



Asian Americans Advancing Justice – Asian Law Caucus
55 Columbus Avenue
San Francisco, CA 94111

September 14, 2017

City of Santa Clara Charter Review Committee
1500 Warburton Avenue
Santa Clara, CA 95050

RE: City of Santa Clara transition from at-large election system

Dear Chair Silva, Vice Chair Stattenfield, and Committee Members Alabado, Bracamonte, Feain, Hanna-Weir, Haggag, Horton, Lodge, Muirhead, Silva, and Sulcer:

We write to offer our comments and feedback on the City of Santa Clara’s potential transition from its current at-large election model for City Council elections to a two-district ranked choice voting model.

Asian Americans Advancing Justice – Asian Law Caucus is the nation’s oldest Asian American civil rights organization. Based out of San Francisco, we aim to create a democratic society where race, immigration status, and class are not barriers to full and equal participation in American life. Our holistic approach to social change advocacy integrates grassroots legal services and community empowerment with impact work including policy advocacy, litigation, and strategic communications.

Our Voting Rights Program seeks to provide California’s immigrant communities, limited-English speaking populations, and communities of color with increased access to and opportunities for participation in the democratic systems that govern them. We have previously brought California Voting Rights Act (CVRA) claims and have previously helped jurisdictions manage transitions to new elections systems following CVRA claims brought by others. We are not parties to the *Mukoyama v. City of Santa Clara* litigation.

We have been working with Santa Clara-based organizations and community members to ensure that they are informed about the importance of Santa Clara’s transition to a new voting system and about how they can make their views known to the City Council as that transition moves forward. We view community outreach as our primary role in this case.

We do wish to highlight one area of the City’s current plan that causes us concern.

According to the plan recommended by the Charter Review Committee and approved by the City Council, the City plans on putting its voters through three voting systems in three election cycles: at large elections with plurality voting in 2016, district elections with plurality voting in 2018, and district elections with ranked choice voting in 2020. These changes would be coupled with the additional possibility of Santa Clara County transitioning under the Voter's Choice Act (SB 450, 2016) to the Vote Center model of elections in 2020, in which all voters are sent a vote-by-mail ballot and neighborhood polling places are eliminated in favor of a limited number of "vote centers" and drop off boxes.¹ Voting with three different systems in three election cycles is a recipe for confusion among voters and will have the most severe impact on infrequent or low-information voters.

We urge the Charter Review Committee to recommend and the City Council to adopt a voting system in 2018 that is or appears in the voter experience to be the same as the system to be used in 2020. That means either: (1) leasing from another Bay Area city voting equipment that can handle the single transferable vote version of ranked choice voting (aka "top-down" ranked choice voting) that the City plans on implementing in 2020; or (2) adopting a "bottom-up" ranked choice voting system² that to the voter looks the same as the single transferable vote version of ranked choice voting that the City plans on implementing in 2020, in terms of ballot layout, voter instructions, and all other respects. Adoption of one of these two options is necessary to minimize voter confusion and the inadvertent disenfranchisement that may come with it.

We admire the seriousness with which the City has evaluated its options in creating a voting system that enhances the voting rights of Santa Clara's various diverse communities. We look forward to continuing to provide input to the City on this important process and continuing to educate and engage community members about the City's plans. A member of our team will attend your meeting on Monday, September 18, to continue the conversation.

Please reach out at the contact information below at any time if you have questions. Best wishes.

Sincerely,

¹ We are working closely with the San Mateo County elections office and the Napa County elections office on their transitions in 2018 to the Vote Center model; we would be happy to discuss details with you at your invitation.

² A version of ranked choice voting in which, during tabulation, the candidate receiving the fewest first-choice votes is eliminated and his or her votes are re-allocated to the voters' second choices until a candidate reaches the defined threshold for election.



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Ranked Choice Voting

MODEL STATUTORY LANGUAGE

A Charter Amendment to Elect Certain Offices by Ranked Choice Voting

Section 1: ELECTION BY RANKED CHOICE VOTING

Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, the mayor and members of the city council shall be elected by ranked choice voting, also known as single transferable vote. The city council shall, by ordinance, establish the ballot format and the rules for casting and counting the votes.

Section 2: EFFECTIVE DATE

This Act shall go into effect the _____ day of _____ 20_____.

POST MEETING MATERIAL

Ranked Choice Voting

MODEL STATUTORY LANGUAGE

An Act to Elect Certain Offices by Ranked Choice Voting

Section 1: SCOPE

“Office elected by ranked choice voting” means any statewide office, the office of member of the United States House of Representatives, the office of member of the state senate, and the office of member of the state house of representatives.

Section 2: RANKED CHOICE VOTING DEFINED

“Ranked choice voting” means the method of casting and tabulating votes in which voters rank candidates in order of choice and tabulation proceeds in rounds as described in Section 4(a) for the election of a single office or Section 4(b) for the election of two or more offices.

Section 3: FORM OF BALLOT

In any contest conducted by ranked choice voting, the ballot shall allow voters to rank candidates in order of choice. Additionally, it shall meet the following specifications:

- (a) The ballot shall be simple and easy to understand.
- (b) If feasible, the ballot shall allow voters to rank every listed candidate in a contest. If it is not feasible to allow voters to rank that number of candidates, the number of allowable rankings may be limited to no fewer than 6.
- (c) Instructions on the ballot shall conform substantially to the following specifications, subject to usability testing and modification based on ballot design and voting system: “Vote by indicating your 1st choice candidate and ranking additional candidates in order of choice. Indicate your 1st choice by marking the number “1” beside a candidate’s name, your 2nd choice by marking the number “2” beside a candidate’s name, your 3rd choice by marking the number “3” beside a candidate’s name, and so on. Rank as many choices as you wish. Marking a 2nd or later choice will not count against your 1st choice. Do not skip numbers, and do not mark the same number beside more than one candidate.”

Section 4: RANKED CHOICE VOTING

(a) SINGLE WINNER TABULATION.—In any contest for exactly one office conducted by ranked choice voting, each validly cast ballot shall be initially counted as one vote for the candidate at its highest continuing ranking or as an exhausted ballot. If a candidate has more than half of the total votes counting for candidates, that candidate is elected and the tabulation is complete. Otherwise, tabulation proceeds in rounds. Each round shall proceed sequentially as follows:

