



**PIMA COUNTY ELECTION INTEGRITY COMMISSION
MEETING MINUTES FOR JULY 11, 2014**
<http://www.pima.gov/commission/ElectionIntegrity.shtml>

The Pima County Election Integrity Commission met in regular session on July 11, 2014 at 9:00 a.m. in the Herbert K. Abrams Building, 1st Floor Conference Room #1106 at 3950 S. Country Club Road, Tucson, Arizona.

ITEM 1. ROLL CALL

Present: Chris Cole, Pat Pecoraro, Elaine Lim, Mickey Duniho, Barbara Tellman, Bill Beard, Benny White, Brad Nelson; Arnie Urken and Tom Ryan present via telephone conference.

Others in Attendance: Ellen Wheeler, County Administrator's Office, Chris Roads, Pima County Recorder (arrived at 9:45 for Item 6 presentation)

Absent: Matt Smith

ITEM 2. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

Those in attendance stood for the Pledge of Allegiance.

ITEM 3. APPROVAL OF MINUTE SUMMARY – June 20, 2014

It was moved by Bill Beard, seconded by Chris Cole and carried unanimously to approve the Summary of the June 20, 2014 meeting.

ITEM 4. EXECUTIVE SESSION: Open Meeting Law Complaint Legal Advice

The Commission did not vote to convene an Executive Session.

ITEM 5. OPEN MEETING LAW COMPLAINT RESPONSE AND LEGAL REPRESENTATION

Before discussing any further agenda items, Mickey Duniho requested that the items that were continued from the June 20, 2014 meetings be addressed first. It was agreed that discussion would start with Item 10, Bifurcated Ballot.

ITEM 10. BIFURCATED BALLOT – Brad Nelson

Brad Nelson provided samples of what a Bifurcated Ballot will look like. There is a full ballot as well as a "Federal only" ballot. There is nothing new to add since the Secretary of State issued the revision to the Procedures Manual that includes this issue. [A copy of the full ballot and Federal only ballot are incorporated into these minutes.]

Benny White's view is that the instructions in the Procedures Manual may cause a violation of the Voting Rights Act, in that Federal only voters will not be able to vote for the candidates of their choice. The restriction the Secretary of State has put on the voter registration cut-off date causes

unequal treatment of these Federal only voters under the 14th Amendment. Normal practice in the state is that if a voter changes status after the voter registration cut-off date, as long as they were registered to vote by that cut-off date, they can vote in that election. Military voters can register right up till the close of the election. Under these procedures, those voters who registered with a National Voter Registration Form and did not provide proof of citizenship will not be allowed to update their status by providing proof of citizenship.

Benny asked Chris Roads to clarify the change of status for a Federal only voter. Chris responded that, according to the Secretary of State's Procedures Manual, a status change from Federal only voter to full ballot voter could not be made after the 29-day voter registration cut-off for the current election. If the voter insists on voting a full ballot, a provisional ballot would be provided, but it would be invalidated.

ITEM 11. COST OF ELECTIONS

- **Create list of specific items to include in election cost spreadsheet - Mickey Duniho**

Mickey Duniho provided a spreadsheet analyzing the various costs from the 2012 Election Cost spreadsheet. It shows a comparison of cost per voted ballot for different elections, as well as a comparison of the cost of elections with the Pima County budget. [A copy of the "Pima County Election Cost Analysis Based on Data from 2012 Elections" is incorporated into these minutes.]

Benny stated that much of the per-ballot cost is driven by Arizona's Open Primary system. The Recorder's office sends out letters to independent voters informing them they can choose another party's ballot.

Bill Beard asked if a decision had been made as to who would be responsible for collecting and reporting data from the Elections Department and Recorder's office for the spreadsheet. Brad responded that to date, a specific individual has not been chosen. One issue is how much time this individual will need to expend and how often the information is expected to be reported.

Mickey said that the agenda item came out of a discussion of, "How would the costs change if we went to all-mail elections?" "How would the costs change if we don't have scanners at the polls?" "How are the costs going to change if we change this policy or that policy?" The current spreadsheet, as detailed as it is, does not readily answer questions like that. Unless we are trying to answer questions, the spreadsheets are a waste of time. Barbara Tellman agreed, and the other thing was to narrow down the spreadsheet to the items that would really be useful for decision-making. Mickey included four questions at the bottom of his Election Cost Analysis. These questions need to be incorporated into the spreadsheet, so the spreadsheet can answer them. Benny added the question of cost difference between having open primaries versus closed primaries.

