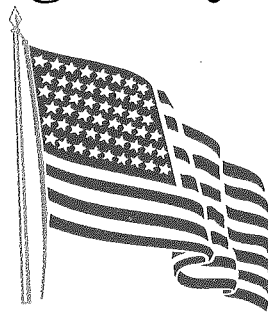




**Bay Village Chapter
League of Women Voters
Cuyahoga Area**

June 2007

Election Study Recommendations To Bay Village City Council



George Ryan

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Mission Statement

A nonpartisan political membership organization, The League of Women Voters encourages informed and active participation in government, works to increase understanding of major public policy issues, and influences public policy through education and advocacy.

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**Reply to: 29844 Lake Road
Bay Village 44140
440 835-9394**

May 22, 2006

**Brian Cruse
President
Bay Village City Council**

RE: Bay Elections: Primary vs. Runoff vs. Status Quo

Dear Mr. Cruse:

Because of the recent interest in this issue, and our ongoing interest in good government representative of the people, the Bay Village Chapter of the League of Women Voters has assembled a League committee to study these election options. Our goal is to make a recommendation to you by December, 2006.

Since the next Mayoral election isn't due for over 3 years, and the next Charter Review Commission not scheduled until 2012, a six-month timeline for an initial study seems appropriate. We intend to be thorough, nonpartisan, and research this question from many points of view.

Before you recommend any action or initiative to change Bay's election process, it is hoped you will consider the results of our study.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

**Ellen Mullarkey, Chair
Bay Village Chapter
League of Women Voters
Cuyahoga Area**

Recommendations

- **The LWV strongly recommends that Bay Village City Council act to place a clear and concise ballot issue on the November 6, 2007 municipal ballot to allow voters the opportunity to approve or disapprove an amendment to the City Charter that would establish a nonpartisan primary election, if necessary, to ensure a majority vote for citywide offices of Mayor, President of Council and Council-At-Large.**
- **This amendment, if passed, would be effective January 1, 2008, for the offices of mayor, council president and council-at-large.**
- **The nonpartisan primary, if necessary, would take place at the same time as a national/state primary, usually held in the spring.**

Rationale

As an independent, nonpartisan citizen action organization, the League of Women Voters – Cuyahoga Area, Bay Village Chapter is in a unique position to assess the issue of municipal elections in Bay...specifically, as the issue relates to the question of a primary election versus maintaining the status quo.

The Objective

The objective was to identify the election process which would result in a more representative government in Bay Village.

Scope of Project

- Review election history of Bay Village.
- Discuss if city offices other than mayor should be included.
- Review city charters of nearby cities.
- Survey residents.
- Survey prior candidates and officeholders.

Bay Election History

1949 – Bay Village switched from primary elections to runoff elections.

1979 – Bay Village went from a runoff to a plurality (most votes) system.

1989 Results

Chapman 34%
Hayes 26.9%
McQuate 19%
Shepherd 9.9%
Russell 9.8%

1993 Results

Jelepis 34%
Lyons 26%
Cleary 24%
Seed 4.9%
Serb 9%

1997 Results

Thomas Jelepis 86.9%

2001 Results

Sutherland 68.53%
Potter 30.16%

2005 Results

Sutherland 48.98%
Cobbeldick 18.02%
Lieske 19.60%
O'Boyle 5.33%
Sammon 8.07%

Background

The League of Women Voters – Cuyahoga Area supports strong responsive and representational government. It also supports periodic review of city charter or other governing documents.

Since 1949, the Bay Village City Charter has had no provision for a primary election (Section 11.3). It has had no provision for a runoff election since 1979 (Section 11.4). This does not impact elections in which only two individuals declare their candidacy; however, the November, 2005 election had five (5) candidates for mayor. The incumbent garnered 48.9% of the vote and won. Since 1989, there have been two other mayoral elections where voters had 5 different candidates from whom to choose. Of those winners, none received a majority vote.

In March, 2006, the Bay Democratic Club asked city council to hold hearings on amending the city charter to include a primary election so that the general election would result in a winner with a majority vote.

For a number of decades, the League of Women Voters has asked charter review commissions to consider reinstating a runoff election, if necessary. No action was taken. Now, the question has stirred interest in the electorate, and the LWV asked Council President Brian Cruse (letter dated May 22, 2006) to defer any action on this issue until we completed a study of a primary election versus the status quo in Bay Village.

Bay Village Democratic Club

May 22, 2006

Rationale for Primary Elections In Bay Village for the Office of Mayor

General

There will be many times in the future of Bay Village residents when a popular, efficient and responsive Mayor decides to step down from office rather than seek another term. While a popular incumbent Mayor seldom faces successful opponents in an election, when he or she steps down, there will be a large number of candidates anxious to take on the job as Mayor. When there are partisan elections, the field gets narrowed to two opposing candidates at the May primary election.

In Bay Village, where there is no primary municipal election and nonpartisan ballots are required for municipal election candidates, all candidates face off in front of the voters in November. In a field of more than five qualified candidates, it is likely that the winner of the race could receive fewer than 20% of the votes cast. That scenario occurred in Avon Lake, OH in May 2001 when the vacant seat for Mayor had a field of eight candidates running for the position. The winner, Robert E. Berner, had 20.33 % of the vote. This result could hardly be called a mandate from the people. It could have been worse since there was a numerical possibility of a fringe candidate winning with 13% of the vote. Avon Lake now has an ordinance requiring a run-off election, should a contender not receive a majority vote.

In Bay Village, in three of the last five elections, there were five candidates running for Mayor. In two of the five elections the Mayor elected had only 34% of the ballots cast.

| Year | Candidates | Winner of Election | % of Ballots cast |
|-------------|-------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 2005 | Five | Deborah Sutherland | 49 % |
| 2001 | Two | Deborah Sutherland | 69 |
| 1997 | One | Thomas Jelepis | 87 |
| 1993 | Five | Thomas Jelepis | 34 |
| 1989 | Five | Edward Chapman | 34 |

In the research that Gary Ebert, Law Director, provided, he states that Bay Village had a primary election requirement in the past and that the Charter Provision 11.3 eliminated that requirement commencing in 1949 for the selection of candidates for any elective office. Ballots were to be issued with no party mark. This may have been the beginning of nonpartisan elections in Bay Village. Apparently there was a later requirement for a run-off election for Mayor since the electors repealed that Charter Provision 11.4 in November 1979.

