ROSEVILLE

Charter Review Commission Meeting
Monday, May 18, 2009
Civic Center Meeting Rooms 1 & 2
5:30 p.m.

Members: Rita Brohman, Rex Clark, Paul Frank, Janice Hanson, Rick Hoem, Valerie Hoff, Cathy Macaulay, Aldo Pineschi, and James Viele

Staff: City Attorney Brita Bayless, City Clerk Sonia Orozco, Deputy City Manager Julia Burrows, Assistant City Clerk Audrey Byrnes

AGENDA

1. Call to Order
2. Approval of Minutes – April 20, 2009
3. Public Comments – (On Items Not Appearing on the Agenda)
4. Old Business:
   Follow-Up on Article II. – Plan of Government
   a) District Elections – Issues Report/Discussion/Action
   b) Size of City Council – Issues Report/Discussion/Action
   c) Maintain Limit of Two Consecutive Terms – Issues Report/Discussion/Action
5. New Business:
   Recommendations Submitted Regarding Article III. – Provisions Regarding Officers and Employees
   a) Jim Williams, Meadow Oaks Neighborhood Association
      1. Fill Vacancies with Runner-Up Candidate From Previous Election
   b) Richard Roccucci
      1. Council Seat Vacancy – Appoint First Runner-up in Preceding Election
      2. Mayor Vacancy – Process to Appoint Mayor
      3. Appointed Person Standing for Re-Election – Elected Term
      4. Council Salary – Possible Increase with Automatic Provision for Annual Increase

   Note: Article IV. Procedure of the City Council – Will be Listed on June 15, 2009 Agenda
6. Comments/Members/Public
   PLEASE NOTE: Public Comments on Items Not Listed on the Agenda or on Any Matters Requiring Committee Discussion or Action Will Be Listed on a Future Agenda
7. Adjournment – Next Meeting Date June 15, 2009

Minutes
Charter Review Commission Meeting
Monday, April 20, 2009
Civic Center Meeting Rooms 1 & 2
5:30 p.m.

1. Call to Order and Welcome

Members Present
Valerie Hoff
Paul Frank
Rick Hoem
Janice Hanson
Rex Clark
Aldo Pineschi
Rita Brohman
Cathy Macaulay
James Viele

Staff Present
Brita Bayless, City Attorney
Sonia Orozco, City Clerk
Audrey Byrnes, Assistant City Clerk
Julia Burrows, Deputy City Manager

2. Approval of Minutes
   Motion to approve the Minutes of March 16, 2009.
   Moved by Hoem, seconded by Macaulay
   Vote: Motion carried 9-0

3. Discussion/Amendments/Approval of Meeting Procedures
   Motion to approve Charter Review Commission Rules of Procedure 2009-2010 with amendments.
   Moved by Viele, seconded by Brohman
   Vote: Motion carried 9-0

4. New Business
   Study of:
   i. **Article I** **Incorporation, Succession & Powers**

Upon recommendation from City Attorney Bayless, Commission consensus to remove all gender references from the Charter.

City Clerk Orozco proposed Commission approve amendment to Article II § 2.03. Discussion followed.

Motion to approve proposed change to Article II § 2.03 – Assumption of Office and Meeting of Council.
"The council shall **be sworn in and** assume office, subject to the qualifying provisions of this charter ~~from and after twelve o'clock noon on the second Monday next succeeding the day of their election~~, **and upon**

receipt of a certified statement of the results of the election, pursuant to California Elections Code 15372, as it may be hereafter amended."
Moved by Brohman, seconded by Macaulay
Vote: Motion carried 9-0

City Attorney Bayless recommended amendment to Section 2.04 as follows:
The Mayor shall be recognized as the official head of the City by the courts ~~for the purpose of serving civil process and~~ by the governor for military purposes.

Commission consensus to approve.

Commission discussion, no consensus, regarding capitalization of the word "city" throughout the Charter. Staff will make amendment to word "city" to be consistent throughout document for Commission approval.

ii. **Article II** **Plan of Government**

Jim Williams, Meadow Oaks Neighborhood Association, correspondence

1. Elect Councilmembers by District
   Commission consensus to have staff prepare and bring forth information regarding statewide comparison.
2. Increase Council size from Five (5) to Seven (7) Members
   Commission consensus to have staff prepare and bring forth information regarding statewide comparison and impacts.
3. Fill Vacancies with Runner-Up Candidate from Previous Election
   Information on Article III to be discussed at a future meeting.
4. Limit Campaign Spending
   Commission consensus to not include in the Charter.
5. Maintain Limit of Two (2) Consecutive Terms
   Commission consensus to have staff prepare and bring forth information regarding term limits.

Jack Wallace, Cresthaven Neighborhood Association, correspondence

1. Seven (7) member Council, versus five (5) member Council
   Commission consensus to have staff prepare and bring forth information regarding statewide comparison and impacts.
2. Councilmembers elected by district, versus "at large", i.e., cityide
   Commission consensus to have staff prepare and bring forth information regarding statewide comparison.

Richard Roccucci correspondence

1. Council Seat Vacancy
   Information on Article III to be discussed at a future meeting.
2. Mayor Vacancy
   Information on Article III to be discussed at a future meeting.
3. Appointed Person Standing for Re-Election

Information on Article III to be discussed at a future meeting.

4. Council Salary
   Information on Article III to be discussed at a future meeting.
5. Consecutive Terms
   Commission consensus to have staff prepare and bring forth information regarding term limits.
6. Number of Concilmembers
   Commission consensus to have staff prepare and bring forth information regarding statewide comparison and impacts.

5. Comment/Members/Public

   Jack Wallace – Spoke on necessity to inform Roseville Coalition of Neighborhoods Association and general public of Charter Review Commission meetings. City Clerk Orozco responded that notification will be sent to RCONA distribution list.

7. Adjournment

   Motion to adjourn the meeting at 6:55 p.m. The next Charter Review Commission meeting will be held on Monday, May 18, 2009.
   Moved by Pineschi, seconded by Frank
   Vote: Motion carried 9-0

APPROVED DATE: May 18, 2009

_____
Rex Clark, Chairman

ATTEST:

_____
Audrey Byrnes, Assistant City Clerk

Charter Review Commission,
The Meadow Oaks Neighborhood Association recommends considering the following items for your April 20th agenda regarding Article 2, Plan of Government:

1. Elect Council members by district rather than at large. Currently there are no representatives living East of Hwy 80.
2. Increase Council members to 7 rather than 5. Roseville's population is many times what it was originally when five was sufficient to stay in contact with most citizens.
3. Fill vacancies by installing next runner-up candidate from the last election thereby reflecting voters choice.
4. Limit campaign spending to an amount each candidate can afford. Election winners seem to go to those with the largest campaign budget.
5. Maintain the limit of 2 consecutive terms.

Jim Williams
Chair, Meadow Oaks Neighborhood Association
1008 Parkview Drive 302-4491

April 20, 2009

To: Charter Revision Committee

Subject: Proposed changes

I believe there are several changes or conditions that need to be addressed and presented to the people as possible charter revisions. I have not proposed language but outlined the issue and possible solution.

