

CALIFORNIA COUNTY, CITY AND SCHOOL DISTRICT ELECTION OUTCOMES

2009 ELECTIONS

County Offices and Ballot Measures



Institute for Social Research
Center For California Studies
California State University,
Sacramento



CALIFORNIA COUNTY, CITY AND SCHOOL DISTRICT
ELECTION OUTCOMES:
CANDIDATES AND BALLOT MEASURES, 2009 ELECTIONS

COUNTY OFFICES AND BALLOT MEASURES

Timothy A. Hodson, Ph.D.,
Director, Center for California Studies

Ernest Cowles, Ph.D.,
Director, Institute for Social Research

Valory Logsdon
Research Analyst, Institute for Social Research

Center for California Studies
California State University, Sacramento
6000 J Street, Sacramento, CA 95819-6081
(916) 278-6906 FAX: (916) 278-5199

Institute for Social Research
California State University, Sacramento
6000 J Street, Sacramento, CA 95819-6101
(916) 278-5737 FAX: (916) 278-5150

Institute for Social Research Project Staff:

Clint Swift
Kelly Nelson

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CALIFORNIA ELECTIONS DATA ARCHIVE

INTRODUCTION

The California Elections Data Archive (CEDA) is a joint project of the Center for California Studies and the Institute for Social Research, at the California State University, Sacramento and the office of the California Secretary of State. The purpose of CEDA is to provide researchers, citizens, public agencies and other interested parties with a single repository of local election data. With over 6,000 local jurisdictions in California, the task of monitoring local elections is nearly impossible for individuals. CEDA addresses this problem through the creation of a single, cost-effective and easily accessible source of local election data. CEDA includes candidate and ballot measure results for county, city, community college, and school district elections throughout the State. CEDA thus represents the only comprehensive repository of local election results in California and one of a very few such databases on local elections in the U.S.

How the CEDA Data is Collected and Reported

Election data are collected periodically throughout each calendar year. This enables CEDA to incorporate results from special elections as well as all regularly scheduled elections. Election results from counties, cities, and community college and school districts are entered in the CEDA database from which three standard CEDA reports are generated. These reports include:

- County Elections: Candidates, ballot designations, and vote totals for all elected county offices; vote totals and text for county ballot measures.
- City Elections: Candidates, ballot designations, and vote totals for all elected city offices; vote totals and text for all city ballot measures.
- Community College and School District Elections: Candidates, ballot designations, and vote totals for all elective community college and school district offices; vote totals and text for all district ballot measures.

Ballot measures for all jurisdictions are coded according to type (e.g., charter amendment, taxes, bond measure, initiative, etc.) and to topic (e.g., education, public safety, governance, etc.).

THE CEDA PARTNERSHIP

THE CENTER FOR CALIFORNIA STUDIES

Located at California State University, Sacramento, the Center for California Studies is a public policy, public service and curricular support unit of the California State University. The Center's location in the state Capital and its ability to draw upon the resources of the entire State University system give it a unique capacity for making contributions to public policy development and the public life of California. Center programs cover four broad areas: administration of the nationally known Assembly, Senate, Executive, and Judicial Administration Fellowship Programs; university-state government liaison and applied policy research; civic education and community service through forums, conferences and issue dialogues; and curricular support activity in the interdisciplinary field of California Studies.

INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH

Established in 1989, the Institute for Social Research (ISR) is a multidisciplinary institute that is committed to advancing the understanding of the social world through applied research. The Institute offers research expertise and technical assistance serving as a resource to agencies, organizations, the University and the broader community. Services provided by the Institute include research and sampling design, measurement, coding and data entry, computer assisted telephone and field interviewing, mailed and Internet surveys, focus groups, data base management, statistical analysis and report production. ISR has completed numerous projects with more than 50 federal, state and community agencies, several private firms and many administrative units of the university. Faculty affiliates of the Institute offer specific content expertise in a wide variety of disciplines, including the social sciences, health and human services, engineering and education.

CALIFORNIA SECRETARY OF STATE

The Secretary of State is, among other duties, California's chief elections officer with the responsibility of administering the provisions of the Elections Code. The Secretary must compile state election returns and issue certificates of election to winning candidates; compile the returns and certify the results of initiative and referendum elections; certify acts delayed by referendum, and prepare and file a statement of vote. Recent legislation permits but does not mandate that the Secretary of State compile local election results.

TRENDS IN LOCAL ELECTIONS: 1995-2009

CEDA now encompasses 15 years of election data, including three gubernatorial election years (1998, 2002 and 2006), four presidential elections (1996, 2000, 2004, and 2008) and eight odd-numbered years devoted to local races. The 2009 election contained both Assembly and Senate seat elections and 6 statewide propositions. As a year in which there were no statewide office elections, 2009 was characterized by smaller voter turnout typical of off-year election cycles. This report begins with an overview of some of the multi-year election trends then continues to a discussion of the 2009 contests.

BALLOT MEASURES

Each year, California voters are asked to consider a number of governance issues and to choose among candidates vying for public office. Within local elections, there appear to be consistent features at all local election levels across elections over the 15 years of CEDA data collection. Other election characteristics seem to vary considerably from year to year, however. This variation is particularly noticeable between on and off year election cycles. In the following section, the patterns and trends seen in local elections during the 15 years of CEDA data collection are summarized.

Trends in the Number, Types, and Topics of Local Election Measures

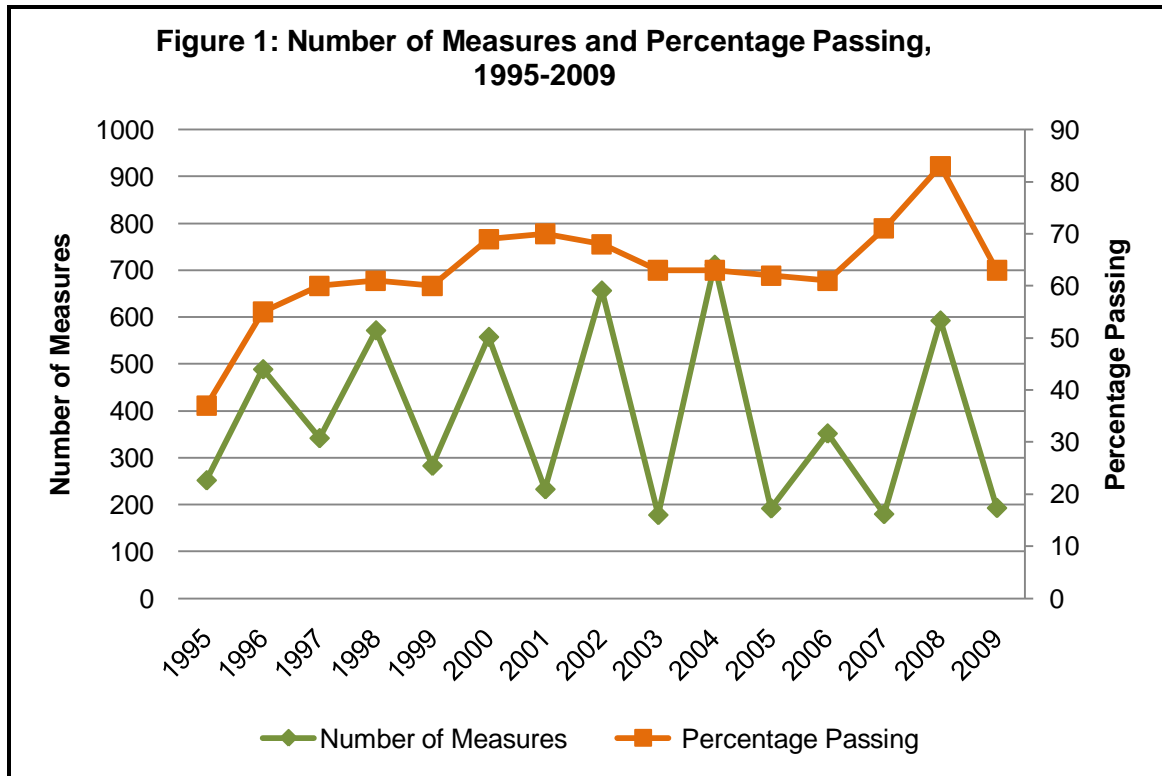
As noted in previous reports, the number of local ballot measures offered to voters clearly seems to “piggy-back” on state and national elections. From 1995 through 2009 there were, on average, 412 ballot measures per year. In even number years, the average was 603 measures, while odd years average 244. With the addition of the 2009 election year’s data, the average number of ballot measures that passed remained stable at 63 percent. Moreover, with the addition of the 2009 election, the percentage of measures passed remained constant across odd and even year elections, despite the fact that the number of measures was nearly two and one-half times larger in even as opposed to odd years (See Trend Table A).

- Among all the various types of ballots measures, *charter amendments* continued to have the largest percentage of measures passed, with more than three-quarters (77%) of *charter amendment* measures passing during the 15-year period. The second best success was among *recall measures* with slightly more than two-thirds (68%) passing. However, during the past 15 years, this type consistently had the second smallest number of actual measures (behind *initiatives*) compared with the other measure categories. In terms of passage rates, following *recalls* were *bonds* (67%), *ordinances* (60%), *taxes* (54%), and *initiatives* (49%), respectively (See Trend Table A).
- Across the three governments levels—county, city and school district—at which data is collected, the largest average yearly number of ballot measures were seen at the city level (204; 49%), followed by the school district (141; 34%) and county (67; 16%). However, following the trend of previous years, school districts had the largest percentage of measures passing (67%), followed by city (62%) and county (57%) (See Trend Table A).

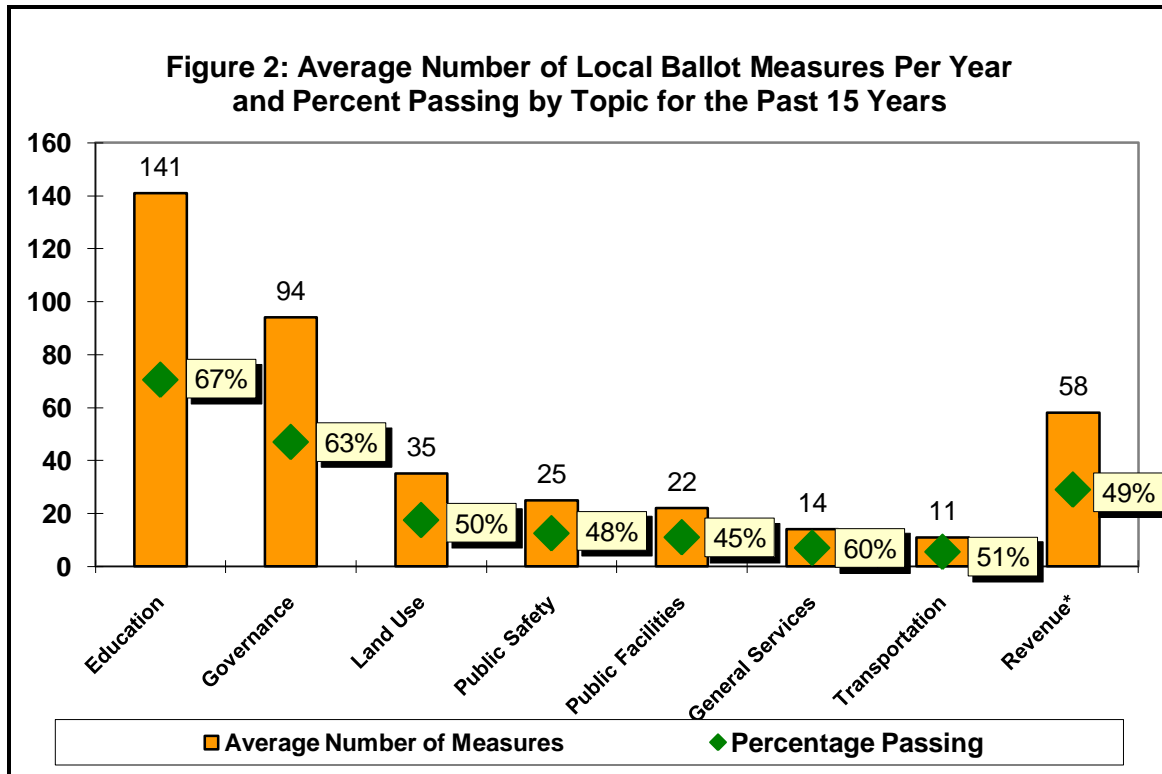
During the 15 years of CEDA data collection, the number of ballot measures in even years peaked in 2004 with 715 measures. The current 2009 election saw 193 measures—the third smallest in the history of the CEDA data collection. The passage rate for the 2009 elections

cycle was 63 percent which is right at the average for odd year elections and for the passage rate of measures overall.

- Among the eight topic areas for local ballot measures, education issues continue to be the most common ballot measure, with slightly more than one-third (34%) of all measures between 1995 and 2009 focused on this topic. The number of education measures has exceeded the number of measures dealing with other specific topics. However, in 2009 there was a slightly larger percentage of measures devoted to revenue topics (29%) in comparison to education (24%). This again may illustrate the financial concerns in local election issues. (See Trend Table B).
- Prior to the 2008 election year, education measures appeared to have stabilized as a percentage of the total number of measures—slightly more than a third (35%)—despite the large variation in the actual number of measures between odd and even year elections. In 2007, there was a sharp decrease in the number of education ballot measures (only 42 out of 179) with the percentage of total measures focused on education dropping to 23 percent. However, with the 2008 results, education measures once again dominated the ballot topics comprising 246 out of 593 measures (41%) (See Trend Table B).
- Since CEDA starting tracking revenue as a separate topic area in 2000, this topic has represented 9 percent of the total ballot measures in local elections. However, in the 2009 election cycle revenue jumped to 29 percent of the local election ballot measures from the mid-teens seen in the previous two years. Again, this increase perhaps reinforces the notion of greater emphasis on revenue concerns in the down economy.
 - In 2009, among all county measures, revenue issues accounted for about 13 percent; but among city's measures, revenue accounted for about 42 percent of the issues.
 - Since the 2005 election year, no revenue issues have been seen at the school district level.
- Figure 1 displays the trends for ballot measures and the percent of measures passing in each of the 15 years of data. As can be seen in the green trend line in Figure 1, the actual number of ballot initiatives cyclically varies substantially between odd and even years, but also as seen in the orange trend line, the percentage of ballot measures passing remains fairly constant, although there was a notable downturn in the percentage passing in 2009 compared with the previous two years (See Figure 1).



