

**FULL TEXT OF MEASURE O
CITY OF COSTA MESA**

**City Council of the City of Costa Mesa
Ballot Title/Question, Summary and Description Including
Enumeration of Powers Pursuant to
California Government Code § 34458.5**

California Government Code section 34458.5 mandates that a proposal to adopt or amend a charter include a ballot description enumerating the new authorities established by the charter. The enumeration must include, but is not limited to, whether the city council will have the power to raise its own compensation and the compensation of other city officials authorized without voter approval.

Ballot Title/Question: Shall the City of Costa Mesa establish home rule by adopting the proposed charter as approved by the City Council?

Ballot Summary & Description

A vote in favor of Measure O changes the City of Costa Mesa (“City” or “Costa Mesa”) from a general law city to a charter city. If passed, Measure O will establish home rule so that the City controls *municipal affairs* as defined by the California Constitution and courts. The proposed charter, attached hereto, provides the full language set forth in its provisions. The following is a summary of those provisions.

Preamble. The preamble underscores several values that Costa Mesa residents seek in their local government--ethics, integrity, fiscal responsibility and transparency--and declares that the people of Costa Mesa, with the charter, are exercising “the privilege of retaining for the citizens the benefits of local government.” The preamble also states that the charter must be adhered to in the strictest legal and moral sense by those who govern, and that fiscal responsibility in the use of public funds is essential to protect and serve Costa Mesa citizens.

Section 100. Name of City. Section 100 maintains the name of the City as the City of Costa Mesa.

Section 102. Boundaries. Section 102 maintains the City’s current boundaries as well as any portion subsequently annexed.

Section 104. Powers. Section 104 gives the City full authority over *municipal affairs* regardless of whether the charter addresses that particular issue.

Section 200. Form of Government and Powers. Section 200 establishes a Council-Manager form of government whereby the City Council will establish the policy of the City, and the Chief Executive Officer will carry out that policy.

Section 202. Administrative Officers. Section 202 limits the City Council’s authority to appoint administrative officers to the office of Chief Executive Officer (City Manager) and City Attorney, whose qualifications, appointment and removal are in accordance with the general laws of the State of California.

Section 300. Terms. Section 300 creates a five (5) member City Council elected at large with the same staggered four (4) year terms that exist at the time the charter is adopted.

Section 302. Qualifications. Section 302 requires any elected officer to qualify for office in accordance with the general law of the State of California. Those qualifications include: U.S. citizenship, registered voter, minimum age requirement (18 years of age), minimum residency requirement (15 days prior to the election), and residency within the City throughout the elected officer’s term of office.

Section 304. Presiding Officer. Section 304 requires the City Council, on the date of certification of the election results, to elect one of its members as presiding officer who shall also serve as Mayor along with electing another member as Mayor Pro Tempore. Section 304 provides a two (2) year term for the Mayor and Mayor Pro Tempore unless removed from his or her position prior to the term’s end.

Section 306. Council Member Compensation. Section 306 mandates that the City follow general law. Under general law, as set forth in Government Code section 36516, the City Council may increase compensation by at most five percent (5%) for future city councils without voter approval.

Section 308. Incompatible Offices. Section 308 prohibits City Council members, committee members and commissioners from holding any other office or employment with the City during his or her term as City Council member. Section 308 also prohibits City Council members from employment within the City for a period of two (2) years following his or her term of office.

Section 310. Procedure for Adopting Ordinances. Section 310 mandates that the City continue to follow general law when adopting ordinances. By following general law, all proposed ordinances would be introduced, given first and second reading prior to adoption. Following adoption, the ordinance must be published within fifteen (15) days and would take effect thirty-days (30) thereafter.

Section 400. Municipal Elections. Section 400 requires municipal elections to be held in accordance with California Elections Code section 11001, et. seq.

Section 402. Initiative, Referendum, Recall. Section 402 mandates that the City continue to follow general law with respect to the initiative, referendum and recall of elective officers.

Section 500. Budget Reserves. Section 500 requires the City to maintain cash reserves for certain purposes. Section 500 provides examples that include: a major economic downturn, natural disaster or purchase of real property of importance to the community, as determined by a supermajority of the City Council. Section 500 also requires the City Council to review the appropriate amount of cash reserves at least every five (5) years.

