

Attachment 3: Board Approved School District Resolutions

**Impact Analysis
District Consolidation from Odd-Year to Even-Year General Elections
Eureka City Schools**

To: Humboldt County Board of Supervisors

From: Kelly E. Sanders, Clerk/Recorder/Registrar of Voters

Date: March 28, 2017

Summary

In November, 2016, the Humboldt County Board of Supervisors received Resolution No. 16-17-015 from the Eureka City Schools requesting the district election cycle be held in even-numbered years. Pursuant to Elections Code, Section 10404.5 (d)(1), the following is an impact analysis of the effects that may result due to the consolidation.

Eureka City Schools, which has approximately 28,500 registered voters, currently participates in odd-numbered year elections. The district wants to reduce future election costs by moving to even-numbered year general elections. Because of significantly lower turnout by the voters, the district must change to even-numbered year elections no later than 2022 according to Elections Code, Section 14052. If the change is approved, the district will experience a savings in future even-numbered year elections.

Fiscal Impact, Districts

Many jurisdictions participate in even-numbered year statewide elections (federal, state, county and cities) and share the costs. The portion attributable to federal, state and county, which on average is approximately 87% of the total cost of an even-numbered year election, is absorbed by the county. Therefore the amount charged to each local jurisdiction, i.e. cities, schools and special districts, is much lower in an even-numbered year.

In the November 2013 Uniform District Election (UDEL), Eureka City Schools had one governing board member position on the ballot. The cost per voting opportunity for the UDEL was \$.90, and the district was charged \$25,000. The average cost of the past 3 statewide general elections held in even numbered years is \$.25 per voting opportunity. Eureka City Schools would have paid approximately \$7,000 for the contest had it appeared on a statewide general election ballot.

Other districts not changing to even-numbered years may see an increase in expenses. There are times when jurisdictions don't have sufficient nominees to go to election. When there is less sharing of voters or ballot types, costs increase to the remaining districts and at times, a

district is responsible for the full cost of a ballot type. The likelihood of a district bearing the entire cost of a ballot type will increase for districts that remain in odd-numbered years.

Fiscal Impact, County

As districts move from odd to even-year elections, there will be an overall cost increase including costs due to additional ballot types, a longer ballot, and the probability of a two page ballot. The size of the voter information guide will increase as will the costs for mailing the voter guide and vote-by-mail ballots. Additional staff and extra help hours will be expended for logic and accuracy testing, programming, and processing ballots. Though districts will continue to be billed for their share in election costs, theirs is a much smaller percentage of total costs. The County's actual costs are expected to increase.

Elections Code, Section 15372, states the elections official shall prepare a certified statement of the results of the election and submit it to the governing body within 30 days of the election. Because governing board members of special and school districts would take office on the first Friday in December following the district general election, Elections Code, Section 10511(a), requires the elections official to declare the elected candidate or candidates no later than the Monday before the first Friday in December, which will shorten the canvass period for elections in even-numbered years from 30 days to 27 days. This would negatively impact the Office of Elections, especially in a Presidential Election year when all 30 days are needed to complete the canvass. Automated scanning and sorting equipment to assist staff with processing vote-by-mail ballots would be required.

Impact on Voters

The original purpose of UDEL elections was to provide a local platform for districts and candidates to appeal to voters, avoiding conflict with the extensive state and federal general election cycle. Even though voter turnout is higher in a general election with the consolidation of special districts, there will be more contests and candidates appearing on the ballot and more measures and candidate statements appearing in the voter information guide. This can lead to an increase in voter drop off, that is, voters failing to make their way through all of the information and through all of the races on the ballot.

Impact Analysis
District Consolidation from Odd-Year to Even-Year General Elections
Fortuna Elementary School District

To: Humboldt County Board of Supervisors

From: Kelly E. Sanders, Clerk/Recorder/Registrar of Voters

Date: March 28, 2017

Summary

In November 2016, the Humboldt County Board of Supervisors received resolution number 10-20 from the Fortuna Elementary School District requesting the district election cycle be held in even-numbered years. Pursuant to Elections Code, Section 10404.5 (d)(1), the following is an impact analysis of the effects that may result due to the consolidation.