- Figure 2 provides an overview of the average (mean) number of local ballot measures and the percent of those measures that passed in each of eight topic areas for the past 15 years (1995-2009). As discussed previously, ballot issues dealing with education and governance displayed the largest overall average number of measures, but also revealed the highest average passing rate among the eight topic areas (See Figure 2).



*Revenue data has only been collected as a separate topic since 2000.

- The level of ballot measures also appeared to have little overall impact on the passing rate for various governmental levels. County measures continue to show the lowest passing rate at 57 percent overall, with school district measures having the best passing rate about ten percent better than county measures at 67 percent (See Trend Table B).
- As reflected in previous reports, county measures showed the greatest disparity in passing rates between odd and even year elections, faring much better in odd year elections. For example, county elections witnessed a 15 percent better passing rate for *tax* propositions, a 29 percent better passing rate for *recall* measures, a 15 percent better passing rate for *bond* proposals. In fact, at the county level, only one type of measure, *charter amendments*, had a better passing rate for even as opposed to odd year elections (See Trend Table A).
- Among the six types of ballot measures identified in the CEDA data, *charter amendments* and *recalls* had the highest pass rates, 77 percent and 68 percent respectively, while *initiatives* and *taxes* had the lowest pass rates with 49 percent and 54 percent passing (Again, see Trend Table A).

Trends in Bond and Tax Measures

- *Bonds* and *tax* measures each continue to make up slightly more than one-quarter of all the measures at 27 and 28 percent respectively, a little more than one-half (55%) of all

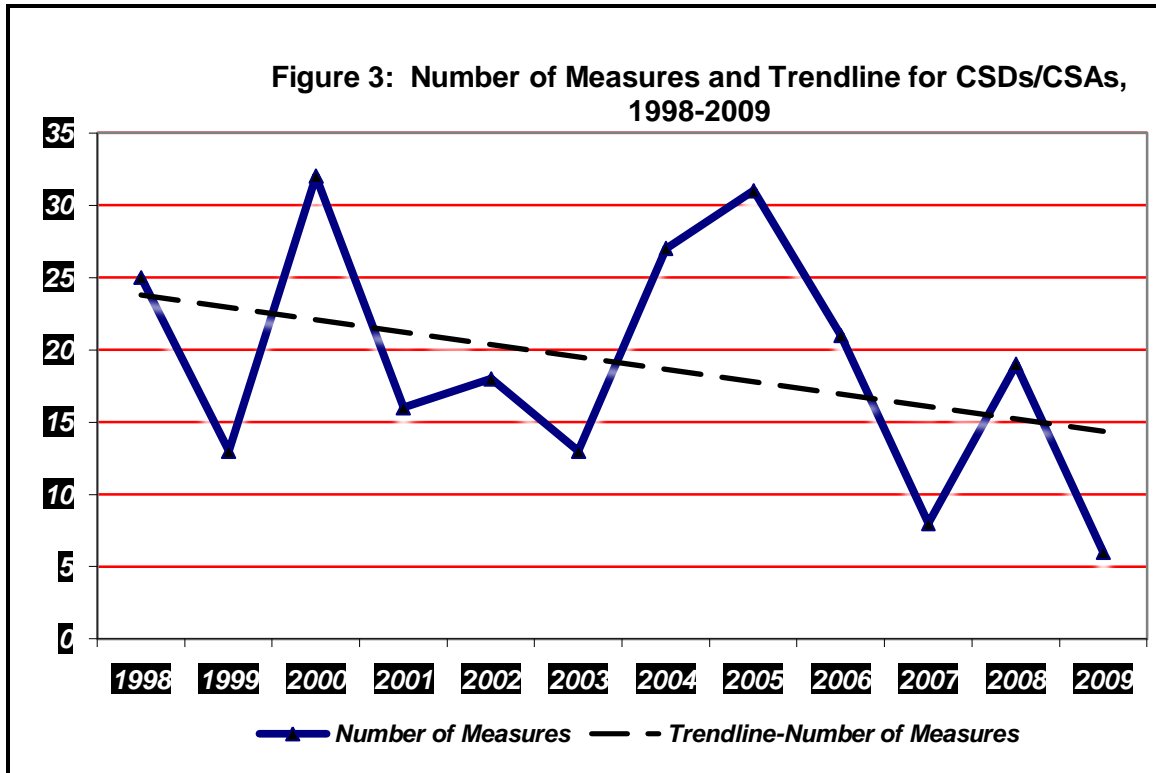
ballot measures over the 15 years of election results tracked by CEDA. *Ordinances* and *charter amendments*, affecting policy shifts in local government, constituted another one-third (34%). *Initiatives* and *recalls* continue to account for only 6 percent of the total local ballot measures (See Trend Table A).

- While the overall percentage of measures devoted to taxes during the past 15 years has been gradually trending upward, this year saw a significant increase (about 20%) in tax issues, again possibly reflecting the struggles of local government entities in the harsh economic environment.
- School districts remain responsible for the vast majority of the *bonds* placed before voters—about 93 percent over 15 years of data collection. Bonds continue to make up three-quarters (approximately 73%) of the six types of measures in school district elections.
- *Tax* measures were more frequent at the city level than previously (57%) while counties and local school districts accounted for about one-fifth (22% and 20% respectively) (See Trend Table A).
- In the 15 years that CEDA has been collecting data, bond measures had much higher rates of passage than did tax measures. The average pass rate for bonds was 67 percent, while the pass rate for taxes during the period was 54 percent (See Trend Table A).
 - Another trend observed during the 15-year data collection is that pass rates for tax measures are consistently higher in odd-numbered years than in even-number years—an average of 60 percent in odd years compared with 51 percent for the even-numbered years. As noted above with regard to general pass rates, counties saw the biggest differences between pass rates for taxes in odd versus even years, with an average pass rate of 56 percent in odd years and 38 percent in even years. The discrepancy for odd and even years increased slightly for cities with the 2009 election—an average 61 percent pass rate in odd years and a 54 percent pass rate in even years. School Districts tax measures passed at the same rate, 61 percent, in odd and even years (See Trend Table A).
 - On the other hand, on average, pass rates for bond measures appear better in even-numbered years than in odd-numbered years (69% vs. 60% respectively). However, while bond measures are considerably more likely to pass in even years versus odd years for cities (71% versus 52%) and in school districts (70% vs. 60%); they are more likely to pass in odd numbered years rather than even years for counties (73% vs. 58% respectively) (See Trend Table A).

Trends in Community Services Districts and County Service Areas Measures

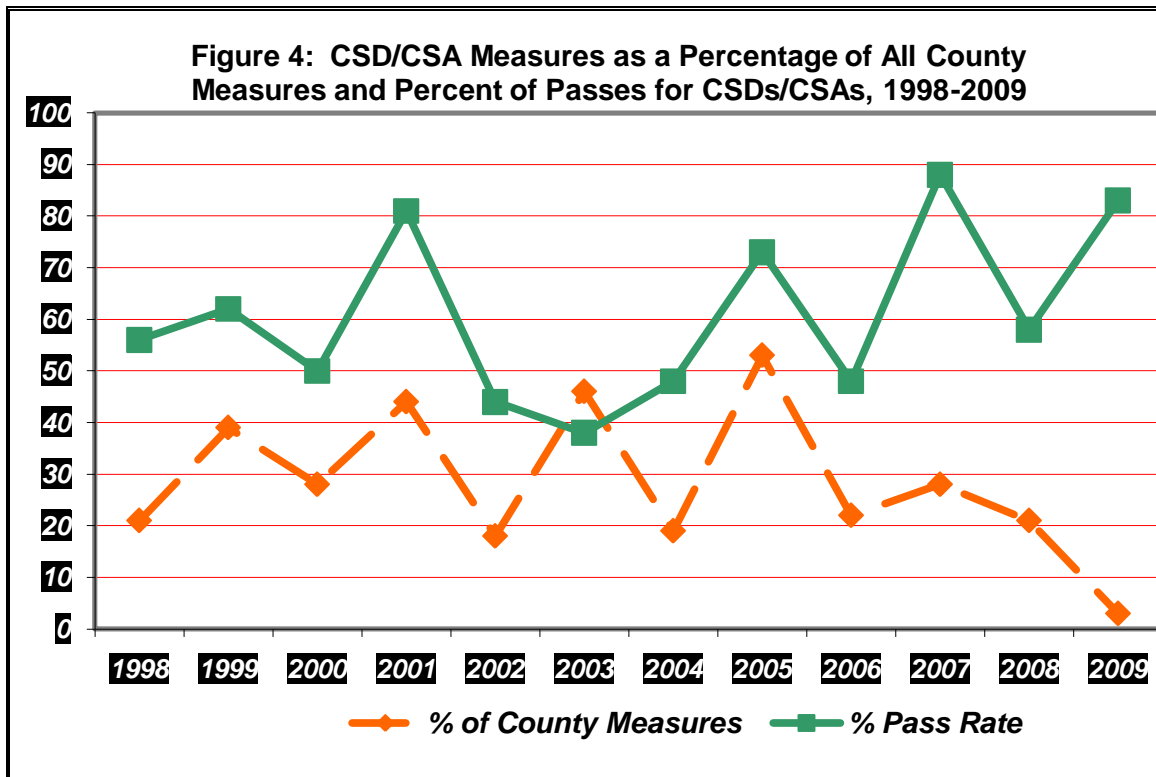
Community Service Districts (CSDs) and County Service Areas (CSAs) were introduced just before the turn of the new century as an accommodation to the tax restrictions posed by Proposition 13. Portions of a county could form a special district and agree to tax themselves to provide services that the population as a whole might not support. CEDA began tracking community service district ballot measures in 1998. Despite considerable fluctuation in the number of CSD/CSA measures during the subsequent 12-year period, speculation that the

number would increase over time is not supported by the trend data (see the dashed trendline in Figure 3 below). As seen in Figure 3, while the number of measures (represented by the solid line) increased dramatically from 1999 to 2000 and again in the 2003 through 2005 periods, the number experienced an equally sharp decline from 2000 to 2003 and again from 2005 through the 2007 election year. In 2008 there was an uptick in the number of measures; however, with this year's data (2009) the overall downward trend appears reestablished.



- As discussed in previous trend summaries, one important question is whether CSD/CSA measures lose effectiveness in terms of their passage rate as they become a larger percentage of all county measures. This year's data provides additional information to consider in this question. First, although the percentage of measures for CSDs/CSAs varied up and down through the 2005 election, the overall trend since 2006 has been downward—essentially these measures are accounting for a smaller and smaller percentage of all county measures. In 2009, they accounted for less than five percent of the measures. This is in marked contrast to 2005 when they comprised more than one-half of county ballot measures. Moreover, while the percentage of these measures and their passage rates seem to be synchronized in previous years (except for 2005), that pattern appears broken in the 2009 election cycle. While the percentage of county measures accounted for by CSDs/CSAs dropped to its lowest level since CEDA began tracking these data, their passage rate was at its second highest level ever. While this single year of data does not permit a trend conclusion, if this divergence continues, it may signal that the number of CSD/CSA issues (relative to all county measures) are independent of the passage of those measures (See Figure 4 below).

- In the 12 years of CEDA data on CSD/CSA elections (1998-2009), 229 ballot measures have presented CSD/CSA issues across the 58 counties. However, the use of CSD/CSA measures varied widely among these counties. Seven counties accounted for nearly two-thirds (65%) of CSD/CSA-related measures—Contra Costa (16), El Dorado (37), Kern (13), Marin (31), San Diego (19), San Luis Obispo (20) and Siskiyou (12). By contrast, 48 counties have had 5 or fewer CSD/CSA measures on their ballots over the 12-year period (See Trend Table C).



- In the years since their inception, the principal type of CSD/CSA measure has involved *taxes* (161; 70%). Interestingly, another funding mechanism, *bond measures*, has only appeared as CSD/CSA proposals four times (1% of the total measures). Behind taxes, *ordinances* (26; 11%) and *gann limit* issues (22; 10%) were a distant second and third in terms of prevalence on the ballot. *Recalls* (11), *bond measures* (4) and *advisory measures* (4) together only accounted for about 8 percent of the total number of measures during the 12-year period (See Trend Table D).
 - During the 12 years since their inception, CSD/CSA-related tax measures were passed slightly less than one-half (48%) of the time. As with other tax related ballot measures, CSD/CSA measures in this area were more apt to pass in the odd-year elections (63% pass) and more apt to fail in even years (61% fail). Including this most recent year (2009) of data CSDs/CSAs have slightly higher passage rates in terms of tax measures than counties, 48 and 42 percent respectively. On the other hand, cities do slightly better than CSDs/CSAs, passing 56 percent of their tax measures, while school districts enjoy the greatest success with these measures with a about a 61 percent passage rate (See Trend Tables A & D).

- With the addition of the 2009 election year data, when we separate out CSD/CSA measures from all county measures, we see that non-CSD/CSA and CSD/CSA measures passed at nearly identical rates, 58 and 59 percent respectively. However, CSDs/CSAs did much better than other county measures when the ballot measure involved taxes. County tax measures that are non-CSD/CSA measures had a 40 percent pass rate, while CSD/CSA tax measures enjoyed a 48 percent passage rate (See Trend Table E).
- Public safety remains the most common focus of CSD/CSA measures (75 of the 229 measures; 33%). Revenue (36) was the second most prevalent focus of CSD/CSA ballot measures, followed by *general services* (31), *transportation* (28), *public facilities* (28), *governance* (27) and *land use* (3) measures.
 - It is interesting to note that there were no *governance* measures in the first year that CSDs/CSAs tracking was initiated (1998), but *governance* has appeared as a CSD/CSA issue in every election since then. *Public facilities* measures had appeared in all but two years (2000 and 2003). By contrast, *land use*, which also did not appear as CSD/CSA measures in 1998, has only appeared in two elections, 2000 and 2005. Also interesting is the fact that *public safety* measures, the most common CSD/CSA measure, has not appeared on the ballot in the last two odd year elections (2007 and 2009), their only absences from the ballot since 1998 (See Trend Table F).