Section 600. Retirement Benefits. Section 600 requires any increase in employee retirement benefits, other post-employment benefits, employer contributions for post-retirement benefits, including post-retirement health benefits, to be paid for by the City or for which the City is liable, subject to approval by a two-thirds (2/3) majority of the voters at a general election.

Section 602. Civic Openness In Negotiations. Section 602 codifies the Civic Openness In Negotiations Ordinance (“COIN”) as set forth in Title 2, Chapter VI, Articles 1 and 2 of the Costa Mesa Municipal Code and any amendments, modifications, or deletions into the charter.

Section 602 requires the City Council to comply with Title 2, Chapter VI, Articles 1 and 2 of the Costa Mesa Municipal Code when engaging in the meet and confer process pursuant to the Meyers-Milias-Brown Act. In the event of repeal of Title 2, Chapter VI, Articles 1 and 2 of the Costa Mesa Municipal Code, the terms of those provisions as they exist at the time the charter is adopted or, as modified by court order, shall continue to be followed by future city councils when engaging in the meet and confer process pursuant to the Meyers-Milias-Brown Act.

Section 700. Public Contracting. Section 700 authorizes the City to follow the Uniform Construction Cost Accounting Act (“UCCAA”) while also giving the City discretion of opting out in the event of future changes. However, opting out of the UCCAA would not allow the City to dispense procedure for soliciting bids and following thresholds for formal or informal bidding.

Section 702. Prevailing Wages. Section 702 prohibits the payment of prevailing wages in public works contracts paid for solely with the City’s local funds and which are not a matter of statewide concern, unless payment of prevailing wages is compelled by the terms of the funding source.

Section 800. Charter Review. Section 800 requires the City Council to form a charter review committee every ten (10) years to review the existing charter and determine whether any amendments, modifications or repeal of its provisions are necessary. In addition to the ten (10) year review, Section 800 authorizes the City Council to appoint a charter review committee at any time and also allows voters to initiate a charter review with the signature of 2500 registered voters of the City.

Section 802. Outsourcing. Section 802 authorizes the City to outsource any services unless limited by the Constitution of the State of California or other applicable law. Section 802 also requires the City to periodically review its existing operations and services to consider whether said operations and/or a third party may perform services as, or more, efficiently and effectively. Finally, Section 802 requires any contract entered into, pursuant to this provision, to be ratified in accordance with the procedure set by the City Council.

Section 804. General Plan Consistency. Section 804 requires all zoning ordinances adopted to be consistent with the City’s General Plan.

Section 806. Construction and Interpretation. Section 806 explains how the charter should be interpreted. It provides that except as provided by mandatory language in the charter, the language is intended to be permissive rather than limiting and shall be liberally and broadly construed in favor of the exercise of power to govern with respect to any matter which is a municipal affair.

Section 808. Severability. Section 808 provides that if any provision of the charter is invalidated or is otherwise unenforceable, the remaining provisions shall remain enforceable to the fullest extent permitted by law.

If the charter is approved by a majority of Costa Mesa voters, no changes can be made to it, without a majority vote of the people.

CHARTER
OF THE
CITY OF COSTA MESA

Preamble.

Article I. Incorporation and Powers.

- Section 100. Name of City.
- Section 102. Boundaries.
- Section 104. Powers.

Article II. Form of Government.

- Section 200. Form of Government and Powers.
- Section 202. Administrative Officers.

Article III. Elected Officers.

- Section 300. Terms.
- Section 302. Qualifications.
- Section 304. Presiding Officer.
- Section 306. Council Member Compensation.
- Section 308. Incompatible Offices.
- Section 310. Procedure for Adopting Ordinances.

Article IV. Elections.

- Section 400. Municipal Elections.
- Section 402. Initiative, Referendum, Recall.

Article V. Finance.

- Section 500. Budget Reserves.

Article VI. Personnel.

- Section 600. Retirement Benefits.
- Section 602. Civic Openness In Negotiations.

Article VII. Public Contracting.

- Section 700. Public Contracting.
- Section 702. Prevailing Wages.

Article VIII. Miscellaneous.

- Section 800. Charter Review.
- Section 802. Outsourcing.
- Section 804. General Plan Consistency.
- Section 806. Construction and Interpretation.
- Section 808. Severability.

PREAMBLE

We, the people of the City of Costa Mesa, State of California, believe ethics and integrity, fiscal responsibility, and transparency are essential for confidence in government, are the foundation of public trust, and just governance is built upon these values. By enacting this Charter as the fundamental law of the City under the Constitution of the State of California, we do hereby exercise the privilege of retaining for the citizens the benefits of local government, by enacting the laws and procedures set forth herein pertaining to the governance and operation of the City.

