South Salt Lake City Council
Work Meeting

Public notice is hereby given that the **South Salt Lake City Council** will hold a Work Meeting on **Wednesday, November 14, 2018** in the City Council Chambers, 220 East Morris Avenue, Suite 200, commencing at **5:00 p.m**., or as soon thereafter as possible.

Conducting: Ben Pender, Council Chair

MATTERS FOR DISCUSSION:

1.	Council Rules Discussion	Shane Siwik
2.	Camping Ordinance Discussion	Sharla Bynum
3.	Daytime Watering Ban Discussion	Sharla Bynum
4.	Ranked Choice Voting Discussion	Mark Kindred
5.	Storm Water Discussion	Shane Siwik
6.	2018/2019 Budget Discussion	Shane Siwik
7.	A Resolution of the City of South Salt Lake City Council Expressing its Commitment to Identify a Sustainable Revenue Source to Adequately Fund the City's Storm Water Obligations	Mayor Wood

Adjourn

Posted November 9, 2018

Those needing auxiliary communicative aids or other services for this meeting should contact Craig Burton at 801-483-6027, giving at least 24 hours' notice.

CITY OF SOUTH SALT LAKE
CITY COUNCIL WORK MEETING

COUNCIL MEETING

Wednesday November 14, 2018
5:00 p.m.

CITY OFFICES

220 East Morris Avenue #200
South Salt Lake, Utah 84115

PRESIDING
CONDUCTING

Council Chair Ben Pender
Council Chair Ben Pender

COUNCIL MEMBERS PRESENT:
    Sharla Beverly, Ray deWolfe, Mark Kindred, Portia Mila, Ben Pender
    Shane Siwik and Corey Thomas

STAFF PRESENT:
    Mayor Cherie Wood
    Charee Peck, Chief of Staff
    Hannah Vickery, Deputy City Attorney
    Kyle Kershaw, Finance Director
    Jack Carruth, Police Chief
    Ron Morris, Fire Chief
    Dennis Pay, City Engineer
    Mont Roosendaal, Public Assets Director
    Aaron Wiet, Recreation Director
    Sharen Hauri, Urban Design Director
    Antoinette Evans, Urban Livability Manager
    Corby Talbot, Storm Water Manager
    Tory Laws, Waste Water Manager
    Lisa Forrester, Court Administrator
    Crystal Makin, Finance
    Craig Burton, City Recorder
    Ariel Andrus, Deputy City Recorder

Matters for Discussion

The Council moved to item three of the agenda

1. **Council Rules Discussion.** Council Member Siwik would like to have the Council look at the Council rules further and bring it back at a later date. There is one rule regarding the suspension of rules that he would like to look at changing.

2. **Camping Ordinance Discussion.** Council Member Bynum said she had a resident contact her multiple times about RVs camping out on City streets and as she understands

it there is not enough in the City ordinance to stop individuals from camping out.

Police Chief, Jack Carruth, said that if a vehicle is uninsured and unregistered there are some repercussions for those individuals but if the vehicle is licensed and insured there are fewer enforcement options.

City Attorney, Hannah Vickery, said in addition to the licensing and registration the City has a 72-hour parking limit in City code. She has been working with Officer Cody Coggle to see what parts of the code could be updated regarding this matter. Ms. Vickery indicated that these are fact specific inquires and the City looks at each one individually on how to best pursue enforcement.

Council Chair Pender feels these situations have to be dealt with individually not to upset residents that just have a visitor from out of town.

Council Member Bynum recommended there be more stringent parking enforcement in the City to help with some of these problems and updating the ordinance to help with some of these parking problems.

3. **Daytime Watering Ban Discussion.** Council Member Bynum said a resident brought to her attention that Murray City did a daytime watering ban and she would like to start a discussion for South Salt Lake.

   Council Chair Pender said he is open to further discussion on this but he thinks first educating residents on water usage and having residents and businesses volunteering to not water during the day.

   City Council Attorney, Doug Ahlstrom, recommended that the Council start by getting information on how much water would be saved by not watering during the day.