Despite the fact that the Bay Village Charter is reviewed every ten years, most recently in 2002, there has been no call to reinstate the Primary Election of the Mayor. We find this lack of action a great concern for those who support democratic governments elected by a majority of the voters. In the ten years prior to 2002 there were two mayors elected with 34 % of the vote. **We must not wait until the next City Charter review in 2012, since no action could be taken earlier than the 2017 election of the Mayor.**

Times have changed and the demands upon city government have increased significantly. **Bay Village government is big business by any measure.** The population of the City is close to 17,000 residents. **The Mayor is the person in charge of Directors who manage approximately 120 full time employees and anywhere from 15-200 part-time employees.** The City Budget is approximately \$25,000,000 per year (\$1,471/person). The City bond debt is approximately \$17,000,000 (\$1,000/person). Today a single project such as the new police station costs approximately \$7,500,000, costs to be paid over twenty or so years. Projects such as this have not been required to be approved by ballot. City Council and the Mayor make decisions for these major expenditures. These actions and dollars involved are a far cry from the less hectic, quieter days of 1949 and 1979 when election laws were changed.

Factors impacting the decision to hold a primary Election

Cost to the voters.

Mr. Ebert reports that the cost of the primary would cost \$17,850 in 2006. That is approximately \$1.00 per resident every four years, or \$0.25 annually per resident. We must compare that against other ordinary city expenditures. A super duty dump truck with plow costs \$55,000; a refurbished sewer flush truck costs \$80,000; a leaf loader is \$25,000; five-ton truck \$116,000; legal department \$183,000; Police department \$2,500,000; Fire department \$1,800,000. Compared to the annual cost per resident of \$1,471.00/person, the 25 cents per year is well worth the expense to assure that those who authorize the expenditures and manage the city workforce have the majority support of the voters.

Cost to the Candidates

Mr. Ebert cites the expense to candidates by requiring a primary and a general election. When there are 5-6 candidates running for an office, the expenses for all but two candidates cease in May, if the primary is held at that time. If the Primary is held off until September or October, the major campaign expenses should commence later. It must be expected that the top executive of the City will have to expend personal resources to win the election.

Visual pollution of political signs

There are regulations that deal with the period of time that signs can be put up on private property. The political signs are a symbol of peaceful change in the democratic system we enjoy in the United States. Second, by having a primary in May we will reduce the number of candidates in November thus reducing the number of signs.

Primary elections could lead to partisan politics

A large majority of Bay Village voters are registered independent. While registered Democrats outnumber registered Republicans, Bay Village voters, no matter how they are registered, are independent thinkers and voters. A nonpartisan primary will work well in Bay Village. There will always be cliques of one political persuasion or another who will operate to garner support for a candidate they believe has the values and objectives they espouse. A nonpartisan primary will not alter that reality.

A run-off election is not the answer

The research indicates that one of the concerns about a run-off election in December could lead to the Board of Elections being unable to declare a winner until after January 1st, the normal date of installation of the Mayor. With the new touch screen ballot box, in a community such as Bay Village, where there were few problems with the new system, a run-off on the first Tuesday of December would lead to a decision as to the winner within a week in most cases. Should that system fail, the City Charter states that the incumbent Mayor serves until a successor is elected and qualified.

The second more significant argument however is that, in run-off elections, a smaller number of voters turn out to vote. People's lives are busy. Thus the decision as to the winner could be made by fewer voters than those who cast for the leading candidate in the general election.

Thus the Bay Village Democratic Club does not advocate a return to the run-off election procedure. We strongly advocate a Primary election be held for the Mayor alone at a time when there are a number of elections and issues on the ballot, such as in the May primary.

ACTION

We ask City Council to immediately take action to change the City Charter to require Primary elections for candidates for Mayor. We see no need for candidates for City Council to run in two elections, both Primary and General.

Points to Consider

Bay Village is one of many cities for which a lack of a majority vote is being reviewed and revision considered. The 2000 Presidential election challenged America's complacency about the accuracy and fairness of our voting system as never before. Some started to question seriously the fundamental structure of a winner-take-all plurality election system (our current system). When only two major party candidates are on the ballot using the plurality system, majority rule is not a concern. However, when three or more candidates are running, the winner might not have received a majority of the votes.

Majority Vote

According to proponents of alternative voting systems, and much of the general public, the most important criterion for any single-winner voting system is that it produce a winner elected by a majority of eligible voters. In 1787, Noah Webster wrote, "Hence the doctrine, that the opinions of a majority must give law to the whole state; a doctrine as universally received, as any intuitive truth." Although the United States Constitution requires a majority of votes to elect the president in the Electoral College and to pass certain bills in Congress, it does not require the states to adhere to the principle of majority rule. Most citizens are often surprised to learn that a candidate can be elected by a minority of the voters; conversely, some people see no problem when a candidate wins with less than a majority of the votes.

Robert's Rules of Order, the well-known guide to fair procedures, makes the point that an election by a mere plurality may produce an unrepresentative result.

It recommends voting methods that can determine a majority winner when electing single-seat offices.

While they are becoming more common nationwide, alternative voting systems are not available in Cuyahoga County, to the best of our knowledge. See Ohio Revised Code, Section 35, online. Until we get a legal opinion to the contrary, we believe the options open to those in Ohio in search of a majority vote are primary elections and runoff elections.

Primary elections, if necessary, have been adopted by most of the cities in our area. Looking back at the rationale for dropping runoffs in 1979 in Bay, we felt those reasons were still valid, and have opted to research only primary elections with this study.

Costwise, for any special election, the Cuyahoga County Board of Elections (BOE) previously quoted \$850 per precinct in Bay (21 precincts). With touch screen voting machines the cost is less predictable. In January, 2007, THE PLAIN DEALER quoted the BOE that it could run up to \$1200 per precinct, and in some cases, double what it was prior.

No election process appears perfect; we are searching for the election process for Bay Village that is least imperfect.

Election Comparison - City Charters

| City | Current Status | Changed? | Initiated By | Rationale | Source |
|---------------------------|---|--|---|---|---|
| Bay Village 899-3412 | No primary or run-off | Primary removed (Mayor) 1949. Run off removed 1979. | 1979 - Emergency Election 1949 - ? | "Charter framers expected majority." "Poor turnout, expense to candidate & city." | Council minutes 2/79 ; Gary Ebert comments 3/06. |
| Fairview Park 356-4411 | Nonpartisan primary for All 5th Tuesday prior to election. | 1979 from Mayor to All candidates | Charter Review | | Mary Jarmusch, LWV |
| Lakewood 216 521-7580 | Nonpartisan primary, Mayor & 4 Council. 5th Tues. prior to election | To nonpartisan primary, 2002 | Petition | takes politics out of decision-making." | Mary Hagan, Clerk of Council |
| North Olmsted 777-8000 | Nonpartisan primary All, May | from Partisan 2001, no more run-off, from Sept. to May | Council put on ballot. Independents' initiative | "Politically motivated. Now Dems, Reps and Indies are happy." "Fewer people voted in Sept." | Barbara Seman, Clerk of Council Lois vanAuken, LWV |
| Rocky River 331-0600 | Partisan optional primary for All. 7th Tuesday prior to election. | 1975 changed to partisan optional. 2002 changed from 5th to 7th Tuesday prior to election. | Charter Review | "To broaden election participation and save costs on primaries." | Misao Kurokawa, Clerk of Council |

All Westshore cities in Cuyahoga County listed here have primaries, if necessary, except Bay Village.