Ranked Choice Voting

MODEL STATUTORY LANGUAGE

1. If two or fewer continuing candidates remain, the candidate with the greatest number of votes is elected and the tabulation is complete. Otherwise, the tabulation continues to subsection (a)(2).
 2. The candidate with the fewest votes is defeated. Votes for the defeated candidate shall cease counting for the defeated candidate and shall be added to the totals of each ballot's next-ranked continuing candidate or counted as exhausted ballots, and a new round begins with subsection (a)(1).
- (b) MULTI WINNER TABULATION.—In any contest for more than one office conducted by ranked choice voting, each validly cast ballot shall be initially counted as one vote for its highest-ranked continuing candidate or as an exhausted ballot. The election threshold shall be calculated. Tabulation shall then proceed sequentially as follows:
1. If the number of continuing candidates whose vote totals exceed the election threshold is equal to the number of seats remaining to be filled, those candidates are elected and the tabulation is complete. If the number of continuing candidates is equal to or less than the number of seats remaining to be filled, then all continuing candidates are elected and the tabulation is complete. Otherwise, the tabulation continues to subsection (b)(2).
 2. If no candidate has a vote total that exceeds the election threshold, the tabulation continues to subparagraph (b)(3). If at least one continuing candidate has a vote total that exceeds the election threshold, then the continuing candidate with the highest vote total is elected. The number of surplus votes for such candidate shall be calculated. The surplus fraction for such candidate shall be calculated. The new transfer value of each vote cast for such candidate shall be calculated. Votes for such candidate shall be added, at their new transfer values, to the totals of each ballot's highest-ranked continuing candidate or counted as exhausted ballots, and a new round begins with subsection (b)(1). In all subsequent rounds, any candidates elected under this subsection shall have vote totals equal to the election threshold.
 3. The candidate with the fewest votes is defeated. Then, if the number of continuing candidates is equal to the number of seats remaining to be filled, all continuing candidates are elected, and the tabulation is complete. Otherwise, votes for the defeated candidate shall cease counting for the defeated candidate and shall be added, at their current transfer values, to the totals of each ballot's next-ranked continuing candidate or counted as exhausted ballots, and a new round begins with subsection (b)(1).
- (c) BATCH ELIMINATION.—The tabulation described in subsections (a) and (b) may optionally be augmented to include batch elimination. If batch elimination is included, then all candidates who can be mathematically eliminated, if any, shall be defeated by batch elimination and votes for the defeated

Ranked Choice Voting

MODEL STATUTORY LANGUAGE

candidates shall cease counting for those candidates and be added, at their current transfer values, to the totals of each ballot's highest-ranked continuing candidate or counted as exhausted ballots as follows:

1. For single winner contests, batch elimination shall occur immediately prior to any start of subsection (a)(2). If no candidates are defeated by batch elimination in a round, the tabulation shall continue to subsection (a)(2). Otherwise, a new round begins with subsection (a)(1).
2. For multi winner contests, batch elimination shall occur immediately prior to any start of subsection (b)(3). If no candidates are defeated by batch elimination in a round, the tabulation shall continue to subsection (b)(3). Otherwise, if the number of continuing candidates is equal to the number of seats remaining to be filled, all continuing candidates are elected, and the tabulation is complete. Otherwise, a new round begins with subsection (b)(1).

(d) TIES.—Election officials shall resolve prospective ties between candidates after all votes are cast but before tabulation begins by publicly determining a randomized ordering of the alphabet. If a tie to determine which candidate has the greatest number of votes or the fewest votes occurs at any point in the tabulation procedure described in subsections (a) or (b), and tabulation cannot proceed until the tie is resolved, then the tied candidate who is considered to have the greater number of votes shall be the candidate whose name appears earliest on the list of candidate names arranged, last name first, in accordance with this randomized alphabet.

(e) DEFINITIONS.—For the purposes of this section, the following terms have the following meanings:

1. “Batch elimination” means a simultaneous defeat of one or more continuing candidates that can be mathematically eliminated.
2. “Can be mathematically eliminated” means a candidate is part of a group of candidates such that:
 - (A) if a candidate is in the group, then every continuing candidate with equal or fewer votes is also in the group;
 - (B) the total votes for all candidates in the group is less than the number of votes for any continuing candidate not in the group;
 - (C) for a single winner contest, there are at least two continuing candidates not in the group.
 - (D) for a multi winner contest, the total votes for all candidates in the group is less than the election threshold;
 - (E) for a multi winner contest, there are at least as many continuing candidates not in the group as there are seats remaining to be filled.
3. “Continuing candidate” means any candidate that has not been defeated or elected.
4. “Election threshold” means the number of votes sufficient for a candidate to be elected in a multi winner contest. The election threshold is calculated by dividing the total number of votes counting for

Ranked Choice Voting

MODEL STATUTORY LANGUAGE

continuing candidates in the first round by the sum of one plus the number of offices to be filled, rounding up to four decimal places.

5. “Exhausted ballot” means a ballot that is not counted for any continuing candidate for one or more of the following reasons:

(A) It does not rank any continuing candidates;

(B) its highest continuing ranking contains an overvote; or

(C) it includes two or more consecutive skipped rankings prior to its highest continuing ranking.

6. “Highest continuing ranking” means the highest ranking for any continuing candidate.

7. “Overvote” means a voter has ranked more than one candidate at the same ranking.

8. “Ranking” means the number assigned by a voter to a candidate to express the voter’s choice for that candidate. A ranking of “1” is the highest ranking followed by “2” and then “3” and so on.

9. “Round” means an instance of the sequence of voting tabulation beginning with subsection (a)(1) of this section for single winner contests or (b)(1) of this section for multi winner contests.

10. “Skipped ranking” means a voter has left a ranking blank and ranks a candidate at a subsequent ranking.

11. “Surplus” means a positive difference between a candidate’s vote total and the election threshold.

12. “Surplus fraction” means the number equal to a candidate’s surplus divided by that candidate’s vote total, calculated to four decimal places, ignoring any remainder.

13. “Transfer value” means the proportion of a vote that a ballot will contribute to its highest continuing ranking. Each ballot begins with a transfer value of 1. If a ballot transfers from an elected candidate with a surplus, it receives a new transfer value. The new transfer value of such a ballot is calculated by multiplying the surplus fraction of the elected candidate by the ballot’s current transfer value, calculated to four decimal places, ignoring any remainder.

Section 5: SEVERABILITY CLAUSE

If any part of this Act is declared unconstitutional by a court of competent jurisdiction, the remaining parts shall survive in full force and effect. If a conflict arises between this Act and any other provision of law, the policies and purposes of this Act shall govern.

Section 6: EFFECTIVE DATE

This Act shall go into effect the _____ day of _____ 20_____.

SB 1288 Language

22101. An election using single transferable vote shall be tabulated in a series of one or more rounds, each conducted with the following steps:

(a) In the first round:

(1) All ballots shall be counted, and each ballot shall be counted for the highest-ranked continuing candidate on that ballot, using a transfer value of one vote. The "transfer value" of a ballot is the one vote, or portion of a vote after a surplus transfer pursuant to subdivision (f), that the ballot will contribute to the vote total for the ballot's highest-ranked continuing candidate.

(2) The "threshold," which is the number of votes in excess of which a candidate will be designated as elected, shall be determined by dividing the total number of ballots counting for all candidates pursuant to paragraph (1) by one more than the number of offices to be filled and rounding up the quotient to five decimal places.

(b) For each continuing candidate, the votes for the candidate are the sum of the transfer values of all ballots counted for that candidate.

(c) In the first round, if the number of continuing candidates is less than or equal to the number of offices to be filled, all continuing candidates shall be designated as elected, and the tabulation is complete.

(d) Each continuing candidate with votes in excess of the threshold shall be designated as elected, and his or her votes in excess of the threshold calculated shall be treated as his or her surplus.

(e) If the number of candidates designated as elected is equal to the number of offices to be filled, all continuing candidates shall be designated as defeated, and the tabulation shall be complete.

(f) For each candidate that is designated as elected and has a surplus, the surplus of that candidate shall be transferred as follows:

(1) The surplus factor for the candidate shall be calculated as the quotient, rounded down to five decimal places, of the candidate's surplus divided by the total number of votes for the candidate.

(2) Each ballot counted for the candidate shall be transferred to, and counted for, the highest-ranked continuing candidate on that ballot using a new transfer value, calculated as the product, rounded down to five decimal places, of the old transfer value times the candidate's surplus factor.

(3) "Residual surplus" means the number of surplus votes not transferred pursuant to paragraphs (1) and (2) due to rounding. The residual surplus for the transfer equals the surplus for the candidate minus the sum of the new transfer values for every ballot transferred from the candidate. The residual surplus shall not be counted for any candidate nor as part of other exhausted votes.