4. **Ranked Choice Voting Discussion.** Representative with Ranked Choice Voting, Kory Holdaway, gave a presentation to the Council. A copy is attached and incorporated by this reference.

   Council Member Kindred said he is in support of this and would like to bring this back for further discussion at a later meeting.

5. **Storm Water Discussion.** Council Member Siwik said the Council is committed to taking care of the storm water issues in the City but they have to figure out how to fund these issues.

6. **2018/2019 Budget Discussion.** Finance Director, Kyle Kershaw, went over the areas of the budget to be amended. To keep the existing storm water program going there is money coming from fund balance in the general fund.

   Council Member Bynum said she is always willing to go through the budget but is sure that other municipalities that have a storm water fee probably did this same thing and

realized that a fee was the best route to go for funding storm water. She wonders if starting the fee at a lower rate would be helpful in decision making for the Council members that are opposed to this fee.

Council Chair Pender said there is no way to lock the fee in place so he feels that this will open the gate to the fee being raised in the future.

Council Member Bynum said the only way the fee would be raised if there was a need to for it to be raised. The City won't make a profit off of this fee.

Council Member deWolfe asked if any of the other Council member's minds have changed about the storm water fee.

Council Member Siwik said that one area of the budget he would like to look at is professional services. He is concerned about the amount of money the City spends on outside legal fees.

Council Member deWolfe added that one of the benefits of having a storm water fee was that tax exempt entities would be charged the fee as well.

Ms. Vickery said any change in the storm water rate would have to be passed by ordinance. The City couldn't charge above what it costs to operate the storm water utility under the enterprise fund proposal that was brought forward earlier this year but not approved. She also added that State law is very clear that storm water is a utility so that is something to think about when considering a fee. When the City is paying for the storm water out of the general fund then then the tax exempt entities are not contributing to the cost of the utility. Ms. Vickery explained that a utility fee requires all users of the system to pay, as they do with power for example.

Mayor Wood and Ms. Vickery provided a brief explanation regarding the use of outside counsel.

7. **A Resolution of the City of South Salt Lake City Council expressing its commitment to identify a sustainable revenue source to adequately fund the City's Storm Water Obligations.** Mayor Wood said the City had a conversation with the Director of Water Quality after last meeting and it was agreed that a resolution would be a good faith effort for the Council and the City to show they are committed to water quality in the City.

Council Member Kindred doesn't agree that the loan from the Division of Water is at risk if the City Council does not make a commitment to fund storm water. Council Member Kindred indicated that he sees the City's request for sewer financial support separate and distinct from the City's storm water program. The loan that is being considered for the City is a need based loan for sewer, not storm water and he believes it would be very heavy handed of the State to not give this loan to the City.

Mr. Kershaw said it was conveyed to him that the Director of the Water Quality is going to make a recommendation to the Water Quality Board and she is considering the City

commitment to storm water when she makes her recommendation.

City Engineer, Dennis Pay, said that compliance is tied into the consideration for this loan.