Chris Roads from the Pima County Recorder's office was asked if he would like to comment. He responded that whatever categories of costs are requested for the spreadsheet, they need to be provided in advance. It is very difficult to go back after the fact and isolate data without having made that provision at the time it happened.

There is a big push to make independent voters aware of the fact they can vote in the upcoming Primary; the Recorder's office mailed 88,000 notices to independents on the Permanent Early Voting List (PEVL). Of those, only 5,000 responded.

Barbara asked Chris if he would be able to give a projection of what it would cost to go to an all-mail election. Chris responded that he could provide "hard" costs, e.g., ballot assembly, postage assuming there is no rate increase. Personnel costs will be dictated by voter turnout, so he can only give a ballpark figure. Barbara told Chris that the consensus is that the Commission doesn't need anything until both 2014 elections are over; also, a ballpark figure would be helpful.

Tom Ryan commented that all these questions are more academic than purposeful. The Commission advises the Board of Supervisors. His question is whether all the information that has gone into the spreadsheet so far is useful to anyone else besides the Commission as an academic exercise. He feels that the Commission is not made up of budget experts and accountants, and questions if the work that has been done thus far is useful to anyone other than the "niche" of this Commission. Mickey reminded him that question one concerning cost savings from removing scanners from polling places, and question two concerning increased cost of sorting early ballots by precinct, from his Election Cost Analysis, are not academic issues, and they are of concern to this Commission.

Brad was asked who the appropriate budget personnel is in Pima County that might be interested in this spreadsheet. Brad said he works with budget analysts within the Finance Department. His memory of the origin of the election cost spreadsheets was the memo that came to both the Elections Department and the Recorder's office concerning the explosion of election costs from 2000 to 2010. From strictly the Elections Department standpoint, many things happened: HAVA implementation, including the introduction of touch-screen voting; Proposition 200 passed in 2004 requiring taking ID's at the polls. During this time also, the Permanent Early Voting List had not been implemented, so the majority of voters were still coming to the polls on Election Day. How to bring costs down is important to him going forward. This has included reducing the number of precincts and polling locations with the accompanying reduction in poll workers. More and more Arizona counties have requested legislation to allow county boards of supervisors to conduct certain elections by all-mail balloting, and Brad would also be in favor of that. Overall, voter turnout is increased by all-mail balloting, thereby spreading the cost over more ballots for a lower per-ballot cost. City of Tucson increased their turnout substantially by going all-mail.

Chris Roads said that in the Recorder's office, he is the budgeting person. One issue in budgeting is that the budgets are due by the first or second week of January, and they are required to predict what will be happening 18 months in the future. He had to make an accurate estimate of how many voters would be enrolling in the Permanent Early Voting List (PEVL). He gave the example that in 2012 there was a major push by a civic organization to enroll voters in PEVL, so there were 45,000 additional PEVL voters that had not been anticipated, which drastically affected the Recorder's budget by approximately \$3.00 per PEVL voter. Chris also needs to consider any unexpected postal rate increases. Another example of an unexpected cost is when voters included the proposition explanation page in their early ballot envelope, increasing the weight of the mailer; the Recorder's office not only paid the additional postage but a 60¢ per piece fine for exceeding the one-ounce prepaid postage limit.

Mickey made a motion to provide the four questions on his Election Cost Analysis spreadsheet, plus Benny's question on open versus closed primary elections, to Brad Nelson and Chris Roads, and request that they get back to the Commission with either answers to the questions, or an estimate of the manpower requirements to produce answers to the questions. Pat seconded the motion. The motion was restated to include how much trouble it would be to put numbers together for these five questions, and also to ask the Board of Supervisors and Mr. Huckelberry what kinds of answers they are looking for from the Commission. Pat accepted the amendment for his second. The motion was passed unanimously.

Arnie stated that, since he is appointed by the County Administrator, he would be happy to discuss these issues with Mr. Huckelberry informally, and how he thinks the rest of the Board might react to targeted objectives for planning.