TRENDS REGARDING CANDIDATES

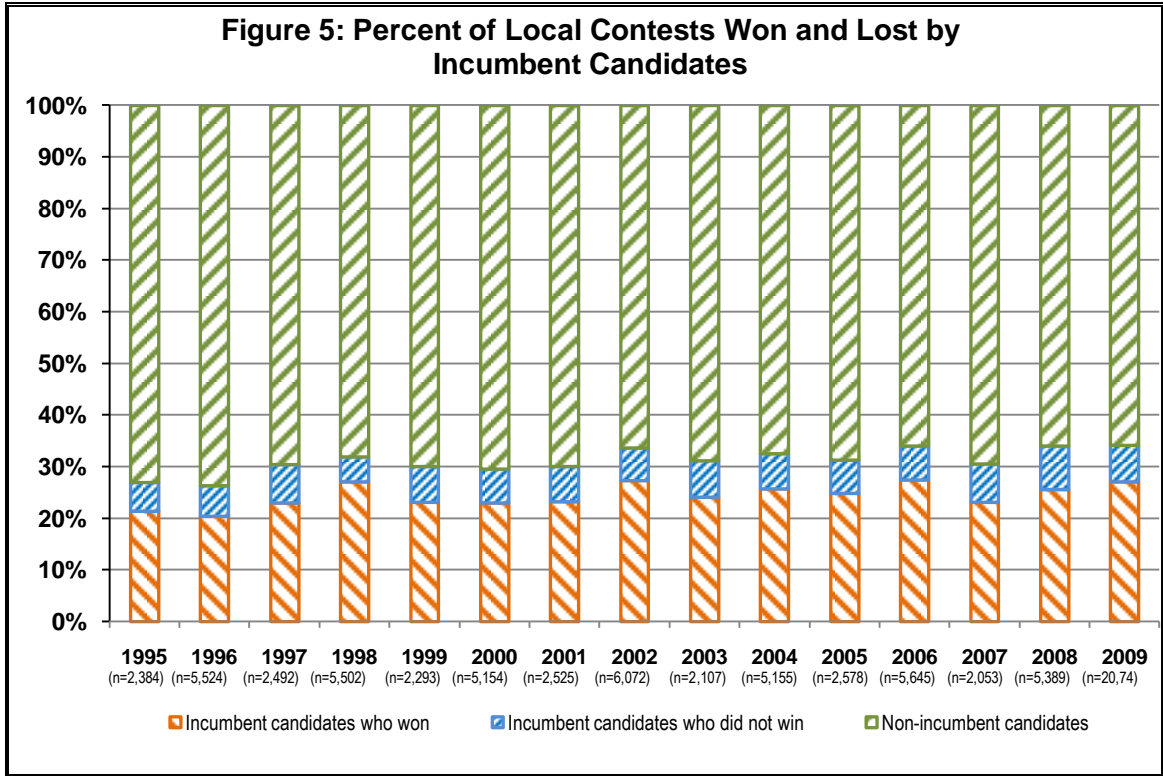
The addition of the 2009 data reinforces previous findings that stable patterns have emerged with regard to the number of candidates seeking offices, and distribution of candidates across the various local offices that are tracked.

- The total number of candidates for local offices (county boards of supervisors, other county offices, city councils, and local school boards) is consistently more than twice as high in even-numbered as opposed to odd-numbered years (See Trend Table G).
- In the 15 years of CEDA data collection, school district candidates have comprised just under one half (48%) of all candidates for local offices. Candidates for city offices make up about 37 percent of the local candidates, while the smallest percentage of local election candidates reflects those seeking county offices (about 15%).
- In the on-year elections, city candidates and school district candidates are fairly similar in terms of the number of candidates. However, with the exception of the 2007 election, school district candidates have the largest number of candidates in the off-year election cycles where they make up more than half of the candidates on the ballot (See Trend Table G).
 - In three of the prior even-year elections, 2000, 2004 and 2008, there were slightly greater percentages of city candidates than of school district candidates.

- The percentage of candidates running for county offices “pops” upward on on-cycle election years. In the 15 years of CEDA data collection, the county candidates averaged 19 percent of all local election candidates in the even years, but comprised only 6 percent of the candidates in the odd years (See Trend Table G).
- Over the 15 years of data collection, county candidates made up about 15 percent of all candidates in local elections (See Trend Table H).
 - Among candidates for county offices, 39 percent were running for County Supervisor positions, while 23 percent were seeking CSD/CSA seats.
- On average, during the 15 years of CEDA data collection, slightly less than one-third (31%) of all candidates for local offices were incumbents (See Trend Table I).
 - About 34 percent of those seeking school district seats were incumbents.
 - Approximately 26 percent of those seeking city council positions were incumbents.
 - About 27 percent of those seeking county supervisor seats were incumbents, however, with the exception of 1997 when there were 5 County Supervisor seat races open, there are typically no races for County Supervisor in odd-year elections.
- During the 15 year period, nearly four out of every five (79%) incumbents running for local reelection win their respective offices (See Figure 5 and Trend Table I).
 - 74 percent of those running for county supervisor¹ seats held the office.
 - About 79 percent of incumbent city council office holders win their elections.
 - Seventy-seven (77%) percent of incumbent school district candidates win their elections (See Trend Table I).
- In local elections, during the past 15 years, a little more than half (53%) of winning candidates are incumbents. This means that the local political area is seeing a fresh mixture of individuals comprising local elected offices and bodies with each election cycle. Conversely, this also suggests that fears of control of these institutions by a group of long-term political incumbents may be overstated.
 - 61 percent of winning candidates for county supervisor positions are incumbents.
 - About 49 percent of candidates for city council who win are incumbents.

¹ This percentage is calculated on those years in which county supervisors were normally up for election. In off years there were either no candidates or a very small number running for vacated seats.

- 53 percent of winning school district candidates are previous office holders (See Trend Table I).



2009 ELECTION DATA

BALLOT MEASURES

The number of ballot measures that faced local government voters in 2009 totaled 193, including 16 county measures, 130 city and 47 school district measures. Only three of these measures made it to the ballot through the initiative process. Of these measures, 121 were enacted for a pass rate of 63%. The number of measures in 2009 was below the odd-numbered year average since 1995 of 244. The pass rate, however, was exactly the average of 63%.

Perhaps the most interesting overall characteristic of local ballot measures in 2009 was the disappearance of bond measures. In 2007, local voters faced a total of 22 local bond measures worth \$1.8 billion, of which 12 were approved (55% approval rate). In 2009, there were only six bond measures totaling a comparatively paltry \$179.8 million, and only two were approved (33% approval rate). Moreover, the number and amount of bond measures in 2007 were down from 2005, when voters faced 57 separate bond measures totaling more than \$6 trillion, of which 75 percent were approved. In other words, since 2005 local voters have gone from approving trillions in bonds to billions to hundreds of millions. The average in odd-numbered years since 1995 has been 63 local bond measures with a pass rate of 60%. The 2009 totals are also in stark contrast to the data from 2008 (which, as an even-numbered year did see significantly more elections), when voters faced 201 separate local bond measures totaling \$35.6 trillion, of which 166 totaling \$33.6 trillion were approved.

The decline in bond measures is especially notable among school districts. In 2007, school districts placed 19 bond measures worth \$1.7 billion on the ballot, while in 2005, 52 school bond measures worth \$6 trillion were voted upon. The pass rate for bond measures in 2007 was 58%, while the rate in 2005 was 77%. In contrast, in 2009 school district voters passed judgment on only 5 bond measures worth a total of \$91.8 million, of which three failed and only two passed for a success rate of only 40%.

As noted in the 2007 CEDA Report, the continuing decline in bond measures is interesting, though CEDA is primarily a data collection, not data analysis, project. It is possible that the decline in the last three odd-numbered election cycles is in part a function of several factors. Since 2003, local voters have approved more than \$40 trillion dollars in bonds. It is possible that the need for bond funds, used for construction and other capital projects, has been met. School districts in particular are facing demographic trends that will result in declining enrollments, and thus the need for additional classrooms will slow. Similarly, voter appetite for approval of additional bonded indebtedness may now be satiated, especially given the widespread attention paid to federal and state debts. As the state's bond ratings have declined, so have the bond ratings of some local jurisdictions. Lower ratings translate to higher costs in marketing and selling bonds, and therefore can make bonds less attractive to local governments. Finally, of course, the affects of the national credit crunch cannot be discounted.

While bond measures declined, tax measures increased. Overall, there were 99 tax measures in 2009, of which 67% were approved. The average number of tax measures in odd-numbered years since 1995 is 73, with a pass rate of 58%. Thus 2009 had both an above average number of tax measures and an above average pass rate. The 2007 and 2008 CEDA Reports also noted the above average number and high success rates of local tax measures. Tax measures in 2007 had the highest approval rate since 1995. In 2008 a total of 188 tax measures resulted in passage of 126 for a pass rate of 67%.

An interesting development in 2009 was an increase in the number of parcel tax measures. [Note: A parcel tax is a tax on real estate parcels, but not on the value of those parcels. Parcel taxes are permitted when levied as a “special tax,” the revenues from which are used for specific purposes which can include the general expenditures of a school district. Parcel taxes require approval by a two-thirds vote of the electorate.] There were two county parcel tax measures of which one passed; six city parcel tax measures of which three passed; and 30 school district parcel tax measures of which 19 or 63% passed. The prevalence of school district parcel taxes may indicate the need for general funds to keep open the doors built by previous bond measures.

Other tax measures included hotel/transient taxes (16, of which 13 or 81% passed); utilities taxes (22, of which 18 or 81% passed); sales taxes (9 of which only two or 22% passed); and miscellaneous tax measures (e.g., “special” fire tax, business license taxes, etc.).

The topics of local ballot measures in 2009 were consistent with past years. The most common topics were revenue (29% of all local measures), education (24%), and governance (22%).

Unlike past years, efforts to change elective positions to being appointive were popular in 2009. A total of six such measures faced city voters and four passed. (Burlingame, Millbrae, San Carlos and Willits made their city clerks appointed rather than elected. Voters in San Gabriel and Riverside opted to stay with elected clerks. On the other hand, efforts to shift from at-large to district-based elections were as unsuccessful in 2009 as in past years, with voters in Carmel Valley, West Covina and Wildomar rejecting such measures. Palmdale voters abolished term limits on city officials while Foster City voters rejected a proposed modification of their city’s term limits. Interestingly, voters in the New Hope Elementary School District in San Joaquin County voted to reduce their representatives by cutting the governing board from 5 to 3 members.)

The Golden State’s tradition of eclectic, entertaining and sometimes eccentric politics continued to be reflected in 2009 through local ballot measures, such as:

- A measure amending the Santa Barbara City Charter reducing the building heights in the El Pueblo Viejo area to 40 feet
- An unsuccessful initiative measure in the City of Ventura to create a View Resources Board
- A failed effort to ban fireworks in Compton
- A Walnut Creek measure permitting a store “such as a Neiman Marcus,” but only half the size of an existing Nordstrom store

County Measures. In 2009 there were only 16 county ballot measures, all of which were placed on the ballot by county governments. Of the 16, 11 or 69% were approved. Seven measures dealt with governance issues, three with land use, three with revenue issues and one with transportation. In addition there was a recall measure in the Mountain Gate Community Service Area in Shasta County (the director was recalled). El Dorado and Marin Counties had parcel tax measures; both would have imposed a tax of \$150 per year per parcel. The tax failed in El Dorado, but passed in Marin.

City Measures. Voters in 69 cities faced 130 city ballot measures and approved 79 or 61%. The number of measures is more than the average of 117 city measures in odd-numbered years since 1995, although the pass rate in 2009 was slightly lower than the average if 64%. The most common topics were revenue (54 measures or 42% of all city measures); governance issues (35 or 27%); and land use (14 or 11%). Revenue measures enjoyed a higher than average pass rate of 72%, whereas governance issues had a pass rate of 60% and land use measures of only 50%. Land use measures included micro zoning decisions by ballot box (e.g., the Walnut Creek “Neiman-Marcus” measure and an advisory vote in Los Angeles on locating a new high school), as well as larger land use decisions (e.g., redevelopment zones and parks).

Voters in the City of Los Angeles passed two charter amendments affecting retirement and other benefits for public safety employees. Both measures, however, liberalized the system. Measure C permitted the disabled children of deceased firefighters and police officers to continue to receive benefits even after the children are adopted or marry. Measure D permitted retired firefighters and police officers to purchase survivor benefits for a spouse or domestic partner.

There were only three recall elections affecting city officials in 2009. Voters in Oceanside and San Jose decided not to recall city council members (one in each city), but voters in Cotati did remove one of their city council members.

School District Measures. California’s school districts voted on 47 ballot measures, of which 32 were approved for a 68% pass rate. The total is significantly lower than the average of 97 school district measures in odd-numbered years, and appears to be a function of the lack of school bond measures noted above. Indeed, bonds represented only 11% of all school measures – the lowest proportion of any year since 1995. The second lowest was 33% in 2003 – well below the average of nearly 80%. The absence of bond measures was somewhat offset by an increased number of tax measures. School districts placed 32 parcel tax measures on the ballot, of which 21 or 66% passed (passage requires a two-thirds vote). The parcel taxes ranged from a low of \$36 per parcel (in a measure before the voters of the Gravenstein Union Elementary District, Sonoma County) to \$795 in (San Marino, Los Angeles County). Oddly, the Graevnstein measure failed, while San Marino’s passed. Of the 11 parcel tax measures that failed, nine actually received more than 50% of the vote, but failed to reach the 66.6% required by Proposition 13. The worst defeat was the rejection of Measure E in Rowland Unified School District: the measure lost 12.5% to 87.5%.

The number of recalls of school board trustees increased somewhat in 2009 over recent years. There were no school recall elections in 2007 and only three in 2008. In 2009, a total of nine school trustees faced recall elections. Of those, seven recalls passed (meaning, the trustees were recalled) and two failed. Voters in the Big Oak Flat-Groveland Unified School District in Tuolumne County recalled all five members of the school board, culminating several years of turmoil (the district had seven superintendents in eight years) and a controversy involving the firing of a popular teacher and coach at one of the district’s two high schools. In Monterey County, two of the five members of the San Ardo Union Elementary School District were recalled. Recall efforts failed in Chualar Union and Alisal Union School Districts (both in Monterey County).

CANDIDATE ELECTIONS

The year 2009 may have seen the birth of the Tea Party movement and a general anti-government and anti-incumbent sentiment in the United States, but it was still a good year for

local government incumbents in California. Of the 712 incumbents seeking reelection in 2009, 554 (78%) were reelected. More than half of all winning candidates (55%) were incumbents. The 2009 incumbent reelection rates were comparable to 2008 (75% reelected), 2007 (76%) and to the average reelection rates in odd-numbered years since 1995 (77%). California county, city and school district voters may have been dissatisfied with government and office-holders in general, but they were demonstrably happy with their local incumbents.

Incumbent success did not equate a lack of turnover in local elected offices. Each year hundreds of incumbent office-holders opt not to seek reelection or are defeated. As a result the influx of new people into local elected office is substantial. In 2009, 45% of all victorious candidates were non-incumbents; thus there was a 45% turnover among the ranks of local elected officials. This is consistent with 44% turnover in 2008 and 50% in 2007.