Fortuna Elementary School District, which has approximately 7,600 registered voters, currently participates in odd-numbered year elections. The district consolidated with Rohnerville Elementary School in June 2012 and since that date, the district has not had sufficient nominees to go to election. Since there is no election to compare results, Fortuna Elementary School District does not fall below the threshold set forth in Elections Code § 14052, and it is not mandatory for it to switch to even-numbered years at this time. However, Election Code §1302(b), allows the governing body of a school district the ability to transition to even-numbered year elections regardless of whether it experiences decreased voter turnout or not. Therefore, any school district can move.

Fiscal Impact, Districts

Many jurisdictions participate in even-numbered year statewide elections (federal, state, county and cities) and share the costs. The portion attributable to federal, state and county, which on average is approximately 87% of the total cost of an even-numbered year election, is absorbed by the county. Therefore the amount charged to each local jurisdiction, i.e. cities, schools and special districts, is much lower in an even-numbered year.

If Fortuna Elementary School District switches to even-numbered election years and goes to election in the future, it would most certainly pay much less than if it remains in odd-numbered year elections and actually goes to the ballot.

Other districts not changing to even-numbered years may see an increase in expenses. There are times when jurisdictions don't have sufficient nominees to go to election. When there is less sharing of voters or ballot types, costs increase to the remaining districts and at times, a

district is responsible for the full cost of a ballot type. The likelihood of a district bearing the entire cost of a ballot type will increase for districts that remain in odd-numbered years.

Fiscal Impact, County

As districts move from odd to even-year elections, there will be an overall cost increase including costs due to additional ballot types, a longer ballot, and the probability of a two page ballot. The size of the voter information guide will increase as will the costs for mailing the voter guide and vote-by-mail ballots. Additional staff and extra help hours will be expended for logic and accuracy testing, programming, and processing ballots. Though districts will continue to be billed for their share in election costs, theirs is a much smaller percentage of total costs. The County's actual costs are expected to increase.

Elections Code, Section 15372, states the elections official shall prepare a certified statement of the results of the election and submit it to the governing body within 30 days of the election. Because governing board members of special and school districts would take office on the first Friday in December following the district general election, Elections Code, Section 10511(a), requires the elections official to declare the elected candidate or candidates no later than the Monday before the first Friday in December, which will shorten the canvass period for elections in even-numbered years from 30 days to 27 days. This would negatively impact the Office of Elections, especially in a Presidential Election year when all 30 days are needed to complete the canvass. Automated scanning and sorting equipment to assist staff with processing vote-by-mail ballots would be required.

Impact on Voters

The original purpose of UDEL elections was to provide a local platform for districts and candidates to appeal to voters, avoiding conflict with the extensive state and federal general election cycle. Even though voter turnout is higher in a general election with the consolidation of special districts, there will be more contests and candidates appearing on the ballot and more measures and candidate statements appearing in the voter information guide. This can lead to an increase in voter drop off, that is, voters failing to make their way through all of the information and through all of the races on the ballot.

**Impact Analysis
District Consolidation from Odd-Year to Even-Year General Elections
Cuddeback Union School District**

To: Humboldt County Board of Supervisors

From: Kelly E. Sanders, Clerk/Recorder/Registrar of Voters

Date: March 27, 2017

Summary

On March 8, 2017, the Humboldt County Board of Supervisors received a resolution no. 2016-2017-03 from the Cuddeback Union School District requesting the district election cycle be held in even-numbered years. Pursuant to Elections Code, Section 10404.5 (d)(1), the following is an impact analysis of the effects that may result due to the consolidation.

Cuddeback Union School District, which has approximately 500 registered voters, currently participates in odd-numbered year elections. The district wants to reduce future election costs by moving to even-numbered year general elections. Cuddeback Union School District does not fall below the threshold set forth in Elections Code, Section 10452, and it is not mandatory for them to switch to even-numbered years at this time. However, Elections Code 1302(b) allows the governing body of a school district the ability to transition to even-numbered year elections regardless of whether they experience decreased voter turnout or not, so any school district can move.