It is incumbent upon those who govern and make decisions for and on behalf of the City to abide legally and morally by the provisions of this Charter, in its strictest sense, in order to ensure the continued success and well-being of our fair City.

The City recognizes that without fiscal responsibility for public funds, including the maintenance of substantial reserves, it cannot serve and protect the interests of its Citizens. As such the City will hold these principles as its primary function and obligation.

ARTICLE I. INCORPORATION AND POWERS

Section 100. Name of City.

The City of Costa Mesa shall be known as the City of Costa Mesa.

Section 102. Boundaries.

The City of Costa Mesa's boundaries shall include the area within its existing boundaries and any portion hereinafter annexed.

Section 104. Powers.

The City shall have the power to make and enforce all laws and regulations in respect to municipal affairs, subject only to such restrictions and limitations as may be provided in this Charter or in the Constitution of the State of California. In the event of any conflict, this Charter shall control over the general laws of the State of California as to municipal affairs.

ARTICLE II. FORM OF GOVERNMENT

Section 200. Form of Government and Powers.

The municipal government established by this Charter shall be known as the Council-Manager form of government. The City Council will establish the policy of the City, and the Chief Executive Officer will carry out that policy.

Section 202. Administrative Officers.

The only two administrative officers of the City who will be appointed by the City Council are the Chief Executive Officer (City Manager) and the City Attorney, whose qualifications, appointment and removal shall be pursuant to the general laws of the State of California. No other administrative officer position shall be created which may be directly appointed by the City Council.

ARTICLE III. ELECTIVE OFFICERS

Section 300. Terms.

The elective officers of the City shall consist of a City Council of five (5) Members elected at large. The term of office shall be four (4) years. The Council Members' terms shall be staggered in the manner existing at the time of the adoption of this Charter.

Section 302. Qualifications.

The qualifications of elected officers shall be as established in the general law of the State of California.

Section 304. Presiding Officer.

On the date of any meeting of the City Council at which the Council receives the certification of the results of any general or special municipal election at which any member of the City Council is elected, the City Council, after swearing in and qualifying any newly elected member, shall elect one of its members as presiding officer, who shall have the title of Mayor. The City Council, at the same time as electing the Mayor, shall elect one of its members as Mayor Pro Tempore. The term of service for both the Mayor and Mayor Pro Tempore shall be two (2) years. Both the Mayor and Mayor Pro Tempore shall serve in such capacity at the pleasure of the City Council.

Section 306. Council Member Compensation.

The salary of the Council Members shall continue to be limited in accordance with California Government Code section 36516 as it hereafter may be amended.

Section 308. Incompatible Offices.

The members of the City Committees, Commissions, and City Council shall not be eligible to hold any other office or employment with the City during the period of their terms of service. The members of the City Council shall not be eligible to hold any employment with the City for a period of two (2) years following the last date of service as an elected official on the City Council.

Section 310. Procedure for Adopting Ordinances.

The procedure for adopting ordinances shall be as established in the general law of the State of California.

ARTICLE IV. ELECTIONS

Section 400. Municipal Elections. Municipal elections shall be held in accordance with California Elections Code section 11001, et. seq.

Section 402. Initiative, Referendum, Recall. The power of initiative, referendum and recall of elective officers are reserved to the electors of the City, and these powers shall be exercised in accordance with the general law of the State of California.

**ARTICLE V.
FINANCE**

Section 500. Budget Reserves.

The City shall maintain cash reserves for the purpose of funding significant or unexpected events or opportunities. Such events could include a major economic downturn, natural disaster or purchase of real property of importance to the community, as determined by a supermajority of the City Council. The City Council shall review the appropriate amount of cash reserves for such purposes at least every five (5) years.

**ARTICLE VI.
PERSONNEL**

Section 600. Retirement Benefits.

On or after the effective date of this Charter, except for any increase previously authorized in a valid and binding memorandum of understanding or contract, no employee or officer of the City shall receive an increase in employee retirement benefits, other post-employment benefits, employer contributions for post-retirement benefits, including post-retirement health benefits, to be paid for by the City or for which the City is liable without approval by a two-thirds (2/3) majority of the voters at a general election.

Section 602. Civic Openness In Negotiations.