1. COUNCIL SEAT VACANCY: The selection to fill vacant council seats needs to be addressed. There have been numerous appointments in the recent past which have ignored the recent vote of the citizens. I believe leaving the appointment in the hands of the four existing councilmenbers leads to a council that does not reflect the will of the people or add to the diversity of the council since council members will more than likely vote for a friend or someone who has supported them in the past. The process of asking for applications and interviews has been a waste of everyone's time since the one being selected was already known. A possible solution would be to appoint, automatically, the first runner-up in the preceding election.
2. MAYOR VACANCY: The selection of the mayor by the sitting council is also one that needs to be addressed. When the mayor took the position as the highest vote person from the previous election immediately and the second place person was appointed as vice-mayor, this was not an issue. The vice mayor would be elevated to the mayor position and a new mayor would be selected at the next election. With the present process of seating the highest vote person as mayor during the last two years of the term, that person is vice mayor, and appointing that person as mayor would lead to someone being mayor for over two consecutive years. A possible solution would be to appoint the second place vote recipient in the previous election as mayor until the new mayor takes office at the next election.
3. APPOINTED PERSON STANDING FOR RE-ELECTION: This issue is closely related to number one. There are several clauses in the charter which are unclear as to what is the term length for a person running for election who has been appointed to fill a vacancy. Previous to several years ago, that person or position would run for election at the next regularly scheduled election. However, it was determined by council that this position would be four years instead of two years to fill the unexpired term. I believe this interpretation was incorrect, although the language in the charter could be interpreted that way. I believe the wording should be clarified that requires this extra position to be only a two year election to fill the unexpired term.
4. COUNCIL SALARY: I believe that the council salary should be raised, how much I don't know, but that no automatic provision for annual increase be included.
5. CONSECUTIVE TERMS: I believe that the current language of two consecutive terms (8 years) is sufficient and allows more people to participate. As we know, it is very difficult to defeat an incumbent.
6. NUMBER OF COUNCILMEMBERS: As the city growths there may be a need for additional members on the council. We need to look to the future when the city may be almost double the size. I believe increasing the council to 7 members is prudent, although I do not support the separate election of the mayor or strong mayor concept at this time. The councilmembers should still be elected at large and not by districts.

Richard Roccucci

ISSUE REPORT

DISTRICT ELECTIONS

Charter Review Commission
District Election Issue Paper
May 14, 2009 Draft for Commission Review

Purpose

This issue paper has been prepared at the request of the 2009-2010 City of Roseville Charter Review Commission to provide background information specific to the topic of **DISTRICT ELECTIONS** in Roseville.

Issue Paper Contents

This paper is divided into six sections:

- Election Governance Models
- Data on National and California cities
- Logistics of District Elections
- Roseville Demographics
- History of District Election Ballot Measures in Roseville
- Analysis of District Elections

Election Governance Models

Current Practice

All members of the Roseville City Council serve in an at-large capacity.

Election Governance Models

Election systems in American cities are determined by the nature of the Councilmember constituency. There are two types of constituencies for City Councilmember elections. All at-large members are elected to serve the same type of constituency – the population of the city as a whole. District elections select a single councilmember from a geographical section of the city. Some cities combine these two methods and elect some Councilmembers at-large with some from districts for a mixed election system.

California Government Code Provisions for District Elections

California Government Code Section 34871 provides for district elections as follows:

Cities may divide into four, five, six, seven, eight or nine districts. Districts boundaries are determined by population, using the census tract information, with the option of redistricting every ten years. The City is responsible for dividing the area into districts.

Odd-numbered districts. If a city is divided into five, seven, or nine districts, candidates file by district and are elected by district; or file by district and are elected at large. Each district is equally represented by one council member and the Mayor is then selected by the full Council, according to established criteria approved by the electorate.

If a city is divided into four, six, or eight districts, candidates file by district and are elected by district; or, file by district and are elected at large. Each district is equally represented by one council member and the Mayor files and is elected at large. This constitutes a mayor-form of government.

A change to district elections would require a majority vote of the electorate to amend the City Charter. The current City Charter outlines Roseville's plan of government and states "the electors of the city shall elect a council of five (5) members, at large, for a four (4) year term of office." Once established, districts could only be changed each ten (10) years when the official census is conducted.

Data on National and California Cities with District Elections

National Data

Research from the National League of Cities indicates that nationwide, in cities between 25,000 and 199,999 residents, 59% use at-large elections, 24% use the district approach and 17% have the hybrid mixed election.

California City Comparison

There are two types of cities in California – charter and general law. Charter cities follow the laws set forth in the state's constitution along with their own adopted "charter" document. General law cities follow the laws set forth by the state legislature.

The essential difference between the two types of cities is that having a charter gives cities more local authority over municipal affairs. Charter cities are able to customize operations to meet the unique needs of their community, while general law cities are dependent on the state legislature for their power.

The majority of California's cities elect their City Council at large. Of the 441 cities reviewed, 413 use at-large election systems and twenty-eight use by district systems.

The following is a breakdown of survey results provided by the League of California Cities that currently administer district elections or a combination method to elect their Council membership. The cities are a broad range of populations and are not indicative of Roseville's situation, but are provided to show a broad perspective of the different models utilized. The cities are broken down by charter versus general law cities on the next page.

Cities in California Electing Council Members by Districts or Wards – (Population Figures as of April 2005)

Charter Cities

City	Population
Dinuba	18,601
Seal Beach	24,964*
Watsonville	48,293
Redondo Beach	66,926*
Berkeley	104,603
Downey	112,817
Inglewood	117,593*+
Pasadena	144,004*
Salinas	156,516
Pomona	158,360*
San Bernardino	196,273*
Riverside	277,030*+
Bakersfield	279,672
Oakland	412,164*
Sacramento	440,976*
Fresno	456,143*
Long Beach	487,112*
San Jose	926,241*
San Diego	1,294,032*
Los Angeles	3,912,244*

**Cities with primary elections*
+In these cities, if no one receives 51% of the vote, a run-off election is held at a later date

General Law Cities

City	Population
Bradbury	938
Parlier	12,262
Coachella	27,655
West Sacramento	38,015
Hollister	36,997
Hanford	46,315
Colton	50,788
Moreno Valley	155,105

The following is a breakdown of survey results of cities in California that nominate members from districts or wards, but the general population votes for all candidates, broken down by Charter cities versus General Law cities:

Cities in California Nominating Council Members from Districts/Wards but Electing Them At Large

Charter Cities

City	Population
Eureka	26,271*
Newport Beach	80,831
San Leandro	81,489
Alhambra	89,704
Compton	97,931*
Stockton	269,147*
Santa Ana	349,123

**Cities with primary elections*

General Law Cities

City	Population
Woodside	5,417
Lomita	20,986

Further information by population similar to Roseville is included in the chart included as Attachment A.

Logistics of District Elections

Determining District Boundaries

The U.S. Supreme Court has ruled that districts, including City Council districts, must be drawn based on total population figures. Past debates over district boundaries had included discussion based on boundaries drawn with voting age adults, registered voters, citizens or total population. The U.S. Supreme Court determined that while not everyone in each district will be eligible to vote in an election, the Councilmember represents everyone in his or her district, regardless of whether they vote or not. As a result, the courts have ruled that each Councilmember should represent an equal number of all residents.

Commission to Determine District Boundaries

In order to divide Roseville into districts, a citizens group would be formed to determine the first district boundaries. Future redistricting could only occur after each Federal Decennial Census (every ten years) The first *Citizen's Districting Commission* would be appointed no later than sixty days after the effective date of an amendment to district elections by voter approval. The group would meet and recommend a districting plan for implementation during the November 2012 election. The City Council would be required to appropriate adequate funds for the work of the Commission.