Ms. Vickery added that she has raised the concerns expressed by Council Member Kindred with the Division of Water Quality.
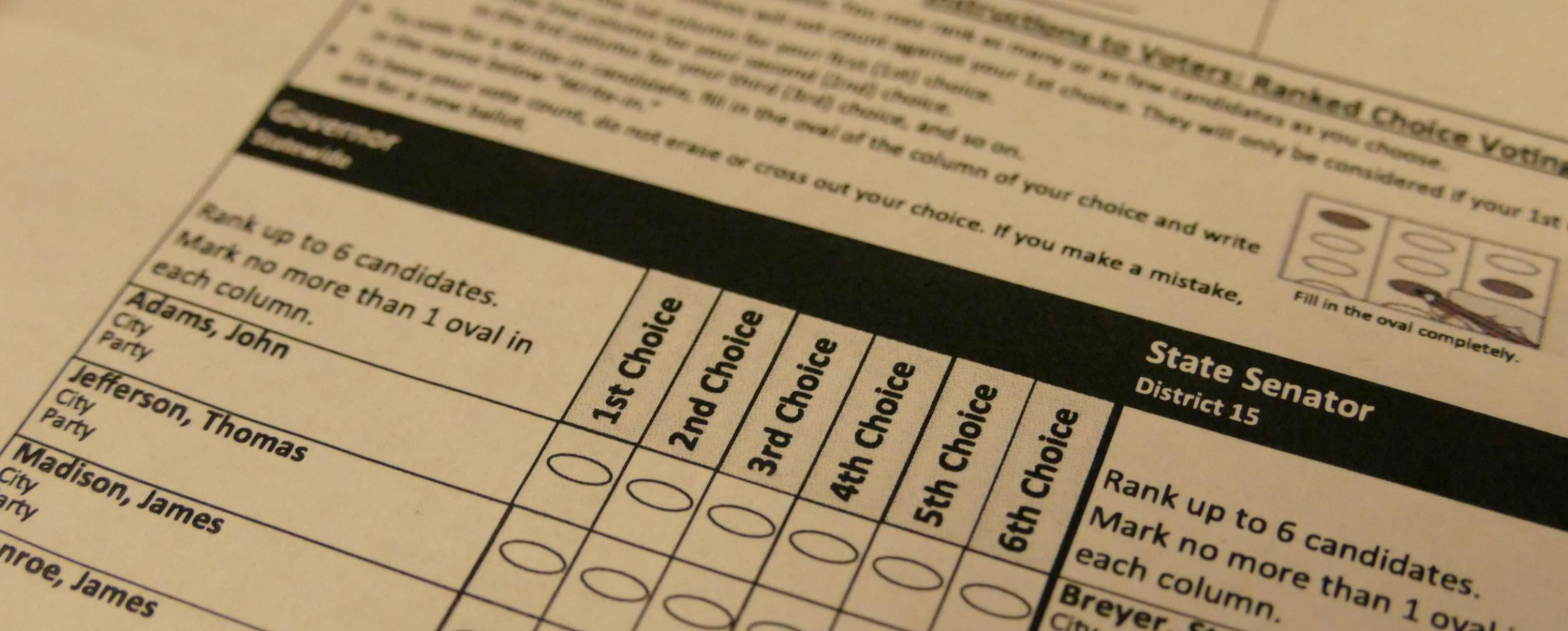

The meeting adjourned at 6:36 p.m.

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Ben Pender, Council Chair

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Craig D. Burton, City Recorder

November 14, 2018

CITY COUNCIL - WORK MEETING
LIST OF ATTENDEES

NAME	ADDRESS	REPRESENTING
Travis Marsen	—	City Journals
BOB LEMONE	3148 SOUTH PARKWY	SELF
Claudia Lemone	" "	Self
Doug Ahlstrom		Council Attorney
Kory Holdaway	4352 Rupp Ct.	RANKED TO CHOICE
Alex Peacock	126 E WHITLOCK AVE	SELF

HB 35: MUNICIPAL ALTERNATE VOTING METHODS PILOT PROGRAM

How To Implement Ranked Choice Voting In Your Municipality

HB 35:
Municipal Alternate Voting Methods Pilot Program

- Creates a pilot program (beginning 1/1/2019) to permit a municipality to conduct nonpartisan races using instant runoff voting (ranked choice voting)

- Establishes opt in process

- Establishes requirements and procedures, including counting of votes, recounts, resolution of ties, and canvassing

- Provides a sunset date (1/1/2026)

About HB 35

Bi-partisan bill

- Bill Sponsor: Representative Marc Roberts
- Floor Sponsor: Senator Howard Stephenson
- Co-Sponsors: P. Arent, R. Chavez-Houck, J. Fawson, B. Greene, B. King, A. Robertson, M. Winder

Overwhelming support in both chambers

- House: 64-2-9 passed 2/20/2018
- Senate: 22-0-7 passed 3/8/2018
- House concurs w/Senate amendment 67-3-5 on 3/8/2018

Benefits

- **Greater voter engagement** – issues become the focus; voters become more informed; voters only have to go to the polls once

- **More civil campaigns –** Candidates seek to be first choice, but if not then second choice

- **Cost savings –** Save taxpayers' dollars by eliminating cost of an entire election; candidates only campaign for one election

How It Works: Ballot Example

- Single-winner and Multi-winner contests are presented in the same ballot format.
- Voters rank their choices in order of preference.
- Visual and written instructions voters better understand the ballot.