Civic openness during labor negotiations being essential to good government, Title 2, Chapter VI, Articles 1 and 2 of the Costa Mesa Municipal Code governing labor negotiations and any amendments, modifications, or deletions thereto are hereby adopted by reference. The City Council shall comply with Title 2, Chapter VI, Articles 1 and 2 of the Costa Mesa Municipal Code when engaging in the meet and confer process pursuant to the Meyers-Milias-Brown Act. In the event that Title 2, Chapter VI, Articles 1 and 2 of the Costa Mesa Municipal Code shall hereafter be repealed, the terms of those provisions as they exist at the adoption of this Charter, except as same may be modified by court order, shall continue to be followed by the City Council when engaging in the meet and confer process pursuant to the Meyers-Milias-Brown Act.

**ARTICLE VII.
PUBLIC CONTRACTING**

Section 700. Public Contracting.

The Public Services Department shall utilize either the formal or informal bidding procedures and cost thresholds set forth in the Uniform Construction Cost Accounting Act, as the procedures and cost thresholds may be modified every five (5) years by the Uniform Construction Cost Accounting Commission. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the City shall not be obligated to comply with any provision of the Uniform Construction Cost Accounting Act, including but not limited to, future changes which relate to matters other than solicitation of bids and thresholds for formal or informal bidding.

Section 702. Prevailing Wages.

The City shall not require the payment of prevailing wages in public works contracts paid for solely with the City's local funds and which are not a matter of statewide concern, unless payment of prevailing wages is compelled by the terms of the funding source.

**ARTICLE VIII.
MISCELLANEOUS**

Section 800. Charter Review.

Every ten (10) years, the City Council shall form a Charter Review Committee to review the existing Charter and determine whether any amendments, modifications or repeal of its provisions are necessary. The City Council may, at its discretion, appoint a Charter Review Committee at any time. A Charter Review process can also be initiated by a petition signed by 2500 registered voters of the City.

Section 802. Outsourcing.

The City may enter into a contract for any services unless limited by the Constitution of the State of California or other applicable law. The City shall periodically review its existing operations and services to consider whether said operations and/or services may be performed as or more efficiently and effectively by a third party. Any contract entered into, pursuant to this provision, shall be ratified in accordance with the procedure set by the City Council.

Section 804. General Plan Consistency.

All zoning ordinances adopted shall be consistent with the general plan.

Section 806. Construction and Interpretation.

Except as provided by mandatory language in this Charter, the language contained in this Charter is intended to be permissive rather than limiting and shall be liberally and broadly construed in favor of the exercise of power to govern with respect to any matter which is a municipal affair.

Section 808. Severability.

If any provision of this Charter should be held by a court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, void, or otherwise unenforceable, the remaining provisions shall remain enforceable to the fullest extent permitted by law.

**IMPARTIAL ANALYSIS BY CITY ATTORNEY
CITY OF COSTA MESA
MEASURE O**

PROPOSED CHARTER ESTABLISHING HOME RULE

The question before voters is whether the City of Costa Mesa shall establish home rule by adopting the proposed charter as approved by the City Council. What is home rule? California cities fall under one of two categories: general law cities and charter cities. General law cities are bound by the general laws of the State of California regardless of whether the issue is a municipal affair that is within the city's authority to regulate. Charter cities, on the other hand, have greater authority than general law cities over municipal affairs. This is known as home rule. The California legislature and courts determine what matters are considered municipal affairs.

The proposed charter continues to follow general law in a number of ways. For example, if the proposed charter is adopted, the city would remain a council-manager form of government. City Council members' term of office, compensation, and limitations on hiring administrative officers would remain in place. Additionally, the city would continue to follow the same procedures for holding municipal elections, adopting initiatives, referendums and recalls, and complying with the Civic Openness In Negotiations (COIN) ordinance. Finally, the proposed charter continues to require that all zoning ordinances that are adopted be consistent with the city's General Plan.

The proposed charter does not follow general law in a number of areas. For example, the proposed charter requires two-thirds voter approval for any increase in public employee retirement or post-employment benefits. With regard to public contracting, the city would not be able to pay prevailing wages on public projects that are paid for solely with local funds. The proposed charter permits outsourcing of existing city operations and services that may be performed as or more efficiently and effectively by a third party. The proposed charter prohibits members of the City Council from employment with the city during or two years following their term of office. In addition, the proposed charter requires the City to maintain cash reserves for significant or unexpected events as determined by a supermajority of the City Council. It also requires the City Council to review the city's cash reserves every five years.