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---|--|---|---|--|
| Westlake 871-3300 | Nonpartisan primary, All, May | Amended from Sept. to May, 11/00 | Public Hearing, 12/99 Charter Review | "Changed to eliminate need for special elections." | Denise Rosenbalm, Asst. Clerk of Council |
| Avon Lake930- 4100 | No primary. Run off 1st Tuesday in Dec., or 4th Tuesday after | 11/01 - Added Mayoral Run off. 11/04 added Council run off. | | | Clerk of Council |
| Avon | No primary, nonpartisan muni election, no runoff | | | | |

All Westshore cities in Cuyahoga County listed here have primaries, if necessary,
except Bay Village.

Exhibit B

SECTION 11.2 NOMINATION.

Any qualified person may be placed in nomination for any elective office created by this Charter or by Council by:

- (a) A petition or petitions, in the case of a candidate for ward Councilman, signed by the registered voters of the Municipality residing in such ward in a number not less than three per cent (3%) of the vote cast at the last regular municipal election in such ward.
- (b) A petition or petitions, in the case of a candidate for any elective office other than ward Councilman (including, without limitation, a candidate for Mayor, for President of Council, or for Councilman at large) signed by the registered voters of the Municipality in a number not less than three per cent (3%) of the vote cast at the last regular municipal election in all of the precincts comprising the Municipality.

Such petition or petitions when filed must be accompanied by the written acceptance of the nominee. Each signer of a petition shall sign his name and after his name shall designate his residence. A registered voter may sign as many nominating petitions for different candidates for a particular elective office as there are elective positions to be filled in that office at the election for which the petition is filed. (Ord. 73-13; approved by voters 5-8-73.)

SECTION 11.3 NONPARTISAN BALLOTS.

Commencing with the year 1949 no primary election shall be held for the selection of candidates for any elective office. The ballots used in the election shall be without party mark or designation of any sort. The names of all candidates shall be placed upon the same ballot and shall be rotated in the manner provided by the general laws of Ohio.

SECTION 11.4 RUN-OFF ELECTION FOR MAYOR.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Charter Section 11.4 was repealed by the electors on November 6, 1979, pursuant to Ordinance 79-81.)

SECTION 11.5 VALIDITY OF BALLOTS.

The election authorities counting the ballots shall not invalidate or reject any ballot for any technical error which does not make it impossible to determine the voter's choice therefrom so long as the marking of the ballot complies with the general law or laws of the State of Ohio and the intention of the voter can be ascertained with reasonable certainty, and to the extent that such intent can be determined, the ballot shall be valid and shall be counted. (Ord. 62-158; approved by voters 11-6-62.)

SECTION 11.6 QUALIFICATIONS OF ELECTORS.

Any person may vote as an elector in any municipal election only if such person is a bona fide resident of the Municipality and has registered as a voter with the election authorities in the manner and within the time prescribed by the laws of the State of Ohio. (Ord. 82-66; approved by voters 11-2-82.)

additional rate estimated to be required therefor and the date of any proposed election thereon. Such resolution shall be effective upon its adoption and shall be certified within five (5) days thereafter to the election authorities, who shall place such question upon the ballot at the next succeeding November election or at such special election specified in the resolution. If a majority of those voting thereon vote for the approval of such additional levy, the Council shall immediately make such levy, or such part thereof as it finds necessary, pursuant to such approval and certify the same to the County Auditor, to be placed on the tax list and collected as other taxes.

The authority of the Council to submit additional levies to a vote of the people or to levy taxes upon such other subjects and for such other purposes as may be lawful under the Constitution or laws of this State shall not be deemed impaired or abridged by reason of any provision in this Charter contained.

SECTION 10. DEBT LIMITATION.

The net indebtedness of the City created or incurred without a vote of the electors shall never exceed the debt limitation as prescribed by State law which will be on the total value of all property in the City as listed and assessed for taxation. As used in this section, the term net indebtedness shall have the same meaning and shall be calculated in the manner provided by the laws of the State of Ohio, as the same may be amended from time to time, for the issuance of notice and bonds of municipal corporations.
(Amended 11-4-69.)

ARTICLE IX NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS

SECTION 1. MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

A general election for the choice of elective officers provided for in this Charter shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November in odd numbered years. Elections so held shall be known as regular municipal elections. Such other elections shall be held as may be required by law, or provided for in this Charter.
(Amended 11-6-79.)

SECTION 2. NOMINATIONS.

Each petition for the nomination of a candidate for the office of Mayor shall be signed by not fewer than one hundred (100) electors of the municipality. Each petition for the nomination of a candidate for an office, other than that of Mayor, filled by election at large shall be signed by not fewer than twenty-five (25) electors of the municipality. Each petition for the nomination of a candidate for an office filled by election from a ward shall be signed by not fewer than ten (10) electors from such ward. (Amended 11-6-79.)

SECTION 3. PRIMARY ELECTION.

Candidates for all offices to be voted for at any municipal election under the provisions of this Charter shall be nominated at a non-partisan primary election to be held on the fifth Tuesday prior to such municipal election.

The number of candidates for the office of Mayor, President of Council and Ward Councilmen at any regular municipal election in the City shall be the two candidates on the primary election ballot receiving the highest number of votes at the primary election. The number of candidates for the office of Council-at-large at any regular municipal election in the City shall be the six (6) candidates on the primary election ballot receiving the highest number of votes at the primary election.

In case there shall not be more than two persons who shall have filed petitions for the office of Mayor, President of Council and Ward Councilmen as provided for in this Charter, then said persons shall be the candidates at the regular municipal election and the primary for the particular office shall not be held. In case there shall not be more than six (6) persons who shall have filed petitions for the office of Council-at-large as provided for in this Charter, then said persons shall be the candidates at the regular Municipal election and the primary for the particular office shall not be held.

Anyone who has not filed a petition for this primary election shall be ineligible as a candidate in the regular municipal election. (Amended 11-6-79.)

SECTION 4. ELECTIONS.