How It Works

- Candidates are ranked according to the voter's preference.
- If a candidate receives more than 50% of the first choice votes, the candidate is elected.
- If not, lowest vote getter is eliminated and their voters' ballots are counted for their next choice.
- Same process for At-Large seats.

Implementing RCV

- RCV ready equipment
  - Recommended system, ES&S, used in Maine (June 2018)
  - Other systems have RCV capability
  - Legacy equipment with cast vote records can be tabulated with third-party software
  - May require additional module (small, one-time cost)

- Complements vote-by-mail
  - RCV yields issue oriented campaigns; voters have more time to review
  - Proven through use for military and overseas citizens
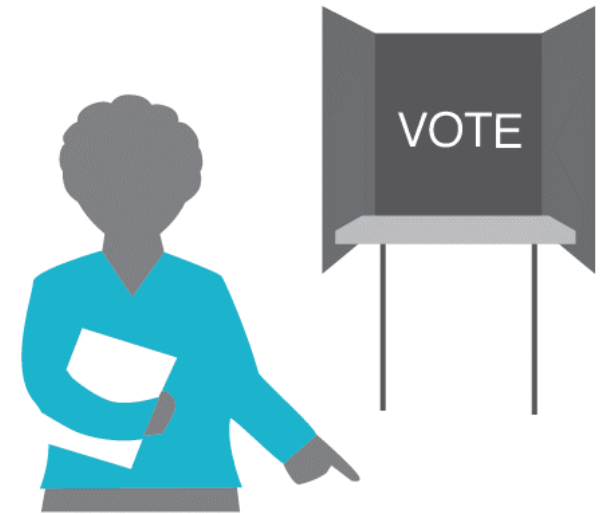
Implementing RCV

- Eliminates Primary Elections
  - Significant cost savings
  - Some allocation for voter education

- Voter education campaigns can be scaled to meet the municipality
    - Water bill inserts
    - Civic club presentations
    - Social media
  - Partner with other organizations
    - League of Women Voters

Implementing RCV

Sample voter education videos
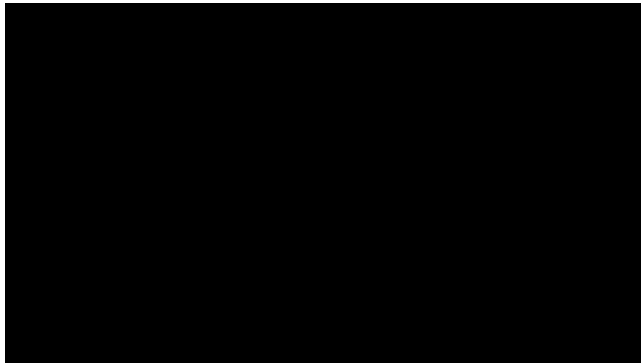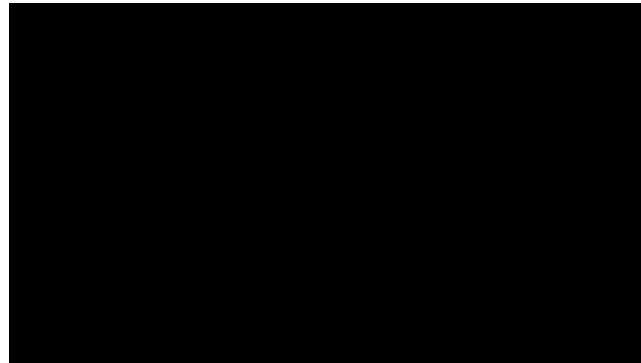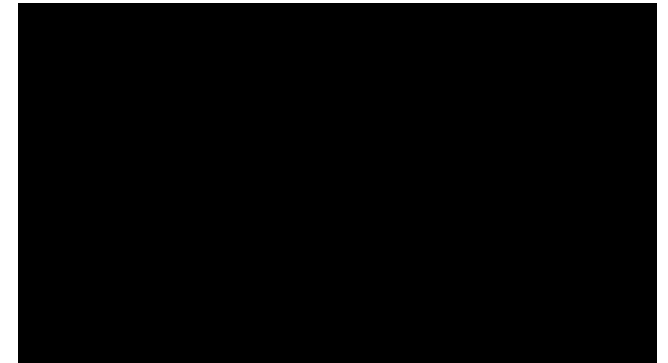
Maine   Minneapolis   Santa Fe

