| Introduced by: | Council Members Carrington and Hanson |
| :---: | :---: |
| Introduced: | March 8, 2016 |
| First Public Hearing: | March 22, 2016 |
| Second Public Hearing: | April 12, 2016 |
| Action: | Failed |
| Vote: | 3-4 |
| Yes: | No: |
| Carrington | Best |
| Hanson | Combs |
| Johnson | DeVries |
|  | LaFrance |

## CITY OF PALMER, ALASKA

## Ordinance No. 16-009

## An Ordinance of the Palmer City Council Amending Palmer Municipal Code Section 2.04.021 Composition

## THE CITY OF PALMER, ALASKA ORDAINS:

Section 1. Classification. This ordinance shall be permanent in nature and shall be incorporated into the Palmer Municipal Code.

Section 2. Severability. If any provision of this ordinance or any application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of this ordinance and the application to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

Section 3. Section 2.04.021 is hereby amended to read as follows (new language is underlined and deleted language is stricken):

### 2.04.021 Composition.

The city council is composed of one mayor and six council members. Council members shall file for who are and be elected at large to seats designated as A, B, C, D, E, and F.

Section 4. Effective Date. Ordinance 16-009 shall take effect upon adoption by the Palmer City Council.

ORDINANCE FAILED BY A 3-4 VOTE

Ordinance No. 16-009: Amending Palmer Municipal Code Section 2.04.021 Composition (IM 16-017) Description and Justification by Councilman Steve Carrington

The basic change to the election code is adding designated seats.
The code phrase will read "Council members will be elected at large to designated seats."
This will use seat's A through F to designate individual seats that are at large. This means that all city voters will still vote for all city council seats. This is the same procedure that is used to elect council members in Wasilla and for the MSB School District seats. It does NOT create districts for district voting.

Looking at the last 12 years of election that are available at the city's website, www.cityofpalmer.org shows a significantly higher voter participation when there are clearly defined choices.

For instance, there were 4 mayoral elections in the last 12 years. The two with only one candidate on the ballot had $80 \%$ and $86 \%$ votes of the total counted ballots. In the two elections that had more than one candidate on the ballot, participation for the mayoral votes was $96 \%$ and $97 \%$.

Mayor Race

| Year | $\begin{array}{l}\text { \% of votes } \\ \text { cast }\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{l}\text { Total } \\ \text { Mayor }\end{array}$ | Total cast |
| ---: | ---: | :--- | ---: | ---: | \(\left.\begin{array}{l}Total <br>


voters\end{array}\right]\)| 2004 |
| ---: |
| 2007 |

Then if we look at the years that there were ballot propositions, the percentages average at $95 \%$ for Proposition A and drop to an average of $85 \%$ for Proposition B and an average of $82 \%$ when there is a Proposition C.

| Proposition Voting |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year | Total voters | Total cast | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \% \\ & \text { cast } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Prop } \\ & \text { A } \end{aligned}$ | \% cast | $\begin{array}{\|l} \hline \text { Prop } \\ \text { B } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \% \\ & \text { cast } \end{aligned}$ | Prop C |
| 2004 | 3501 | 795 | 97\% | 770 | 79\% | 631 |  |  |
| 2005 | 3509 | 744 | 91\% | 680 | 94\% | 701 |  |  |
| 2006 | 3550 | 736 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2007 | 3598 | 723 | 96\% | 696 | 80\% | 582 | 82\% | 594 |
| 2008 | 3696 | 518 | 95\% | 493 | 99\% | 511 |  |  |
| 2009 | 3793 | 725 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2010 | 3886 | 882 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2011 | 3855 | 527 | 98\% | 517 |  |  |  |  |
| 2012 | 3965 | 852 | 90\% | 771 |  |  |  |  |
| 2013 | 3872 | 761 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2014 | 3982 | 517 | 92\% | 474 | 92\% | 477 |  |  |
| 2015 | 4141 | 715 | 97\% | 692 |  |  |  |  |
| Averag |  |  | 95\% |  | 89\% |  | 82\% |  |

But where we had the top 2 votes get in, the participation averages $65 \%$ with a range from $70 \%$ down to $53 \%$ of the total counted votes.

Whether voters are choosing to only cast one vote or are missing the part of voting for two candidates, we won't really know unless we try another system. This is why I am proposing we have At-Large Designated seats for council voting.

Council Seat Voting

| Year | Total <br> voters | Total <br> cast | $\%$ <br> cast | Total <br> Council |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 2004 | 3501 | 795 | $70 \%$ | 559 |
| 2005 | 3509 | 744 | $59 \%$ | 443 |
| 2006 | 3550 | 736 | $68 \%$ | 504 |
| 2007 | 3598 | 723 | $69 \%$ | 499 |
| 2008 | 3696 | 518 | $58 \%$ | 300 |
| 2009 | 3793 | 725 | $60 \%$ | 433 |
| 2010 | 3886 | 882 | $62 \%$ | 548 |
| 2011 | 3855 | 527 | $69 \%$ | 361 |
| 2012 | 3965 | 852 | $53 \%$ | 455 |
| 2013 | 3872 | 761 | $66 \%$ | 500 |
| 2014 | 3982 | 517 | $71 \%$ | 367 |
| 2015 | 4141 | 715 | $69 \%$ | 494 |
| Average |  |  |  |  |

For all the numbers used for these tables I used the "Total Properly Cast Ballots" and the Total Registered Voters number. For the number of votes cast I used the Total Votes for all candidates for an office or seat and included the Write Ins.