In surveyed municipalities, past practices of allowing Council members to create district boundaries have proven to be not credible as the

system is susceptible to political influence. In addition, if staff was tasked with developing the boundaries, they may be put in a difficult position of establishing districts which would ultimately eliminate seated Councilmembers.

Transition to District Elections

The election of district Councilmembers would need to alternate each election so that voters from specific districts would vote for Councilmembers in one election, and voters from other districts would vote in the next election in order to keep consistency in electing members alternately each even-numbered year.

Any final districting plan is subject to referendum.

Roseville Demographics

Population

The City of Roseville's May 1, 2009 population as certified by the State Department of Finance is 112,343. There are 480 incorporated cities in California, and Roseville is ranked 54th in terms of population. Roseville is one of 69 cities with a population greater than 100,000. The City's population reached 100,000 during calendar year 2004.

With current land use entitlements, Roseville is projected to grow to 145,000. If all proposed specific plans and study areas are approved by the City Council, at full build-out, the City will grow to 190,000 residents.

Race, Age and Income Data

Race, age, and income data for areas of the City were requested by the Charter Review Commission at the April meeting. The Census Bureau collects information by census tract with each national census taken. The most recent census was in April 2000 and ethnicity, age and income data is available at the census tract data for the year 2000. A Quick Facts sheet from the 2000 census is included as Attachment B.

As a city with over 65,000 residents, Roseville is also surveyed more frequently through the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS) program. Data is reported citywide with no information available at the census tract level. The Quick Facts sheet for 3-year estimates from 2005-2007 for Roseville are included as Attachment C.

The City's population in April 2000 was 79,921. Roseville was divided into 13 census tracts for the 2000 census with five of the census tracts including parts of unincorporated Placer County in the tract. (Staff has requested that the U.S. Census Bureau only have census tracts with Roseville city limit boundaries by submitting maps to the Sacramento Area Council of Governments with recommended boundaries for the 2010 census).

Data by census tract is still being tabulated as of release of this white paper. The Charter Review Commission will receive maps for 2000 census tracts by race, age and income levels at the May 18, 2009 meeting.

Race. Citywide, Roseville has the following general characteristics with respect to race based on the 2000 census and the 2005-2007 American Community Survey:

City of Roseville, Demographic Estimates for Race

	2000 Census	2005-2007 ACS
One Race		
White	86.0%	81.0%
Black or African American	1.7%	1.3%
American Indian	0.7%	0.8%
Asian	4.3%	7.7%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0.2%	0.1%
Some other race	3.9%	5.2%
Two or more races	3.5%	3.5%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	11.5%	12.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Age. Roseville's median age in the 1990's was affected by the development of the Del Webb Specific Plan. The median age in Roseville had increased to 36.4 years by 2000 compared to the average age in the United States of 35.3.

By the 2005-2007 American Community Survey, Roseville's age was trending younger with more multi-family housing and as the median age had dropped to 34.9 years compared to a national average of 36.4 years.

Income. Economic characteristics including median household income, median family income and per capita income are surveyed as part of the census. (Dollars reported are adjusted for inflation).

City of Roseville, Economic Characteristics

	2000 Census	2005-2007 ACS
	1999 dollars	*2007 dollars*
Median Household Income	$57,367	$68,488
Median Family Income	$65,929	$83,018
Per capita income	$27,021	$32,790

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

History of District Election Proposals and Ballot Measures in Roseville

April 1991 Charter Commission Review	The 1990-91 Charter Review Commission reviewed Article II, Plan of Government and after lengthy discussion, the Commission decided not to modify Section 2.02 pertaining to district elections. The Commission recommended that the City not institute district elections in 1991, but reconsider the option when the population of the City exceeded 60,000. (The City's population reached 60,000 in calendar year 1996).

Issues Analysis	District Elections
Accountability to Constituents	District elections do not guarantee equal representation. The idea that only a resident of a geographical area can understand its needs may have some validity when large geographical areas with different degrees of urbanization and age distributions are involved. However, Roseville is still medium in physical size (36.244 sq. miles) and relative population (less than 150,000 residents). The city has recognized neighborhood associations and citizens are active throughout the community. Current city services are apportioned according to need by a professional staff that is independent of political control.
Candidate Campaign Costs	Campaign costs to reach voters within a district versus the entire City would be less expensive with a district election.
Campaign Logistics	Door-to-door campaigning would be less time consuming in one-fifth of the City area versus the entire city should the candidate campaign by walking precincts.
Geographic Diversity of Councilmembers (Local/ Neighborhood Representation on Council)	The City would have representatives from throughout the City as determined by the district boundaries.
Limited Candidate Pool	Historically, the pool of prospective candidates in the city has been small. On average, there have been six council candidates for three seats. If present trends continue, any subdivision of the city into separate election districts may cause seats to be filled without opposition

	If no one runs from a district, how will that seat be filled? And, if only one candidate runs for that district, it would be an uncontested election. A proposal for district elections should address these issues.
Residents only Vote for One Councilmember	Residents would have no say in majority of representatives, but could only select one Council member.
City Election Costs	Based on printing of different ballot types per district, regular election estimates increase by at least a $1.00 per registered voter with a base fee charged by Placer County Elections of $750.00 per different ballot type. Each vote would be charged to the city at approximately $2.25 per voter. Special elections costs are estimated at $3.88 more per registered voter than if a city-wide election is conducted with one ballot type. When a special election is called to elect Council members representing several districts, the costs would substantially increase due to the number of different ballot types required.
Councilmember Favoritism to District versus Citywide Interests	Citywide planning and concerns sometimes supplanted in favor of neighborhood issues, and parochial interests may govern the actions of candidates and representatives.

Issues Analysis	**At-Large Elections**
Accountability to Constituents	Attention/accountability is citywide.
Candidate Campaign Costs	More financial resources are needed to conduct a citywide campaign.
Campaign Logistics	Requires additional resources/campaign staff to visit individual residents.
Geographic Diversity of Councilmembers (Local/ Neighborhood Representation on Council)	Neighborhoods/areas may maintain control of composition of the City Council.

Limited Candidate Pool	Voters can extend their choices beyond their first choice to other candidates until they have made choices to fill all seats available – free to vote from among the candidates whom they feel will make the best team
Residents only Vote for One Councilmember	Voters can extend their choices beyond one seat and vote for the most qualified candidates from the pool.
City Election Costs	Ballot type is same for all voters with base fee of $750.00. The City is charged $1.25 per ballot voted.