Next Steps

- Provide notice to Lt. Governor's Office

  - Before January 1 of odd-numbered year

  - State intent to participate and election year

  - Signed by election officer of municipality stating the municipality has the resources and capability necessary

Contact Us

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FairVote.org
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

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% 115,977 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		

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.

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 partisa

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 wo[...]nd vote. The one state legislative primary with [...]nt 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.

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% 29,944 votes	Defeated
Mark Eves	14.3% 17,887 votes	15.7% 19,521 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

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

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.

Maine's first RCV election resulted in a significant turnout boost for the Democratic primaries.

Governor

2nd Congressional District

FairVote
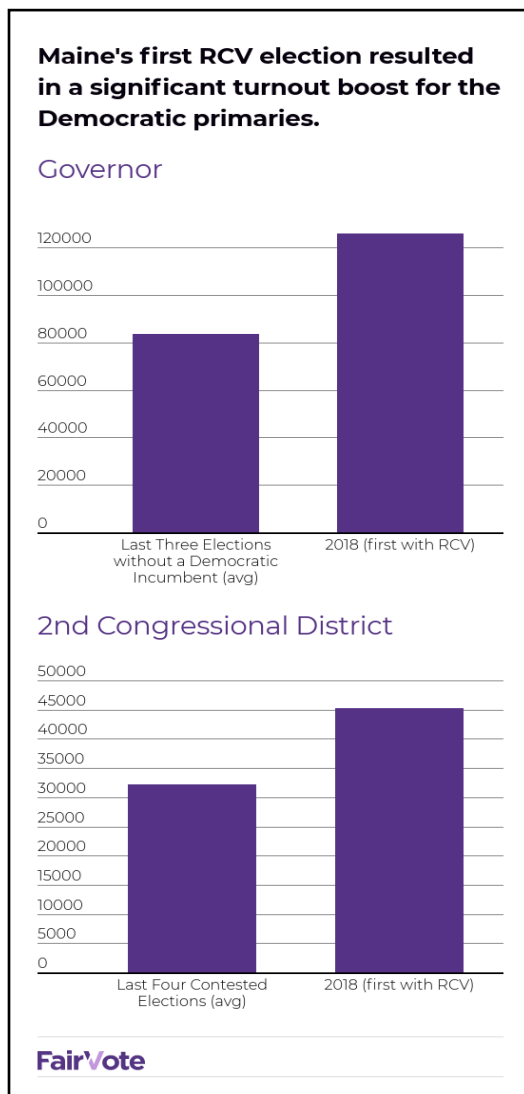
In San Francisco, turnout reached nearly 53 percent of registered voters, far higher than the 29.7% percent turnout in June 2014 and the state average of 38 percent. A total of 250,868 voters cast a vote in the mayoral contest, the second greatest number in city history despite it being a special election. 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.
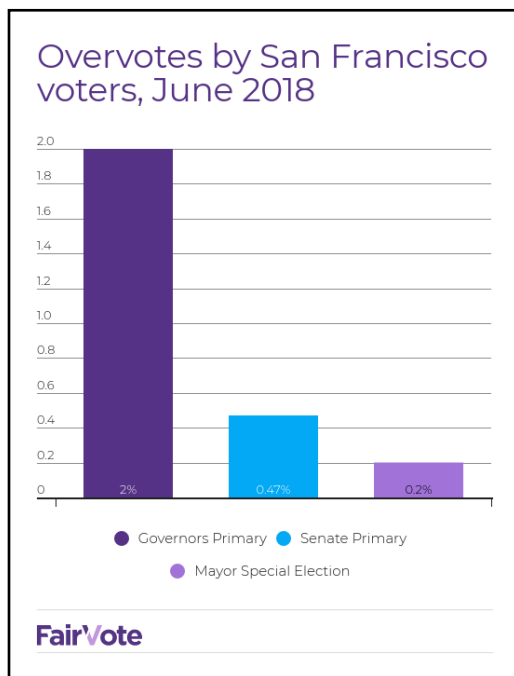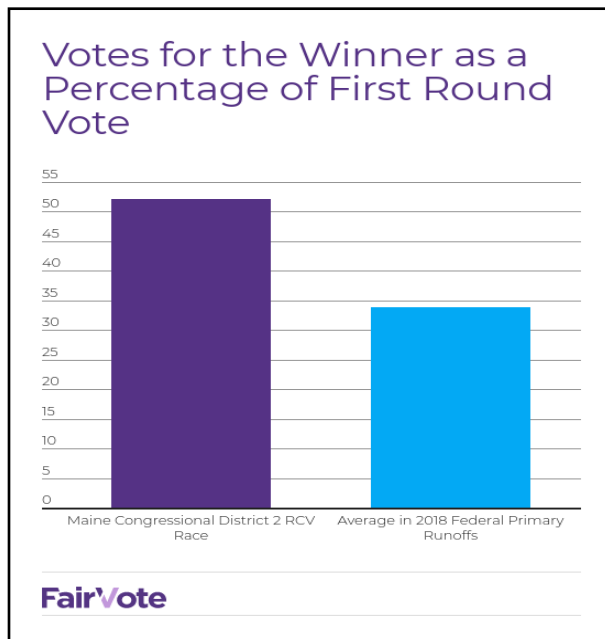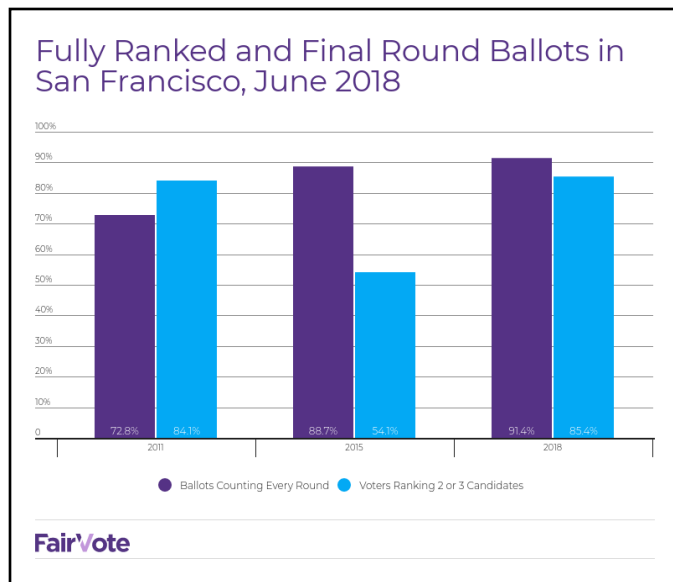

Evidence from modern RCV elections in the United States has been reassuring about how voters handle their new ballot style, and 2018 provided more evidence that nearly all voters are able to rank their choices without making ballot-invalidating mistakes. This year has not only seen extremely low overvote 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 note 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

Fully Ranked and Final Round Ballots in San Francisco, June 2018

	2011	2015	2018
Ballots Counting Every Round	72.8%	88.7%	91.4%
Voters Ranking 2 or 3 Candidates	84.1%	54.1%	85.4%

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.