(4) After the candidate's surplus is transferred and his or her residual surplus is calculated, the candidate does not have a surplus, and the candidate's vote total for the remainder of the tabulation shall be equal to the threshold.

(g) If a surplus was not transferred in this round pursuant to subdivision (f), the continuing candidate with the fewest votes shall be designated as defeated.

(1) If the number of continuing candidates plus the number of candidates that have been designated as elected equals the number of offices to be filled, all continuing candidates shall be designated as elected and the tabulation is complete.

(2) Each ballot that counted for the defeated candidate shall be transferred to, and counted for, the highest-ranked continuing candidate on that ballot using the current transfer value. After all ballots have been transferred, a defeated candidate shall have zero votes.

POST MEETING MATERIAL

Bottom-up RCV

42 voters, 3 seats, 6 candidates.

15 voters of the "A" persuasion.

27 voters of the "B" persuasion.

At-large election:

(Vote for up to three people)



15



15



15



27



27

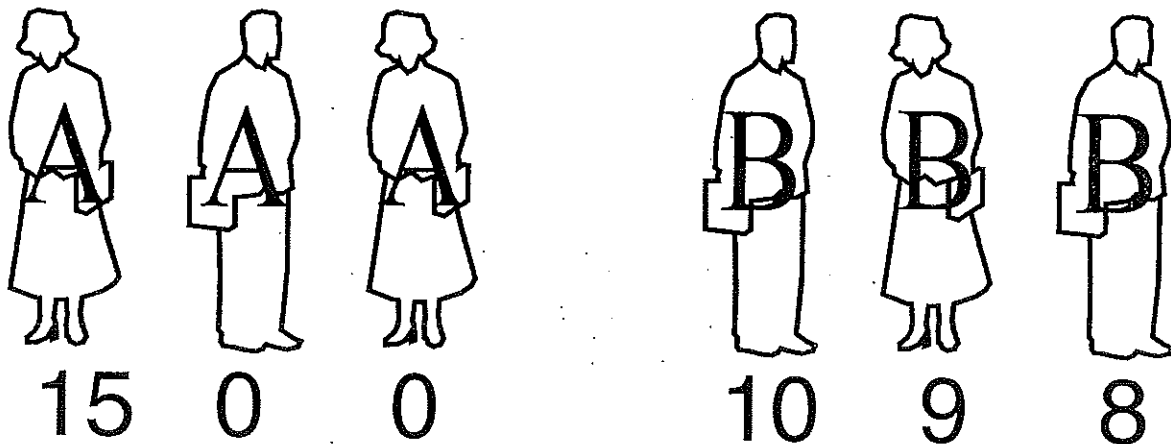


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Bottom-up RCV

Bottom-up Ranked Choice Voting:
(Voters rank their choices.)

An electoral minority can elect its
fair share.

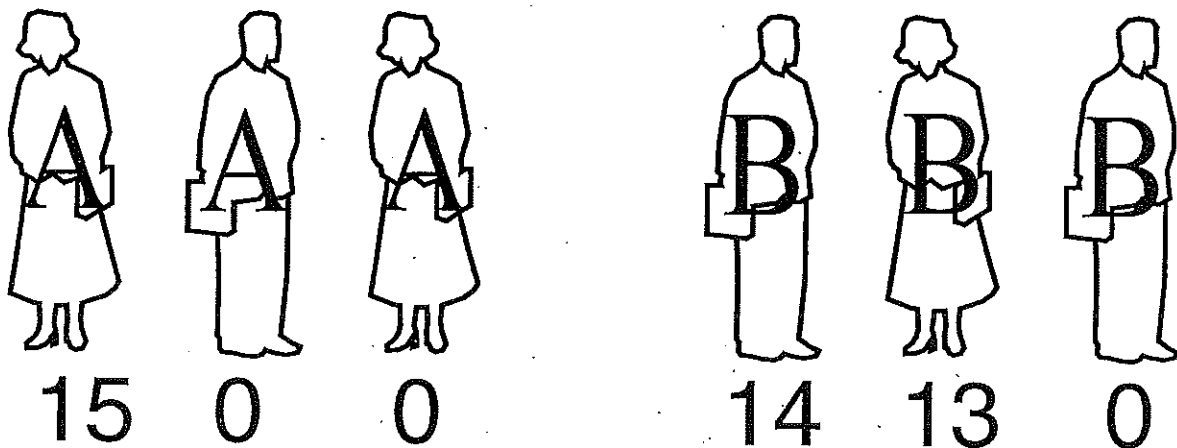


Round 1: Sort ballots by first choice. First eliminate all candidates with no votes. Then eliminate the candidate with fewest non-zero votes and resort those ballots.

Bottom-up RCV

Bottom-up Ranked Choice Voting:
(Voters rank their choices.)

An electoral minority can elect its
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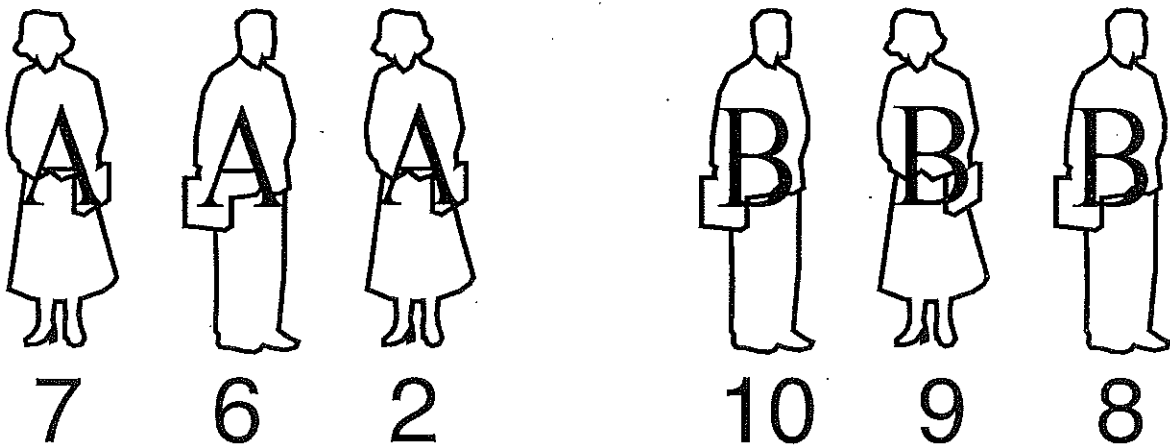


Round 2: Lowest B is eliminated, his votes transferred.
Half had first B as second choice, half had second B.

Bottom-up RCV

Bottom-up Ranked Choice Voting:
(Voters rank their choices.)

Vote-splitting is not a problem.

