
THE ANCHORAGE ASSEMBLY ORDAINS:

Section 1. Pursuant to state law and the Anchorage Municipal Charter, a ballot proposition in substantially the form and substance as set forth in Section 2 below with proposed amendments to the Charter shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the Municipality at the next regular election to be held April 4, 2023.

Section 2. The following proposition shall be presented to the voters:

PROPOSITION NO. __

This proposition will amend the Anchorage Municipal Charter regarding filling vacancies on the Assembly and in the office of Mayor. It will (1) change the period for holding a special election to fill a vacancy on the Assembly from "not more than 60 days" after the occurrence of the vacancy to not more than 90 days, (2) revise the requirements for electing a successor when there is a vacancy in the office of the Mayor, and (3) exclude costs for special elections for these offices from the tax increase limitation calculation, or “tax cap.”

The proposition would amend Anchorage Municipal Charter Sections 7.02 and 14.03(b) as follows (additions shown in underline and bold, deletions indicated by [brackets, strikethrough, and bold]; current text of the Charter omitted indicated by ***):

Section 7.02. - Filling vacancies in elective office.

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(b) If a vacancy occurs on the assembly, the remaining members may appoint a qualified person to fill the vacancy within 30 days. The person appointed shall serve until the next regular or special election, at which time a successor shall be elected to serve the balance of

* Because Charter amendment propositions to current Charter language show new language in bold and underline and deletion by [bold, brackets and strikethrough], the changes made by this (S) version to the original AO are shown in bold and italics, including [deletions].
the term. If the vacancy occurs more than six months before the next regular election, the assembly shall provide for a special election to fill the vacancy no sooner than [NOT MORE THAN] 90 [60] days after the occurrence of the vacancy. If less than 30 days remain in a term when a vacancy occurs, the vacancy shall not be filled. However, if at any time, the membership is reduced to less [fewer] than a quorum, the remaining members, within seven days, shall appoint a number of qualified persons sufficient to constitute a quorum.

(c) If [A vacancy in the office of mayor shall be filled at a regular or special election held not less than 90 days from the time the vacancy occurs. If less than 90 days remain in the term when the vacancy occurs, the vacancy shall not be filled. When] a vacancy occurs in the office of mayor, the chair of the assembly shall serve as acting mayor until a successor is elected and takes office. The acting mayor has the veto power, but may not vote on assembly action. The assembly by ordinance shall provide for further succession to the office of acting mayor. An elected successor shall serve the balance of the term, except as otherwise stated in this section, and shall take office 30 days after certification of the election. A vacancy in the office of mayor shall be filled through a special election held no sooner than 90 days but not more than 120 days after the occurrence of the vacancy, except:

(1) If it is the final year of the mayor’s term of office when the vacancy occurs and:
   (A) less than 150 days remain until the next regular election: the vacancy shall not be filled and the acting mayor shall serve until the person elected mayor to a new term takes office.
   (B) there are less than 270 days and 150 days or more until the next regular election: the vacancy shall be filled through a special election held no sooner than 90 days and not more than 120 days after the occurrence of the vacancy, and the elected successor shall serve the balance of the term and the next full term, Charter section 5.01 notwithstanding. There shall be no election for mayor at the next regular election.

(2) In other years, if the vacancy occurs 90 days or more but less than 150 days before the next regular election, a successor may be elected at a special election held concurrently with the regular election.

Section 14.03. - Tax increase limitation.
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(b) The limitations set forth in subsection (a) do not apply to the following:
(7) Taxes required to pay the costs of special elections to fill vacancies in the office of mayor or the assembly.

Shall the Anchorage Municipal Charter be amended as set forth above?

Yes [ ] No [ ]

Section 3. The Municipal Clerk shall incorporate amendments to the AO and adjust the formatting for printing the proposition on the ballot to clearly show voters only the changes to the Charter language by the final passed and approved AO version as amended.

Section 4. The amendments to the Charter shall be effective 30 days after certification of the election, subject to approval of the proposition contained in Section 2 of this ordinance. The remainder of this ordinance shall be effective immediately upon passage and approval of the Assembly.

PASSED AND APPROVED by the Anchorage Assembly this ______ day of ______________, 2022.

______________________________
Chair

ATTEST:

______________________________
Municipal Clerk
From: ASSEMBLY MEMBERS CROSS and ALLARD


This proposed ordinance includes Charter amendments that were planned and drafted for submittal by former Assembly Members Weddleton and Kennedy and reflected in AO 2022-20(S-1) which was postponed indefinitely at the Assembly’s August 23, 2022, meeting. These proposed amendments are practical, reasonable, and take into consideration the impact on the municipal budget for costs of holding special elections, and the potential for confusing municipal voters by holding a special election to fill the mayor’s seat close in time to the regular election in the final year of a mayoral term.