A total of 2,074 Californians ran for local elective office in 2009. This is less than the odd-numbered year average since 1995 of 2,313 candidates, and reflects a long-term trend of fewer people running for office. To illustrate, in the first year of CEDA data (1995), the total of local candidates was 2,384. This was followed by 2,492 in 1997; 2,293 in 1999 and 2,525 in 2001. The numbers dipped slightly to 2,107 in 2003, but rebounded to an odd-numbered year high of 2,578 candidates in 2005. Since then, the numbers have fallen, with only 2,053 in 2007 and 2,074 in 2009. The drop is most notable among school district candidates. The odd-numbered year average since 1995 is 1,401, with a high of 1,632 occurring in 1995. There was a drop of nearly a third between 2005 (1,406) and 2007 (1,013), with a slight increase in 2009 to 1,060.

County Elections. Typically, counties in California elect their Boards of Supervisors, Sheriffs and other county officials in even-numbered years, leaving few, if any, county-wide offices to be contested in odd-numbered years. This was the case in 2009, when community service district (CSD) and community service area (CSA) governing board elections accounted for all but two of county candidate elections.

A total of 141 Californians ran for CSD/CSA governing board seats, of whom 31% (44) were incumbents and 69% (97) were non-incumbents. Incumbents were generally successful, with a reelection rate of 77%. However, turnover among CSD/CSA boards was high, with 49% of all winners being non-incumbents.

The two county elections that did not involve a CSD or CSA were both in the City and County of San Francisco that elected a City Attorney and a City Treasurer. In both cases the incumbent won.

City Elections. More than 100 California cities held elections in 2009 ranging from tiny Mount Shasta to Los Angeles. A total of 871 individuals ran for a variety of city offices, including city council (744 candidates), mayor (62), city attorney (8), city clerk (27), city controller (3) and treasurer (27). The total number of candidates was below the odd-numbered year average since 1995 of 777, and the high of 1,005 in 2005. However, it was an increase over the 2007 total of 833.

A total of 306 city council positions were elected in 2009. Of the winners, 51% were incumbents seeking reelection (155) and 49% were non-incumbents (151). This translates to an incumbent reelection rate of 79%, but an overall turnover rate of 49%. That is, although incumbent city council members who sought reelection were often successful, many races did not feature incumbents, and 21% of incumbents were defeated. Thus of the 306 people elected to city councils, 155 were returning incumbents, while 151 were newcomers.

Mayoral elections showed a better advantage for incumbents. A total of 18 mayors were elected from a field of 62 candidates. Incumbent mayors had a reelection rate of 83% (15) with only three being defeated (the mayors of El Monte, Fairfield and Riverbank, respectively). The turnover rate for mayors was only 17%, with only three of the 18 being non-incumbents.

Other city positions were fewer in number and, with the exception of city attorneys, friendly for incumbents. All 16 city treasurers seeking reelection were successful, and the turnover rate was only 27%, with the successful candidates including 6 non-incumbents plus the 16 reelected incumbents. Of the 17 incumbent city clerks seeking reelection, all but two succeeded for a reelection rate of 88%. Overall 17 positions were filled, with only two or 12% being newcomers. On the other hand, of the three city attorney positions being selected by voters in 2009, only one was an incumbent (Redondo Beach).

School Districts. A total of 1,060 Californians ran for school district boards in 2009. Of these, 574 were elected, including 316 incumbents and 258 non-incumbents. Incumbents seeking reelection consequently enjoyed a reelection rate of 76%, while there was a turnover rate of 45% (i.e., the 258 newcomers elected to school boards represented a 45% turnover of trustees).

As noted above, the total number of school district candidates in 2009 was below the odd-numbered year average since 1995 of 1,401, though it was slightly more than in 2007 (1,060 versus 1,013).

2009 COUNTY, CITY AND SCHOOL DISTRICT ELECTION DATES BY COUNTY

	1/27	2/24	3/3	3/10	3/11	3/17	4/7	4/14	4/21	4/24	5/5	5/19	6/2	6/9	6/16	6/23	6/30	7/21	8/25	9/22	11/3	11/17	12/8	12/29	
Alameda												✓	✓					✓			✓				
Calaveras																			✓			✓			
Contra Costa			✓								✓	✓										✓			
El Dorado											✓											✓			
Fresno			✓		✓																	✓			
Glenn																						✓			
Humboldt																						✓			
Imperial												✓										✓			
Kern																						✓			
Lake																						✓			
Los Angeles		✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓		✓	✓
Madera												✓										✓			
Marin			✓										✓						✓			✓			
Mariposa																						✓			
Mendocino																						✓			
Merced												✓										✓			
Monterey			✓								✓								✓			✓			
Napa																						✓			
Orange																		✓				✓			
Placer																			✓						
Plumas																						✓			
Riverside												✓	✓									✓			
Sacramento												✓													
San Bernardino						✓																✓			
San Diego											✓	✓												✓	
San Francisco																						✓			
San Joaquin			✓								✓											✓			
San Luis Obispo																						✓			
San Mateo																						✓			

2009 COUNTY, CITY AND SCHOOL DISTRICT ELECTION DATES BY COUNTY

	1/27	2/24	3/3	3/10	3/11	3/17	4/7	4/14	4/21	4/24	5/5	5/19	6/2	6/9	6/16	6/23	6/30	7/21	8/25	9/22	11/3	11/17	12/8	12/29	
Santa Barbara											✓	✓	✓									✓			
Santa Clara											✓											✓			
Shasta			✓								✓	✓										✓			
Siskiyou		✓																				✓			
Solano												✓													
Sonoma							✓															✓			
Stanislaus			✓																			✓	✓		
Tehama																						✓			
Trinity																						✓			
Tulare																						✓			
Tuolumne	✓											✓			✓							✓			
Ventura												✓													
Yolo												✓										✓			

TREND TABLE A NUMBER OF BALLOT MEASURES, PERCENT OF TOTAL MEASURES, AND PERCENT PASSING BY TYPE, JURISDICTION AND YEAR

	ALL MEASURES			BONDS			TAXES			ORDINANCE			RECALLS			INITIATIVES			CHARTER AMENDMENT		
	Mean Number of Measures	% of All Measures	Percent Passing	Mean Number of Measures	% of All Measures	Percent Passing	Mean Number of Measures	% of All Measures	Percent Passing	Mean Number of Measures	% of All Measures	Percent Passing	Mean Number of Measures	% of All Measures	Percent Passing	Mean Number of Measures	% of All Measures	Percent Passing	Mean Number of Measures	% of All Measures	Percent Passing
ALL MEASURES																					
1995-2009	412	100	63	110	27	67	117	28	54	90	22	60	15	4	68	10	2	49	51	12	77
EVEN YEARS	603	100	63	165	27	69	167	28	51	139	23	60	16	3	66	15	2	50	74	12	76
ODD YEARS	244	100	63	63	26	60	73	30	60	47	19	61	15	6	69	5	2	48	31	13	77
COUNTY																					
1995-2009	67	16	57	2	3	65	26	39	42	22	32	64	2	3	73	2	3	50	7	11	67
EVEN YEARS	111	18	54	3	2	58	44	40	38	36	32	62	2	1	55	4	4	48	13	12	67
ODD YEARS	29	12	67	2	6	73	11	35	56	9	33	69	2	8	84	0	1	67	2	8	68
CITY																					
1995-2009	204	49	62	6	3	62	67	33	56	61	30	57	7	3	65	8	4	48	44	21	78
EVEN YEARS	302	50	62	8	3	71	101	34	54	95	31	58	9	3	62	11	4	50	61	20	78
ODD YEARS	118	48	63	3	3	52	38	32	61	31	26	54	5	4	70	5	4	45	29	24	78
SCHOOL DISTRICT																					
1995-2009	141	34	67	102	73	67	23	16	61	7	5	78	7	5	69	0	0	100			
EVEN YEARS	191	32	69	153	80	70	21	11	61	8	4	76	5	3	76						
ODD YEARS	97	40	62	58	60	60	25	25	61	6	6	80	8	8	64	0	0	100			

TREND TABLE A NUMBER OF BALLOT MEASURES, PERCENT OF TOTAL MEASURES, AND PERCENT PASSING BY TYPE, JURISDICTION AND YEAR

	ALL MEASURES			BONDS			TAXES			ORDINANCE			RECALLS			INITIATIVES			CHARTER AMENDMENT			
	Number of Measures	% of All Measures	Pass Rate	Number of Measures	% of All Measures	Pass Rate	Number of Measures	% of All Measures	Pass Rate	Number of Measures	% of All Measures	Pass Rate	Number of Measures	% of All Measures	Pass Rate	Number of Measures	% of All Measures	Pass Rate	Number of Measures	% of All Measures	Pass Rate	
ALL MEASURES	1995	252	100	61	91	36	47	26	10	35	46	18	61	8	3	88	8	3	50	54	21	93
	1996	573	100	57	64	11	59	141	25	40	176	31	58	33	6	70	18	3	39	115	20	73
	1997	342	100	60	127	37	59	100	29	56	45	13	69	29	8	38	7	2	71	31	9	81
	1998	572	100	60	144	25	58	162	28	48	115	20	58	19	3	74	9	2	56	94	16	77
	1999	283	100	59	107	38	59	54	19	57	68	24	57	14	5	69	10	4	40	20	7	50
	2000	559	100	59	135	24	60	122	22	39	154	28	58	11	2	100	21	4	67	79	14	67
	2001	233	100	70	73	31	75	68	29	72	33	14	58	21	9	71	1	0	100	25	11	60
	2002	657	100	65	245	37	76	155	24	54	136	21	54	8	1	63	10	2	40	77	12	77
	2003	178	100	62	22	12	55	62	35	48	47	26	70	9	5	89	5	3	40	24	13	75
	2004	715	100	63	179	25	75	258	36	47	144	20	64	11	2	73	14	2	29	72	10	79
	2005	295	100	64	57	19	74	111	38	58	59	20	54	11	4	82	7	2	43	35	12	89
	2006	555	100	60	184	33	59	142	26	56	123	22	63	17	3	29	22	4	36	39	7	82
	2007	179	100	71	22	12	55	61	34	74	40	22	58	13	7	100	1	1	0	38	21	79
	2008	593	100	75	201	34	84	188	31	67	123	20	65	12	2	58	11	2	91	39	7	90
	2009	193	100	63	6	3	50	99	51	67	35	18	63	13	7	70	3	2	33	20	10	60
COUNTY MEASURES	1995	17	7	53				6	35	33	2	12	0						6	35	83	
	1996	115	20	49	4	3	50	35	30	29	35	30	54	4	3	100	7	6	14	23	20	65
	1997	24	7	63	7	29	57	7	29	71	4	17	100	2	8	50				4	17	25
	1998	121	21	59	1	1	0	50	41	38	31	26	72				4	3	25	25	21	76
	1999	33	17	67	1	3	100	16	48	50	8	24	63							4	12	100
	2000	116	21	49	6	5	83	51	45	29	28	24	50				8	7	88	8	7	38
	2001	36	15	75	3	8	100	13	36	77	11	31	64	4	11	75				1	3	0
	2002	98	15	56	5	5	20	38	39	45	39	40	67	1	1	0	2	2	50	7	7	71
	2003	28	16	64				12	43	25	15	54	100	1	4	0						
	2004	142	20	54				59	42	44	47	33	62	1	1	0	4	3	25	18	13	56
	2005	57	19	63	3	5	67	24	42	65	16	28	56	3	5	100	3	5	67	2	4	50
	2006	93	17	52				44	47	41	30	32	60	4	4	25	2	2	50	6	6	83
	2007	29	16	76	1	3	100	3	10	67	16	55	63	8	28	100						
	2008	90	15	62	3	3	100	33	37	74	40	44	65	1	1	100	2	2	100	4	4	100
	2009	16	8	69				4	25	50	6	38	66	1	6	100				2	13	100

TREND TABLE A NUMBER OF BALLOT MEASURES, PERCENT OF TOTAL MEASURES, AND PERCENT PASSING BY TYPE, JURISDICTION AND YEAR

		ALL MEASURES			BONDS			TAXES			ORDINANCE			RECALLS			INITIATIVES			CHARTER AMENDMENT		
		Number of Measures	% of All Measures	Percent Passing	Number of Measures	% of All Measures	Percent Passing	Number of Measures	% of All Measures	Percent Passing	Number of Measures	% of All Measures	Percent Passing	Number of Measures	% of All Measures	Percent Passing	Number of Measures	% of All Measures	Percent Passing	Number of Measures	% of All Measures	Percent Passing
CITY MEASURES	1995	118	47	71	4	3	75	7	6	29	38	32	58				7	6	43	48	41	94
	1996	371	65	58	10	3	30	98	26	43	120	32	58	25	7	76	11	3	55	92	25	75
	1997	144	42	58	2	1	50	70	49	50	28	19	54	9	6	22	7	5	71	27	19	89
	1998	287	50	60	9	3	78	102	36	48	79	28	53	7	2	43	5	2	80	69	24	77
	1999	119	42	53	4	3	75	27	23	52	48	40	48	8	67	100	10	8	40	16	13	38
	2000	297	53	60	11	4	82	65	22	45	113	38	56	6	2	100	13	4	64	71	24	70
	2001	94	40	68	8	9	63	32	34	72	18	19	61	3	3	100	1	1	100	24	26	63
	2002	309	47	60	12	4	83	102	33	58	94	30	48	5	2	60	8	3	38	70	23	77
	2003	89	50	67	2	2	50	14	16	71	29	33	55	6	7	100	5	6	40	24	27	75
	2004	338	47	59	7	2	43	148	44	46	92	27	63	6	2	67	10	3	30	54	16	87
	2005	135	46	61	2	1	0	47	35	55	37	27	51	3	2	33	4	3	25	33	24	91
	2006	255	46	64	10	4	50	83	33	69	85	33	61	6	2	17	20	8	35	33	13	82
	2007	108	60	71	2	2	0	40	37	73	19	18	53	5	5	100	1	1	0	38	35	79
	2008	258	44	73	5	2	100	111	43	71	80	31	65	8	3	38	9	3	89	35	14	89
2009	130	67	61	1	1	0	63	48	68	28	22	61	3	2	33	3	2	33	18	14	56	
SCHOOL DISTRICT MEASURES	1995	117	46	51	87	74	45	13	11	38	6	5	100	8	7	88	1	1	100			
	1996	87	15	61	50	57	66	8	9	63	21	24	62	4	5	0						
	1997	174	51	62	118	68	59	23	13	70	13	7	92	18	10	44						
	1998	164	29	62	134	82	57	10	6	100	5	3	40	12	7	92						
	1999	131	46	62	102	78	58	11	8	82	12	9	92	6	5	33						
	2000	146	26	63	118	81	57	6	4	67	13	9	92	5	3	100						
	2001	103	44	71	62	60	76	23	22	70	4	4	25	14	14	64						
	2002	250	38	75	228	91	76	15	6	53	3	1	100	2	1	100						
	2003	61	34	52	20	33	55	36	59	47	3	5	67	2	3	100						
	2004	235	33	73	172	73	77	51	22	53	5	2	100	4	2	100						
	2005	103	35	69	52	50	77	40	39	55	6	6	67	5	5	100						
	2006	207	37	58	174	84	60	15	7	27	8	4	88	7	3	43						
	2007	42	23	67	19	45	58	18	43	78	5	12	60									
	2008	245	41	82	193	79	83	44	18	75	3	1	67	3	1	100						
2009	47	24	68	5	11	60	32	68	66	1	2	100	9	19	78							