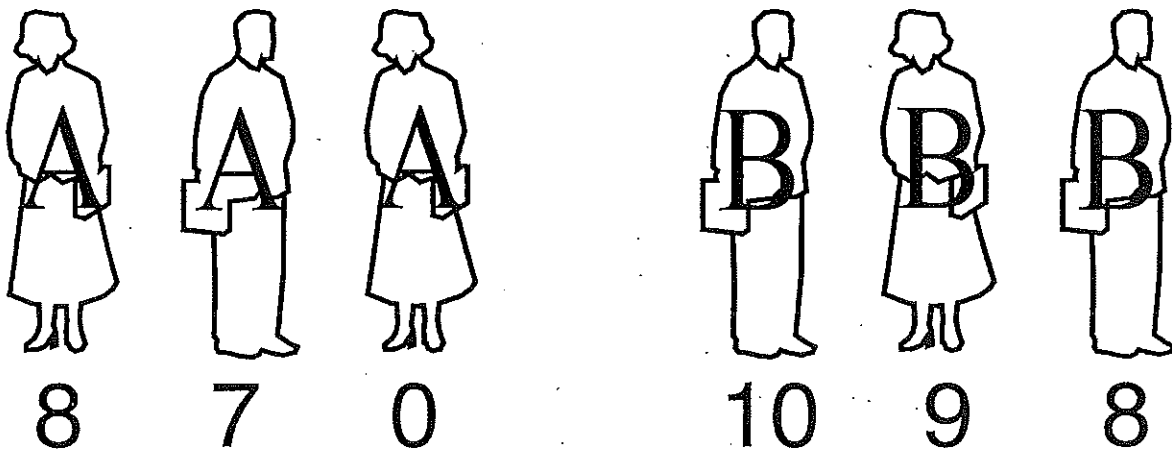


Round 1: Sort ballots by first choice. First eliminate all candidates with no votes. Then eliminate the candidate with fewest non-zero votes and resort those ballots.

Bottom-up RCV

Bottom-up Ranked Choice Voting:
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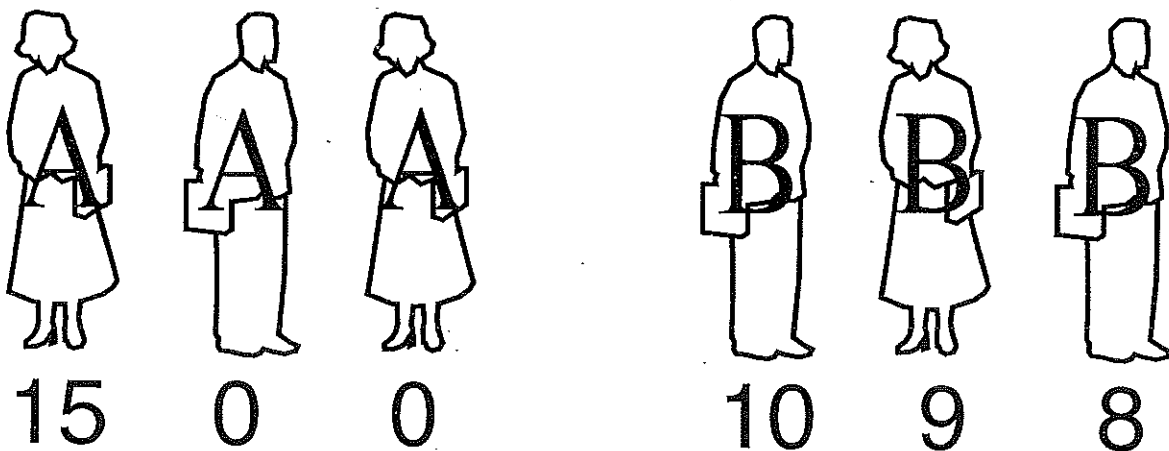


Round 2: Lowest A is eliminated, her votes transferred.
One voter had first A as second choice, one had second A.

Bottom-up RCV

Bottom-up Ranked Choice Voting:
(Voters rank their choices.)

Vote-splitting is not a problem.

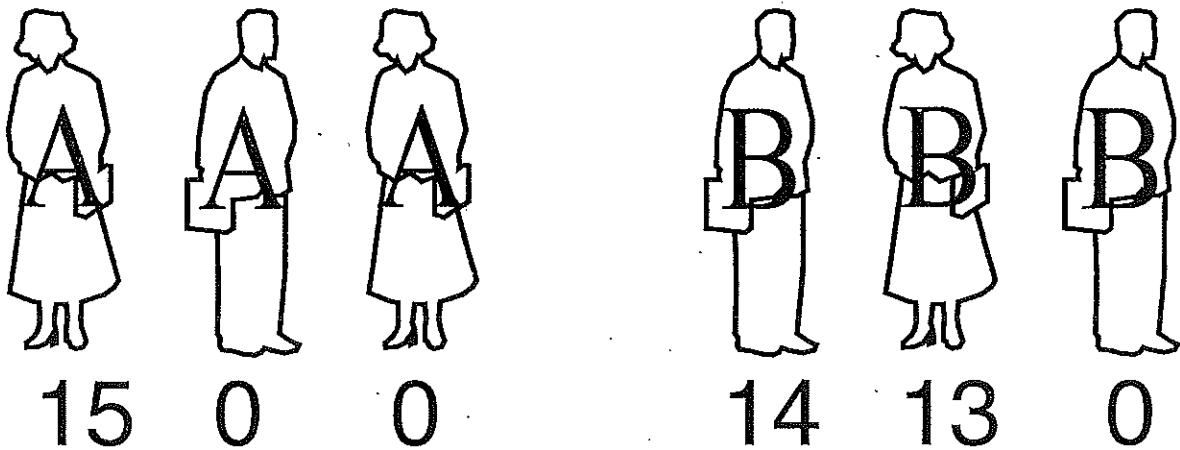


Round 3: Second A is eliminated. All his votes transferred. All of those ballots had first A as next choice.

Bottom-up RCV

Bottom-up Ranked Choice Voting:
(Voters rank their choices.)

Vote-splitting is not a problem.

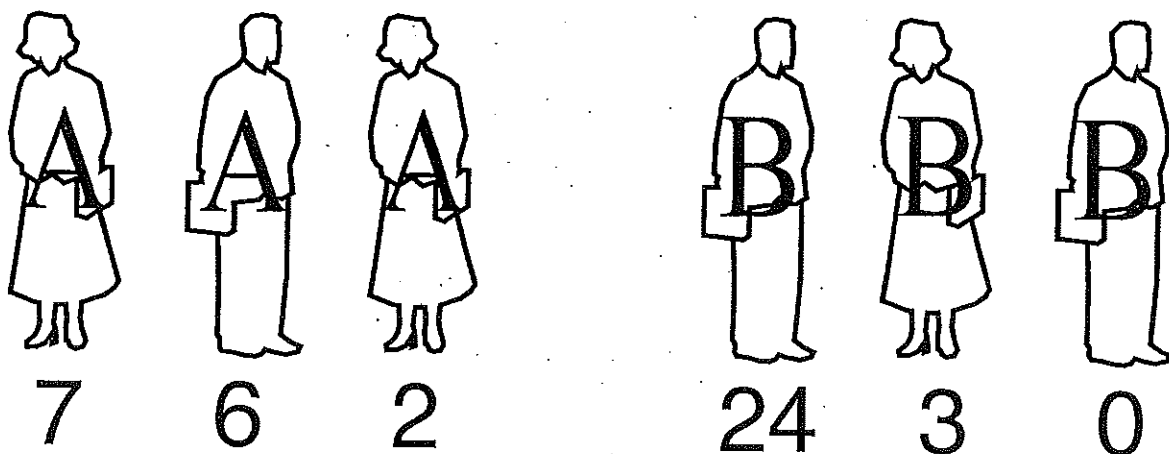


Round 4: Lowest B is eliminated, his votes transferred.
Half had first B as second choice, half had second B.

Bottom-up RCV

Bottom-up Ranked Choice Voting:
(Voters rank their choices.)

If voters concentrate on too few candidates, they don't get their fair share of representation.

