



Redistricting Commission (2004)

Pro

- Solves difficult problem that Council members are put in
- Public will be assured that decisions are made on the merits
- Commission made up of ordinary citizens Commission would use standards that comply with existing law
- Commission would be authorized to employ and contract for staff
- Takes away from members of Council ending current conflict of interests. Insures fair and equal representation, avoids secret and adverse relations amongst Council colleagues

Con

- Added administrative costs

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Compensation Commission (2004)

Purpose

Set salaries for all Elected Officials via public meetings

- Modeled after California Citizens Compensation Commission
- Membership: no specifics provided

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Compensation Commission (2004)

Pro

- Difficult for members of Council to resist requests related to salaries and benefits
- Public will be assured that salary and benefit decisions are made on the merits

Con

- Creates commission of non-elected individuals who will determine salaries and benefits
- Proposal gets City Council "off the hook"

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Election Cycle Changes

April-June election cycle brings

- 311 Voting Locations
- Two Voting Systems
- 2VoteTuesday Education Program
- City Employee Poll Workers
- City-County Coordination Costs
- Shortage of Poll Workers

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Election Cycle Changes

Three Main Charter Alternatives

Status Quo	April and June
Move Primary	February and June (2008)
Move to Odd Year	March and May (2009)

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Election Cycle Changes

Move Primary February and June (2008)

Pro

- Allows use of InkAVote Plus in February
- Allows placement of run-off candidates on one ballot in June
- Pending County testing and use in November 2006
- Avoids City purchase of Federal compliant equipment
- Sample Ballot and Official Ballot Convenience

Con

- Treatment of write-in candidates is cumbersome
- Cost for use not yet determined
- Requires further evaluation by County re: listed candidates
- Campaign filing begins in mid-October of preceding year
- Additional 6 weeks of campaign costs for run-off candidates

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Election Cycle Changes

Move to Odd-Year March and May (2009)

Pro

- Focus on City issues
- Potential use of InkaVote Plus (Federal compliant equipment)
- May avoid capital expense for system equipment & maintenance
- Local control of elections administration – 21 day canvass period

Con

- Potentially lower voter turn-out
- Cost savings not determined as of this time
- Reliance on County cost charges & support require further study
- Possible competition with surrounding cities for poll workers
- Increases number of times voters go to the polls

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Election Cycle Changes

Voting System Considerations

- Touch-screen voting is not an alternative
- Voting system enhancement alternatives
 - Purchase modern "central count" technology (\$650K to \$950K)
 - Rent/purchase precinct level ballot system via
 - Los Angeles County and the "upgraded" InkaVote Precinct Level Ballot Counters (cost of rental not yet determined); or
 - Purchase City-owned Precinct Level Ballot Counters (\$1.4 to \$2.4 million)

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Election Cycle Changes

City Clerk Recommendation

- Move election cycle to odd-numbered calendar years with Primary in March and General Election in May, with a minimum of 8 weeks between elections
- Establish Mayor-Council Subcommittee to study and recommend voting system options
 - Modern central count
 - InkaVote Precinct Level Ballot Counters
 - City-owned Precinct Level Ballot Counters

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Estimated Election Costs

November 2006	Consolidated with L.A. Co	\$350,000-\$400,000
Spring 2007	6 th Council (special election)	\$75,000-\$100,000
April 2008	Even Districts (standalone)	\$650,000-\$750,000
April 2010	Citywide (standalone)	\$850,000-\$950,000

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