Options

- Retain current practice at-large representation
- Enact representation districts for Council seats (candidate resides in district and is elected only by voters from within district)
- Enact residential districts for Council seats (candidate resides in district but is elected by voters from throughout the City)
- Mix representation, some at-large, some by district

ATTACHMENT A

City Breakdown by Population

	Berkeley	**Downey**	**Inglewood**
	Charter	Charter	Charter
Population	104,603	112,817	117,593
Mayor/Council Members:			
Mayor	1	1	1
Council Members	8	4	4
How many districts:	8 districts	4 districts/1 at large	4 districts
# Voters per district	13,076	28,204 Mayor rotates among five Councilmembers	29,398
When converted to districts did Council size change:	No	Same since 1956	No

	Pasadena	**Moreno Valley**	**Salinas**
	Charter	General Law	Charter
Population	144,004	155,105	156,516
Mayor/Council Members:			
Mayor	1	1	1
Council Members	7	4	6
How many districts:	7 districts	4 districts	6 districts
# Voters per district	varies	varies	varies; formula method
When converted to districts did Council size change:	No/1926	District since incorporation in 1984	From 5 to 6 in 1998 to districts

	Pomona	**San Bernardino**
	Charter	Charter
Population	158,360	196,273
Mayor/Council Members:		
Mayor	1	1
Council Members	6	7
How many districts:	6 districts	7 wards
# Voters per district	varies	varies
When converted to districts did Council size change:	From 5 to 6 members in 1990/1991	No Change since inception

ATTACHMENT B

View a Fact Sheet for a **race, ethnic, or ancestry group**

Census 2000 Demographic Profile Highlights:

General Characteristics - show more >>	**Number**	**Percent**	**U.S.**		
Total population	79,921			map	brief
Male	38,302	47.9	49.1%	map	brief
Female	41,619	52.1	50.9%	map	brief
Median age (years)	36.4	(X)	35.3	map	brief
Under 5 years	5,839	7.3	6.8%	map	
18 years and over	58,537	73.2	74.3%		
65 years and over	11,566	14.5	12.4%	map	brief
One race	77,102	96.5	97.6%		
White	68,756	86.0	75.1%	map	brief
Black or African American	1,047	1.3	12.3%	map	brief
American Indian and Alaska Native	559	0.7	0.9%	map	brief
Asian	3,442	4.3	3.6%	map	brief
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	157	0.2	0.1%	map	brief
Some other race	3,141	3.9	5.5%	map	
Two or more races	2,819	3.5	2.4%	map	brief
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	9,225	11.5	12.5%	map	brief
Household population	78,993	98.8	97.2%	map	brief
Group quarters population	928	1.2	2.8%	map	
Average household size	2.57	(X)	2.59	map	brief
Average family size	3.03	(X)	3.14	map	
Total housing units	31,925			map	
Occupied housing units	30,783	96.4	91.0%		brief
Owner-occupied housing units	21,396	69.5	66.2%	map	
Renter-occupied housing units	9,387	30.5	33.8%	map	brief
Vacant housing units	1,142	3.6	9.0%	map	

Social Characteristics - show more >>	**Number**	**Percent**	**U.S.**		
Population 25 years and over	53,006				
High school graduate or higher	48,179	90.9	80.4%	map	brief
Bachelor's degree or higher	16,622	31.4	24.4%	map	
Civilian veterans (civilian population 18 years and over)	9,663	16.5	12.7%	map	brief
Disability status (population 5 years and over)	11,803	16.0	19.3%	map	brief
Foreign born	7,179	9.0	11.1%	map	brief
Male, Now married, except separated (population 15 years and over)	18,699	64.2	56.7%		brief
Female, Now married, except separated (population 15 years and over)	18,829	57.4	52.1%		brief
Speak a language other than English at home (population 5 years and over)	9,963	13.4	17.9%	map	brief

Economic Characteristics - show more >>	**Number**	**Percent**	**U.S.**		
In labor force (population 16 years and over)	38,908	64.2	63.9%		brief
Mean travel time to work in minutes (workers 16 years and over)	26.3	(X)	25.5	map	brief
Median household income in 1999 (dollars)	57,367	(X)	41,994	map	
Median family income in 1999 (dollars)	65,929	(X)	50,046	map	
Per capita income in 1999 (dollars)	27,021	(X)	21,587	map	
Families below poverty level	748	3.4	9.2%	map	brief
Individuals below poverty level	3,916	4.9	12.4%	map	

Housing Characteristics - show more >>	**Number**	**Percent**	**U.S.**		
Single-family owner-occupied homes	20,107				brief

ATTACHMENT B PG2

Median value (dollars)	194,900	(X)	119,600	map	brief
Median of selected monthly owner costs	(X)	(X)			brief
With a mortgage (dollars)	1,462	(X)	1,088	map	
Not mortgaged (dollars)	328	(X)	295		

(X) Not applicable.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Summary File 1 (SF 1) and Summary File 3 (SF 3)

ATTACHMENT C

2005-2007 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates - **what's this?**
Data Profile Highlights:

NOTE. Although the American Community Survey (ACS) produces population, demographic and housing unit estimates, it is the Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program that produces and disseminates the official estimates of the population for the nation, states, counties, cities and towns and estimates of housing units for states and counties.

Social Characteristics - show more >>	Estimate	Percent	U.S.	Margin of Error
Average household size	2.57	(X)	2.60	+/-0.06
Average family size	3.09	(X)	3.19	+/-0.07
Population 25 years and over	75,165			+/-1,423
High school graduate or higher	(X)	91.9	84.0%	(X)
Bachelor's degree or higher	(X)	34.9	27.0%	(X)
Civilian veterans (civilian population 18 years and over)	10,331	12.0	10.4%	+/-1,005
Disability status (population 5 years and over)	13,671	13.0	15.1%	+/-1,275
Foreign born	13,301	11.8	12.5%	+/-1,646
Male, Now married, except separated (population 15 years and over)	24,804	56.7	52.6%	+/-1,217
Female, Now married, except separated (population 15 years and over)	23,766	50.5	48.5%	+/-972
Speak a language other than English at home (population 5 years and over)	16,267	15.4	19.5%	+/-1,887
Household population	111,390			+/-2,421
Group quarters population	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

Economic Characteristics - show more >>	Estimate	Percent	U.S.	Margin of Error
In labor force (population 16 years and over)	59,450	66.1	64.7%	+/-1,948
Mean travel time to work in minutes (workers 16 years and over)	25.6	(X)	25.1	+/-1.2
Median household income (in 2007 inflation-adjusted dollars)	68,488	(X)	50,007	+/-3,223
Median family income (in 2007 inflation-adjusted dollars)	83,018	(X)	60,374	+/-4,423
Per capita income (in 2007 inflation-adjusted dollars)	32,790	(X)	26,178	+/-1,239
Families below poverty level	(X)	4.2	9.8%	(X)
Individuals below poverty level	(X)	6.0	13.3%	(X)

Housing Characteristics - show more >>	Estimate	Percent	U.S.	Margin of Error
Total housing units	45,655			+/-464
Occupied housing units	43,353	95.0	88.4%	+/-642
Owner-occupied housing units	28,104	64.8	67.3%	+/-931
Renter-occupied housing units	15,249	35.2	32.7%	+/-1,038
Vacant housing units	2,302	5.0	11.6%	+/-480
Owner-occupied homes	28,104			+/-931
Median value (dollars)	457,900	(X)	181,800	+/-7,421
Median of selected monthly owner costs				
With a mortgage (dollars)	2,183	(X)	1,427	+/-52
Not mortgaged (dollars)	471	(X)	402	+/-24

ACS Demographic Estimates - show more >>	Estimate	Percent	U.S.	Margin of Error
Total population	112,754			+/-2,444
Male	55,126	48.9	49.2%	+/-1,965

Female	57,628	51.1	50.8%	+/-1,589
Median age (years)	34.9	(X)	36.4	+/-0.7
Under 5 years	7,328	6.5	6.9%	+/-680
18 years and over	86,193	76.4	75.3%	+/-1,939
65 years and over	14,399	12.8	12.5%	+/-554
One race	108,772	96.5	97.9%	+/-2,305
White	91,288	81.0	74.1%	+/-2,288
Black or African American	1,878	1.7	12.4%	+/-511
American Indian and Alaska Native	850	0.8	0.8%	+/-633
Asian	8,694	7.7	4.3%	+/-934
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	160	0.1	0.1%	+/-145
Some other race	5,902	5.2	6.2%	+/-1,410
Two or more races	3,982	3.5	2.1%	+/-939
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	14,174	12.6	14.7%	+/-1,515

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2007 American Community Survey

Explanation of Symbols:
'***' - The median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.
'*****' - The estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.
'N' - Data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.
'(X)' - The value is not applicable or not available.