TREND TABLE B NUMBER OF BALLOT MEASURES, PERCENT OF TOTAL MEASURES, AND PERCENT PASSING BY TOPIC, JURISDICTION AND YEAR

	ALL MEASURES			EDUCATION			GOVERNANCE			LAND USE			PUBLIC SAFETY			PUBLIC FACILITIES			GENERAL SERVICES			TRANSPORTATION			REVENUE		
	Mean Number of Measures	% of All Measures	Percent Passing	Mean Number of Measures	% of All Measures	Percent Passing	Mean Number of Measures	% of All Measures	Percent Passing	Mean Number of Measures	% of All Measures	Percent Passing	Mean Number of Measures	% of All Measures	Percent Passing	Mean Number of Measures	% of All Measures	Percent Passing	Mean Number of Measures	% of All Measures	Percent Passing	Mean Number of Measures	% of All Measures	Percent Passing	Mean Number of Measures	% of All Measures	Percent Passing
ALL MEASURES																											
1995-2009	412	100	63	140	34	67	94	23	61	35	8	48	25	6	46	21	5	44	18	4	58	11	3	51	36	9	44
EVEN YEARS	603	100	63	190	31	70	126	21	66	47	8	56	34	6	53	29	5	49	24	4	60	15	3	58	39	6	57
ODD YEARS	245	100	63	97	39	62	54	22	72	19	8	50	12	5	55	11	4	7	12	5	62	6	2	49	21	9	71
COUNTY																											
1995-2009	68	16	57	1	1	78	19	28	70	7	10	46	8	12	45	8	12	49	5	7	63	7	11	64	5	7	50
EVEN YEARS	111	18	54	1	1	67	30	27	67	11	10	48	14	13	43	13	11	40	7	7	58	12	11	61	9	8	53
ODD YEARS	30	12	67	0	1	100	9	30	76	3	9	38	3	10	54	4	13	75	3	10	74	3	10	72	2	7	44
CITY																											
1995-2009	203	49	62	1	1	63	73	36	68	28	14	58	17	8	57	13	7	56	13	7	61	4	2	42	30	15	67
EVEN YEARS	302	50	62	2	1	69	107	36	67	41	14	61	26	9	58	21	7	57	18	6	62	6	2	51	42	14	63
ODD YEARS	117	48	63	1	1	50	43	37	71	16	13	52	9	8	56	7	6	54	9	8	59	3	2	25	19	16	76
SCHOOL																											
1995-2009	141	34	67	138	98	58	2	1	63																0	0	83
EVEN YEARS	191	32	70	187	98	56	2	1	43																1	0	83
ODD YEARS	97	40	62	95	98	62	2	2	85																0	0	0

TREND TABLE B NUMBER OF BALLOT MEASURES, PERCENT OF TOTAL MEASURES, AND PERCENT PASSING BY TOPIC, JURISDICTION AND YEAR

	ALL MEASURES			EDUCATION			GOVERNANCE			LAND USE			PUBLIC SAFETY			PUBLIC FACILITIES			GENERAL SERVICES			TRANSPORTATION			REVENUE			
	Number of Measures	% of All Measures	Percent Passing	Number of Measures	% of All Measures	Percent Passing	Number of Measures	% of All Measures	Percent Passing	Number of Measures	% of All Measures	Percent Passing	Number of Measures	% of All Measures	Percent Passing	Number of Measures	% of All Measures	Percent Passing	Number of Measures	% of All Measures	Percent Passing	Number of Measures	% of All Measures	Percent Passing	Number of Measures	% of All Measures	Percent Passing	
ALL MEASURES	1995	252	100	61	120	48	53	63	25	84	14	6	57	12	5	50	14	6	57				2	1	0			
	1996	573	100	57	84	15	70	210	37	65	54	9	56	39	7	51	38	7	37	71	12	51	6	1	50			
	1997	342	100	60	175	51	62	43	13	67	19	6	68	12	4	42	15	4	60	35	10	60	4	1	50			
	1998	572	100	60	158	28	63	130	23	64	46	8	70	37	6	43	33	6	58	25	4	80	23	4	70			
	1999	283	100	59	119	42	59	62	22	63	29	10	41	14	5	57	4	1	75	13	5	54	8	3	88			
	2000	559	100	59	151	27	63	141	25	63	73	13	55	31	6	48	39	7	67	20	4	55	21	4	43	15	3	73
	2001	233	100	70	105	45	72	46	19	67	7	3	71	11	5	73	19	8	58	7	3	71	4	2	25	31	13	87
	2002	657	100	65	250	38	75	144	22	66	44	7	43	42	6	57	35	5	49	20	3	60	10	2	40	85	13	62
	2003	178	100	62	61	34	52	52	29	73	15	8	60	12	7	50	5	3	60	6	3	100	8	4	38	13	7	62
	2004	715	100	63	234	33	72	146	21	74	58	8	52	55	8	47	37	5	38	23	3	70	25	3	76	110	15	47
	2005	295	100	64	103	35	69	60	20	72	28	9	39	18	6	44	14	5	64	18	6	67	13	4	62	33	11	70
	2006	555	100	60	207	37	58	109	20	60	51	9	61	37	7	73	22	4	41	12	2	58	22	4	50	61	11	62
2007	179	100	71	42	23	67	63	35	81	18	10	39	5	3	100	8	4	88	7	4	86	4	2	25	31	17	68	
2008	593	100	75	246	41	82	99	17	74	43	7	72	39	7	49	32	5	66	10	2	80	14	2	50	92	16	77	
2009	193	100	63	47	24	68	42	22	64	17	9	47	10	5	60	7	4	86	8	4	25	2	1	0	56	29	71	
COUNTY MEASURES	1995	17	7	53				7	41	71	3	18	33				3	18	67				1	6	0			
	1996	115	20	49	1	1	100	45	39	64	11	10	38	8	7	50	15	13	13	12	10	42	3	3	100			
	1997	24	7	63	1	4	100	5	21	60	3	13	100	2	8	0	5	21	40	3	13	100	1	4	100			
	1998	121	21	59				24	20	75	13	11	62	14	12	36	12	10	42	15	12	67	16	13	75			
	1999	33	17	67				5	15	80				3	9	50	3	9	67	3	9	0	8	24	88			
	2000	116	21	49	1	1	100	22	19	64	17	15	35	14	12	36	16	14	44	8	7	63	16	14	50	9	8	78
	2001	36	15	75	2	6	100	12	33	58	1	3	100	7	19	100	5	14	80	4	11	75	1	3	0	4	11	75
	2002	98	15	56				34	35	71	7	7	71	15	15	33	11	11	36	7	7	57	5	5	40	12	12	67
	2003	28	16	64				10	36	90				5	18	40				2	7	100	2	7	100	6	21	17
	2004	142	20	54	3	2	33	35	25	69	14	10	14	22	15	50	13	9	54	4	3	50	20	14	75	17	12	41
	2005	57	19	63				12	21	67	6	11	33	6	11	33	8	14	75	9	16	78	9	16	78	4	7	50
	2006	93	17	52				28	30	54	10	11	70	11	12	55	7	8	43	2	2	50	15	16	40	11	12	27
2007	29	16	76				14	48	93	5	17	0				5	17	100	2	7	100	2	7	50				
2008	90	15	62	1	1	100	25	28	76	7	8	86	14	16	43	14	16	50	4	4	75	7	8	57	11	12	64	
2009	16	8	69				7	44	86	3	19	33				3	19	100				1	6	0	2	13	50	

TREND TABLE C COMMUNITY SERVICE DISTRICT AND COUNTY SERVICE AREA MEASURES BY COUNTY

	1998			1999			2000			2001			2002			2003			2004			2005			2006			2007			2008			2009			1998-2009						
	N	%	% Pas-sing	N	%	% Pas-sing	N	%	% Pas-sing	N	%	% Pas-sing	N	%	% Pas-sing	N	%	% Pas-sing	N	%	% Pas-sing	N	%	% Pas-sing	N	%	% Pas-sing	N	%	% Pas-sing	N	%	% Pas-sing	N	%	% Pas-sing							
Butte							1	100	100																									1	13	100							
Calaveras																																			4	57	75						
Contra Costa	1	33	100				3	60	33	1	100	100	2	100	50				2	40	100	2	67	100			2	100	100	3	100	67				16	64	75					
El Dorado	2	12	50				5	56	20				1	50	100	6	100	17	2	2	100	14	88	64	2	100	0	3	100	100	1	50	0	1	100	0	37	54	49				
Fresno	1	50	100																																	1	8	100					
Humboldt																																				4	36	25					
Imperial																																					1	13	100				
Inyo							1	50	100																												1	13	100				
Kern	6	100	50				2	100	0	1	25	0																										13	65	38			
Lake																																						2	33	50			
Lassen							1	33	0				4	80	25																							8	73	25			
Marin				2	50	100	5	100	80	9	82	100	3	100	100	1	100	100																					31	72	97		
Mendocino				1	100	0							1	100	0																								3	38	33		
Monterey													1	100	0																								1	9	0		
Nevada							1	100	100																														1	25	100		
Orange	1	100	100																																				2	12	100		
Placer	1	33	100																																					2	18	50	
Plumas							1	100	100	2	100	100																												4	67	100	
Riverside				3	100	33				1	100	0	2	67	50	2	100	0	1	100	100																			9	69	33	
Sacramento	2	40	100																																					3	19	100	
San Bernardino	2	100	50				3	100	67				1	100	0	1	100	0	1	50	0																			11	73	45	
San Diego	9	75	33				3	60	33	1	100	100	2	40	0																									19	43	32	
San Joaquin																																								1	25	100	
San Luis Obispo				5	100	100	1	33	0				1	50	100																									20	74	70	
San Mateo																																								2	12	100	
Santa Barbara										1	100	0																													1	20	100
Santa Cruz																																									1	11	0
Shasta							1	100	0																															1	100	100	
Siskiyou							2	100	100																																3	75	33
Sonoma																																									2	13	50

TREND TABLE C COMMUNITY SERVICE DISTRICT AND COUNTY SERVICE AREA MEASURES BY COUNTY

	1998			1999			2000			2001			2002			2003			2004			2005			2006			2007			2008			2009			1998-2009		
	N	%	% Passing	N	%	% Passing	N	%	% Passing	N	%	% Passing	N	%	% Passing	N	%	% Passing	N	%	% Passing	N	%	% Passing	N	%	% Passing	N	%	% Passing	N	%	% Passing	N	%	% Passing			
Stanislaus																									1	50	0				1	25	0				2	25	0
Sutter				1	100	0																						1	100	0							2	29	0
Trinity																									1	50	100										1	20	100
Tulare																1	100	100	1	100	100																2	50	100
Tuolumne				1	100	0																						1	100	100							2	25	50
Yolo																															1	50	100				1	33	100
Yuba							2	67	50										1	25	0																3	27	33
Total for CSD/CSA Measures Over All Counties	25	21	56	13	39	62	32	28	50	16	44	81	18	18	44	13	46	38	27	19	48	31	53	73	21	22	48	8	28	88	19	21	58	6	3	83	229	44	57

TREND TABLE D NUMBER OF COMMUNITY SERVICE DISTRICT AND COUNTY SERVICE AREA MEASURES, PERCENT OF TOTAL COUNTY MEASURES, AND PERCENT PASSING BY TYPE AND YEAR

	ALL CSD/CSA			TAXES			BONDS			ADVISORY			RECALLS			GANN LIMIT			ORDINANCE		
	Number of Measures	% of County Measures	Pass Rate	Number of Measures	% of County Measures	Pass Rate	Number of Measures	% of County Measures	Pass Rate	Number of Measures	% of County Measures	Pass Rate	Number of Measures	% of County Measures	Pass Rate	Number of Measures	% of County Measures	Pass Rate	Number of Measures	% of County Measures	Pass Rate
1998	25	21	56	18	15	44													7	6	86
1999	13	39	62	10	30	70										1	3	100	1	3	0
2000	32	28	50	22	19	27				2	2	100				6	5	100	2	2	50
2001	16	44	81	10	28	90	2	6	100							2	6	100	2	6	0
2002	18	18	44	14	14	36										4	4	75			
2003	13	46	38	11	39	27													2	7	100
2004	27	19	48	21	15	38				1	1	100				2	1	100	3	2	67
2005	31	54	73	23	40	65	2	4	50				3	5	100	1	2	100	2	4	100
2006	21	23	48	14	15	50							4	4	25				3	3	67
2007	8	28	88	3	10	67							3	10	100	1	3	100	1	3	100
2008	19	21	58	12	13	42				1	1	0				4	4	100	2	2	100
2009	6	38	83	3	19	67							1	6	100	1	6	100	1	6	100
1998-2009	229	27	58	161	19	48	4	0	75	4	0	75	11	1	73	22	3	95	26	3	73

TREND TABLE E COMPARISON OF PASS RATES FOR COUNTY-WIDE AND COMMUNITY SERVICE DISTRICT/ COUNTY SERVICE AREA TAX MEASURES, 1998-2009

	NON-CSD/CSA COUNTY-WIDE MEASURES			CSD/CSA MEASURES		NON-CSD/CSA COUNTY-WIDE TAX MEASURES		CSD/CSA COUNTY TAX MEASURES	
	Total Number of County Measures	Number of Measures	Percent Passing	Number of Measures	Percent Passing	Number of Measures	Percent Passing	Number of Measures	Percent Passing
1998	121	96	59	25	56	32	34	18	44
1999	33	20	70	13	62	6	17	10	70
2000	115	83	51	32	50	28	29	22	27
2001	36	20	70	16	81	3	33	10	90
2002	98	80	60	18	44	24	50	14	36
2003	28	15	87	13	38	1	0	11	27
2004	139	112	54	27	48	39	49	21	38
2005	57	26	54	31	71	1	100	23	65
2006	93	72	54	21	48	30	37	14	50
2007	29	21	71	8	88	1	100	3	67
2008	90	71	63	19	58	21	43	12	42
2009	16	10	60	6	83	1	0	3	67
1998-2009	855	626	59	229	58	187	40	161	48

