City of Santa Clara

City Council Meeting

Item 22.B Charter Review Committee Recommendations

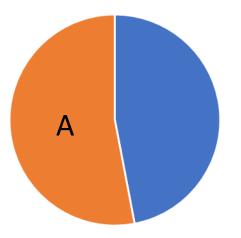
July 18, 2017



How Much Do You Need to Guarantee a Win?

Example: 100 Voters

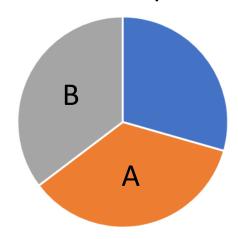




50% + 1 vote = 51

A gets 51 votes Next Candidate at most gets 49

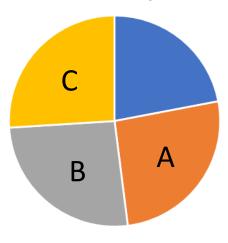
2 Seats Open



33% + 1 vote = 34

A, B each get 34 votes
Next Candidate at most gets 32

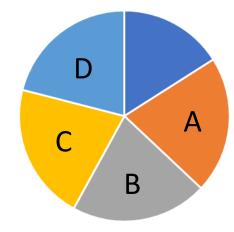
3 Seats Open



25% + 1 vote = 26

A, B, C each get 26 votes Next Candidate at most gets 22

4 Seats Open



20% + 1 vote = 21

A, B, C, D each get 21 votes Next Candidate at most gets 16

Having more seats open at a single time lowers the threshold to guarantee a win, thereby making it easier for minority voices to have a chance at winning a seat at the table.



Different Districting Options

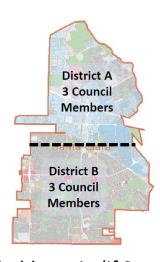
District lines **ONLY** for illustration purposes.

No Districts



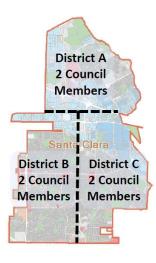
Threshold to win (if 3 seats per election cycle) = 25%+1

2 Districts



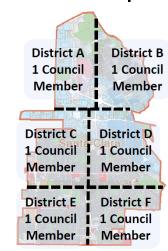
Threshold to win (if 3 seats per election cycle) = 25%+1

3 Districts



Threshold to win (if 2 seats per election cycle) = 33%+1 Threshold to win (if 1 seat per election cycle) = 50%+1

6 Seats Open

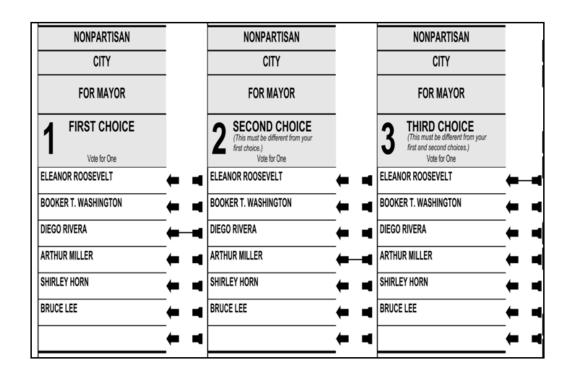


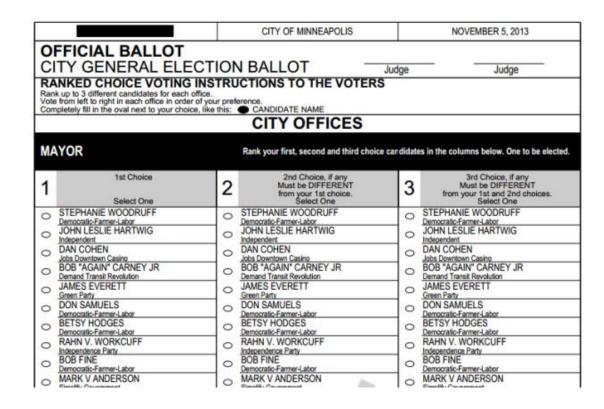
Threshold to win = 50%+1

"2 Districts" scenario offers the lowest winning threshold, in addition to other benefits (safe harbor, eliminating mini-Mayor effect, and polarizing geographical-based issues).