Mr. Weddleton and Ms. Kennedy described the proposed change to the mayoral special election term as follows:

This amendment changes the rules for when the vacancy occurs in the final year of a mayor’s term, in order to avoid the complications and voter confusion that may occur if a special election and potential runoff election is held too close to the regular election in a mayoral election year. Instead of having a special election for the balance of the term and shortly thereafter a regular election for the next term, this amendment will cancel the regular election for mayor and have the winner at a special election fill the remaining balance of the term AND the next full term. This is only when the vacancy occurs in the final year of a mayor’s term and there are less than 270 days before the next election.

The process for a regular election in April begins in January with publishing the notice of vacancies. (E.g.: published on January 9 for the April 5, 2022 regular election.)

As an example, calculating from the April 5, 2022 election, the following dates apply:
270 days prior = July 9, 2021
150 days prior = November 6, 2021
120 days prior = December 6, 2021
90 days prior = January 5, 2021

Helpful to keep in mind is the time required to conduct a special election for a new mayor and have the person take office on July 1, a total of 169 days:

- At least 90 days after the vacancy occurs
- + about 14 days to date of certification of the election
- + 21 days (3 weeks) after certification to conduct a runoff election, if required
- + 14 days after the runoff to certify
- + 30 days after certification for the newly elected successor mayor to take office.

= 169 days total.

Finally, some comments received took the view this proposed amendment was complicated and confusing. To the contrary, if this language is added to Charter, the following clear and precise logic statements apply when applying it:

1. If a vacancy in the position of mayor occurs 150 days or less from the date of a regular election, the vacancy is not filled except as a result of the regular election. [In non-mayoral election years, it is a special election held concurrently with the regular election.]
2. If a vacancy occurs more than 150 days before a regular election, a special election will be held.
3. If the vacancy occurs less than 270 days before the regular [mayoral] election, the special election takes the place of the upcoming regular [mayoral] election for that position and that year only, with the winner of the special election filling the remainder of the vacated term and the upcoming three-year term. This maintains the normal mayoral election cycle. All rules for a run-off election and certification processes will apply as usual. The winner of the special election shall take office 30 days after certification or as soon as practicable.
4. Neither a regular or special election shall be held sooner than 90 days after the vacancy is declared. This rule is currently in the Charter.

A visual representation of the different timelines that apply in the four different scenarios that could be presented by a mayoral vacancy is attached, and will assist voters considering this proposition.

And second, for the amendment adding a new subsection (b)(7) to Charter sec. 14.03 to allow taxes above the cap to cover the costs for special elections, Mr. Weddleton described it:

A special election for mayor costs about $650,000. Filling a vacant assembly seat would be somewhat less than that as there is no runoff election for assembly seats. This is a significant amount that would harm the budget. The need for a special election is extraordinary, similar to legal judgements that are also ‘above’ the tax cap.

In addition to the lack of a runoff election, Assembly seat special elections are not areawide, so costs are lower also due to the lower quantity of ballots and other resources needed.
We are proposing an S-version of the ordinance that adds two significant changes:

1. Makes the time restrictions for holding an election to fill a vacancy on the assembly the same as for the mayor, using the same language “no sooner than 90 days.” (p. 2 line 3). This wording is more clear and matches the phrase used in Charter 7.02(c) on replacing the mayor. This change also requires the special election to be held after 90 days have passed, while the current language requires the special election before 90 days pass after the vacancy occurs. The rationale is the same as for filling the mayor’s seat: the minimum time of 90 days before the special election can be held allows for candidates to organize and campaign before the election date.

2. The words “a special election held concurrently with” are added to the proposed new subsection 7.02(c)(2). (p. 2 lines 43-44). This subsection relates to holding the election to fill a vacancy in the mayor’s seat in the first or second year of the mayor’s term, when it occurs close to the regular municipal election date. In that case, it is still a special election, but held concurrently with the regular election for assembly and school board seats.

The suggestions from Mr. Weddleton and Ms. Kennedy, and the S-version changes, vastly improve the timelines required by the Home Rule Charter to be efficient and practical, and provide the ability to cover the costs to conduct mandated special elections without affecting the current applicable municipal budget.

We request your support for the ordinance.

Respectfully submitted:  Kevin Cross, Assembly Member  
District 2 – Eagle River, Chugiak, Eklutna and JBER

Jamie Allard, Assemblywoman  
District 2 – Eagle River, Chugiak, Eklutna and JBER

Attachments:  Filling a Mayoral Vacancy with AO 2022-77.