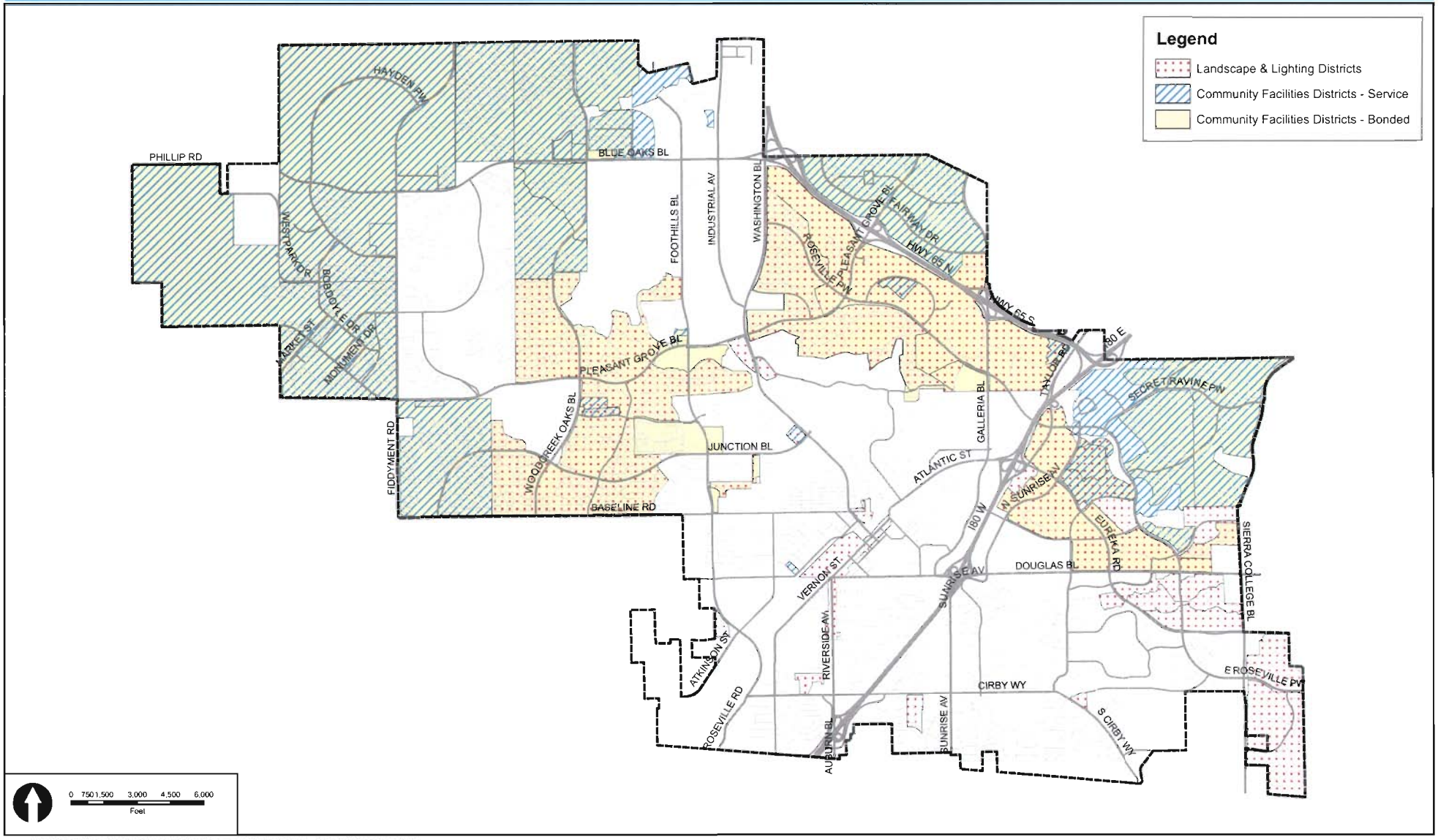
The letters PDF or symbol indicate a document is in the Portable Document Format (PDF). To view the file you will need the Adobe® Acrobat® Reader, which is available for **free** from the Adobe web site.

ATTACHMENT D

CITY OF ROSEVILLE CALIFORNIA

Landscape & Lighting Districts and Community Facilities Districts

Planning & Redevelopment



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ATTACHMENT E

COUNCIL COMMUNICATION

TO: THE CITY COUNCIL FROM: THE CITY MANAGER'S OFFICE	DATE: June 23, 2000	NO. 5722
SUBJECT: **DISTRICT ELECTIONS PROPOSED BY PETITION**		

For the meeting of July 5, 2000

CERTIFICATION

A petition to amend the charter to provide that Councilmembers be elected by district is hereby certified as sufficient.

RECOMMENDATION

Adopt the attached Resolution ordering the submission of the proposed charter amendment to the qualified electors of the City of Roseville at the General Municipal Election, to be held November 7, 2000, approve the proposed ballot wording and direct the City Attorney to prepare the impartial analysis.

BACKGROUND

On May 2, ~~2000~~, a petition to amend the charter to provide that Councilmembers be elected by district with the city divided into five (five) districts and further providing that the office of Mayor rotate on a yearly basis from district to district. In compliance with the Election Code, the petition was examined and signatures verified. The minimum number of valid signatures required to certify the petition sufficient was 6304 signatures. The petition has been determined to be sufficient with 6537 signatures.

The Election Code provides that the proposed charter amendment be submitted to the voters.

Respectfully submitted,

Carolyn Parkinson

Carolyn Parkinson, CMC

APPROVED:

W Craig Robinson

Allen E. Johnson
City Manager

7/5/00 Adopted Res. 00-282

AGENDA ITEM
23

MEASURE T

PROPOSAL TO AMEND ROSEVILLE CITY CHARTER

Shall the City Charter be amended to provide that council members be elected by district with the city divided into five (5) districts and with voters able to vote for one candidate residing within the voter's district and further providing that the office of mayor shall rotate between districts?

YES ____ NO ____

IMPARTIAL ANALYSIS BY ROSEVILLE CITY ATTORNEY

The Charter currently provides for the election of City Council members at large. This measure would divide the City into five districts. One council member would be elected from each district. Voters may only vote for the council member from the district they reside in. The office of mayor would rotate among council members.

A commission, selected by lot from all registered voters who apply, would draw the district boundaries. Districts would have to be of approximately equal population. The City Council would have no ability to modify the resulting district boundaries. A new commission, selected in the same manner, would convene every ten (10) years following the federal census to revise district boundaries.

RESOLUTION NO. 00-282

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF ROSEVILLE ORDERING THE SUBMISSION TO THE QUALIFIED ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF ROSEVILLE A PROPOSED CHARTER AMENDMENT AT THE GENERAL MUNICIPAL ELECTION TO BE HELD ON TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 2000, AS CALLED BY RESOLUTION NO. 00-207.