Sample Ballot



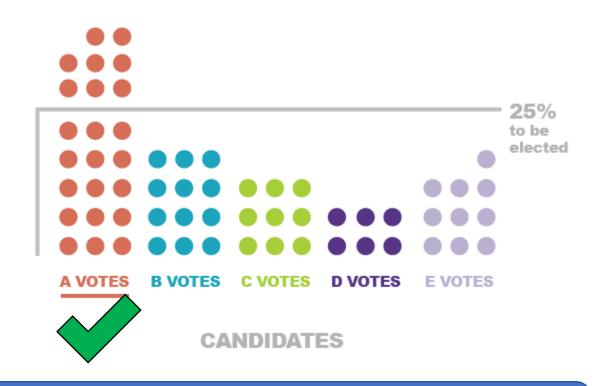




3 Seats Open (Threshold to win is 25%+1)

STEP 1:

Candidate A wins in the first round of counting because he/she received more than 25% of the votes cast. Since ranked choice voting is designed to waste as few votes as possible, the surplus votes for Candidate "A" beyond the 25% needed to win will count for those voters' next choice.



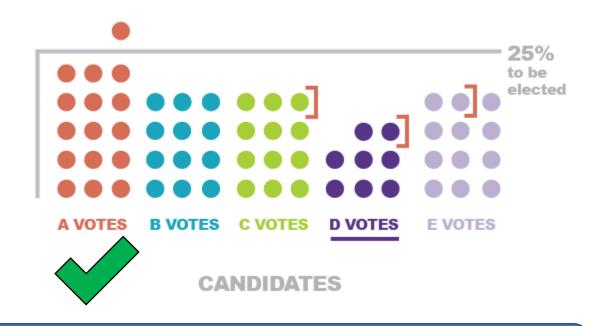
Redistributing votes in excess of the threshold minimizes "gaming the system". Voters vote for their favorite candidate without worrying whether their vote will be "wasted" or not.



3 Seats Open (Threshold to win is 25%+1)

STEP 2:

Since Candidate "A" received 7 votes beyond the winning threshold, those 7 will count for those voters' second choice, adding three votes to Candidate "C," two votes to Candidate "D," and two votes to Candidate "E."



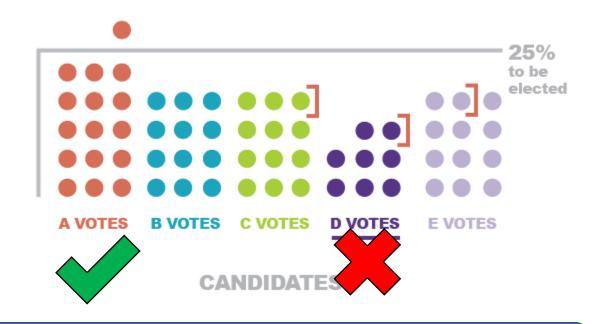
Negative campaigning by candidates is reduced because candidates are less likely to want to be adversarial if they are hoping to be a voter's 2^{nd} or 3^{rd} pick (if not their 1^{st}).



3 Seats Open (Threshold to win is 25%+1)

STEP 3:

Candidate "D" has the lowest number of votes and is eliminated. The eight votes Candidate "D" received will now count for voters' next choice.



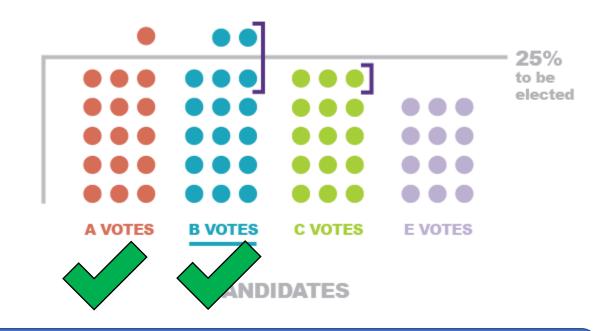
Having more seats open at a single time lowers the threshold to guarantee a win, thereby making it easier for minority voices to have a chance at winning a seat at the table.



3 Seats Open (Threshold to win is 25%+1)

STEP 4:

Candidate D's votes are redistributed to the next choice, pushing Candidate "B" over the threshold to be elected. One vote for Candidate "B" is beyond what is necessary to win, and is therefore counted for the voter's next choice. Candidate "B" is declared a winner along with Candidate "A," and we have one seat left to elect among the remaining candidates.