- **Cost of sorting Early Ballots by precinct – Mickey Duniho**

Mickey provided copies of his handout “Cost Estimates to Sort Pima County Early Ballots by Precinct.” [A copy of the “Cost Estimates to Sort Pima County Early Ballots by Precinct” is incorporated into these minutes.] He has devised a method for extracting a few precincts for doing a hand-count audit by precinct. This would be accomplished just before doing the hand-count audit.

Barbara asked Brad if this proposal is feasible. Brad responded that, first of all, the assumption is that this sorting would be done in the Elections Department. When the early ballots come into the Elections Department, they do not come in precinct order. Is he to understand that when they come in, his staff would sort them into buckets for each precinct, then be tabulated and kept in that order? Mickey said his proposal is to sort after the early ballots have all been scanned, and they are still in batches. When the precincts have been selected, the batches would be searched for ballots from those precincts. F. Ann has told them that she has lists of precincts that are involved in each batch of ballots. Looking at these lists, the Election Department can determine which batches have early ballots from those precincts.

Benny reiterated his understanding that the hand-count audit is to ascertain the reliability of machines. Polling place ballots are verified by the hand-count audit for accurate tabulation by the polling place scanners; and early ballots that were tabulated by the central count equipment are verified to ensure they were correctly scanned, tabulated and reported, and aggregated into the total count.

Barbara asked if this would be allowed by the statutes that set forth how ballots are selected for hand-count audit. Tom agreed that is certainly something to consider. The reason for doing the sorting as proposed by Mickey is to get an end-to-end audit of these precincts. For early ballots, there is no end-to-end audit. Tom agrees completely with Mickey’s goal, but whether it is allowable under the law is another issue. Bill Beard stated that one of the purposes of having an audit is to determine if there is a flaw in the system, whether equipment, personnel, etc. Having an end-to-end ability to track exactly what happens on a precinct level goes back to the reason this Commission was formed, to enhance public trust in elections.

Mickey would like to try this as an experiment for the Primary Election to see what actual effort is required and what the actual staff costs would be. Chris Cole seconded the idea.

Brad needs to know how this experiment will be conducted, what observation will be required for removing ballots from batches, etc. It cannot be done “behind closed doors.” Benny added that the contest period is not over until five days after the canvass. If there is a challenge, ballots are required to be produced. If a box says it has 500 ballots, 500 ballots must be able to be produced to prove that no ballots were added or subtracted. Records would have to be kept of which ballots have been extracted out of which box and the ballots can be replaced in the exact box they were extracted from. And if you want to do an end-to-end, you need to include all ballots—provisionals, TSX votes, etc. Mickey said he is only comparing ballots tabulated to the report printed as of 8:00 PM on Election Day.

Referencing Mickey's estimate that a team of ten people could process 200,000 early ballots (20,000 ballots per person) in less than 2 seconds per ballot per person, Barbara inquired if this 2 seconds is reasonable if we account for unsealing the boxes, and then accounting for the original number of ballots in each box to ensure no ballots have been lost during this process. Brad responded that there are a lot of questions. Ballots with write-ins will disappear from the box for hand-tallying of write-in candidates; there are reports that track this occurrence but the reports don't say which precinct they are from. Elaine inquired if the ballots could be removed from the batches prior to tabulation; Pat responded that the audited precincts aren't made known until after the count. Mickey also stated that the whole point of choosing precincts after the scanning is complete is to do it after the operator has completed an official report to make sure the report does not contain any errors.

Mickey acknowledges that many questions have arisen about the feasibility of this, which is why he is proposing an experiment for the purpose of determining feasibility and to see how much trouble it would be in practice.

Benny said he would vote against the motion; there doesn't appear to be a good handle on the logistical requirements, because of breaking the custody accounting and security of the ballots in sealed boxes, and because it would disrupt challenge evidence.

Arnie asked Mickey to what extent this experiment would detect inadvertent error, such as software error and human error in processing the ballots. Mickey thinks that the current system is good for detecting machine error. Doing it by precinct is less likely to detect machine error, and more likely to detect insider fraud; it will also assure the public that the election does have integrity. Bill Beard added that the more checks to the system, the better preservation of integrity of the election.

Barbara asked if this experiment would call for returning the removed ballots to their original boxes, or would all the removed ballots be placed in a separate box of its own? Tom explained that if a partial sort was done for the purpose of discovering the viability during the experiment, the ballots could be returned to their original boxes. Pat said the first question to be answered is, is this process being proposed legal? Barbara stated she would vote against the experiment until she sees legal support for it.