WHEREAS, a general Municipal Election on Tuesday, November 7, 2000 has been called by Resolution No. 00-207, adopted on June 7, 2000; and

WHEREAS, a petition has been filed with the City Clerk signed by more than fifteen percent of the registered voters of the city to submit a proposed charter amendment to the voters; and

WHEREAS, the City Clerk has certified the petition as sufficient to qualify for the November 7, 2000 ballot; and

WHEREAS, the City Council is authorized and directed by statute to submit the proposed charter amendment to the voters;

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF ROSEVILLE DOES RESOLVE, DECLARE, DETERMINE AND ORDER AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. That the City Council, pursuant to statute, does order submitted to the voters at the General Municipal Election the following question:

Shall the City Charter be amended to provide that council members be elected by district with the city divided into five (5) districts and with voters able to vote for one candidate residing within the voter's district and further providing that the office of mayor shall rotate between districts.

SECTION 2. That the text of the charter amendment submitted to the voters is attached as Exhibit "A".

SECTION 3. That in all particulars not recited in this resolution, the election shall be held and conducted as provided by law for holding municipal elections.

SECTION 4. That the notice of the time and place of holding the election is given and the City Clerk is authorized, instructed and directed to give further or additional notice of the election, in time, form and manner as required by law.

SECTION 5. That the City Clerk shall certify to the passage and adoption of this Resolution and enter it into the book of original Resolutions.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Council of the City of Roseville this 5th day of July, 2000, by the following vote on roll call:

AYES: COUNCIL MEMBERS: Earl Rush, Claudia Gamar, Randolph Graham, Harry Crabb
NOES: COUNCILMEMBERS: None
ABSENT: COUNCILMEMBERS: Dan Goodhall

Harry Crabb, MAYOR
ATTEST: Carolyn Parkinson, CITY CLERK

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF MEASURE T

A **YES** vote on **Measure T** will make city councilmembers more accountable to the residents by establishing district elections, whereby a city councilmember must reside in your neighborhood and will be better able to relate to your problems. It establishes five districts in the city, with a councilmember elected from each district, just as county supervisors and most state and federal public officials are elected.

- Currently, all five councilmembers could live in the same area. Two councilmembers live in Diamond Oaks, two in Sun City, and the fifth lives between those two areas.
- Since 1990, developers and other special interests have controlled city council elections through huge campaign donations.
- In the last election, four candidates collected $350,000, largely from special interest groups.
- Huge campaign donations enable candidates to hire professional campaign consultants, who utilize pollsters, scriptwriters and multiple mailings. This ensures their election, eliminating candidates who cannot raise huge sums of money.
- Councilmembers may not feel obligated to the voters - just the special interest groups who ensure their elections.
- Roseville has enacted a campaign finance ordinance, but the limits of $63,000 are too high. Under district elections, each candidate would be limited to about $13,000.
- With over 75,000 Roseville residents and land use entitlements already approved to 115,000, councilmembers cannot keep abreast of all city issues.
- Elections by district will ensure that councilmembers know what is happening in their neighborhoods.
- With about 30,000 households in Roseville and over 43,000 voters, candidates **cannot** knock on all doors. With five districts, a candidate **could** knock on about 6,000 doors in his/her district.

Let's take Roseville elections out of the hands of the developers and put them back in the hands of the people! YES ON "T"

Gilbert A. Duran, Proponent
Phillip M. Ozenick, Proponent
Jack D. Wallace, Proponent

REBUTTAL TO ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF MEASURE T

Our city councilmembers in Roseville are accessible and available to all the residents of Roseville and have proven to be outstanding elected representatives.

Historically, our city's leadership over the years has helped create the outstanding community we have today.

Our current system works. Why change our current at-large system of electing 5 councilmembers to electing only 1 councilmember under district elections?

Please examine this poorly written initiative and say No to Measure T:

• Measure T takes away electing our five city councilmembers and forces us to have only one representative.

• Our current size does not warrant being cut up into 5 districts of a few thousand voters.

• This measure divides our community into 5 pieces with unknown boundaries.

• Measure T will be expensive. It will cost Roseville taxpayers because of legal fees, consultants and additional city staff.

The vast majority of California cities our size do not have district elections.

Our current election process is fair and effective.

Roseville recently enacted campaign finance reform will keep election costs down and candidates accessible to the voters.

We have good government in Roseville with an outstanding quality of life. There is no need to change!

Join with the Roseville Police Association, Roseville Firefighters Association, Roseville Chamber of Commerce, local unions and numerous Roseville residents and say No to District Elections.

VOTE NO ON MEASURE T

Melba Erven, Life Member, Roseville Soroptimists /Roseville Lions
Paul Lunardi, Former Roseville Mayor /Former Assemblyman /Former State Senator
Tom Chambliss, Former Roseville City Council Member
Guy Gibson, Attorney-at-Law
Ron D. Fischer, Principal, Warren T. Eich Junior High

ARGUMENT AGAINST MEASURE T

We have enjoyed good government in Roseville for years. GOOD GOVERNMENT. That's why we are one of the best-run communities in the entire State of California.

We are a financially healthy and prosperous city. We have outstanding Police and Fire departments. Nationally recognized parks, recreation and aquatics programs. Quality schools and healthcare facilities. Libraries that are open every day. More services and benefits for residents than any other city our size.

We elect 5 councilmembers. Let's keep it that way.

District elections?
"If it ain't broke, don't fix it!"

In California, most communities under 100,000 population don't have district elections.

And with good reason.

Cities with districts have infighting, experience competition, turf wars between neighborhoods. Communities become divided. That stands in contrast to our community, where we work together to solve problems.

The group proposing these changes have their own agenda and a narrow viewpoint. That is not what has made our community a great place to live, work, play, and raise a family.

The facts are clear:

1. We currently vote for 5 accessible, competent leaders. With districts we would be limited to voting for only 1 Councilmember!

2. District boundaries are unknown. This new system will cost the taxpayers of Roseville in legal fees, consultants, attorneys and additional city staff.

3. Our current size does not warrant going to districts. Why chop Roseville up into 5 pieces of 8,000 voters? That makes no sense.

4. A campaign finance reform initiative has been adopted that effectively solves the high cost of elections.

Why risk it? Our current election process works.

Join with police and fire, numerous local businesses, local unions, current and former councilmembers and the Chamber of Commerce.

VOTE NO ON DISTRICT ELECTIONS!

Harry Crabb, Mayor of Roseville
Susan Goto, Roseville City School Board Member
June Wanish, Former Mayor of Roseville
Jay Kinder, Former Roseville Planning Commissioner
Jim Gray, Former Roseville City Council Member

REBUTTAL TO ARGUMENT AGAINST MEASURE T

GOOD GOVERNMENT REPRESENTS THE PEOPLE..... NOT *SPECIAL INTEREST GROUPS*.

- Since 1990, elections to the Roseville City Council have been **dominated** by **special interest dollars.**

- That money was **donated largely by developers and their sub-contractors, architects, realtors, attorneys**, and others that would benefit by decisions of the city council. **"FOLLOW THE MONEY!"**

- This initiative came about because many people in neighborhoods felt their concerns were ignored by the city council.

- **Election by districts will reduce the cost of elections** to the taxpayers by one-half. **THEY WILL BE LESS EXPENSIVE, not more expensive.**

- *Arguments that districts will result in infighting and wars between neighborhoods simply are not valid.* Do you see this at the county level?