TREND TABLE F NUMBER OF COMMUNITY SERVICE DISTRICT AND COUNTY SERVICE AREA MEASURES, PERCENT OF TOTAL COUNTY MEASURES, AND PERCENT PASSING BY TOPIC AND YEAR

	ALL CSD/CSA			LAND USE			PUBLIC SAFETY			GOVERNANCE			ENVIRONMENT			TRANSPORTATION			PUBLIC FACILITIES			GENERAL SERVICES			REVENUE		
	Number of Measures	% of County Measures	Percent Passing	Number of Measures	% of County Measures	Percent Passing	Number of Measures	% of County Measures	Percent Passing	Number of Measures	% of County Measures	Percent Passing	Number of Measures	% of County Measures	Percent Passing	Number of Measures	% of County Measures	Percent Passing	Number of Measures	% of County Measures	Percent Passing	Number of Measures	% of County Measures	Percent Passing	Number of Measures	% of County Measures	Percent Passing
1998	25	21	56				11	9	46				2	2	50	3	2	67	6	5	83	3	2	33	25	21	56
1999	13	39	62				3	9	67	1	3	0	5	15	100	2	6	0	1	3	0	1	3	100	13	39	62
2000	32	28	50	1	1	0	9	8	22	2	2	100	5	4	20				5	4	60	10	9	80	32	28	50
2001	16	44	81				5	14	100	1	3	0	1	3	0	4	11	75	3	8	100	2	6	100	16	44	81
2002	18	18	44				11	11	45	3	3	67				3	3	33	1	1	0				18	18	44
2003	13	46	38				5	18	40	2	7	100										6	21	17	13	46	38
2004	27	19	48				15	11	47	1	1	0	3	2	33	4	3	50	1	1	0	2	1	100	27	19	48
2005	31	54	71	2	4	0	1	2	100	3	5	100	6	11	100	6	11	100	9	16	78	4	7	50	31	54	71
2006	21	23	48				7	8	71	6	6	33	2	2	50	2	2	0	2	2	50	2	2	50	21	23	48
2007	8	28	88							4	14	100	1	3	0	1	3	100	2	7	100				8	28	88
2008	19	21	58				8	9	50	2	2	100	2	2	50	1	1	0	1	1	0	5	6	80	19	21	58
2009	6	38	83							2	13	100	1	6	0	2	13	100				1	6	100	6	38	83
1998-2009	229	27	58	3	0	0	75	9	51	27	3	70	28	3	57	28	3	61	31	4	68	36	4	64	229	27	58

TREND TABLE G NUMBER OF CANDIDATES BY JURISDICTION AND YEAR

	NUMBER OF CANDIDATES			
	ALL CANDIDATES	COUNTY CANDIDATES	CITY CANDIDATES	SCHOOL DISTRICT CANDIDATES
1995	2,384	0	752	1,632
1996	5,524	805	2,169	2,550
1997	2,492	25	744	1,723
1998	5,502	1,167	1,903	2,432
1999	2,293	138	738	1,417
2000	5,154	894	2,200	2,060
2001	2,525	189	702	1,634
2002	6,072	1,412	2,210	2,450
2003	2,107	209	575	1,323
2004	5,155	878	2,232	2,045
2005	2,578	167	1,005	1,406
2006	5,645	1,247	2,162	2,236
2007	2,053	207	833	1,013
2008	5,389	888	2,320	2,181
2009	2,074	143	871	1,060
Total	56,947	8,369	21,416	27,162

TREND TABLE H NUMBER OF CANDIDATES FOR MAJOR COUNTY OFFICES BY YEAR

	TOTAL NUMBER OF CANDIDATES	NUMBER OF COUNTY CANDIDATES	COUNTY SUPERVISOR CANDIDATES		CSD/CSA CANDIDATES	
			NUMBER OF CANDIDATES	% OF COUNTY CANDIDATES	NUMBER OF CANDIDATES	% OF COUNTY CANDIDATES
1995	2,384	0	0	0	*	*
1996	5,524	805	566	70	*	*
1997	2,492	25	21	84	*	*
1998	5,502	1,167	362	31	22	0
1999	2,293	138	5	4	109	79
2000	5,154	894	511	57	174	20
2001	2,525	189	0	0	186	98
2002	6,072	1,412	363	26	127	9
2003	2,107	209	10	5	175	84
2004	5,155	878	523	60	125	14
2005	2,578	167	4	2	155	93
2006	5,645	1,247	366	29	162	13
2007	2,053	207	10	5	161	78
2008	5,389	888	521	59	174	20
2009	2,074	143	0	0	141	99
TOTAL	56,947	8,369	3,262	39	1,711	23

*The California Elections Data Archive did not collect information on CSD/CSA candidates until 1998.

TREND TABLE I PERCENT OF INCUMBENT CANDIDATES AND PERCENT OF PREVAILING INCUMBENTS BY MAJOR OFFICE, JURISDICTION AND YEAR

		% OF ALL CANDIDATES	% OF COUNTY SUPERVISOR CANDIDATES	% OF CITY COUNCIL CANDIDATES	% OF SCHOOL DISTRICT CANDIDATES
PERCENT OF CANDIDATES WHO ARE INCUMBENTS	1995	27	0	18	30
	1996	26	24	22	28
	1997	30	5	23	33
	1998	32	27	26	32
	1999	30	0	23	32
	2000	30	29	27	32
	2001	30	0	24	32
	2002	34	32	26	36
	2003	31	0	22	35
	2004	33	28	28	37
	2005	31	0	23	36
	2006	34	28	29	36
	2007	31	0	27	33
	2008	34	28	30	38
	2009	34	0	26	39
PERCENTAGE OF INCUMBENTS WHO WIN	1995	79	0	78	78
	1996	77	64	74	78
	1997	76	0	79	74
	1998	85	82	82	83
	1999	77	0	79	76
	2000	78	80	79	74
	2001	77	0	78	77
	2002	81	72	79	79
	2003	77	0	72	78
	2004	79	68	81	76
	2005	79	0	80	78
	2006	81	81	78	78
	2007	76	0	77	74
	2008	75	78	79	70
	2009	78	0	79	76
PERCENTAGE OF WINNING CANDIDATES WHO ARE INCUMBENTS	1995	50	0	40	51
	1996	48	50	41	47
	1997	49	0	45	49
	1998	57	64	48	53
	1999	51	0	45	52
	2000	52	71	52	49
	2001	50	0	51	50
	2002	57	62	49	56
	2003	51	0	39	55
	2004	55	58	51	57
	2005	52	0	50	52
	2006	56	68	51	55
	2007	50	0	53	48
	2008	56	60	55	55
	2009	55	0	52	56

2009 ELECTION SERIES SUMMARY:
ELECTION OUTCOMES FOR
COUNTY, CITY AND SCHOOL DISTRICT
BALLOT MEASURES AND CANDIDATES

TABLE A SUMMARY OF OUTCOMES FOR ALL COUNTY, CITY AND SCHOOL DISTRICT BALLOT MEASURES BY TYPE OF MEASURE AND COUNTY, 2009

	TAXES		BONDS		CHARTER AMENDMENT		ADVISORY		INITIATIVE		RECALL		GANN LIMIT		ORDINANCE		ALL MEASURES			
	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	TOTAL	
Alameda	10	1			1	0											11	1	12	
Contra Costa	4	1												1	1		5	2	7	
El Dorado	0	1															0	1	1	
Fresno	0	1															0	1	1	
Imperial	0	1												1	0		1	1	2	
Lake														1	0		1	0	1	
Los Angeles	21	6			5	5	4	3	1	0						5	3	36	17	53
Madera	0	1															0	1	1	
Marin	6	1	2	1										1	0		9	2	11	
Mendocino														1	1		1	1	2	
Merced	1	0												1	0		2	0	2	
Monterey	0	2									2	2		1	2		3	6	9	
Orange	0	1															0	1	1	
Placer	1	0															1	0	1	
Riverside	4	3					1	0								1	3	6	6	12
Sacramento	0	1			1	0											1	1	2	
San Bernardino													1	0			1	0	1	
San Diego	0	1									0	1					0	2	2	
San Francisco					1	0										3	1	4	1	5
San Joaquin														1	1		1	1	2	
San Luis Obispo	0	1															0	1	1	
San Mateo	12	5			1	0							3	0	3	1	19	6	25	
Santa Barbara					3	1									1	0	4	1	5	
Santa Clara	3	3									0	1		1	0		4	4	8	
Shasta											1	0					1	0	1	
Solano	1	0															1	0	1	
Sonoma	0	1	0	1							1	0					1	2	3	
Stanislaus							0	5									0	5	5	

TABLE A SUMMARY OF OUTCOMES FOR ALL COUNTY, CITY AND SCHOOL DISTRICT BALLOT MEASURES BY TYPE OF MEASURE AND COUNTY, 2009

	TAXES		BONDS		CHARTER AMENDMENT		ADVISORY		INITIATIVE		RECALL		GANN LIMIT		ORDINANCE		ALL MEASURES		
	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	TOTAL
Tulare	2	0	0	2													2	2	4
Tuolumne											5	0					5	0	5
Ventura	0	2			0	1			0	2							0	5	5
Yolo	1	0			0	1											1	1	2
All Counties	66	33	2	4	12	8	5	8	1	2	9	4	4	0	22	13	121	72	193

TABLE B SUMMARY OF OUTCOMES FOR ALL COUNTY, CITY AND SCHOOL DISTRICT BALLOT MEASURES BY TOPIC OF MEASURE AND COUNTY, 2009

	EDUCATION		LAND USE		SAFETY		GOVERNANCE		ENVIRONMENT		TRANSPORT		FACILITIES		HOUSING		GENERAL SERVICES		REVENUE		OTHER		ALL MEASURES		
	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	TOTAL
Alameda	4	1			1	0							1	0			1	0	4	0			11	1	12
Contra Costa	4	1	1	0			0	1															5	2	7
El Dorado											0	1											0	1	1
Fresno					0	1																	0	1	1
Imperial					0	1	1	0															1	1	2
Lake																					1	0	1	0	1
Los Angeles	5	2	2	2	2	0	11	6	0	1	0	1	1	0					15	4	0	1	36	17	53
Madera																			0	1			0	1	1
Marin	6	0	1	0	0	1						1	0					1	1			9	2	11	
Mendocino			0	1			1	0															1	1	2
Merced					1	0													1	0			2	0	2
Monterey	2	2	1	0	0	1	0	2				0	1										3	6	9
Orange	0	1																					0	1	1
Placer												1	0										1	0	1
Riverside					2	0	1	3											3	3			6	6	12
Sacramento							1	0											0	1			1	1	2
San Bernardino																			1				1	0	1
San Diego							0	1											0	1			0	2	2
San Francisco			1	1			2	0				1	0										4	1	5
San Joaquin	1	0	0	1																			1	1	2
San Luis Obispo																	0	1					0	1	1
San Mateo	2	2	1	0			4	1									1	0	11	3			19	6	25
Santa Barbara			0	1			4	0															4	1	5
Santa Clara	2	2	1	0				1											1	1			4	4	8
Shasta							1	0															1	0	1
Solano																			1	0			1	0	1
Sonoma	0	2					1	0															1	2	3

TABLE B SUMMARY OF OUTCOMES FOR ALL COUNTY, CITY AND SCHOOL DISTRICT BALLOT MEASURES BY TOPIC OF MEASURE AND COUNTY, 2009

	EDUCATION		LAND USE		SAFETY		GOVERNANCE		ENVIRONMENT		TRANSPORT		FACILITIES		HOUSING		GENERAL SERVICES		REVENUE		OTHER		ALL MEASURES		
	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	TOTAL
Stanislaus															0	5							0	5	5
Tulare	0	2															2	0					2	2	4
Tuolumne	5	0																					5	0	5
Ventura	0	1	0	2											0	1			0	1			0	5	5
Yolo			0	1								1	0										1	1	2
All Counties	31	16	8	9	6	4	27	15	0	1	0	2	6	1	0	1	2	6	40	16	1	1	121	72	193

TABLE C SUMMARY OF ELECTION OUTCOMES FOR ALL COUNTY, CITY AND SCHOOL DISTRICT OFFICES, 2009

		Director, CSD*		Other County Offices		City Council		Other City Offices		School Board Member		Total	
		Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent	N
Incumbent Candidates	Win	77.3	34	100.0	2	79.1	155	88.7	47	75.8	316	77.8	554
	Lose	22.7	10	0.0	0	20.9	41	11.3	6	24.2	101	22.2	158
	Total	100.0	44	100.0	2	100.0	196	100.0	53	100.0	417	100.0	712
Non-Incumbent Candidates	Win	50.5	49	0.0	0	27.6	151	28.4	21	40.1	258	35.0	479
	Lose	49.5	48	0.0	0	72.4	397	71.6	53	59.1	385	64.5	883
	Total	100.0	97	0.0	0	100.0	548	100.0	74	100.0	649	100.0	1,368
Winning Candidates	Incumbent	41.0	34	100.0	2	50.7	155	69.1	47	55.1	316	53.6	554
	Non-Incumbent	59.0	49	0.0	0	49.3	151	30.9	21	44.9	258	46.4	479
	Total	100.0	83	100.0	2	100.0	306	100.0	68	100.0	574	100.0	1,033
Losing Candidates	Incumbent	17.2	10	0.0	0	9.4	41	10.2	6	20.8	101	15.2	158
	Non-Incumbent	82.8	48	0.0	0	90.6	397	89.8	53	79.2	385	84.8	883
	Total	100.0	58	0.0	0	100.0	438	100.0	59	100.0	486	100.0	1,041
All Candidates	Incumbent	31.2	44	100.0	2	26.3	196	41.9	53	39.3	417	34.3	712
	Non-Incumbent	68.8	97	0.0	0	73.7	548	58.1	74	60.7	643	65.7	1,362
	Total	100.0	141	100.0	2	100.0	744	100.0	127	100.0	1060	100.0	2,074

*Directors of Community Service Districts, and Community Service Areas

PART 1
VOTE TOTALS, ELECTION OUTCOMES
AND TEXT FOR COUNTY BALLOT MEASURES

TABLE 1.1 VOTE TOTALS FOR COUNTY BALLOT MEASURES BY COUNTY, 2009

COUNTY	DATE	MEASURE TITLE	TYPE OF MEASURE	TOPIC OF MEASURE	VOTE IN FAVOR	TOTAL VOTE	PERCENT OF VOTE	PASS OR FAIL
ALAMEDA	No County Measures							
ALPINE	No County Measures							
AMADOR	No County Measures							
BUTTE	No County Measures							
CALAVERAS	No County Measures							
COLUSA	No County Measures							
CONTRA COSTA	No County Measures							
DEL NORTE	No County Measures							
EL DORADO	5/5/2009	Measure A	Property Tax	Transport: Roads	91	242	37.6%	Fail
FRESNO	No County Measures							
GLENN	No County Measures							
HUMBOLDT	No County Measures							
IMPERIAL	No County Measures							
INYO	No County Measures							
KERN	No County Measures							
KINGS	No County Measures							
LAKE	No County Measures							
LASSEN	No County Measures							
LOS ANGELES	11/3/2009	Measure A	Advisory	Governance: Formation/Annexation/Consolidation	1,818	3,213	56.6%	Pass
		Measure B	Advisory	Governance: Formation/Annexation/Consolidation	688	3,074	22.4%	Fail
MADERA	5/19/2009	Measure D	Transient Occupancy Tax	Revenues: Tax Creation/Increase/Continuation	3,070	12,600	24.4%	Fail
MARIN	8/25/2009	Measure A	Property Tax	Facilities: Parks & Recreation	537	796	67.5%	Pass [†]
MARIPOSA	No County Measures							
MENDOCINO	11/3/2009	Measure A	Ordinance	Land Use: Zoning	9,022	24,314	37.1%	Fail
MERCED	No County Measures							
MODOC	No County Measures							
MONO	No County Measures							
MONTEREY	No County Measures							
NAPA	No County Measures							
NEVADA	No County Measures							

[†]Indicates measure required a two-thirds vote to pass. All other measures required a majority vote.