If the proposed charter is approved, the city must continue to comply with federal laws and state laws that are considered matters of statewide concern, including the open meeting laws set forth in the Brown Act, and the Political Reform Act (campaign regulations, financial disclosure and conflicts of interest).

If the proposed charter is approved, it must be reviewed at least every 10 years and no changes can be made without majority voter approval at a statewide general election.

This measure was placed on the ballot by the Costa Mesa City Council.

A "YES" VOTE MEANS you want Costa Mesa to adopt the proposed charter.

A "NO" VOTE MEANS you do not want Costa Mesa to adopt the proposed charter.

The above statement is an impartial analysis of Measure O. If you desire a copy of the measure, please call the City Clerk's office at (714) 754-5225 and a copy will be mailed, emailed or provided at no cost to you. You can also visit www.costamesaca.gov.

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF MEASURE O

Our charter would allow us to declare our independence in local matters from the politicians in union-controlled Sacramento.

Thirteen residents of the independent Costa Mesa Charter Committee convened 16 times over 10 months to draft the Costa Mesa Charter. They took the best parts from the charters of Newport Beach, Irvine, and Huntington Beach and drafted a "local constitution" for Costa Mesa.

Becoming a charter city simply puts Costa Mesa residents in charge – not Sacramento politicians.

After a year of study and debate, the blue-ribbon committee—made up of concerned and active residents—voted 10-1 to approve the charter.

The Citizens Charter Committee determined we can govern ourselves better than Sacramento. Sacramento doesn't act with our best interests in mind. The citizens of Costa Mesa can do a better job.

In declaring Costa Mesa a charter city, residents would:

- Be free from Sacramento and have ultimate control over local affairs.
- Require voter approval for any increase in public employee pension benefits.
- Set strict standards for public contracting.
- Save millions in tax dollars by freeing the city from having to pay union wages on locally funded projects such as fire stations and libraries.
- Require maximum transparency while negotiating contracts with public employee labor unions.

Costa Mesa's charter also contains important safeguards for residents because it:

- Preserves all our 61 years' worth of city laws and policies.
- Ties elections, council compensation and adoption of ordinances to state law, preventing any abuses by a single city council.

Newport Beach, Huntington Beach and Irvine are among the more than 130 charter cities in California that believe the best form of government is Home Rule and the government that is closest to the people.

The residents of Costa Mesa deserve the right to govern themselves: Yes on Measure O!

www.HomeRuleForCostaMesa.com

s/ Ron Amburgey
Citizens Charter Committee Member/Mesa Del Mar Resident

s/ Rhonda Rohrabacher
Eastside Mom

s/ Lee A. Ramos
Citizens Charter Committee Member/Eastside Resident

s/ Kerry McCarthy
Citizens Charter Committee Member/Businesswoman

s/ Jim Righeimer
Mayor, City of Costa Mesa

REBUTTAL TO ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF MEASURE O

Don't be fooled. This charter is about three politicians who want freedom from the Rule of Law, not freedom from "Sacramento."

Charter proponents rely on the same tired arguments that we rejected in 2012. This charter's an even worse power grab. There's no need -- much less a convincing need -- to change the system of government that's served us well for over 61 years.

- This charter empowers three politicians to concoct laws benefiting special interest groups (developers and contractors). Reasonable limitations proposed by our City Attorney were rejected.
- This charter lacks common protections like an independent audit and an ethics code and would allow gifts of public funds.
- This charter exposes taxpayers to favoritism, fraud, and corruption, which plague charter cities like Bell, Stockton and Temple City.
- This charter would cost Costa Mesa Millions in lost State funding for street improvements and public buildings. We would lose money, not save money.
- This charter includes the COIN ordinance, which Orange County Supervisor Todd Spitzer called a "farce of transparency."
- This charter would not decrease our pension debt by one penny, but negotiating increased employee contributions would be more difficult -- costing us Millions. Newport Beach, a charter city, has the highest pension debt per person in Orange County.

This charter doesn't empower **the citizens of Costa Mesa**; it grants unbridled power to **three politicians** who have squandered our tax dollars on legal fees, enriched developers, and crippled our police force.

Enough already!