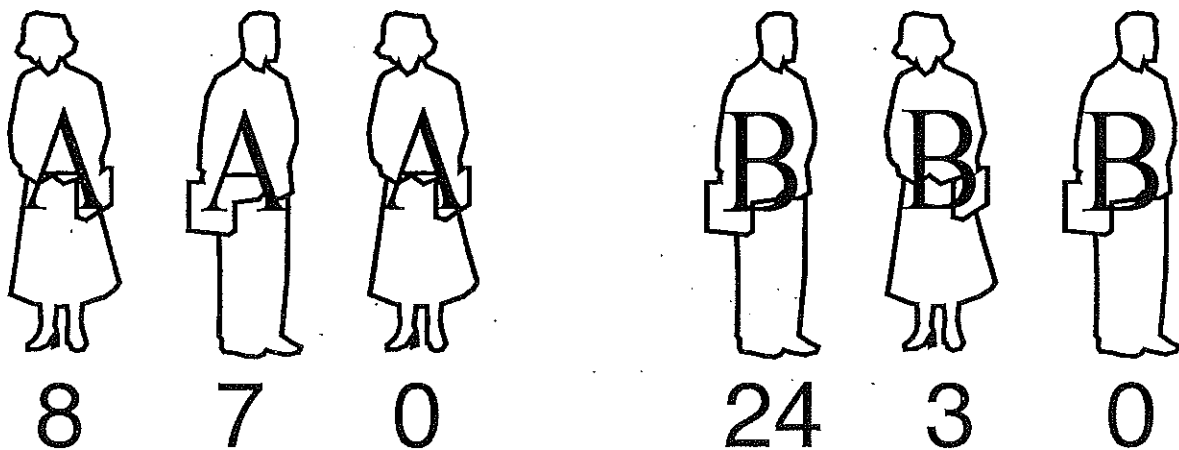


Round 1: Sort ballots by first choice. First eliminate all candidates with no votes. Then eliminate the candidate with fewest non-zero votes and resort those ballots.

Bottom-up RCV

Bottom-up Ranked Choice Voting:
(Voters rank their choices.)

If voters concentrate on too few candidates, they don't get their fair share of representation.

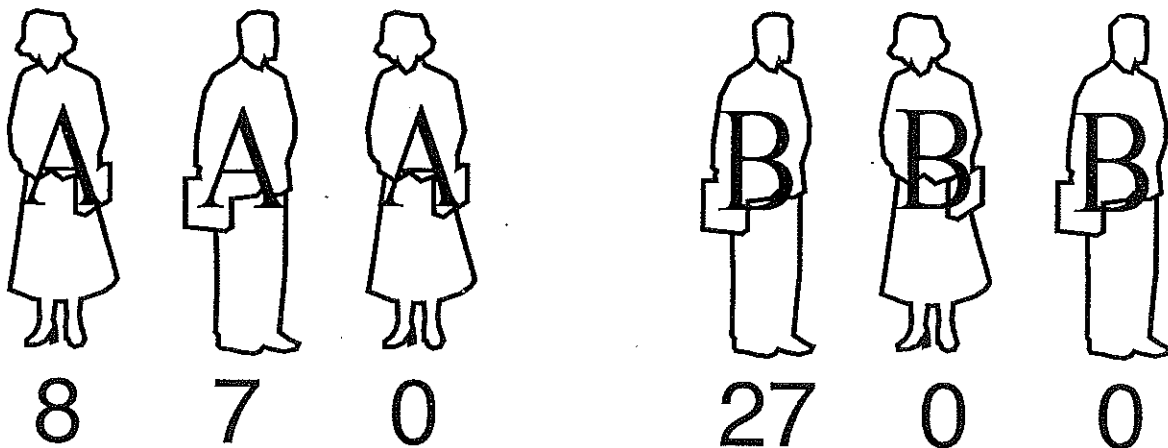


Round 2: Lowest A is eliminated, her votes transferred.
One voter had first A as second choice, one had second A.

Bottom-up RCV

Bottom-up Ranked Choice Voting:
(Voters rank their choices.)

If voters concentrate on too few candidates, they don't get their fair share of representation.



Round 3: Second B is eliminated, her votes transferred.
All go to first B.

Cumulative Voting

14 voters, 3 seats, 6 candidates.

5 voters of the "A" persuasion.

9 voters of the "B" persuasion.

At-large election:

(Vote for up to three people)



5



5



5



9



9

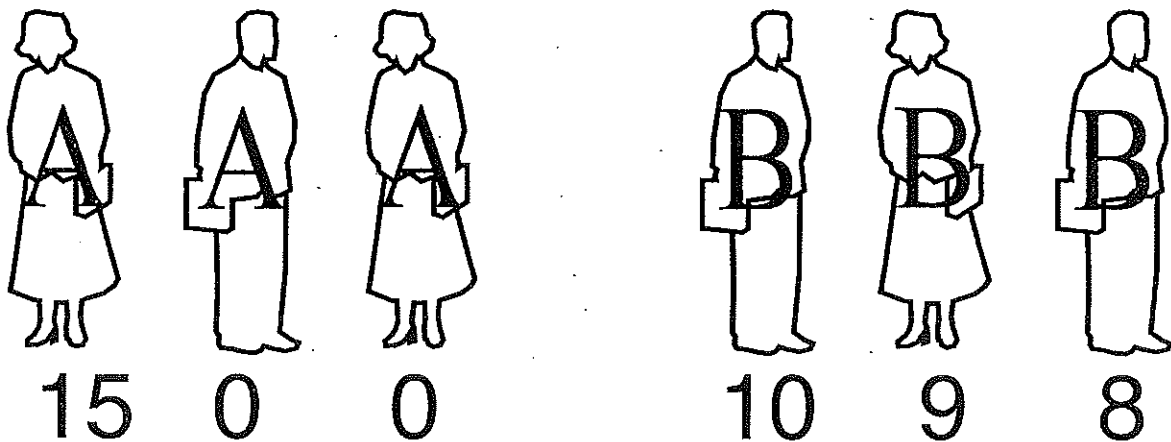


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Cumulative Voting

Cumulative Voting:
(Each voter has three votes,
distributed in any fashion)

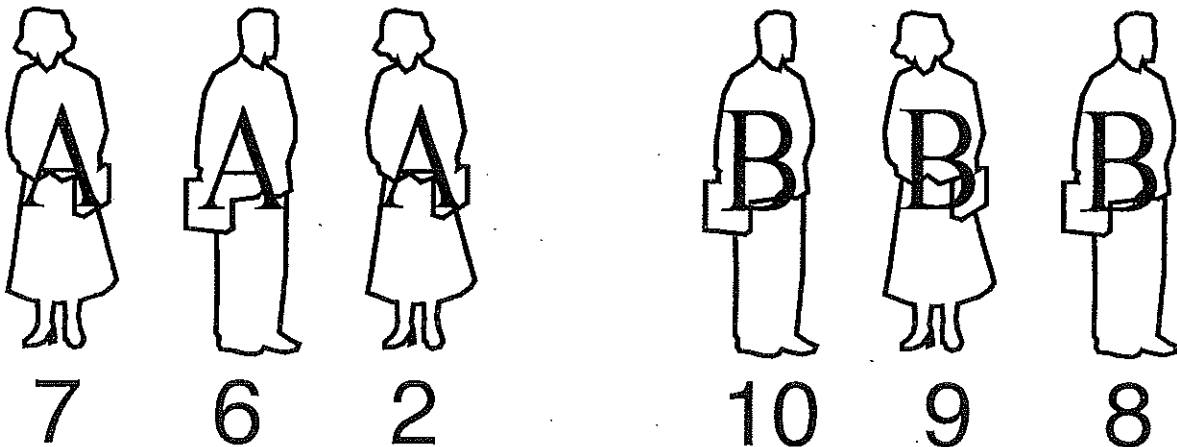
An electoral minority can elect its
fair share.