The regular municipal election shall be held on the first (1st) Tuesday after the first (1st) Monday in November of odd numbered years, commencing in 1977, for the Mayor, the President of Council and all members of Council.

Council may, by resolution order a special election to be held at any time, the purpose and date of which shall be set forth in the resolution, to be conducted in the manner provided by law. Except as otherwise noted in the Charter, the laws of Ohio applicable to election shall govern. (Amended 11-6-79.)

SECTION 5. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Where no special provision is made in this Charter governing general, or special elections, registration and the conduct of such elections the provisions of the general law of the State of Ohio shall control. (Added 11-6-79.)

ARTICLE X INITIATIVE, REFERENDUM, RECALL

SECTION 1. INITIATIVE.

The electors shall have the power to propose any ordinance or resolution except an ordinance appropriating money or authorizing the levy of taxes, and to adopt or reject the same at the polls, such power being known as the initiative. An initiated ordinance or resolution shall be submitted to Council by a petition signed by at least ten percent (10%) of the electors voting at the last Regular Municipal Election. When so submitted, the Clerk of the Council shall determine the sufficiency and if sufficient the Council shall take final action, either enacting, amending, or rejecting the proposed ordinance, within forty (40) days after submission. If Council fails to pass such proposed ordinance or resolution or passes it in some form different from that set forth in the petition therefor, the petitioners through the committee named on such petition may be the next regular meeting of Council request in writing that it be submitted to a vote of the electors. Thereupon, Council shall provide for submitting the petitioned ordinance or resolution to the electors at the next general or Regular Municipal Election occurring more than ninety (90) days after the filing of such petition, but if such petition is signed by at least twenty percent (20%) of such electors, the date of the election may be fixed therein, which may be a special election to be held at any time more than ninety (90) days after the filing of such petition.

X-11-5-02

ARTICLE XIX. ELECTIONS

SECTION 1. REGULAR AND SPECIAL MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

General municipal elections for the purpose of the election of officers provided for in this Charter shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November in each odd-numbered year and shall be known as regular municipal elections. All other elections held under the provisions of this Charter or as may be required by law shall be known as special municipal elections. (Amended 11-5-02)

SECTION 2. PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

On the fifth Tuesday prior to each general municipal election, primary elections shall be held for the purpose of nominating persons without regard to political parties, for election to offices provided for by this Charter to be voted for at the next succeeding regular municipal election.

The number of candidates for the office of Mayor and the four Ward Councilmen at any regular election in the City shall be the two (2) persons on the primary election ballot receiving the highest number of votes at the primary election. The number of candidates for the office of Council-at-Large at any regular municipal election in the City shall be the six (6) candidates on the primary ballot receiving the highest number of votes at the primary election.

In case there shall not be more than two persons who shall have filed petitions for the office of Mayor or the four Ward Councilmen as provided for in this Charter, then said persons shall be the candidates at the regular municipal election and the primary for the particular office shall not be held. In case there shall not be more than six (6) persons who shall have filed petitions for the office of Council-at-Large as provided for in this Charter, then said persons shall be the candidates at the regular Municipal election and the primary for the particular office shall not be held. (Amended 11-5-02)

SECTION 3. ELECTION PROCEDURES.

Write-in votes for municipal candidates in general elections shall be permitted only if a duly nominated candidate cannot participate due to death or other disqualifications, or if each candidate does not have an opponent. The ballots used in the primary and general municipal elections shall be without party mark or designation. The names of all candidates shall be placed upon the same ballot and shall be rotated in the manner provided by the general laws of Ohio.

Any person may vote in any municipal election if such person is registered as a voter with the election authorities as prescribed by the laws of the State of Ohio.

(Amended 11-5-02)

SECTION 4. CERTIFICATE OF NOMINATION WHEN NO PRIMARY IS HELD.

In the event a primary election is not held, the election officials whose duty it would have been to provide for and conduct such primary election shall declare each candidate to be nominated, issue appropriate certificates of nomination to each of them, and certify each of their names to the proper election officials in order that their names may be printed on the official ballots provided for use in the next succeeding regular municipal election, in the same manner as if such primary election had been held and each such person had been nominated at such election.

(Amended 11-5-02)

recreational purposes, (B) current operating expenses for recreational purposes, and (C) interest, sinking fund and retirement charges on general obligation bonds and general obligation bond anticipation notes of the Municipality issued from time to time, without a vote of the electors, to provide funds (i) to pay costs of providing and improving recreational facilities, or (ii) to provide funds to renew or refund general obligation bonds and general obligation bond anticipation notes issued for the purposes described in clause (i) and this clause (ii). (Amended 2-4-97.)

SEC. 9. SUBMISSION OF EXTRA LEVY.

The Council may at any time at least sixty (60) days prior to a November election declare by resolution, adopted by a vote of two-thirds of the members of Council eligible to vote, that the amount of taxes which may be raised within the limitations of this Charter will be insufficient to provide an adequate amount for the necessary requirements of the City for current operating expenses, and other expenses payable from the general fund of the City, and such permanent improvements and equipment as shall have an estimated useful life of five (5) years or more, and that it is necessary to levy taxes in excess of such limitations, in addition to the levies authorized and limited by this Charter, for the municipal purpose or purposes specified in such resolution. Such resolution shall specify the additional sum which it is necessary to levy, the purpose of purposes thereof, the additional rate estimated to be required therefor, and the date of any proposed election thereon. Such resolution shall be effective upon its adoption and shall be certified within five (5) days thereafter to the election authorities, who shall place such question upon the ballot at the next succeeding November election. If a majority of those voting thereon vote for the approval of such additional levy, the Council shall immediately make such levy, or such part thereof as it finds necessary, pursuant to such approval and certify the same to the County Auditor, to be placed on the tax list and collected as other taxes.

The authority of the Council to submit additional levies to a vote of the people or to levy taxes upon such other subjects and for such other purposes as may be lawful under the Constitution or laws of this State shall not be deemed impaired or abridged by reason of any provision contained in this Charter.

(Amended 11-4-75.)

ARTICLE IX NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS

SEC. 1. MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

A general election for the choice of elective officers provided for in this Charter shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November in odd numbered years. Elections so held shall be known as regular municipal elections. Such other elections shall be held as may be required by law, or provided for in this Charter. (Amended 11-6-01)

SEC. 2. NOMINATIONS.

Each petition for the nomination of a candidate for the office of Mayor, President of Council, Director of Finance, Director of Law, and Council-at-Large shall be signed by not fewer than one hundred (100) electors of the Municipality. Each petition for the nomination of a candidate for an office designating the election by ward shall be signed by not fewer than twenty-five (25) electors from the designated ward. (Amended 11-6-01)

SEC. 3. PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

Candidates for all offices to be voted for at any municipal elections under the provisions of this Charter shall be nominated at a non-partisan primary election to be held in odd numbered years on a date and at a time provided for by the general laws of the State of Ohio governing municipalities. (Amended 11-6-01)

SEC. 4. DESIGNATION OF CANDIDATES.