Fiscal Impact, Districts

Many jurisdictions participate in even-numbered year statewide elections (federal, state, county and cities) and share the costs. The portion attributable to federal, state and county, which on average is approximately 87% of the total cost of an even-numbered year election, is absorbed by the county. Therefore the amount charged to each local jurisdiction, i.e. cities, schools and special districts, is much lower in an even-numbered year.

In the November 2003 Uniform District Election (UDEL), Cuddeback School District had two governing board member positions on the ballot. The cost per voting opportunity for the UDEL was \$.50, and the district was charged \$555. The average cost of the past 3 statewide general elections held in even numbered years is \$.25 per voting opportunity. Cuddeback School District would have paid approximately \$275 for the contest had it appeared on a statewide general election ballot.

Other districts not changing to even-numbered years may see an increase in expenses. There are times when jurisdictions don't have sufficient nominees to go to election. When there is less sharing of voters or ballot types, costs increase to the remaining districts and at times, a district is responsible for the full cost of a ballot type. The likelihood of a district bearing the entire cost of a ballot type will increase for districts that remain in odd-numbered years.

Fiscal Impact, County

As districts move from odd to even-year elections, there will be an overall cost increase including costs due to additional ballot types, a longer ballot, and the probability of a two page ballot. The size of the voter information guide will increase as will the costs for mailing the voter guide and vote-by-mail ballots. Additional staff and extra help hours will be expended for logic and accuracy testing, programming, and processing ballots. Though districts will continue to be billed for their share in election costs, theirs is a much smaller percentage of total costs. The County's actual costs are expected to increase.

Elections Code, Section 15372, states the elections official shall prepare a certified statement of the results of the election and submit it to the governing body within 30 days of the election. Because governing board members of special and school districts would take office on the first Friday in December following the district general election, Elections Code, Section 10511(a), requires the elections official to declare the elected candidate or candidates no later than the Monday before the first Friday in December, which will shorten the canvass period for elections in even-numbered years from 30 days to 27 days. This would negatively impact the Office of Elections, especially in a Presidential Election year when all 30 days are needed to complete the canvass. Automated scanning and sorting equipment to assist staff with processing vote-by-mail ballots would be required.

Impact on Voters

The original purpose of UDEL elections was to provide a local platform for districts and candidates to appeal to voters, avoiding conflict with the extensive state and federal general election cycle. Even though voter turnout is higher in a general election with the consolidation of special districts, there will be more contests and candidates appearing on the ballot and more measures and candidate statements appearing in the voter information guide. This can lead to an increase in voter drop off, that is, voters failing to make their way through all of the information and through all of the races on the ballot.

**Impact Analysis
District Consolidation from Odd-Year to Even-Year General Elections
Jacoby Creek School District**

To: Humboldt County Board of Supervisors

From: Kelly E. Sanders, Clerk/Recorder/Registrar of Voters

Date: March 28, 2017

Summary

In December 2016, the Humboldt County Board of Supervisors received Resolution No. 4: 2016-17 from the Jacoby Creek School District requesting the district election cycle be held in even-numbered years. Pursuant to Elections Code, Section 10404.5 (d)(1), the following is an impact analysis of the effects that may result due to the consolidation.

Jacoby Creek School District, which has approximately 2,100 registered voters, currently participates in odd-numbered year elections. The district wants to reduce future election costs by moving to even-numbered year general elections. Because of significantly lower turnout by the voters, the district must change to even-numbered year elections no later than 2022 according to Elections Code, Section 14052. If the change is approved, the district will experience a savings in future even-numbered year elections.

Fiscal Impact, Districts

Many jurisdictions participate in even-numbered year statewide elections (federal, state, county and cities) and share the costs. The portion attributable to federal, state and county, which on average is approximately 87% of the total cost of an even-numbered year election, is absorbed by the county. Therefore the amount charged to each local jurisdiction, i.e. cities, schools and special districts, is much lower in an even-numbered year.

In the November 2003 Uniform District Election (UDEL), Jacoby Creek School District had two governing board member positions on the ballot. The cost per voting opportunity for the UDEL was \$.50, and the district was charged \$2,088. The average cost of the past 3 statewide general elections held in even numbered years is \$.25 per voting opportunity. Jacoby Creek School District would have paid approximately \$1,050 for the contest had it appeared on a statewide general election ballot.