Vote NO on Measure O AGAIN!!

s/ Katrina Foley
Newport Mesa Unified School District Trustee/
Former Costa Mesa Council Member /Attorney

s/ Scott Morlan
Educator/East Side Resident

s/ Lisa Manfredi
Businesswoman/West Side Resident

s/ Raul Jara
Estancia Graduate/Business Owner/
Local Volunteer

s/ Andrea Marr
Navy Veteran, Operations Iraqi and Enduring Freedom/
Professional Engineer

ARGUMENT AGAINST MEASURE O

What part of NO don't the councilmen understand? In 2012, Costa Mesa voters rejected their charter scheme by a decisive 60/40 vote. But the councilmen didn't listen to us. They stacked a "committee" with their cronies who cobbled together a charter that's even worse. No one bothered to consider whether Costa Mesa even needs a charter.

Like 75% of California cities, Costa Mesa has been a General Law city since its 1953 incorporation. There is no reason to eliminate the protections of General Law.

Measure O is a power grab by self-interested politicians who could turn over our tax dollars to their favored special interests. We cannot afford to let politicians run rampant without regard to General Law. We don't know what they'll do because they refuse to tell us. So far, their mistakes have cost us Millions in legal fees. Why trust them now?

Measure O puts our money at risk. Charter cities have unlimited power to increase fines and assessments, and to gift public funds. With this charter, we would lose Millions in State funding. Charter cities Bell, Stockton, San Bernardino and Compton have suffered financial collapses or scandals. Oceanside's charter is a fiscal fiasco with construction projects going to incompetent contractors, causing cost overruns and delays.

Measure O puts our neighborhoods at risk. Charter cities aren't subject to State limits on variances for developers. Our parks could be leased for 99 years without notice.

Measure O won't reduce our pension obligations. Three of the four OC cities with the worst pension-funding percentages (Newport Beach, Huntington Beach and Garden Grove) are charter cities. This charter would make negotiating pension-benefit reductions more difficult.

The Los Angeles Grand Jury warned about the dangers of charters. The "committee" ignored these warnings; we cannot afford to.

Vote NO on Measure O . . . AGAIN. Visit: www.cm4rg.org

s/ Sandra Genis
Costa Mesa City Council Member and Former Mayor

s/ Wendy Leece
Costa Mesa City Council Member and Former School Board Trustee

s/ Jeff Perry
High School Teacher and Coach

s/ John Stephens
Business Attorney and Costa Mesa Pension Oversight Committee Member

s/ Mary Ann O'Connell
Businesswoman and Costa Mesa Charter Committee Member

REBUTTAL TO ARGUMENT AGAINST MEASURE O

Measure O gives Costa Mesa home rule.

The last time a charter, or local constitution, was on the ballot in Costa Mesa, labor unions from throughout the state spent over \$500,000 to get it defeated. Why? Because they didn't want to lose control over Costa Mesa.

This charter was written by 13 community members who met for a year to develop a blueprint for our city's future. The charter is only scary to the unions and those who want to keep them in power.

More than 130 California cities govern themselves through a charter, including our neighbors in Huntington Beach, Newport Beach, and Irvine.

When Costa Mesa incorporated in 1953 public employee unions didn't exist. Since the mid-70s they have steadily taken over Sacramento causing a financial crisis that trickles down to cities.

Opponents of home rule like to cite Bell and San Bernardino as examples of why charters are bad. Public employee unions working with corrupt politicians drove those cities into bankruptcy, the charter wasn't the issue – flawed humans caused the problem.

Measure O gives us flexibility with the controls embedded in state law:

- To put more police on the street.
- To expand our parks system.
- To get control of our long-term pension debt.
- To provide flexibility in public contracting that saves taxpayers millions.

When you vote on Measure O, ask yourself a simple question. Who do you trust to run Costa Mesa? Costa Mesans or Sacramento politicians?

Vote for home rule. Yes on Measure O. Get the facts: www.HomeRuleForCostaMesa.com

s/ Brett Eckles
Fairview Park and Citizens Charter Committee Member/
President, Youth Sports Organization

s/ Larry Weichman
38 Year Resident/Local Business Owner/
Past President Costa Mesa Chamber of Commerce

s/ Cheryl West
Local Education Advocate/30 Year Eastside Resident

s/ Fran Hill
Retired Elementary School Teacher/
44 Year Mesa Verde Resident

s/ Andrew B. Smith
Citizens Charter Committee Member/23 Year Resident