The number of candidates for the office of Mayor, President of Council, Director of Finance, Director of Law, and Council-by-Ward at any regular municipal election in the City shall be the two (2) candidates on the primary election ballot receiving the highest number of votes at the primary election. The number of candidates for the office of Council-at-Large at any regular municipal election in the City shall be the six (6) candidates on the primary election ballot receiving the highest number of votes at the primary election.

In case there shall not be more than two (2) persons who shall have filed petitions for the office of Mayor, President of Council, Director of Finance, Director of Law, and Council-by-Ward, as provided for in this Charter, then said persons shall be the candidates at the regular municipal election and the primary election for the office not exceeding two (2) persons shall not be held. In case there shall not be more than six (6) persons who shall have filed petitions for the office of Council-at-Large as provided for in the Charter, said persons shall be the candidates at the regular municipal election and the primary election for Council-at-Large shall not be held.

Anyone who has not properly filed a petition for the appropriate primary election as provided for in this Charter, shall be ineligible as a designated candidate in the regular municipal election. (Amended 11-6-01)

SEC. 5. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

After each recurring Federal Census and within three months after the issuance of the proclamation by the Secretary of State, certifying the population of the City, or when there is annexed thereto, any territory, the Council shall redistrict the City into four (4) wards, if necessary, so as to have each ward as nearly equal in population as practicable and which shall be bounded by county lines, streets, alleys, avenues, public grounds, canals, water courses, municipal corporate lines, or center lines of platted streets in said ward.

If the Council fails to make such subdivisions within the time required, it shall then be made by the Director of Public Service.

Where no special provision is made in this Charter governing general, primary, or special election, registration and the conduct of such elections, the provisions of the general law of the State of Ohio shall control. (Amended 11-6-01)

Rocky River

ARTICLE IX

NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS

SECTION 1. MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

A general municipal election for the purpose of the election of offices provided for in this Charter shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November in odd numbered years. Elections so held shall be known as regular municipal elections. Such other elections shall be held as may be required by law or provided for in this Charter.

SECTION 2. PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

Except as hereinafter provided in Section 4 of this Article, primary elections shall be held for the purpose of nominating persons as candidates of political parties for election to offices provided for by this Charter to be voted for at the next succeeding regular municipal election. Such primary elections shall be held on the seventh (7th) Tuesday prior to each regular municipal election.

(Amended 11-5-02.)

SECTION 3. DECLARATION OF CANDIDACY.

Each person desiring to become a candidate for a party nomination to a municipal office shall be voted for at the next succeeding regular municipal election shall, not later than 4:00 P.M. of the sixtieth (60th) day before the day of the primary election provided for in Section 2 of this Article, file with the Board of Elections of Cuyahoga County, Ohio, a declaration of candidacy and a nominating petition, which petition shall require signatures

of registered electors of the same political party as the candidate, not less than twenty-five

Art. IX, Sec. 3 CHARTER 26

(25) for ward councilman; one hundred (100) for councilman-at-large and the City offices at large.

(Amended 11-5-74.)

SECTION 4. NOMINATIONS OF PARTY CANDIDATES WITH NOMINATIONS OF PARTY CANDIDATES WITH AND WITHOUT PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

KK

respective office receiving the highest number of votes cast for candidates for nomination to such office by the electors of their political party at the primary election shall, subject to the exceptions hereinafter provided in (1) and (2) of this subsection (b), be declared nominated and their names as candidates for such office, together with their party designation, shall be printed on the official ballots at the next succeeding regular municipal election.

(1) In the event that more than two (2) persons file as candidates for nomination of the same political party, and no candidates of any other political party and no independent candidates file for nomination to the office of Mayor, or Director of Law, or ward councilman, then the two (2) candidates receiving the highest number of votes cast for candidates for nomination to such office in the primary election shall be declared nominated and their names, together with their party designation, shall be printed on the official ballots as hereinabove provided.

(2) In the event that more than four (4) persons file as candidates for nomination of the same political party, and no candidates of any other political party and no independent candidates file for nomination to the offices of councilman-at-large, then the four (4) candidates receiving the highest number of votes cast for candidates for nomination to such offices in the primary election shall be declared nominated and their names, together with their party designation, shall be printed on the official ballots as hereinabove provided.

(c) If any one of the situations listed in Paragraphs (1), (2) or (3) below occur when a declaration of candidacy and nominating petition is filed for the primary elections hereinbefore provided in Section 2 of this Article, the primary election for such office shall not be held and the persons filing a declaration of candidacy for such office shall be

declared nominated and their names, together with their party designation, printed on the official ballots at the next succeeding regular municipal election.

(1) The number of persons filing such declarations of candidacy and nominating petitions for nomination as candidates of a political party does not exceed the number of candidates to be elected for such office or offices at such regular municipal election; or

27 CHARTER Art. IX, Sec. 5

Only two (2) candidates of the same political party file declarations of candidacy and nominating petitions for nomination as candidates of one political party, and no candidates of any other political party and no independent candidates file for nomination to the office of Mayor, or Director of Law, or ward councilman; or

RR

dependent candidate for election to any office to be voted for at the next succeeding regular municipal election shall, not later than 4:00 P.M. of the sixtieth (60th) day before primary election day, file a nominating petition. Such petition shall require signatures of registered electors and shall be accompanied by the written acceptance of the nominees. The petition for offices of councilmen-at-large and all other City offices at-large shall require signatures of not less than two hundred (200) electors. The petition for office of ward councilman shall require signatures of not less than fifty (50) electors. Names of independent candidates will not appear on the primary ballot but will appear on the ballot of the next regular municipal election.
(Amended 11-7-72.)

SECTION 6. GENERAL PROVISION.

Except as otherwise provided in this Charter, all elections shall be held and conducted and the results thereof ascertained and certified as provided by the General Laws of Ohio and by the election authorities therein provided for.

LOCAL ELECTIONS

Rocky River's partisan optional primary election (for partisan candidate and any issues to be voted) is held the 7th Tuesday prior to each regular municipal election in years ending in odd numbers (2007, 2009, etc.). The partisan optional primary went into effect in 1975 to broaden election participation and save costs on primaries. POP rescinds the primary election of an office when:

- The number of contenders per party equals the number of candidates to be elected in the regular municipal election.
- There are only two contenders for the office of mayor, law director or ward councilman, both from the same political party, and there are no independent contenders.
- There are four or less contenders for the offices of councilman-at-large, all from the same political party and with no independent contenders. These contenders are declared nominated and their names appear on the November election ballot. Also on the ballot are the names of all the successful contenders from the primary election for the offices for which the primary was not rescinded, the names of any independent candidates and any issues to be voted.