Other districts not changing to even-numbered years may see an increase in expenses. There are times when jurisdictions don't have sufficient nominees to go to election. When there is less sharing of voters or ballot types, costs increase to the remaining districts and at times, a

district is responsible for the full cost of a ballot type. The likelihood of a district bearing the entire cost of a ballot type will increase for districts that remain in odd-numbered years.

Fiscal Impact, County

As districts move from odd to even-year elections, there will be an overall cost increase including costs due to additional ballot types, a longer ballot, and the probability of a two page ballot. The size of the voter information guide will increase as will the costs for mailing the voter guide and vote-by-mail ballots. Additional staff and extra help hours will be expended for logic and accuracy testing, programming, and processing ballots. Though districts will continue to be billed for their share in election costs, theirs is a much smaller percentage of total costs. The County's actual costs are expected to increase.

Elections Code, Section 15372, states the elections official shall prepare a certified statement of the results of the election and submit it to the governing body within 30 days of the election. Because governing board members of special and school districts would take office on the first Friday in December following the district general election, Elections Code, Section 10511(a), requires the elections official to declare the elected candidate or candidates no later than the Monday before the first Friday in December, which will shorten the canvass period for elections in even-numbered years from 30 days to 27 days. This would negatively impact the Office of Elections, especially in a Presidential Election year when all 30 days are needed to complete the canvass. Automated scanning and sorting equipment to assist staff with processing vote-by-mail ballots would be required.

Impact on Voters

The original purpose of UDEL elections was to provide a local platform for districts and candidates to appeal to voters, avoiding conflict with the extensive state and federal general election cycle. Even though voter turnout is higher in a general election with the consolidation of special districts, there will be more contests and candidates appearing on the ballot and more measures and candidate statements appearing in the voter information guide. This can lead to an increase in voter drop off, that is, voters failing to make their way through all of the information and through all of the races on the ballot.

Impact Analysis
District Consolidation from Odd-Year to Even-Year General Elections
Loleta Union School District

To: Humboldt County Board of Supervisors

From: Kelly E. Sanders, Clerk/Recorder/Registrar of Voters

Date: March 27, 2017

Summary

On March 8, 2017, the Humboldt County Board of Supervisors received a resolution no. 121416 from the Loleta Union School District requesting the district election cycle be held in even-numbered years. Pursuant to Elections Code, Section 10404.5 (d)(1), the following is an impact analysis of the effects that may result due to the consolidation.

Loleta Union School District, which has approximately 822 registered voters, currently participates in odd-numbered year elections. The district wants to reduce future election costs by moving to even-numbered year general elections. Loleta Union School District does not fall below the threshold set forth in Elections Code, Section 10452, and it is not mandatory for the district to switch to even-numbered years at this time. However, Elections Code 1302(b) allows the governing body of a school district the ability to transition to even-numbered year elections regardless of whether it experienced decreased voter turnout or not, so any school district can move.

Fiscal Impact, Districts

Many jurisdictions participate in even-numbered year statewide elections (federal, state, county and cities) and share the costs. The portion attributable to federal, state and county, which on average is approximately 87% of the total cost of an even-numbered year election, is absorbed by the county. Therefore the amount charged to each local jurisdiction, i.e. cities, schools and special districts, is much lower in an even-numbered year.

In the November 2005 Uniform District Election (UDEL), Loleta Union School District had one governing board member position on the ballot. The cost per voting opportunity for the UDEL was \$.28, and the district was charged \$254. The 2005 UDEL had statewide measures on the ballot, so the district essentially paid what it would have paid in a statewide general election.

Other districts not changing to even-numbered years may see an increase in expenses. There are times when jurisdictions don't have sufficient nominees to go to election. When there is less sharing of voters or ballot types, costs increase to the remaining districts and at times, a

district is responsible for the full cost of a ballot type. The likelihood of a district bearing the entire cost of a ballot type will increase for districts that remain in odd-numbered years.