Cumulative Voting

Cumulative Voting:
(Each voter has three votes,
distributed in any fashion)

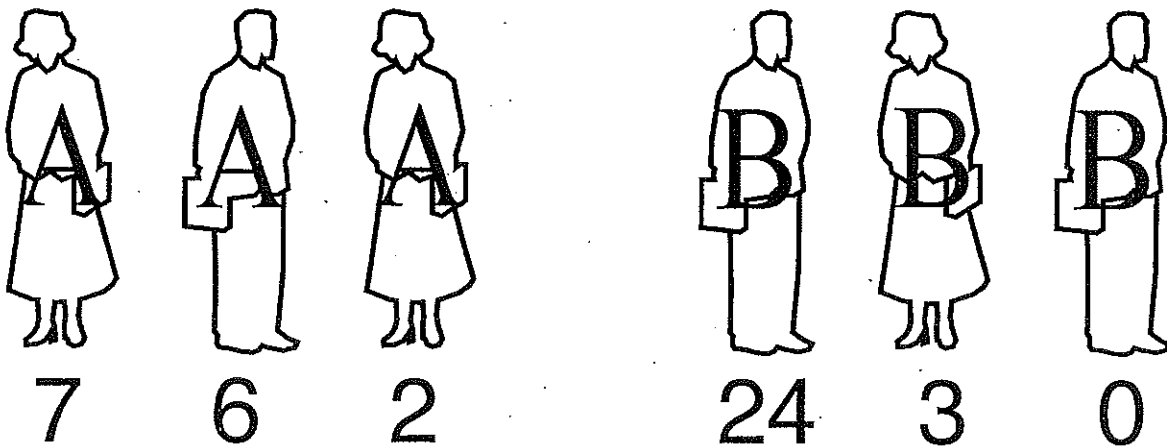
Split votes amongst too many
candidates, you don't get your fair
share of representation.



Cumulative Voting

Cumulative Voting:
(Each voter has three votes,
distributed in any fashion)

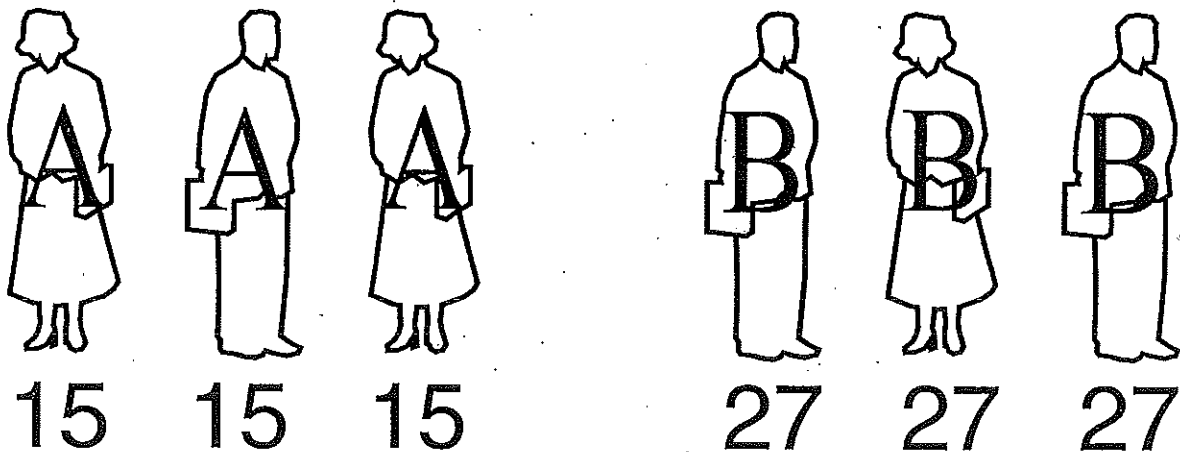
“Plump” votes for too few
candidates, you don’t get your fair
share of representation.



Limited Voting

42 voters, 3 seats, 6 candidates.
15 voters of the "A" persuasion.
27 voters of the "B" persuasion.

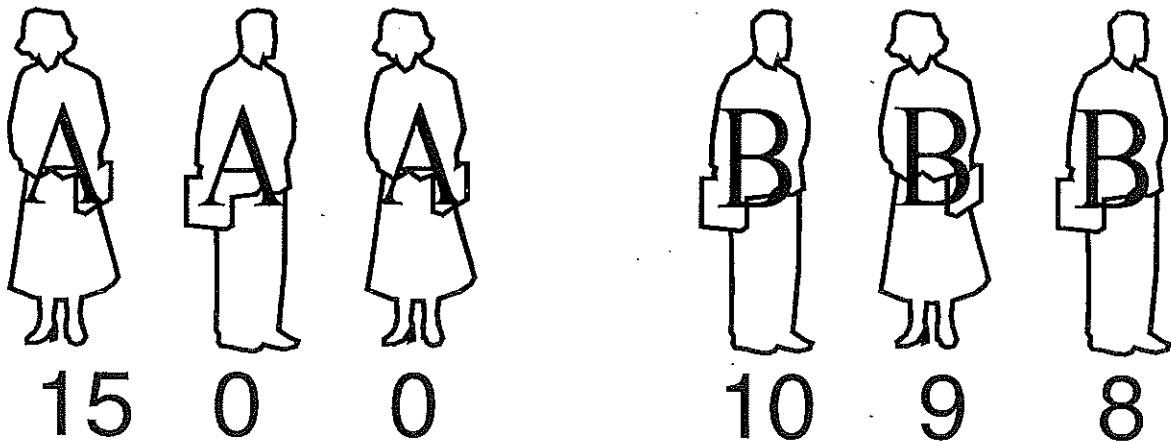
At-large election:
(Vote for up to three people)



Limited Voting

Limited Voting:
(Each voter has one vote, even though three will be elected)

An electoral minority can elect its fair share.

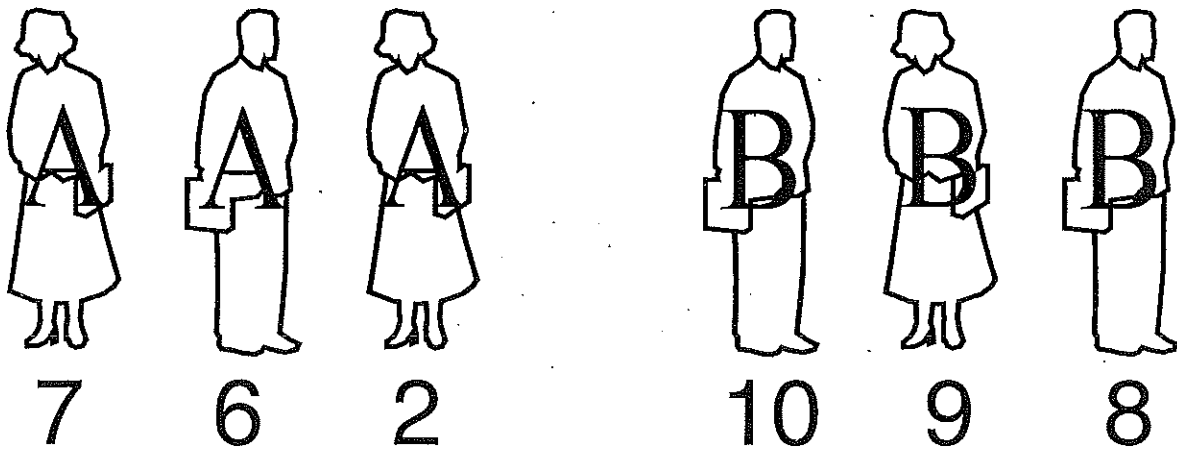


Limited Voting

Limited Voting:

(Each voter has three votes, even though three will be elected)

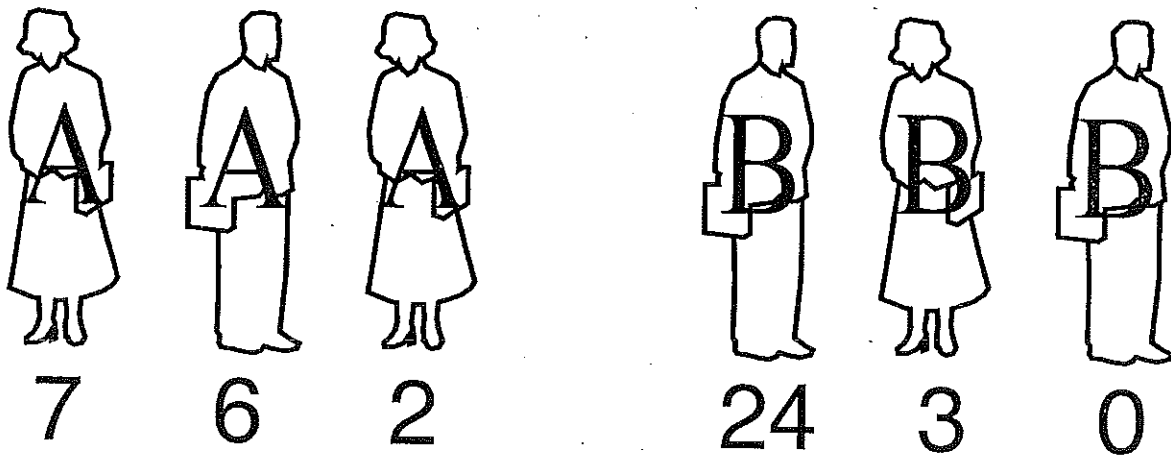
Split votes amongst too many candidates, you don't get your fair share of representation.



Limited Voting

Limited Voting:
(Each voter has three votes, even though three will be elected)

“Plump” votes for too few candidates, you don’t get your fair share of representation.



Proportional Representation

Municipal Elections in Cambridge

Since 1941 the City of Cambridge has elected its City Council and School Committee by Proportional Representation (PR).

Elections for nine members of the Council and six members of the School Committee are held in November in odd-numbered years.

Under PR, any group that numbers more than one-tenth of the voters may elect at least one member of the City Council.

Any group that numbers more than one-seventh of the voters may elect a member of the School Committee.

The mayor is elected by the City Council from among its own members and acts as chair both of that body and of the School Committee.

Proportional Representation (PR)

A voter may vote for as many candidates as are listed on the ballot in a PR election, but the voter must rank the candidates in order of preference (1, 2, 3, and so on).

If the voter's 1st choice is not elected, a 2nd, 3rd, or subsequent preference may still be elected by that voter's ballot.

The voter also has the option of voting for only one candidate, or for as few as are preferred.

Marking the Ballot

The PR ballot lists candidates with numbered ovals next to their names.

To vote for a candidate, the voter fills in one oval only next to the candidate's name: 1 for first choice, 2 for second choice, 3 for third choice, and so on.

Example: Correct Marking

- Candidate A 2 3
- Candidate B 1 3
- Candidate C 1 2

Candidates' names are rotated on ballots so that each candidate's name appears at the top of the ballot an equal number of times.

Invalid Votes

Votes are invalidated when more than one oval is filled in for the same candidate, or when the same numbered oval is filled in for more than one candidate.

Example: Invalid Votes for Candidates

Filling in more than one choice for a candidate
Candidate A 2 3

Filling in the same choice for more than one candidate
Candidate A 2 3
Candidate B 2 3

Votes may also be invalidated by marking ovals incorrectly, so that they cannot be read by the optical scanner.

Example: Incorrect Marking of Ovals

- 2 1 1

If a mistake is made in marking the ballot, the voter may return it to the election official in charge and receive another one, but no voter may receive more than two such new ballots.

Counting the Ballots

The precinct order in which ballots are counted is determined by a random draw prior to the election.

Tabulation of PR ballots begins with the sorting

and tallying of first choice votes for each candidate and the establishment of quota, the minimum number of votes sufficient for election. It continues with the transfer of surplus and the redistribution of votes from defeated candidates to continuing candidates until nine Councilors and six School Committee members are elected.

First Choices

The initial count of ballots determines the total number of first choice votes for each candidate. The candidates are then ranked in order according to the total of number one (#1) votes each has received.

Quota

In a PR election, a candidate needs to win a certain proportion of the votes to be elected. This proportion is referred to as quota.

Quota is established after the count of first choices.

Quota is determined by dividing the total number of valid ballots by the number of candidates to be elected plus one and adding one to the result.

Example: If 25,000 valid ballots are cast for City Council, the quota will be 2,501 (25,000 divided by 10, plus 1).

Surplus

Candidates who reach quota after the count of first choices are declared elected. Any votes they receive beyond quota are surplus votes.

Example: If Candidate A receives 3000 first choice votes and quota is 2501 votes, Candidate A is elected with a surplus of 499 votes.

A formula determines which ballots are selected to be counted as surplus.

Surplus votes are transferred to the second choice candidates on the surplus ballots.

POST MEETING MATERIAL

Eliminating Candidates

After surplus votes are transferred, candidates who have fewer than fifty number one (#1) votes are eliminated.

Their votes are transferred to the continuing candidates marked next in preference on those ballots.

After each transfer of ballots from a candidate being counted out to continuing candidates, a new ranking is established.

The candidate with the lowest number of votes is declared defeated and that candidate's ballots are transferred to the next continuing candidate marked on each ballot.

Electing Candidates

Transferred ballots are added to the totals of the continuing candidates until they reach quota or are counted out. After a candidate reaches quota and is declared elected, no more ballots are transferred to that candidate.

Computerized Ballot Tabulation

In 1997 the Election Commission computerized the City of Cambridge PR elections using a precinct-based optical scanning system and specially designed software.

Tabulating the Votes

The PR Court, which used to be performed manually during the course of a week by a staff of over a hundred, is now completed in a matter of minutes through the electronic sorting, counting, and transfer of votes.

Unofficial Results

Unofficial results for City Council and School Committee are available on election night. These results are "unofficial" because not all ballots have been counted.

The tabulation does not include ballots with write-ins or ballots marked in a way that could not be

read by the scanner. These are auxiliary ballots which must be processed manually and added to the computer totals.

Official Results

On the day after the election, votes from write-in and auxiliary ballots are added to the totals from the previous night.

The complete ballot records are tabulated, without reference to the earlier tabulation of unofficial totals, to produce the official first choices.

Next, the software distributes surplus ballots, transfers votes, and eliminates candidates until the number of seats for each office has been filled.

Only then are the results declared to be official.