SECTION 4. LEVY OF TAXES FOR POLICE AND FIRE.

Commencing with the tax list and duplicate for the year 2001 and for a period of five years thereafter, the taxing authority of the City may levy in each year a tax in an amount not to exceed in each such year (nine-tenths of one mill) .9 mill for each dollar of assessed valuation upon all property in the City assessed and listed for taxation according to value for the purpose of providing funds to pay for the salaries and other expenses of the Police and Fire Departments. This amount of taxes in each year so levied pursuant to this section shall not be subject to the limitations on the rate of taxation provided in this Charter and shall be in addition to any taxes levied by Council pursuant to any provision of this Charter or the general laws of the State of Ohio. This tax may be renewed only upon approval by the affirmative vote of a majority of the electors voting thereon. (Amended 11-7-00.)

SECTION 5. LIMITATION ON THE RATE OF TAXATION.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this article or of this Charter, the taxing authority of the City may, by affirmative vote of two-thirds (2/3) of its members, provide that for any City fiscal year the limitations on the rate of taxation set forth in Section 1 shall be those declared necessary by the taxing authority, in its sole discretion, and not to exceed the limitations provided for by this Charter on the date of its amendment on November 4, 1958. (Added 11-8-05.)

**ARTICLE VII
NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS****SECTION 1. MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.**

A general municipal election for the purpose of the election of officers provided for in this Charter shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November in odd number years every four years commencing with the year 2001. Elections so held for the purpose of the election of the officers of the City of Westlake provided for in this Charter shall be known as regular municipal elections. Such other elections shall be held as required by law or provided for in this Charter. (Amended 5-6-03.)

SECTION 2. NONPARTISAN PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

Commencing with the year 2001, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in May, prior to each regularly scheduled municipal election, primary elections shall be held for the purpose of nominating persons without regard to political parties, for elections to offices provided by this Charter. The names of two (2) persons receiving the highest number of votes for each office shall be nominated to be candidates for such office at the next succeeding regular municipal elections. In case there shall not be for any office more than two (2) persons who have filed petitions as provided for in this Charter to be candidates at such primary election, then said persons shall be nominated as the candidates at the next succeeding regular municipal election and the primary for that particular office shall not be held. (Amended 11-7-00.)

SECTION 3. DECLARATION OF CANDIDACY.

Any persons desiring to become a candidate for election to any office to be voted for at the next succeeding regular municipal election shall, not later than 4:00 p.m. of the 60th day before primary election day, file a nominating petition. Such petition shall require signatures of registered electors and shall be accompanied by the written acceptance of the nominees.

The petition for offices of Mayor and President of Council shall be signed by not less than five hundred (500) qualified electors. The petition for office of Ward Councilman shall be signed by not less than one hundred (100) qualified electors of the ward in which election is sought. Petitions shall be circulated by a qualified elector of the City of Westlake. (Amended Nov. 7, 1995.)

Arnon Lake

SECTION 62. NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS.

Nominations for elective offices of the Municipality shall be made by petition, signed by registered electors of the Municipality in number not less than prescribed by the general election laws of the State of Ohio. The nomination of each candidate shall be made by separate petition. No primary election shall be held for the selection of candidates for any elective office. No party mark or designation shall be used in any Municipal election. The names of all candidates, who have been nominated by petition for Municipal office shall be rotated, in as far as possible, in the manner provided by the election laws of the State of Ohio.

If a citizen who has filed his nomination petition properly for any of the elective offices shall become disqualified for holding office or die between (a) the last day for filing nomination petitions and (b) the day of election, then provision shall be made on the day of election to fill the office for which he was a candidate, so that the electors may vote for a write-in candidate for the office for which he was a candidate; anything otherwise provided herein to the contrary notwithstanding.

All nominating petitions shall be filed with the Board of Elections not later than 4:00 p.m. of the ninetieth day before the day of the General Election.

If no candidate for Mayor receives a majority of the votes cast for that office, there shall be a run-off election held on the first (1st) Tuesday in December or the fourth (4th) Tuesday following an election pursuant to Chapter IV Section 15, between the two (2) candidates receiving the greatest number of votes cast for that office. } 01

If no candidate for a ward Council seat receives a majority of the votes cast for that office, there shall be a run-off election held on the first (1st) Tuesday in December between the two (2) candidates receiving the greatest number of votes cast for that office. } 04

Except as otherwise provided in this Charter, the general laws of Ohio shall govern the nomination and election of elective officers of the Municipality.

(Amended 11-6-73; 5-2-95; 11-6-01; 11-2-04)

unop

Section 1. Procedures.

Nominations for elective offices of the Municipality shall be made only by petition. Candidates at large shall file a petition signed by at least forty (40) registered electors of the Municipality who were registered at the last general election. Ward Council candidates shall file a petition signed by at least twenty-five (25) registered electors of the Municipality who were registered at the last general election in their respective wards. The nomination of each candidate shall be made by a petition, but such petition may be circulated in separate parts, which shall be filed, however, as one instrument. No primary election shall be held for the selection of any candidate for any elective office of this Municipality, and no nomination for any such office shall be of any effect unless made as required by this section. The ballot used in the election of officers of the Municipality shall be without party marks or designation. The names of all candidates for any Municipal office shall be placed upon the same ballot and shall be rotated in the manner provided by the laws of Ohio.

Subject to Article III, Section 2, and Article IV, Section 2, of this Charter, whichever is applicable, write-in candidates are allowed in all elections for all elected offices.

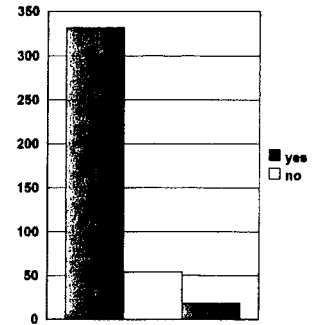
Except as otherwise provided in this Charter, the general laws of Ohio shall govern the nomination and election of elective officers of the Municipality.
(Amended 11-2-71; 11-7-95; 11-3-98)

Resident Phone Survey

- A random phone survey was conducted from the Bay Directory.
- Bay residents surveyed stated that they were eligible voters.
- A total of 405 voters answered the questions.
- A total of four questions were asked to each responder.
- Comments were welcomed and recorded.