Fiscal Impact, County

As districts move from odd to even-year elections, there will be an overall cost increase including costs due to additional ballot types, a longer ballot, and the probability of a two page ballot. The size of the voter information guide will increase as will the costs for mailing the voter guide and vote-by-mail ballots. Additional staff and extra help hours will be expended for logic and accuracy testing, programming, and processing ballots. Though districts will continue to be billed for their share in election costs, theirs is a much smaller percentage of total costs. The County's actual costs are expected to increase.

Elections Code, Section 15372, states the elections official shall prepare a certified statement of the results of the election and submit it to the governing body within 30 days of the election. Because governing board members of special and school districts would take office on the first Friday in December following the district general election, Elections Code, Section 10511(a), requires the elections official to declare the elected candidate or candidates no later than the Monday before the first Friday in December, which will shorten the canvass period for elections in even-numbered years from 30 days to 27 days. This would negatively impact the Office of Elections, especially in a Presidential Election year when all 30 days are needed to complete the canvass. Automated scanning and sorting equipment to assist staff with processing vote-by-mail ballots would be required.

Impact on Voters

The original purpose of UDEL elections was to provide a local platform for districts and candidates to appeal to voters, avoiding conflict with the extensive state and federal general election cycle. Even though voter turnout is higher in a general election with the consolidation of special districts, there will be more contests and candidates appearing on the ballot and more measures and candidate statements appearing in the voter information guide. This can lead to an increase in voter drop off, that is, voters failing to make their way through all of the information and through all of the races on the ballot.

**Impact Analysis
District Consolidation from Odd-Year to Even-Year General Elections
Rio Dell School District**

To: Humboldt County Board of Supervisors

From: Kelly E. Sanders, Clerk/Recorder/Registrar of Voters

Date: March 28, 2017

Summary

On March 8, 2017, the Humboldt County Board of Supervisors received a Resolution No. 12017 from Rio Dell School District requesting the district election cycle be held in even-numbered years. Pursuant to Elections Code, Section 10404.5 (d)(1), the following is an impact analysis of the effects that may result due to the consolidation.

Rio Dell School District, which has approximately 1,815 registered voters, currently participates in odd-numbered year elections. The district wants to reduce future election costs by moving to even-numbered year general elections. Rio Dell School District does not fall below the threshold set forth in Elections Code, Section 10452, and it is not mandatory for them to switch to even-numbered years at this time. However, Elections Code 1302(b) allows the governing body of a school district the ability to transition to even-numbered year elections regardless of whether they experience decreased voter turnout or not, so any school district can move.

Fiscal Impact, Districts

Many jurisdictions participate in even-numbered year statewide elections (federal, state, county and cities) and share the costs. The portion attributable to federal, state and county, which on average is approximately 87% of the total cost of an even-numbered year election, is absorbed by the county. Therefore the amount charged to each local jurisdiction, i.e. cities, schools and special districts, is much lower in an even-numbered year.

In the November 2003 Uniform District Election (UDEL), Rio Dell School District had two governing board member positions on the ballot. The cost per voting opportunity for the UDEL was \$.50, and the district was charged \$1,665. The average cost of the past 3 statewide general elections held in even numbered years is \$.25 per voting opportunity. Rio Dell School District would have paid approximately \$900 for the contest had it appeared on a statewide general election ballot.

Other districts not changing to even-numbered years may see an increase in expenses. There are times when jurisdictions don't have sufficient nominees to go to election. When there is

less sharing of voters or ballot types, costs increase to the remaining districts and at times, a district is responsible for the full cost of a ballot type. The likelihood of a district bearing the entire cost of a ballot type will increase for districts that remain in odd-numbered years.

Fiscal Impact, County

As districts move from odd to even-year elections, there will be an overall cost increase including costs due to additional ballot types, a longer ballot, and the probability of a two page ballot. The size of the voter information guide will increase as will the costs for mailing the voter guide and vote-by-mail ballots. Additional staff and extra help hours will be expended for logic and accuracy testing, programming, and processing ballots. Though districts will continue to be billed for their share in election costs, theirs is a much smaller percentage of total costs. The County's actual costs are expected to increase.