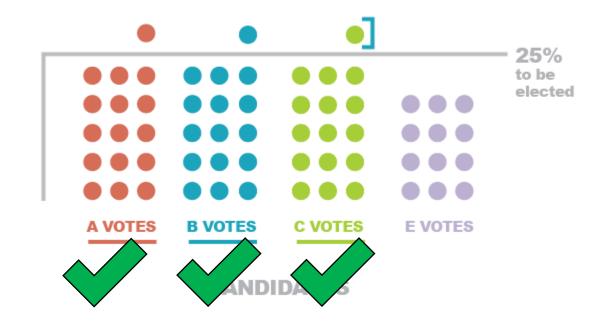
Candidates never receive more votes than they need to win (determined by threshold), thereby empowering the votership's voice in getting the most representative council.



3 Seats Open (Threshold to win is 25%+1)

STEP 5:

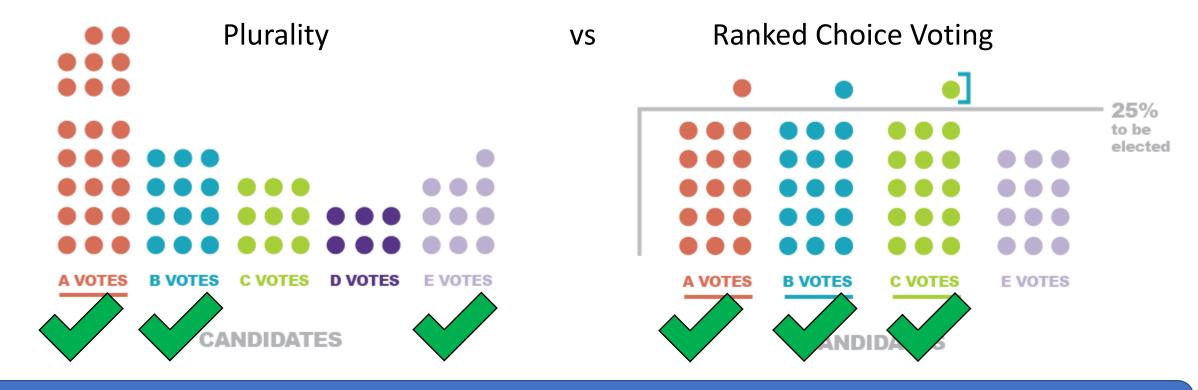
The one surplus vote from Candidate "B" counts for the voter's next choice, putting Candidate "C" over the threshold to be elected (25% +1), making Candidate "C "the 3rd and final winner.



If the final vote from B were to be given to E instead, C would still win as they are the more consensus candidate (versus E). Result is a more consensus-driven, representative council.



Comparison (same initial vote)



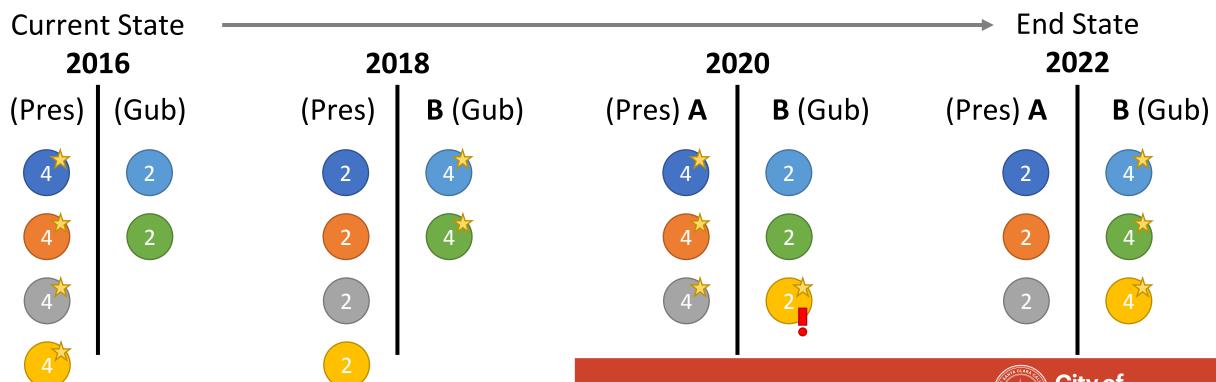
Using Ranked Choice Voting Candidate C is elected rather than Candidate E, since Candidate C is a more consensus candidate.



Transition Plan

A good transition plan would:

- ✓ Maintain balanced turnover
- ✓ Minimize the number of "reduced term" candidates
- ✓ Mitigate the "popularity contest" effect (where winning threshold is 50%+1)
- ✓ Complete the transition as quickly as possible



★ Newly Elected

Years Remaining

Reduced Term

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