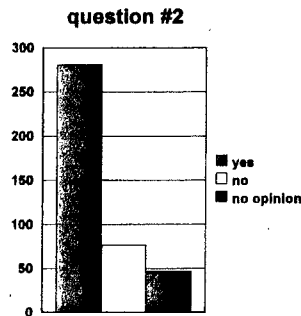
Question #1

- Do you think a successful candidate for a citywide elected office should be placed in office by a majority vote?
 - Yes-332
 - No-54
 - No opinion-19



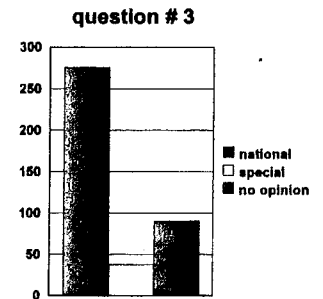
Question #2

- Should Bay Village have nonpartisan elections to determine the two top candidates for a citywide office? Those two candidates would run in the general election in November.
 - yes- 281
 - no- 77
 - no opinion- 47



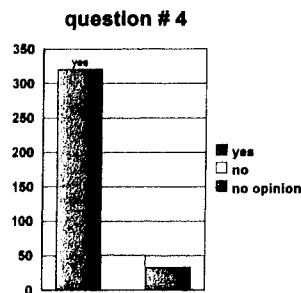
Question #3

- If voters chose a nonpartisan primary process, would you be more likely to vote in a Bay Village primary scheduled at the same time as the state and national primary, or a special primary election held for Bay candidates only?
 - National- 276
 - Special- 38
 - No opinion- 91



Question #4

- Do you think residents should vote on a ballot issue whether or not to add nonpartisan primary elections in Bay Village?
 - Yes-321
 - No- 51
 - No opinion- 33



Survey Study Summary

- The majority of Bay Village residents believe that a candidate should be placed in office by a majority vote. They believe that we should have nonpartisan elections to determine the two top candidates. Those two top candidates would run in the general election, held at the same time as the national elections. They also believe that residents should vote on a ballot issue whether or not to hold nonpartisan elections.

Comments from Telephone Poll September/Oct. 2006 League of Women Voters – CA – Bay Village Chapter

- *Have not seen any unqualified/poor candidates elected. Don't need a primary.**
- *Don't want any additional cost, so no primary.**
- *No, we have too many elections now.**
- *Feel strongly that current system favors the incumbent. We definitely need a primary election.**
- *A primary election would be more fair and better represent the whole community.**
- *Anyone should be able to run.**
- *Want to vote on law director also.**
- *Cost of special election – bad idea.**
- *Run-off preferred by someone who has been here since 1980.**
- *Should have to declare party.**
- *More costly to do a primary at a different time.**
- *No belly aching after if residents voted on ballot issue.**
- *Cost of special election should be known and publicized.**
- *If ballot language is simple – Yes or No – would prefer to vote on primary.**
- *The cost.**
- *It hands the election to the incumbent.**
- *Partisan or nonpartisan, we need a primary.**
- *If you want to know the pulse of community go to Java Bay.**
- *Avoid multiple candidates where a nut with a following could get in.**
- *Doesn't want to declare Rep. or Dem.**
- *Thirty and 40 year olds don't know anything about voting.**
- *Not mayors, but city managers. Don't need another election. No politics in city management.**
- *We should vote according to what our neighboring communities do.**
- *Depends on the cost of the election.**
- *Ward 1 Resident: "I've given up on voting; you don't get what you vote for – re: Ward 1 election.**

LWVCA Bay Village Chapter Telephone Survey starting Sept. 19 – Total: 405

Interviewer _____

Date _____

Instructions

Please make random calls from these Bay Directory pages. Do not leave a voice message. If no one is available, ask for a good time to call back and note on BD page. Please tally mark the answers in the appropriate boxes, using 1111 and then a slash for 5. After you complete a survey or get a NO, cross out the telephone number. Your goal: 34 surveys.

“Hello, this is the Bay Village League of Women Voters. We are calling you today as part of a random telephone survey, gathering opinions for our Election Study. If you are a Bay resident of voting age, we would appreciate a few minutes of your time.”

(If NO to Bay resident of voting age, or just NO, ask if another household member is available. If YES, proceed.)

“Bay’s current election system has voters electing the candidate with the most votes. Since 1989, there have been 3 mayoral elections where voters had to choose from five different candidates. Of the three winners, none received over 50% of the vote. 34%, 34% and 49%. The League is studying the pros and cons of changing the current election system. Your opinion is important to us. Please answer some short questions on this survey.

- 1. Do you think a successful candidate for a citywide elected office should be placed in office by a majority vote?**

| | | |
|--------------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| YES.....332 | NO.....54 | NO OPINION....19 |
| | | |

- 2. Should Bay Village have nonpartisan primary elections to determine the two top candidates for a citywide office? Those two candidates would run in the general election in November.**

| | | |
|--------------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| YES.....281 | NO.....77 | NO OPINION....47 |
| | | |

3. If voters chose a nonpartisan primary process, would you be more likely to vote in a Bay Village primary scheduled at the same time as the state and national primary or a special primary election held for Bay Village candidates only?

| | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| National Primary 276 | Special Primary38 | No Opinion91 |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|

4. Do you think residents should vote on a ballot issue whether or not to add nonpartisan primary elections in Bay Village?

| | | |
|-------------|-----------|-----------------------|
| YES.....321 | NO.....51 | NO OPINION33 |
|-------------|-----------|-----------------------|

Grand Total: 405

Please only note pertinent comments:

(Use other side if necessary)

FYI

Mayor Chapman, Mayor Jelepis, Mayor Sutherland

Citywide office refers to Mayor, President of Council and Council-At-Large.

Nonpartisan refers to elections that list the candidates' names, but not their political affiliations.

Responses to Candidate Questionnaire

1. Do you think that a majority votes gives a winning candidate a better position from which to govern?
 - a. Yes-11
 - b. No-2
 - c. Other-1

2. If a majority vote is desired, and there are multiple candidates, (more than two) would a nonpartisan primary election be the best way to accomplish this?
 - a. Yes-6
 - b. No-5
 - c. Other-3

3. If a primary election (if necessary), is reinstated in Bay Village, should it involve Citywide offices only (Mayor, President of Council, and Council-at-large), or all elected offices (including the four Ward Council Seats)?
 - a. Citywide-8
 - b. All-3
 - c. Other-3

4. Would a primary election make candidates more, or less likely to run for office and why?
 - a. More-2
 - b. Less-10
 - c. Other-2

5. It is popular belief that incumbents have an advantage over opponents. Do you think a primary election would strengthen or weaken this perceived advantage? Why?
 - a. Weaken-2
 - b. Strengthen-9
 - c. Other-3

6. Primary elections have lower turnouts than general elections. How would you mobilize your constituency to vote in a primary election?
 - a. This was not meant to quantify data but to have candidates think about campaigning, and possibly changing our elections for the better.