2

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

Voting by

Proportional Representation



Board of Election Commissioners

Dorcas C. Brindley


James S. Pitt

For further information on PR elections in Cambridge, please refer to the Election Commission Department Web Site at:
www.ci.cambridge.ma.us

CANDIDATES FOR SCHOOL COMMITTEE

for Term of Two Years

Instructions to Voters

MARK YOUR CHOICES
BY FILLING IN THE NUMBERED
OVALS ONLY,
LIKE THIS 

Fill in the number one oval (1) next to your first choice; fill in the number two (2) oval next to your second choice; fill in the number three (3) oval next to your third choice, and so on. You may fill in as many choices as you please. Fill in no more than one oval per candidate. Fill in no more than one oval per column.

To vote for a write-in candidate, fill in a numbered oval next to the name you have written, showing your choice as a number for a candidate. Record write-ins from the top line down.

If you spoil this ballot, return it for cancellation to the election officer in charge of the ballots and get another from such officer.

Only one vote per candidate.
Only one vote per column.

DO NOT USE RED TO MARK BALLOT

FRED BAKER, 109 Inman Street	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10)
VINCENT J. DELANEY, 7 Jackson Gardens	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10)
MARLA L. ERLIEN, 23 Greenough Avenue	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10)
ALFRED B. FANTINI, 4 Canal Park	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10)
JOSEPH G. GRASSI, 393 Cambridge Street	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10)
RICHARD HARDING, JR., 187 Windsor Street	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10)
ALAN C. PRICE, 15 Corporal Burns Road	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10)
SUSANA M. SEGAT, 94 Wendell Street	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10)
ALICE L. TURKEL, 12 Upton Street	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10)
NANCY WALSER, 335 Huron Avenue	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10)
WRITE-IN	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10)
WRITE-IN	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10)
WRITE-IN	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10)
WRITE-IN	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10)
WRITE-IN	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10)
WRITE-IN	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10)

Only one vote per candidate. Only one vote per column.

CANDIDATES FOR CITY COUNCIL

for Term of Two Years

Instructions to Voters

MARK YOUR CHOICES BY FILLING IN THE NUMBERED OVALS ONLY, LIKE THIS ●

Fill in the number one ① oval next to your first choice; fill in the number two ② oval next to your second choice; fill in the number three ③ oval next to your third choice, and so on. You may fill in as many choices as you please.

Fill in no more than one oval per candidate.

Fill in no more than one oval per column.

To vote for a write-in candidate, fill in a numbered oval next to the name you have written, showing your choice as a number for a candidate. Record write-ins from the top line down.

If you spoil this ballot, return it for cancellation to the election officer in charge of the ballots and get another from such officer.

Only one vote per candidate. Only one vote per column.

DO NOT USE RED TO MARK BALLOT

JAMES E. CONDIT, III, 164 Raymond Street	① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ⑨ ⑩ ⑪ ⑫ ⑬ ⑭ ⑮ ⑯ ⑰ ⑱ ⑲
HENRIETTA DAVIS, 120 Chestnut Street	① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ⑨ ⑩ ⑪ ⑫ ⑬ ⑭ ⑮ ⑯ ⑰ ⑱ ⑲
MARJORIE C. DECKER, 55 Magazine Street	① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ⑨ ⑩ ⑪ ⑫ ⑬ ⑭ ⑮ ⑯ ⑰ ⑱ ⑲
VINCENT LAWRENCE DIXON, 287 Harvard Street	① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ⑨ ⑩ ⑪ ⑫ ⑬ ⑭ ⑮ ⑯ ⑰ ⑱ ⑲
ANTHONY D. GALLUCCIO, 30 Normandy Avenue	① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ⑨ ⑩ ⑪ ⑫ ⑬ ⑭ ⑮ ⑯ ⑰ ⑱ ⑲
ROBERT L. HALL, 364 Rindge Avenue	① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ⑨ ⑩ ⑪ ⑫ ⑬ ⑭ ⑮ ⑯ ⑰ ⑱ ⑲
JACOB HOROWITZ, 101 Western Avenue	① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ⑨ ⑩ ⑪ ⑫ ⑬ ⑭ ⑮ ⑯ ⑰ ⑱ ⑲
STEVE ISKOVITZ, 60 Bishop Allen Drive	① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ⑨ ⑩ ⑪ ⑫ ⑬ ⑭ ⑮ ⑯ ⑰ ⑱ ⑲
STEVEN E. JENS, 20 Lee Street	① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ⑨ ⑩ ⑪ ⑫ ⑬ ⑭ ⑮ ⑯ ⑰ ⑱ ⑲
ETHRIDGE A. KING, 34 River Street	① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ⑨ ⑩ ⑪ ⑫ ⑬ ⑭ ⑮ ⑯ ⑰ ⑱ ⑲
DAVID P. MAHER, 120 Appleton Street	① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ⑨ ⑩ ⑪ ⑫ ⑬ ⑭ ⑮ ⑯ ⑰ ⑱ ⑲
BRIAN MURPHY, 22 Mount Auburn Street	① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ⑨ ⑩ ⑪ ⑫ ⑬ ⑭ ⑮ ⑯ ⑰ ⑱ ⑲
HELDER PEIXOTO, 161 Webster Avenue	① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ⑨ ⑩ ⑪ ⑫ ⑬ ⑭ ⑮ ⑯ ⑰ ⑱ ⑲
JOHN PITKIN, 16 Fayette Street	① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ⑨ ⑩ ⑪ ⑫ ⑬ ⑭ ⑮ ⑯ ⑰ ⑱ ⑲
KENNETH E. REEVES, 340 Harvard Street	① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ⑨ ⑩ ⑪ ⑫ ⑬ ⑭ ⑮ ⑯ ⑰ ⑱ ⑲
DENISE SIMMONS, 188 Harvard Street	① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ⑨ ⑩ ⑪ ⑫ ⑬ ⑭ ⑮ ⑯ ⑰ ⑱ ⑲
MICHAEL A. SULLIVAN, 42 Huron Avenue	① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ⑨ ⑩ ⑪ ⑫ ⑬ ⑭ ⑮ ⑯ ⑰ ⑱ ⑲
TIMOTHY J. TOOMEY, JR., 88 Sixth Street	① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ⑨ ⑩ ⑪ ⑫ ⑬ ⑭ ⑮ ⑯ ⑰ ⑱ ⑲
JAMES M. WILLIAMSON, 17 Perry Street	① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ⑨ ⑩ ⑪ ⑫ ⑬ ⑭ ⑮ ⑯ ⑰ ⑱ ⑲
WRITE-IN	① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ⑨ ⑩ ⑪ ⑫ ⑬ ⑭ ⑮ ⑯ ⑰ ⑱ ⑲
WRITE-IN	① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ⑨ ⑩ ⑪ ⑫ ⑬ ⑭ ⑮ ⑯ ⑰ ⑱ ⑲
WRITE-IN	① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ⑨ ⑩ ⑪ ⑫ ⑬ ⑭ ⑮ ⑯ ⑰ ⑱ ⑲
WRITE-IN	① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ⑨ ⑩ ⑪ ⑫ ⑬ ⑭ ⑮ ⑯ ⑰ ⑱ ⑲
WRITE-IN	① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ⑨ ⑩ ⑪ ⑫ ⑬ ⑭ ⑮ ⑯ ⑰ ⑱ ⑲
WRITE-IN	① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ⑨ ⑩ ⑪ ⑫ ⑬ ⑭ ⑮ ⑯ ⑰ ⑱ ⑲
WRITE-IN	① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ⑨ ⑩ ⑪ ⑫ ⑬ ⑭ ⑮ ⑯ ⑰ ⑱ ⑲

Only one vote per candidate. Only one vote per column.

(Reduced in size - original is 8 1/2 x 14 inches)

2014 Voter and Community Engagement Program Timeline