- Election by districts will result in **better representation** for the residents by having a councilmember live in their neighborhood to represent their interests.

- The city's campaign finance ordinance is based on **voluntary** compliance, and limits candidates to $63,000 in maximum $500 donations. Do you give $500 campaign donations?

- Roseville is already approved to grow to 115,000 population, just as quickly as the houses can be built and sold. **ROSEVILLE IS NO LONGER THE SMALL TOWN IT ONCE WAS.** Councilmembers cannot effectively serve that number of citizens. Now is the time to approve DISTRICT ELECTIONS.

VOTE YES ON MEASURE T for better representation!

Gilbert A. Duran, proponent
Phillip M. Ozenick, proponent
Jack D. Wallace, proponent

Sections 2.02 and 2.03 of Article II of the City of Roseville Charter are to be amended as follows:

Article II. Plan of Government

Sec. 2.02. Elective officers.

The electors of the city shall elect a council of five (5) members, ~~at-large~~, by district, for a four (4) year term of office. The council shall constitute the legislative and governing body of the city and shall have authority, except as otherwise provided in this charter, to exercise all powers of the city, and to adopt such ordinances and resolutions as may be proper in the exercise thereof. There shall be five (5) districts and the council members shall reside within the boundaries of the district to which they are elected by the voters of each of the five (5) districts. Two (2) and three (3) council members shall be elected alternately at the General Municipal Election each even-numbered year. No council member shall serve more than two (2) consecutive four (4) year terms, commencing as of a date subsequent to April 9, 1974.

The position of Mayor shall rotate on a yearly basis from district to district beginning with district 1, followed by district 2, followed by district 3, followed by district 4, followed by district 5. The position of Mayor Pro Tempore shall be the council member from the next district following the Mayor.

The mapping of the council districts shall be by a district formation commission using the United States census population figures following each census to create districts of approximately equal populations. The District Formation Commission shall be comprised of interested registered voters submitting their name for a public drawing by the City Clerk, at a city council meeting, of seven (7) members following each United States census. The Commission Members shall be impaneled and provided with a budget by the City sufficient to select any necessary legal or consulting services to provide the necessary proposal options of approximately equal population district boundaries for the commission to select. The Commission Members shall receive no salary or pay for their volunteer services. The commission shall be required to adopt the district boundaries within one (1) year following the announced population figures by the United States Census Bureau by a majority vote following at least two public hearings in which boundaries are to be finalized. All workshops and meetings of the commission are subject to the Ralph M. Brown Act open meeting laws and the public is welcome to participate in discussions. The City Council shall ratify the boundaries as adopted by the commission in a timely manner so as to notify the public and candidates of the district boundaries for the next municipal general election. Failure by the council to ratify the boundaries within two (2) months will be deemed as approval and ratification. The City Council will have no authority to change the boundaries submitted by the commission. Any annexation of new areas to the City of Roseville boundaries shall be added to the nearest district until the next re-mapping of the districts following the census. A new commission shall be formed for re-mapping of districts following future United States Census in the same manner as the original formation.

Any vacancy of a district council seat shall be filled by appointment by the majority of the council members if there is 6 months or more time before a general election and the appointee, who must reside in the district where the vacancy occurs, shall serve until the next general election.

If the Charter Amendment is approved by the voters at the November 2000 election, the first district election shall be the November 2002 election.

The initial election for district council members shall be three (3) districts having a four (4) year term, and two (2) districts with a two (2) year term, drawn by lot by the City Clerk following election of council members at the November 2002 general municipal election.

~~Councilmembers whose term of office would otherwise have terminated in November, 1995 or 1997, shall have their term of office terminate in November, 1996 or 1998, respectively.~~ Any two (2) year term ~~such term~~ shall not be considered a full term of office for purposes of the two (2)-term limitation of this section. ~~Provided, however, that notwithstanding any other provision of this charter to the contrary, at the first meeting of the City Council held in November 1995, the City Council shall choose one of its members to serve as mayor and one of its members to serve as mayor pro tempore until their successors assume office following the general municipal election in 1996.~~

Council members elected at the November 2000 general municipal election shall be elected for a term ending to coincide with the first district elections in November 2002 or up to a four (4) year term ending November 2004 if the first district elections are delayed for any reason to November 2004. (Amended December 22, 1993; amended April 10, 1984; amended April 13, 1982; Res. No. 240)

Sec. 2.03. Assumption of office by, meeting of council, and seating of mayor and mayor pro tempore.

The council shall assume office, subject to the qualifying provisions of this charter, from and after twelve o'clock noon on the second Monday next succeeding the day of their election. The council shall hold its first meeting at that time. The council member elected to District 1 shall be seated as mayor and the council member elected to District 2 shall be seated as mayor pro tempore. The mayor shall serve for one (1) year and shall be succeeded by the mayor pro tempore. The council member elected to District 3 shall then become the mayor pro tempore. Each district shall follow in rotation.

~~The councilmember who received the highest number of votes in the latest election shall be seated as mayor pro tempore. The mayor pro tempore's term of office shall commence upon his or her assumption of office and continue until the election, qualification and assumption of office of his or her successor following the next general municipal election. Upon the termination of a councilmember's term of office as mayor protempore, he or she shall be seated as mayor. The mayor's term of office shall commence upon his or her assumption of office and continue until the assumption of his or her successor following the next general municipal election. Provided, however, that following the first general municipal election which occurs subsequent to the adoption of this section, a councilmember who did not receive the highest number of votes at the election (whether or not elected at said election or prior thereto) shall be chosen as mayor by the city council upon a roll call vote of the council. That person's term of office as mayor shall commence upon the assumption of office and shall continue until the assumption of office of his or her successor following the next general municipal election.~~ (Amended December 22, 1993; amended May 20, 1980.)

ISSUE REPORT

COUNCIL SIZE

Charter Review Commission
Number of Seats on City Council Issue Paper
May 14, 2009 Draft for Commission

Purpose

This issue paper has been prepared at the request of the 2009-2010 City of Roseville Charter Review Commission to provide background information specific to the topic of **COUNCIL SIZE**/Number of Seats on City Council in Roseville.

Issue Paper Contents

This paper is divided into six sections:

- Issue Summary
- Current Practice
- Pros (of Increasing Council size)
- Cons (of Increasing Council size)
- California city comparison
- Options

Issue Summary

Question: Is there a more effective size (number of seats) for the Roseville City Council? If so, what is the optimal number?

Current Practice

Size Since Incorporation: There are five seats on the Council, (one Mayor and four Council members) All members are voting members whose votes count equally.

Pros (of increasing Council size)

Use of Sub-committees: Increasing Mayor and Council size beyond five would improve effective use of sub-committees. The minimum practical size for a sub-committee is three. Since three presently constitutes a majority of the Council, there remains little point of specialization of effort.

Opportunity for More Candidates to Run for Election: More seats on Council provides more numeric opportunity for people to run and serve the community.

Membership and service on local/regional JPA's, Subcommittees, and Advisory Boards	Division of assignments would be greater. On average, each Councilmember now serves on ten outside agencies such as SACOG, PCTPA, Placer County Air Pollution Control District.
Staggering Terms or Increasing Term Lengths	Relative to staggering terms or increasing term lengths, having more seats allows new arrangements which may achieve a better balance of election cycles.