TABLE 1.1 VOTE TOTALS FOR COUNTY BALLOT MEASURES BY COUNTY, 2009

COUNTY	DATE	MEASURE TITLE	TYPE OF MEASURE	TOPIC OF MEASURE	VOTE IN FAVOR	TOTAL VOTE	PERCENT OF VOTE	PASS OR FAIL
ORANGE	No County Measures							
PLACER	No County Measures							
PLUMAS	No County Measures							
RIVERSIDE	No County Measures							
SACRAMENTO	5/19/2009	Measure A	Charter Amendment	Governance: Personnel/Labor Relations	101,421	188,856	53.7%	Pass
SAN BENITO	No County Measures							
SAN BERNADINO	11/3/2009	Measure M	Gann Limit	Revenues	552	682	80.9%	Pass
SAN DIEGO	No County Measures							
SAN FRANCISCO	11/3/2009	Measure A	Ordinance	Governance: Budget Processes	68,270	97,684	69.9%	Pass
		Measure B	Charter Amendment	Governance: Organization	51,835	99,196	52.3%	Pass
		Measure C	Ordinance	Facilities: Parks & Recreation	58,192	99,165	58.7%	Pass
		Measure D	Ordinance	Land Use: Zoning	46,008	100,007	46.0%	Fail
		Measure E	Ordinance	Land Use: Zoning	56,802	99,167	57.3%	Pass
SAN JOAQUIN	No County Measures							
SAN LUIS OBISPO	No County Measures							
SAN MATEO	No County Measures							
SANTA BARBARA	5/5/2009	Measure A	Ordinance	Governance: Formation/Annexation/Consolidation	12	14	85.7%	Pass
SANTA CLARA	No County Measures							
SANTA CRUZ	No County Measures							
SHASTA	2/24/2009	Recall 1	Recall	Governance: Recall	293	420	69.8%	Pass
SIERRA	No County Measures							
SISKIYOU	No County Measures							
SOLANO	No County Measures							
SONOMA	No County Measures							
STANISLAUS	No County Measures							
SUTTER	No County Measures							
TEHAMA	No County Measures							
TRINITY	No County Measures							
TULARE	No County Measures							

TABLE 1.1 VOTE TOTALS FOR COUNTY BALLOT MEASURES BY COUNTY, 2009

COUNTY	DATE	MEASURE TITLE	TYPE OF MEASURE	TOPIC OF MEASURE	VOTE IN FAVOR	TOTAL VOTE	PERCENT OF VOTE	PASS OR FAIL
TUOLUMNE	No County Measures							
VENTURA	No County Measures							
YOLO	3/10/2009	Measure O	Property Tax	Facilities: Parks & Recreation	318	419	75.9%	Pass†
YUBA	No County Measures							

TABLE 1.2 TEXT FOR COUNTY BALLOT MEASURES BY COUNTY, 2008

EL DORADO	5/5/2009	Measure A	Fail
1) Shall the Showcase Ranches Community Services District increase the special parcel tax by \$125.00 per year per parcel commencing in Fiscal Year 2009-2010 to provide road maintenance services, in accordance with District Resolution No. 08-09-01? 2) Shall the amount of the special tax rate and the appropriations limit of the Showcase Ranches Community Services District pursuant to California Constitution Article XIII.B and Government Code Section 7900 et. seq., be increased annually thereafter by a percentage rate based on the consumer price index (CPI) prior calendar year annual average, San Francisco, All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) not to exceed 3% per year if the voters approve the new special parcel tax for road maintenance purposes?			
LOS ANGELES	11/3/2009	Measure A	Pass
(ADVISORY) Do you support having areas in the Santa Clarita Valley including Sunset Pointe, Stevenson Ranch, Southern Oaks, Westridge, Tesoro, Castaic and Val Verde remain as official communities in unincorporated Los Angeles County?			
LOS ANGELES	11/3/2009	Measure B	Fail
(ADVISORY) Do you support having areas in the Santa Clarita Valley including Sunset Pointe, Stevenson Ranch, Southern Oaks, Westridge, Tesoro, Castaic and Val Verde incorporate into a new separate city?			
MADERA	5/19/2009	Measure D	Fail
Shall the Uniform Transient Occupancy Tax Ordinance of the County of Madera be increased from nine percent (9%) to eleven percent (11%)?			
MARIN	8/25/2009	Measure A	Pass (2/3 required)
To maintain open space, reduce wildland fire hazards, maintain and improve trails and parks, and to renovate and update the Community Center to make it safe and accessible to all within County Service Area #14 – Homestead Valley – shall a special tax in the amount of \$125 per year per improved parcel with an annual inflation increase of 2 percent, be levied commencing in fiscal year 2009/2010?			
MENDOCINO	11/3/2009	Measure A	Fail
Shall the ordinance titled an initiative to enact a general plan and zoning code amendment, and mixed-use specific plan for the former site of the masonite facility be approved?			
SACRAMENTO	5/19/2009	Measure A	Pass
Shall Sections 91 through 95 of the Sacramento County Charter be amended to extend binding arbitration to resolve labor disputes with the County of Sacramento to include County employees represented by the Probation Non-Supervisory Unit and the Law Enforcement Management Unit?			
SAN BERNADINO	11/3/2009	Measure M	Pass
Shall an appropriations limit, as defined by Subdivision (h) of Section 8 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution, be established for the Helendale Community Services District, County of San Bernardino, State of California, in the amount of \$293,525,00?			
SANTA BARBARA	5/5/2009	Measure A	Pass
Shall the action be taken by the Santa Barbara Local Agency Formation Commission ordering the formation of a Community Services District in the territory known as the Santa Rita Hills be approved subject to the terms and conditions set forth in such resolution including authorization of an annual special tax not to exceed \$3,000,000 for FY 2008-2009 with the minimum tax to be determined annually?			
SAN FRANCISCO	11/3/2009	Measure A	Pass
Shall the City: establish a two-year budget cycle; be required to adopt a five-year financial plan; be required to adopt long-range financial policies and require that the budget comply with these policies; permit the Controller to certify the availability of funds for a contract if the Controller determines funds will be available when due; change deadlines for submitting and adopting labor agreements; and allow the Board to decide how to publish required public notices?			
SAN FRANCISCO	11/3/2009	Measure B	Pass
Shall the City eliminate from its Charter the requirement that each member of the Board of Supervisors have two aides?			
SAN FRANCISCO	11/3/2009	Measure C	Pass
Shall the City be permitted to enter into a new naming rights contract for Candlestick Park, and shall it be City policy that fifty percent of any City revenue from the sale of those naming rights be used to fund directors of City recreation centers?			
SAN FRANCISCO	11/3/2009	Measure D	Fail
Shall the City create a Mid-Market Special Sign District where new general advertising signs would be permitted, subject to certain restrictions?			
SAN FRANCISCO	11/3/2009	Measure E	Pass
Shall the City prohibit an increase in the number of general advertising signs on street furniture and specifically prohibit new general advertising signs on City-owned buildings?			
SHASTA	2/24/2009	Recall 1	Pass
Shall Lyle Turner be recalled from the office of Mt. Gate Community Service District Director?			

TABLE 1.2 TEXT FOR COUNTY BALLOT MEASURES BY COUNTY, 2009

YOLO	3/10/2009	Measure O	Pass (2/3 required)
To acquire, maintain, operate, and improve the Wild Wings Golf Course, shall the Wild Wings County Service Area levy a special tax not to exceed (a) \$900.00 on each residential parcel from the certification of this election and CSA acquisition of the golf course, whichever is later, through June 30, 2009; and (b) \$1,700.00 annually on each residential parcel, effective July 1, 2009, subject to cost of living adjustments not to exceed four percent annually thereafter?			

TABLE 1.3 SUMMARY OF ELECTION OUTCOMES FOR COUNTY BALLOT MEASURES BY TYPE OF MEASURE AND COUNTY, 2009

	TAXES		CHARTER AMENDMENT		ADVISORY		RECALL		GANN LIMIT		ORDINANCE		ALL COUNTY MEASURES		
	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	TOTAL
El Dorado	0	1											0	1	1
Los Angeles					1	1							1	1	2
Madera	0	1											0	1	1
Marin	1	0											1	0	1
Mendocino											0	1	0	1	1
Sacramento			1	0									1	0	1
San Bernardino									1	0			1	0	1
Santa Barbara											1	0	1	0	1
San Francisco			1	0							3	1	3	2	5
Shasta							1	0					1	0	1
Yolo	1	0											1	0	1
All Counties	2	2	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	7	4	16

TABLE 1.4 SUMMARY OF ELECTION OUTCOMES FOR COUNTY BALLOT MEASURES BY TOPIC OF MEASURE AND COUNTY, 2009

	LAND USE		GOVERNANCE		TRANSPORT		FACILITIES		REVENUES		ALL COUNTY MEASURES		
	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	TOTAL
El Dorado					0	1					0	1	1
Los Angeles			1	1							1	1	2
Madera									0	1	0	1	1
Marin							1	0			1	0	1
Mendocino	0	1									0	1	1
Sacramento			1	0							1	0	1
San Bernardino									1	0	1	0	1
Santa Barbara			1	0							1	0	1
San Francisco	1	1	2	0			1	0			4	1	5
Shasta			1	0							1	0	1
Yolo							1	0			1	0	1
All Counties	0	1	4	1	0	1	2	0	1	1	7	4	16

PART 2
VOTE TOTALS FOR
COUNTY OFFICE CANDIDATES

TABLE 2.1 VOTE TOTALS FOR COUNTY OFFICE CANDIDATES BY COUNTY AND ELECTION DATE, 2009

COUNTY	DATE	OFFICE	DIS-TRICT/ SEAT	TERM OF OFFICE	CANDIDATE'S LAST NAME	CANDIDATE'S FIRST NAME	CANDIDATE'S BALLOT DESIGNATION	IN- CUM BENT	NUMBER OF CAN- DIDATES	VOTES FOR CAN- DIDATE	TOTAL VOTES CAST ¹	PER- CENT OF VOTE	ELECTED
ALAMEDA		No County Contests											
ALPINE		No County Contests											
AMADOR		No County Contests											
BUTTE		No County Contests											
CALVERAS	8/25/2009	DIRECTOR, Middle River CSD		Short	Gyorkos	Charmaine	Retired	No	3	22	56	39.3%	Yes
					Zehms-Young	Dawn Renee	Incumbent	Yes	3	21	56	37.5%	Yes
					Young	Carlos Cleo	Retired	No	3	11	56	19.6%	No
				Full	Russ	Sue	Incumbent	Yes	5	109	374	29.1%	Yes
					DeBaldo	Darlene	Regional Sales Manger	No	5	89	374	23.8%	Yes
					Mardsen	Stephen	Incumbent	Yes	5	73	374	19.5%	Yes
		Gress	Eva		Retired	No	5	59	374	15.8%	No		
		Richards	Phyllis		Board Treasurer/Clerk	No	5	42	374	11.2%	No		
		DIRECTOR, Wallace CSD	Full	Zedlitz	Gerald O.	Retired University Administrator	No	5	79	260	30.4%	Yes	
				Bailey	Patsy L.	Retired	No	5	59	260	22.7%	Yes	
				Howen	Larry	Businessman	No	5	56	260	21.5%	Yes	
				Pugh	William	Incumbent	Yes	5	32	260	12.3%	No	
				Cantoni	Charles	Incumbent	Yes	5	31	260	11.9%	No	
				Short	Reyner	David	Appointed Incumbent	No	2	48	88	54.5%	Yes
Guantone	Richard				Incumbent	Yes	2	40	88	45.5%	No		
COLUSA				No County Contests									
CONTRA COSTA		No County Contests											
DEL NORTE		No County Contests											
EL DORADO		No County Contests											
FRESNO	11/3/2009	DIRECTOR, Lanare CSD		Full	Solorio	Gerardo	Self Employed	No	4	13	43	30.2%	Yes
					Davis	Ephraim	Minister	No	4	11	43	25.6%	Yes
					Green	Nora Lee	Housewife	No	4	11	43	25.6%	Yes
					Guzman, Jr.	Ernesto	Air Conditioning Technician	No	4	8	43	18.6%	No
GLENN	11/3/2009	DIRECTOR, Hamilton CSD		Full	Anderson	Arther T.	Incumbent	Yes	4	78	250	31.2%	Yes
					Hahn	Kenneth J.	No Ballot Designation	No	4	68	250	27.2%	Yes
					Llamas	Bernice	Incumbent	Yes	4	68	250	27.2%	Yes
					Bass	Barbara R.	Substitute Teacher	No	4	36	250	14.4%	No

¹Write-in candidate votes, when reported by the county, have been included in the total votes cast. For these contests, the sum of the candidate votes is less than the total votes cast.