Elections Code, Section 15372, states the elections official shall prepare a certified statement of the results of the election and submit it to the governing body within 30 days of the election. Because governing board members of special and school districts would take office on the first Friday in December following the district general election, Elections Code, Section 10511(a), requires the elections official to declare the elected candidate or candidates no later than the Monday before the first Friday in December, which will shorten the canvass period for elections in even-numbered years from 30 days to 27 days. This would negatively impact the Office of Elections, especially in a Presidential Election year when all 30 days are needed to complete the canvass. Automated scanning and sorting equipment to assist staff with processing vote-by-mail ballots would be required.

Impact on Voters

The original purpose of UDEL elections was to provide a local platform for districts and candidates to appeal to voters, avoiding conflict with the extensive state and federal general election cycle. Even though voter turnout is higher in a general election with the consolidation of special districts, there will be more contests and candidates appearing on the ballot and more measures and candidate statements appearing in the voter information guide. This can lead to an increase in voter drop off, that is, voters failing to make their way through all of the information and through all of the races on the ballot.

**Impact Analysis
District Consolidation from Odd-Year to Even-Year General Elections
Scotia Union School District**

To: Humboldt County Board of Supervisors

From: Kelly E. Sanders, Clerk/Recorder/Registrar of Voters

Date: March 28, 2017

Summary

On March 8, 2017, the Humboldt County Board of Supervisors received a Resolution No. 2016-2017-3 from Scotia Union School District requesting the district election cycle be held in even-numbered years. Pursuant to Elections Code, Section 10404.5 (d)(1), the following is an impact analysis of the effects that may result due to the consolidation.

Scotia Union School District, which has approximately 470 registered voters, currently participates in odd-numbered year elections. The district wants to reduce future election costs by moving to even-numbered year general elections. Scotia Union School District does not fall below the threshold set forth in Elections Code, Section 10452, and it is not mandatory for them to switch to even-numbered years at this time. However, Elections Code 1302(b) allows the governing body of a school district the ability to transition to even-numbered year elections regardless of whether they experience decreased voter turnout or not, so any school district can move.

Fiscal Impact, Districts

Many jurisdictions participate in even-numbered year statewide elections (federal, state, county and cities) and share the costs. The portion attributable to federal, state and county, which on average is approximately 87% of the total cost of an even-numbered year election, is absorbed by the county. Therefore the amount charged to each local jurisdiction, i.e. cities, schools and special districts, is much lower in an even-numbered year.

In the November 2003 Uniform District Election (UDEL), Scotia Union School District had three governing board member positions on the ballot. The cost per voting opportunity for the UDEL was \$.50, and the district was charged \$898. The average cost of the past 3 statewide general elections held in even numbered years is \$.25 per voting opportunity. Scotia Union School District would have paid approximately \$230 for the contest had it appeared on a statewide general election ballot.

Other districts not changing to even-numbered years may see an increase in expenses. There are times when jurisdictions don't have sufficient nominees to go to election. When there is less sharing of voters or ballot types, costs increase to the remaining districts and at times, a district is responsible for the full cost of a ballot type. The likelihood of a district bearing the entire cost of a ballot type will increase for districts that remain in odd-numbered years.

Fiscal Impact, County

As districts move from odd to even-year elections, there will be an overall cost increase including costs due to additional ballot types, a longer ballot, and the probability of a two page ballot. The size of the voter information guide will increase as will the costs for mailing the voter guide and vote-by-mail ballots. Additional staff and extra help hours will be expended for logic and accuracy testing, programming, and processing ballots. Though districts will continue to be billed for their share in election costs, theirs is a much smaller percentage of total costs. The County's actual costs are expected to increase.

Elections Code, Section 15372, states the elections official shall prepare a certified statement of the results of the election and submit it to the governing body within 30 days of the election. Because governing board members of special and school districts would take office on the first Friday in December following the district general election, Elections Code, Section 10511(a), requires the elections official to declare the elected candidate or candidates no later than the Monday before the first Friday in December, which will shorten the canvass period for elections in even-numbered years from 30 days to 27 days. This would negatively impact the Office of Elections, especially in a Presidential Election year when all 30 days are needed to complete the canvass. Automated scanning and sorting equipment to assist staff with processing vote-by-mail ballots would be required.