Votes for the Winner as a Percentage of First Round Vote

Maine Congressional District 2 RCV Race	Average in 2018 Federal Primary Runoffs

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

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 Gubernatorial Primary

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

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	O¹	O²	O³	O⁴	O⁵
Alan Webber	O¹	O²	O³	O⁴	O⁵
Kate I. Noble	O¹	O²	O³	O⁴	O⁵
Joseph M. Maestas	O¹	O²	O³	O⁴	O⁵
Ronald S. Trujillo	O¹	O²	O³	O⁴	O⁵

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.

Voters Ranking the Winning Candidate In Their Top 3

Jurisdiction	Percentage
Maine Governor	60.5%
Maine Congressional District 2	69.5%
San Francisco Mayor	62.7%
Santa Fe Mayor	69.8%
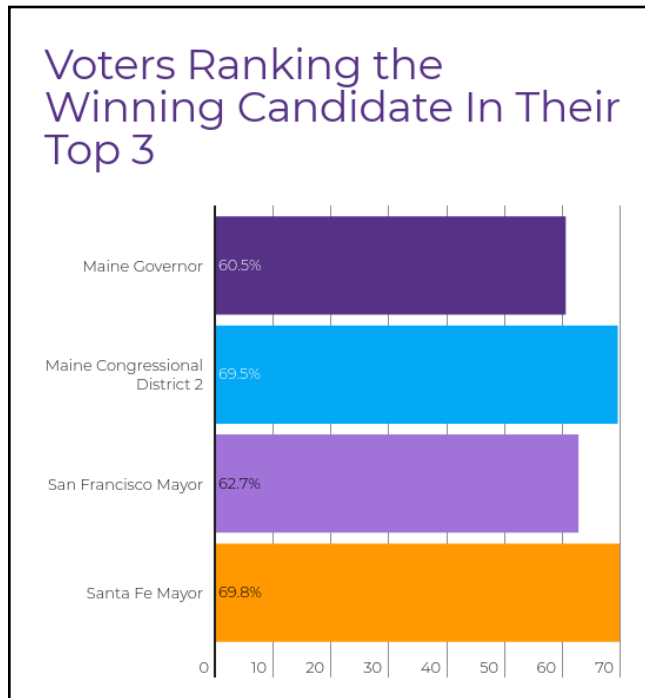
Conclusion

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.

A RESOLUTION REQUESTING INCLUSION OF THE SOUTH SALT LAKE CITY IN THE
MUNICIPAL ALTERNATE VOTING METHODS PILOT PROJECT

WHEREAS the State of Utah by its State Legislature has made available a pilot project for
participation in the alternate voting methods for municipal elections beginning January 1, 2019 and
ending on January 1, 2026, and

WHEREAS House Bill 35 as passed during the 2018 General Session allows municipalities to conduct
nonpartisan races using ranked choice voting in accordance with the requirements of 20A-4 of the Utah
Code and all other applicable provisions of law, during any odd-numbered year that the pilot project is
in effect, and

WHEREAS the South Salt Lake City, before January 1 of the odd-numbered year, must provide written
notice to the lieutenant governor stating that the municipality intends to participate in the pilot project
for the year specified in the notice, and that includes a document, signed by the election officer of the
municipality, stating that the municipality has the resources and capability necessary to participate in
the pilot project, and

WHEREAS the South Salt Lake City contracts with Salt Lake County to conduct municipal elections and
does have the resources and capability necessary to participate in the pilot project, and

WHEREAS the South Salt Lake City Council finds that it would be in the best interest of South Salt Lake
City and of its citizens to hold its 2019 municipal elections by ranked choice voting,

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the South Salt Lake City Council adopts ranked choice voting for
the 2019 municipal election, and that by this resolution, gives notice to the Lieutenant Governor to
enter the pilot project by use of ranked choice voting for its 2019 municipal elections, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the City Manager and City Attorney are hereby authorized and directed
to do all things necessary to cause the 2019 South Salt Lake City municipal elections to be held in
accordance with the ranked choice voting process.

Adopted this 15 day of November, 2018.

_____
Cherie Wood
Mayor, South Salt Lake City

ATTEST:

_____
(insert name here)
City Recorder