Cons (of increasing Council size)

Issue Coverage	While certain members of the Council can have areas of interest or specialization, detailed matters may be better addressed by staff or advisory commissions.
Decision Making	With more parties to decisions, issue wrangling may increase with little or no improved performance. It can be assumed that consensus would be more difficult to achieve as the number of members increases.
Population	There is no statistical relationship between the size of a population and the appropriate size of its representative body. Many cities with much larger populations than Roseville function well with five member governing bodies.
Increase in Staff Time	Increased membership would increase the time required to conduct meetings and brief Council on issues. It is common for every Councilmember in attendance to speak on almost every subject and agenda item. Increased requirements for staff support of Council members would increase staffing support and operational expenses.

California City Comparison

Further information by population similar to Roseville is included in the chart included as Attachment A

ATTACHMENT A

City Breakdown by Population/Number of Councilmembers

	Antioch	**Berkeley**	**Burbank**
City Type	General Law	Charter	Charter
Population	99,619	104,603	103,286
Council Members:	**5**	**9** Mayor At-Large 8 Council	**5**
Election Model	At-Large	Districts	At-Large
Term	4 years	4 years	4 years
Pay	$941.20 per month	Council $2271.50 Mayor $2850.00 per month + med/dental/transit/retirement	No information provided

	Compton	**Costa Mesa**	**Daly City**
City Type	Charter	General Law	Charter
Population	94,425	108,978	100,882
Council Members:	**5** Mayor At-Large 4 Council	**5**	**5**
Election Model	Districts	At-Large	At-Large
Term	4 years	2/4 year terms	No information provided
Pay	No information provided	$952.00 per month	No information provided
Other	Will increase Council size to 7 at 100,000 population		

	Downey	**Fairfield**	**Inglewood**
City Type	Charter	General Law	Charter
Population	112,817	103,992	117,593
Council Members:	**5**	**5**	**5** Mayor At-Large
Election Model	5 Districts	At-Large	4 Council Districts
Term	2/4 year terms	No information provided	4 year
Pay	No compensation Reimbursement only	No information provided	No information provided
Other	Mayor rotates annually in December		Vacancies filled by special election

	Mission Viejo	**Norwalk**	**Richmond**
City Type	General Law	General Law	Charter
Population	94,586	103,720	101,454
Council Members:	**5**	**5**	**7**
Election Model	At-Large	At-Large	At-Large
Term	3/4 year terms	Unlimited 4 year terms	Unlimited 4 year terms
Pay	$1000.00 per month	No information provided	Council $1402.50 + $300.00 car allowance Mayor $3875 + car allowance
Other			Vacancies filled by special election

	Santa Clara	**Vallejo**	
City Type	Charter	Charter	
Population	109,756	115,552	
Council Members:	**7**	**7**	
Election Model	At-Large	At-Large	
Term	2/4 year terms	2/4 year terms	
Pay	$600.00 Council $700.00 Mayor		
Other	Vacancies filly be appointment within 30 days or goes to election		

Options

- Retain current practice
- Increase number of seats

ISSUE REPORT

TERM LIMITS

Charter Review Commission
City Council Term Limits Issue Paper
May 14, 2009 Draft for Commission Review

Purpose

This issue paper has been prepared at the request of the 2009-2010 City of Roseville Charter Review Commission to provide background information specific to the topic of **TERM LIMITS** on City Council in Roseville.

Issue Paper Contents

This paper is divided into seven sections:

- Issue Summary
- Current Practice
- Pros (of Term Limits)
- Cons (of Term Limits)
- California city comparison
- National Information
- Options

Issue Summary

Question: Should the Mayor and City Councilmembers have a maximum number of terms they can serve? If so, what is the optimum number of terms? Should Roseville's current practice of limiting terms to two (2) four (4) year terms be changed?

Current Practice

Date Subsequent to April 9, 1974: No council member shall serve more than two (2) consecutive four (4) year terms.

Pros (of increasing Term Limits)

Implementation of Long Term Goals and Objectives: Longer terms allow members more time to learn their role and meet their stated goals and objectives.

Loss of Experience: Potential loss of committed, experienced leaders.

Surrounding Jurisdictions	Enables coordination with other longer-term elected officials in state and county government.
Stability	Longer terms may lead to relative stability in governance. One of the strongest points in favor is having the stability offered by elected officials handling issues over a long term.
Cost Savings	Eliminating an election cycle could potentially decrease government costs.

Cons (of increasing Current Term Limits)

Re-election Advantage	Long term incumbents may be seen as having an unfair advantage in re-election.
Funding Necessary to Be Re-elected	Longer terms may increase the funding needed by candidates in City elections. Donors may be more inclined to contribute more per election due to perception of influence. Roseville's Campaign Finance Ordinance should limit this potential pitfall.
Participants in Local Government	With longer term limits, new candidates may be at a disadvantage in running against a long time incumbent. In some cases, more frequent turnover in political leadership allows for new ideas and less entrenchment. Four (4) year terms match many other jurisdictions.
Community Awareness	Shorter terms may keep community focused and aware of city issues. Awareness may dissipate over longer-term cycles.
Is there a Problem in the City of Roseville that extending term limits would solve?	With exception to the discussions held at the Charter Review Commission sessions in the last few months, there appears to be no direct over-riding citizen interest in changing current term limits.

Nationally

Information from D. Fagre – Former Research Director of the U.S. Term Limits Foundation

"A largely underestimated component of the term limits movement is local limits. At the municipal level, term limits have spread silently but steadily across the country. Form Florida to Alaska, from New York to California, over 58 million Americans live in localities with limits of various sorts, and more than 17,000 politicians serve in 2,890 term limited cities, counties and towns. Virtually everywhere voters are given the chance; they pass measures to limit the terms of city officials".

California City Comparison

Further information by population similar to Roseville is included in the chart included as Attachment A

ATTACHMENT A

City Breakdown/Population
Term Limits

	Antioch	**Berkeley**	**Burbank**
City Type	General Law	Charter	Charter
Population	99,619	104,603	103,286
Council Members:	5	9	5
Election Model	At-Large	Mayor At-Large/8 Council Districts	At-Large
Term	**2/4 year terms**	**2/4 year terms**	**2/4 year terms**

	Compton	**Costa Mesa**	**Downey**
City Type	Charter	General Law	Charter
Population	94,425	108,978	112,817
Council Members:	5	5	5
Election Model	Mayor At-Large/4 Council Districts	At-Large	5 Districts
Term	**2/4 year terms**	**2/4 year terms**	**2/4 year terms**

	Inglewood	**Mission Viejo**	**Norwalk**
City Type	Charter	General Law	General Law
Population	117,593	94,586	103,720
Council Members:	5	5	5
Election Model	Mayor At-Large 4 Council Districts	At –Large	At-Large
Term	**2/4 year terms**	**3/4 year terms**	**Unlimited 4 year terms**

	Richmond	**Santa Clara**	**Vallejo**
City Type	Charter	Charter	Charter
Population	101,454	109,756	115,552
Council Members:	7	7	7
Election Model	At-Large	At-Large	At-Large
Term	**Unlimited 4 year terms**	**2/4 year terms**	**2/4 year terms**

Options

- Retain current practice of two (2) four (4) year terms
- Extend all terms to some other term length

Note: Implementation would need to occur in a later election cycle in order to not disrupt the current Councilmembers term of office. If election is held in 2010 to increase term limits to some other term length, the 2012 election would be the first opportunity for candidates to be elected to a longer term