Impact on Voters

The original purpose of UDEL elections was to provide a local platform for districts and candidates to appeal to voters, avoiding conflict with the extensive state and federal general election cycle. Even though voter turnout is higher in a general election with the consolidation of special districts, there will be more contests and candidates appearing on the ballot and more measures and candidate statements appearing in the voter information guide. This can lead to an increase in voter drop off, that is, voters failing to make their way through all of the information and through all of the races on the ballot.

Impact Analysis
District Consolidation from Odd-Year to Even-Year General Elections
Big Lagoon Union Elementary School District

To: Humboldt County Board of Supervisors

From: Kelly E. Sanders, Clerk/Recorder/Registrar of Voters

Date: March 27, 2017

Summary

On February 9, 2017, the Humboldt County Board of Supervisors received Resolution No. 17003 from the Big Lagoon Union Elementary School District requesting the district election cycle be held in even-numbered years. Pursuant to Elections Code, Section 10404.5 (d)(1), the following is an impact analysis of the effects that may result due to the consolidation.

Big Lagoon Union Elementary School District, which has approximately 335 registered voters, currently participates in odd-numbered year elections. The district wants to reduce future election costs by moving to even-numbered year general elections. Because of significantly lower turnout by the voters, the district must change to even-numbered year elections no later than 2022 according to Elections Code, Section 14052. If the change is approved, Big Lagoon Union Elementary School District will experience a savings in future even-numbered year elections.

Fiscal Impact, Districts

Many jurisdictions participate in even-numbered year statewide elections (federal, state, county and cities) and share the costs. The portion attributable to federal, state and county, which on average is approximately 87% of the total cost of an even-numbered year election, is absorbed by the county. Therefore the amount charged to each local jurisdiction, i.e. cities, schools and special districts, is much lower in an even-numbered year.

In the November 2003 Uniform District Election (UDEL), the district had two governing board member positions on the ballot. The cost per voting opportunity for the UDEL was \$.50, and the district was charged \$368. The average cost of the past 3 statewide general elections held in even numbered years is \$.25 per voting opportunity. Big Lagoon Union Elementary School District would have paid approximately \$184 had the contest appeared on a statewide general election ballot.

Other districts not changing to even-numbered years may see an increase in expenses. There are times when jurisdictions don't have sufficient nominees to go to election. When there is

less sharing of voters or ballot types, costs increase to the remaining districts and at times, a district is responsible for the full cost of a ballot type. The likelihood of a district bearing the entire cost of a ballot type will increase for districts that remain in odd-numbered years.

Fiscal Impact, County

As districts move from odd to even-year elections, there will be an overall cost increase including costs due to additional ballot types, a longer ballot, and the probability of a two page ballot. The size of the voter information guide will increase as will the costs for mailing the voter guide and vote-by-mail ballots. Additional staff and extra help hours will be expended for logic and accuracy testing, programming, and processing ballots. Though districts will continue to be billed for their share in election costs, theirs is a much smaller percentage of total costs. The County's actual costs are expected to increase.

Elections Code, Section 15372, states the elections official shall prepare a certified statement of the results of the election and submit it to the governing body within 30 days of the election. Because governing board members of special and school districts would take office on the first Friday in December following the district general election, Elections Code, Section 10511(a), requires the elections official to declare the elected candidate or candidates no later than the Monday before the first Friday in December, which will shorten the canvass period for elections in even-numbered years from 30 days to 27 days. This would negatively impact the Office of Elections, especially in a Presidential Election year when all 30 days are needed to complete the canvass. Automated scanning and sorting equipment to assist staff with processing vote-by-mail ballots would be required.

Impact on Voters

The original purpose of UDEL elections was to provide a local platform for districts and candidates to appeal to voters, avoiding conflict with the extensive state and federal general election cycle. Even though voter turnout is higher in a general election with the consolidation of special districts, there will be more contests and candidates appearing on the ballot and more measures and candidate statements appearing in the voter information guide. This can lead to an increase in voter drop off, that is, voters failing to make their way through all of the information and through all of the races on the ballot.