7. A city's charter specifies the candidates filing deadlines and primary election dates. What date would you consider most workable for candidates and for voters?
 - a. This was an information gathering question and again, not asking for quantifying data.

8. Who should determine the election process that is used in Bay Village?
 - a. Voter-10
 - b. Council-2
 - c. No change-2

Current Voting System – Proposed Nonpartisan Primary

Plurality Voting

The current system in Bay Village where each voter chooses a single candidate, and the candidate with the most votes wins.

Proposed Nonpartisan Primary

A nonpartisan primary election is an election in which registered voters in a jurisdiction select the two candidates (not identified by political party) who will enter a subsequent election (general election). In the U.S. many city, county and school board elections are nonpartisan primaries. A single seat election primary would allow the top two primary candidates to participate in the general election following. A nonpartisan primary is necessary only when there are more than two candidates for one office.

The League recommends action to support a nonpartisan primary election for the City of Bay Village for the offices of Mayor, President of Council and Council-At-Large (citywide offices with a four-year term).

The League believes that the need to improve the process of selecting citywide officials who are responsible for city administration outweighs the additional cost of a nonpartisan primary, if necessary.

Alternative Voting Systems

These were reviewed but, to our knowledge, are not in use in the state of Ohio.

Approval Voting – An unranked voting system. Voters are allowed to vote for as many candidates as they wish. The candidate with the highest total number of votes wins the election. This was created in the thirteenth century in Venice.

Borda Count – The voters rank order candidates and assign points to each first place vote (perhaps three). Second place candidates have two points and so on. The votes are converted to points and totaled to determine the winner. Borda Count is used today in sports to determine the MVP in athletic contests. It was originally created about 1428 and revised in 1770 by Borda for the French Royal Academy of Science.

Condorcet – Voters rank the candidates, marking their 1st, 2nd, 3rd and more depending on the number of candidates. Voters do not have to rank all candidates. The winner is determined by tallying pairs of head-to-head contests between all participants. Winner has the greatest number of pair-wise comparisons. It was named for the French political scientist and mathematician Condorcet.

Instant Runoff Voting (IRV) – Voters rank the candidates, marking 1st, 2nd, 3rd, etc., depending on how many candidates are in the race. A voter does not have to vote for more than one candidate. In round one, if a candidate gets 50%+1 of the votes, he/she is declared the winner. If no one has a majority, the counting goes to round two. The candidate with the lowest number of votes is eliminated, and the votes cast for this candidate are then transferred to the second choice listed on each ballot. If someone gets a majority the election is over. If no one receives a majority the counting goes to round three. The process of transferring votes from the ballot of the next eliminated candidate continues until someone receives 50%+1 of the votes. It was invented by W. R. Ware, professor at MIT around 1870.

Results

Among the 405 citizens interviewed by telephone, 82% favor majority rule.

Citizens interviewed would prefer a nonpartisan primary election in the spring for citywide offices.

Citizens interviewed believe voters should determine the types of elections in Bay Village, preferring citizen petition or council over the Charter Review Commission.

.....

The Bay Village Chapter of the League of Women Voters – Cuyahoga Area encourages City Council to place an amendment on the ballot in November 2007, rather than waiting until 2012 for the Charter Review Commission.

The Bay Village Mayor, President of Council and City Council members elected by the people to represent their interests have the primary responsibility for overseeing our election process. The Charter Review Commission is a body of citizens/officials appointed by the sitting mayor.

The process by which elections are held go to the heart of good government and should be as free of partisan politics as possible.

Determining the Will of the People

In 1952 Kenneth Arrow won a Nobel Prize in part for proving that there is no such thing as a perfect voting system. He was trying to put together a set of minimal conditions that would consistently translate individual preferences into group preferences, but he found it impossible. In other words, there is no voting system that consistently meets Arrow's minimal criteria – except a dictatorship.

Arrow's discovery suggests that systems of combining individual votes into a group choice or winner is not as straightforward as it seems. No system is consistently fair when the number of voters is large, when their preferences are varied, or when more than two candidates are in a race. Research also indicates that no fixed set of criteria for a "good" voting system exists. Citizens creating a new voting system or changing an old one must set priorities and make tradeoffs among a number of competing goals.

Some might want to encourage third parties, some might want to measure the "will of the voter" as perfectly as possible, some might want to reduce factions, some might want a specific kind of representation, and so on.

According to Samuel Merrill III in *Making Multicandidate Elections More Democratic*, it is vital that the voters perceive the winner as the one preferred by the majority of the electorate.

No one can predict the outcome of changes in our voting system, but the more we know about the issues the less likely we are to make choices that we regret.

To that end, the LWV-CA Bay Village Chapter will hold a series of community meetings not only explaining our study recommendations, but also hosting panels of election experts. 17.

Contacts/References

Laura Williams, Program Adm., OSU Moritz School of Election Law
Dr. Dan Tokaji, USU Moritz School of Election Law
www.moritzlaw.osu.edu

Greater Cleveland Voter Coalition, Norm Robbins
www.clevelandvotes.org

Dr. Ryan Claassen, KSU Asst. Professor, political Science

League of Women Voters of Minnesota "Alternative Voting Systems: Facts and Issues" www.lwvmn.org

American University 2006 Primary Turnout www.american.edu.com

Cuyahoga County Board of Elections
www.boe.cuyahogacounty.us/results

www.fairvote.org

Green Institute –www.greeninstitute.net
www.radicalcentrism.org/majority_voting

Ohio Secretary of State – Voting Rights Institute, Kellye Pinkleton,
www.sos.state.oh.us/sos/initiatives/votingrights.

Samuel Merrill III, *Making Multicandidate Elections More Democratic*, (Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press)

Philip Macklin, "Center for Voting & Democracy,"
macklipa@muohio.edu

Ohio Revised Code, Section 35

Gary Ebert, Law Director, City of Bay Village
Bay Democratic Club, George Ryan

Charters online from Cities of: Westlake, North Olmsted, Fairview Park, Rocky River, Bay Village, Avon Lake, Avon.

James Madison Center www.jmu.edu/madison/center

***Analyzing Politics*, (New York: Norton, 1997), Kenneth Shepsle and Mark Bonchek**

Noah Webster, "An Examination into the Leading Principles of the Federal Constitution," Bernard Bailyn, ed, *The Debate on the Constitution* (New York: Literary Classics of the United States, 1993)

Reynolds and Reilly, IDEA

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