TABLE 2.1 VOTE TOTALS FOR COUNTY OFFICE CANDIDATES BY COUNTY AND ELECTION DATE, 2009

COUNTY	DATE	OFFICE	DIS-TRICT/ SEAT	TERM OF OFFICE	CANDIDATE'S LAST NAME	CANDIDATE'S FIRST NAME	CANDIDATE'S BALLOT DESIGNATION	IN- CUM- BENT	NUMBER OF CAN- DIDATES	VOTES FOR CAN- DIDATE	TOTAL VOTES CAST ¹	PER- CENT OF VOTE	ELECTED
HUMBOLDT	11/3/2009	DIRECTOR, Manila CSD		Full	Fennell	Michael	Incumbent	Yes	5	79	271	29.2%	Yes
					Dengler	Dendra	Childhood Educator	Yes	5	64	271	23.6%	Yes
					Walker	Nick	Small Business Owner	No	5	43	271	15.9%	No
					Rose	Bob	Retired	No	5	40	271	14.8%	No
					Thoma	Zachary B.	Handyperson/Consultant	No	5	39	271	14.4%	No
		DIRECTOR, Mckinleyville CSD	Full	Couch	David R.	Water Wastewater Operator	No	6	1,118	4,857	23.0%	Yes	
				Mayo	Dennis	Appointed Incumbent	No	6	1,087	4,857	22.4%	Yes	
				Wennerholm	Bill	Incumbent	Yes	6	1,048	4,857	21.6%	Yes	
				Varshock	Dave	Business Owner	No	6	774	4,857	15.9%	No	
				Elsebusch	Penny	Realtor	No	6	421	4,857	8.7%	No	
				Pickering	Jake	Social Worker	No	6	392	4,857	8.1%	No	
IMPERIAL	11/3/2009	DIRECTOR, Bombay Beach CSD		Full	Johnson	Steven	Incumbent	Yes	5	43	143	30.1%	Yes
					Town	Gloria B.	Community Volunteer	No	5	35	143	24.5%	Yes
					Ryan	Shirley J.	Community Volunteer	No	5	33	143	23.1%	Yes
					Harris	Christine A.	Incumbent	Yes	5	22	143	15.4%	No
					Adams	Catherine May	Appointed Incumbent	No	5	10	143	7.0%	No
		DIRECTOR, Salton CSD	Full	Aldridge	Fran	Payroll Analyst	No	6	119	535	22.2%	Yes	
				Lankford	Richard J.	Local Businessman	No	6	107	535	20.0%	Yes	
				Neal	Darryel F.	Incumbent	Yes	6	101	535	18.9%	Yes	
				Johnson	Dale R.	Manager	No	6	78	535	14.6%	No	
				Barrett	James G.	Incumbent	Yes	6	75	535	14.0%	No	
				Williams	Kathy Mendoza	Pool Attendant	No	6	50	535	9.3%	No	
INYO	No County Contests												
KERN	11/3/2009	DIRECTOR, Boron CSD		Full	Lopez	Lahoma G.	Incumbent	Yes	4	179	561	31.9%	Yes
					Boghosian	James	Incumbent	Yes	4	151	561	26.9%	Yes
					Sommers	James	Incumbent	Yes	4	125	561	22.3%	Yes
					Riley	Jim	Retired	No	4	99	561	17.6%	No
KINGS	No County Contests												
LAKE	No County Contests												
LASSEN	No County Contests												
LOS ANGELES	No County Contests												
MADERA	No County Contests												

TABLE 2.1 VOTE TOTALS FOR COUNTY OFFICE CANDIDATES BY COUNTY AND ELECTION DATE, 2009

COUNTY	DATE	OFFICE	DIS-TRICT/ SEAT	TERM OF OFFICE	CANDIDATE'S LAST NAME	CANDIDATE'S FIRST NAME	CANDIDATE'S BALLOT DESIGNATION	IN- CUM- BENT	NUMBER OF CAN- DIDATES	VOTES FOR CAN- DIDATE	TOTAL VOTES CAST ¹	PER- CENT OF VOTE	ELECTED	
MARIN	11/3/2009	DIRECTOR, Marin City CSD		Short	Brandon	Everett P.	Retired Consultant	No	2	134	257	52.1%	Yes	
					Baker	Charmanine	Support Services Worker	No	2	120	257	46.7%	No	
		DIRECTOR, Marinwood CSD		Full	Anderson	Bruce A.	Incumbent	Yes	3	518	1,402	36.9%	Yes	
					Green	Leah	Business Owner/Mother	No	3	487	1,402	34.7%	Yes	
					Elliot	Gene	Appointed Incumbent	No	3	392	1,402	28.0%	No	
		DIRECTOR, Muir Beach CSD		Full	Rudnick	Peter	Incumbent	Yes	4	120	373	32.2%	Yes	
					Hobson	Mary Daniel	Incumbent	Yes	4	118	373	31.6%	Yes	
					Fitzpatrick	Dan	MBCSD Appointed Director	No	4	107	373	28.7%	Yes	
					Stoddard	Sheirell Jean	Incumbent	Yes	4	27	373	7.2%	No	
					Short	Bender	Scott	Management Consultant	No	2	82	142	57.7%	Yes
						Jeschke	Paul	Writer	No	2	59	142	41.5%	No
					DIRECTOR, Tomales CSD		Full	Earle	Walter E.	Incumbent	Yes	5	56	184
		Knudsen	Eric V.	Chemist				No	5	50	184	27.2%	Yes	
		Sturges	Hope Hollis	Registered Nurse				No	5	47	184	25.5%	Yes	
		Conroy	Dale Wayne	Retired				No	5	18	184	9.8%	No	
Vinck	Paul Henry	Retired	No	5				13	184	7.1%	No			
MARIPOSA	11/3/2009	DIRECTOR, Yosemite Alpine CSD		Full	Glendenning	Karen J.	Incumbent	Yes	4	10	32	31.3%	Yes	
					Fox	Ken	Consultant	No	4	8	32	25.0%	Yes	
					Glendenning	Shannon Brianne	Park Ranger/Student	No	4	8	32	25.0%	Yes	
					Hoover	Jack P.	Incumbent	Yes	4	6	32	18.8%	No	
MENDOCINO	11/3/2009	DIRECTOR, Brooktrails Township CSD		Full	Orth	Tony	Community Activist	No	4	516	1,946	26.5%	Yes	
					Skezas	George	Incumbent	Yes	4	497	1,946	25.5%	Yes	
					Williams	Roy R.	Incumbent	Yes	4	490	1,946	25.2%	Yes	
					Zalunardo	Gino N.	Retired	No	4	383	1,946	19.7%	No	
MERCED	11/3/2009	DIRECTOR, Midway CSD		Full	Branch	Vivian	Appointed Incumbent	No	5	28	114	24.6%	Yes	
					Mendoza	Carlos	Appointed Incumbent	No	5	26	114	22.8%	Yes	
					Campos	Dora	Bank Teller	No	5	25	114	21.9%	Yes	
					Ochoa	Adolfo	Auto Tech	No	5	14	114	12.3%	No	
					Rodriguez	Rebecca	Homemaker	No	5	9	114	7.9%	No	
MODOC	No County Contests													
MONO	No County Contests													
MONTEREY	No County Contests													
NAPA	No County Contests													

TABLE 2.1 VOTE TOTALS FOR COUNTY OFFICE CANDIDATES BY COUNTY AND ELECTION DATE, 2009

COUNTY	DATE	OFFICE	DIS-TRICT/ SEAT	TERM OF OFFICE	CANDIDATE'S LAST NAME	CANDIDATE'S FIRST NAME	CANDIDATE'S BALLOT DESIGNATION	IN- CUM BENT	NUMBER OF CAN- DIDATES	VOTES FOR CAN- DIDATE	TOTAL VOTES CAST ¹	PER- CENT OF VOTE	ELECTED
SAN LUIS OBISPO	11/3/2009	DIRECTOR, California Valley CSD		Full	Ayres	George	Appointed incumbent	No	5	57	192	29.7%	Yes
					Legaspi	Ruth Joyce	Incumbent	Yes	5	52	192	27.1%	Yes
					Wilson	John	Retired Peace Officer	No	5	38	192	19.8%	No
					Nolen	Bob	Construction Project Manager	No	5	28	192	14.6%	No
					Emerson	Philip J.	Measurement Standards Inspector	No	5	14	192	7.3%	No
					Marrone	Lisa	No Ballot Designation	No	2	67	103	65.0%	Yes
					Nolen	Pati	Crane Inspector	No	2	30	103	29.1%	No
SAN MATEO	No County Contests												
SANTA BARBARA	5/5/2009	DIRECTOR, Santa Rita Hills CSD ^P		Full	Freeman	Thomas	Property/Vineyard Owner	No	5	12	58	20.7%	Yes
					Marks	Casey E.	No Ballot Designation	No	5	12	58	20.7%	Yes
					Marks	Christopher E.	Farmer	No	5	12	58	20.7%	Yes
					Marks	Kristi A.	No Ballot Designation	No	5	11	58	19.0%	Yes
					Peterson	Dale L.	No Ballot Designation	No	5	11	58	19.0%	Yes
SANTA CLARA	No County Contests												
SANTA CRUZ	No County Contests												
SHASTA	2/24/2009	DIRECTOR, Mountain Gate CSD ^R	1	Short	Cole	Jeffrey D.	Retired	No	6	207	371	55.8%	Yes
					Sherman	Lee	Plumbing/General Contractor	No	6	48	371	12.9%	No
					Anderson	Joan M.	Office Manager	No	6	40	371	10.8%	No
					Nickell	Debbie	Medical/Union Coordinator	No	6	38	371	10.2%	No
					Park	Cary	Business Owner	No	6	20	371	5.4%	No
					Dallegge	Daryl H.	Retired	No	6	18	371	4.9%	No
					11/3/2009	DIRECTOR, Centerville CSD		Full	Newman	Donald	Fire Chief	No	6
	Whitehead	Larry	Incumbent	Yes					6	250	1,249	20.0%	Yes
	Harvey	Mark	Civil Engineer	No					6	243	1,249	19.5%	Yes
	Reed	Ken	Incumbent	Yes					6	235	1,249	18.8%	No
	Shackelton	Patty	Registered Nurse	No					6	163	1,249	13.1%	No
	Goodwin	Williams "Bill"	County Administrative Officer	No					6	101	1,249	8.1%	No

^P Proposed Community Services District. ^RTo be elected if recall measure passes.

TABLE 2.1 VOTE TOTALS FOR COUNTY OFFICE CANDIDATES BY COUNTY AND ELECTION DATE, 2009

COUNTY	DATE	OFFICE	DIS-TRICT/ SEAT	TERM OF OFFICE	CANDIDATE'S LAST NAME	CANDIDATE'S FIRST NAME	CANDIDATE'S BALLOT DESIGNATION	IN- CUM- BENT	NUMBER OF CAN- DIDATES	VOTES FOR CAN- DIDATE	TOTAL VOTES CAST ¹	PER- CENT OF VOTE	ELECTED		
SHASTA (continued)	11/3/2009	DIRECTOR, Mountain Gate CSD		Full	Gunter	Gary M.	Incumbent	Yes	6	213	970	22.0%	Yes		
					Peterson	Greg	Incumbent	Yes	6	200	970	20.6%	Yes		
					Park	Cary	Business Owner	No	6	182	970	18.8%	Yes		
					Anderson	Joan	Office Manager	No	6	179	970	18.5%	No		
					Stierli	Michael D.	Building Contractor	No	6	117	970	12.1%	No		
							Sherman	Lee	Contractor	No	6	79	970	8.1%	No
				DIRECTOR, Shasta CSD		Full	Rubiec	Nick	Retired Truck Driver	No	4	249	864	28.8%	Yes
							Nelson	Jesse	Appointed Incumbent	No	4	244	864	28.2%	Yes
							Staup	Shawna "Vayo"	Appointed Incumbent	No	4	201	864	23.3%	Yes
							Jones	Richard	Incumbent	Yes	4	168	864	19.4%	No
SIERRA	No County Contests														
SISKIYOU	No County Contests														
SOLANO	No County Contests														
SONOMA	No County Contests														
STANISLAUS	No County Contests														
SUTTER	No County Contests														
TEHAMA	No County Contests														
TRINITY	No County Contests														
TULARE	11/3/2009	DIRECTOR, Ponderosa CSD		Short	Doty	Dale	Retired Sheriff's Lieutenant	No	2	20	28	71.4%	Yes		
					Kracik	Alvie	Business Owner	No	2	8	28	28.6%	No		
				DIRECTOR, Richgrove CSD		Short	Hernandez	Alex	School Bus Driver	No	2	70	116	60.3%	Yes
							Ramirez	Carlos	Waste Water Operator	No	2	46	116	39.7%	No
				DIRECTOR, Three Rivers CSD		Full	Cannarozzi	Michael L.	Incumbent	Yes	3	245	628	39.0%	Yes
							Black	Rex H.	Incumbent	Yes	3	218	628	34.7%	Yes
							Meis	Gregory J.	Retired	No	3	163	628	26.0%	No
TUOLUMNE	No County Contests														
VENTURA	No County Contests														
YOLO	11/3/2009	DIRECTOR, Esparto CSD		Full	Jordan	Melissa D.	Research Administrator	No	4	95	301	31.6%	Yes		
					Pomeroy	Barry	Director of Operations	No	4	80	301	26.6%	Yes		
					Fescenmeyer	Colleen	No Ballot Designation	No	4	64	301	21.3%	No		
					Moreland, Sr.	Joseph D.	Incumbent	Yes	4	62	301	20.6%	No		
YUBA	No County Contests														

Table 2.2 Summary of Election Outcomes for County Offices, 2009

		Director, CSD*		Other County Offices		Total	
		Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent	N
Incumbent Candidates	Win	77.3	34	100.0	2	78.3	36
	Lose	22.7	10	0.0	0	21.7	10
	Total	100.0	44	100.0	2	100.0	46
Non-Incumbent Candidates	Win	50.5	49	0.0	0	50.5	49
	Lose	49.5	48	0.0	0	49.5	48
	Total	100.0	97	0.0	0	100.0	97
Winning Candidates	Incumbent	41.0	34	100.0	2	42.4	36
	Non-Incumbent	59.0	49	0.0	0	57.6	49
	Total	100.0	83	100.0	2	100.0	85
Losing Candidates	Incumbent	17.2	10	0.0	0	17.2	10
	Non-Incumbent	82.8	48	0.0	0	82.8	48
	Total	100.0	58	0.0	0	100.0	58
All Candidates	Incumbent	31.2	44	100.0	2	32.2	46
	Non-Incumbent	68.8	97	0.0	0	67.8	97
	Total	100.0	141	100.0	2	100.0	143

* Directors of Community Service Districts, County Service Areas and Community Planning Areas.