, simply because it took longer for the ballot data to arrive in Augusta (the state capital). In most states, such data would be encrypted and transmitted electronically. However, that is not permitted under Maine state law. As a result, portable USB drives containing ballot data (as well as paper ballots from some jurisdictions that do hand tallies on election night) had to be sent to Augusta by courier in the days after Election Day. Maine election officials also decided to wait to run the RCV tallying program until all ballots were inputted. Although this meant the RCV results were not available until later, this was not really a problem with RCV per se, but with Maine's ordinary process for centralizing election results. Indeed, RCV sped up the process, as the Secretary of State took great pains to release RCV results quickly. As of the release this report, official election results for the non-RCV contests occurring on the same day in Maine still have not been released.

The three jurisdictions also varied significantly in their levels of voter education outreach conducted both by the government and non-government civic groups. Santa Fe did not start voter education until three months prior to the election, when a New Mexico district court held that it had to abide by its city charter and use RCV. It then appropriated significant funds for voter education and was aided by the tireless efforts of FairVote New Mexico's Maria Perez and local civic allies.

Maine's Secretary of State conducted voter education, though the office was limited by the state legislature's failure to appropriate funds for the effort. Thankfully, Maine was significantly aided by a strong educational effort from the League of Women Voters of Maine and Maine Citizens for Clean Elections, as well as voter education about RCV from the Chamberlain Project. San Francisco conducted its usual relatively light level of RCV-specific voter education, though FairVote California was on the ground conducting candidate trainings and educating groups of voters in the lead-up to the election. In all three places, much of the voter education came from the candidate campaigns and groups supporting candidates. These groups helped explain to voters how to rank the supported candidate highest, and some even explicitly called for ranking other candidates as well.

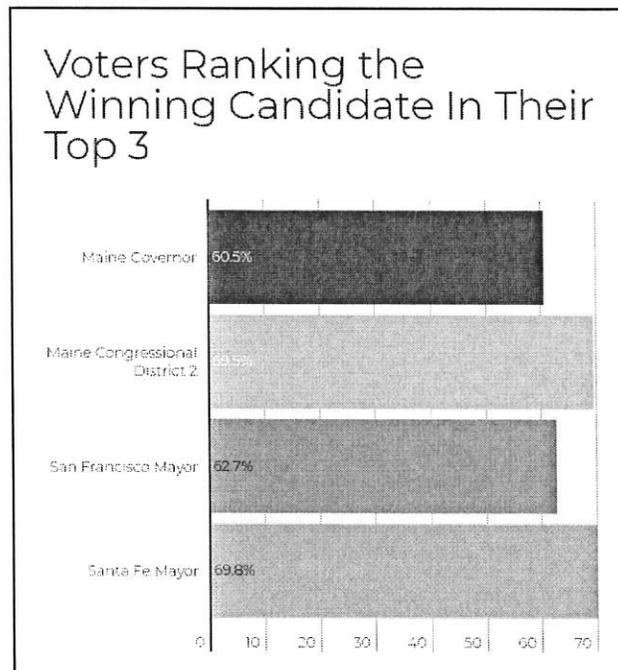
As described below, voters made effective use of ranked ballots in all three jurisdictions. This suggests that while voter education promotes voter confidence in the fairness of the outcome, it is not necessary for the most direct benefits of RCV to be realized.

Fairness of Outcomes: How RCV Candidates Seek Broader Support

Ranked choice voting has many benefits, but probably the most intuitive is the promotion of majority support -- ensuring that the winning candidate has strong backing in the community. RCV routinely outperforms either single-choice plurality or two-round runoff election systems by this measure, serving to avoid situations where the winning candidate earned only low plurality support or where they were elected in a low-turnout runoff election. Instead, if no candidate earns majority support, the field is narrowed in a round-by-round count until the final two candidates remain, and the winning candidate necessarily has majority support when compared head-to-head with their closest rival.

However, there is another way of measuring breadth of support in the community with ballot data from RCV contests: to consider what proportion of the voters ranked the winning candidate in one of the top rankings. This measure does not affect the outcome, but expands the result beyond the relative support of the winning candidate compared to their rivals; it is also a measure of absolute support earned by the winner, including any support expressed by those who rank their closest rival first. For example, this measure allows us to see that not only did a majority of Democratic primary voters in Maine preferred Janet Mills to Adam Cote and her other rivals in the primary for governor, but that Mills also was the most popular candidate among voters who preferred Cote. Securing such rankings from top rivals isn't just an accident; candidates often can't be sure about the order of elimination, and it's important to seek connections with all voters in seeking to earn support.

We looked at the RCV contests this year to see what proportion of voters ranked the winner first, second, or third. Every RCV race in 2018 has been won by a candidate who was ranked in their top three by at least 60% of voters. High levels of consensus support demonstrate that even many of those outside of a candidate's majority in victory are often quite comfortable with who won. For example, despite a hard fought and extremely close mayoral election, 47.4% of Mark Leno's voters and 36.9% of Jane Kim's voters in San Francisco ranked the winner, London Breed among their top three candidates. This means winners in these races are earning a more convincing mandate, and also gives them compelling reasons to try and govern in ways that satisfy a broader swath of the electorate. For example, Leno voters who ranked Breed second or third may be persuadable voters for Breed's projected reelection bid in 2019. But Leno also secured the affirmative support of more than 60 percent of voters, underscoring how he would have also been a legitimate winner after falling just one percent short in the instant runoff.



Conclusion

Ranked choice voting can no longer be characterized as an “experiment”: it is now proven in practice. RCV is actively being used in 11 cities and statewide in Maine, with five more jurisdictions preparing to implement RCV for elections taking place between 2019 and 2021. Even more cities and states are taking steps toward adoption. RCV has momentum, and with each new implementation comes a new opportunity to prove its merit.

In cities and states new to the idea, skepticism is understandable, but looking at the varied uses of RCV in practice show that there is nothing to fear. Places using RCV are experiencing healthy, positive campaigns that are drawing relatively high turnout from voters. Voters seem to appreciate the opportunity to rank their choices, and they do so without making serious errors when compared to non-ranked contests. Winners emerge with greater consensus support in their communities and real mandates.

Ranked choice voting works. It seems to be getting all the better with the latest election administrative capacity and know-how, and with the increased understanding among candidates that RCV rewards positive grassroots campaigning. It has been proven in U.S. elections, and the three jurisdictions that held RCV contests in the first half of 2018 reinforce that conclusion.