Brad explained the hand-count audit process. Within 24 hours of the last precinct being reported, the process starts. On Wednesday the political party chairs or their designees meet at the Elections Department for an introductory meeting to discuss the logistics for the actual audit. On Saturday morning, the party chairs or their designees will return to randomly select the precincts, randomly select the offices, and randomly select the early ballot batches. Mickey suggested that during the Wednesday meeting, they could choose the two early ballot precincts so that the process of the extraction could be completed by the start of the actual audit process on Saturday. These two precincts could be the first two chosen for the audit, or they could be two completely separate precincts. The point of the experiment is to see if the whole idea is feasible; if it is a failure, it's a failure, but he would like to see it tried.

The vote was called for the motion; Tom Ryan, Arnie Urken, Bill Beard, Mickey Duniho and Chris Cole voted in favor of the motion; Benny White, Barbara Tellman, Elaine Lim and Pat Pecoraro voted against the motion. The motion was carried 5 to 4. Since Chairman Tom Ryan is out of town, it was decided that as Vice Chair, Barbara Tellman would draft and sign the letter to the Board of Supervisors making the recommendation.

ITEM 6. EARLY VOTING SITES AND PROCEDURES – Chris Roads, Pima County Recorder’s Office

Chris Roads told the Commission that they had done a lot of legal research on the issue of allowing observers or challengers in an early voting walk-in site, and there is no provision. There is a provision for a challenge to an early ballot, pertaining to the signature verification. When a voter comes into an early voting walk-in site, the ballot is put into the same early ballot envelope and then it comes to the Recorder’s office for signature verification just as a mailed in early ballot. Any observers or challengers would be present at the early ballot processing center. He clarified that challenges at a polling place are different than early ballot challenges. In a polling place, the poll worker group becomes the board and a decision is made whether to uphold the challenge or not. If the challenge is rejected, the voter votes in the normal fashion. If they uphold the challenge, the voter votes a provisional ballot which comes to the Recorder’s office for verification. If there is an early ballot challenge, there is a board created of one Republican, one Democrat and two Independents, and the voter is notified and given the opportunity to appear. The challenger has the burden of proof, and must bring forth the evidence that the ballot should not be counted. The adjudication occurs at the early ballot processing center because a walk-in early voting site only has two people staffing it so creating a board would not be possible.

In the Sunnyside Recall Election, there were three replacement sites, two of which were under the complete control of the Pima County Recorder’s office. The third site, Apollo Middle School, was chosen by the school district and County Superintendent of Schools office. It was a secured campus with a single gate to enter; in order to enter, you had to go through a security guard. You would then be immediately directed to the office which was the only entrance from outside the school. When they agreed to allow the middle school to be used as a ballot replacement site, they opened another gate and another door. The security for the additional door became the responsibility of the Pima County Recorder’s office. Because the room was in an area of the school that was very active, and because the restrooms had to be made available to both public and students, the Recorder’s office made the decision to not allow anyone who was not a voter or a school employee into that area because all the responsibility of security fell on the Recorder’s office. For this reason the answer for observers in the site was “no.” The Recorder is cooperative with the parties in allowing observers in the ballot processing facilities during ballot and provisional ballot processing. The Recorder’s office is always willing to listen, but occasionally the answer will be “no.”

Benny stated that the Sunnyside election involved “observers” as opposed to “challengers” because it was a non-partisan election. His understanding of statutes allows observation by non-partisans or advocates of propositions only in a central count facility, not in polling places or early voting sites. He asked Chris what their policy is for determining who can observe and how many in a particular place. Chris responded that the original request was to have six or seven observers present at the Apollo Middle School site. That number would never be allowed, and is completely unwieldy with space and workflow issues. The ballot processing site is not technically a central count facility, but the Recorder does allow observers as a matter of policy. Observers must be appointed by the party chair, and in the case of a non-partisan election, she will allow the committee chair. In the case of the Sunnyside Recall Election, there were multiple committees. After the signatures are gathered and the recall is called, that ends the function of the recall committee, and then the candidate committees control. Under statute there is no provision for observers in any early voting site or ballot replacement site. If it is going to occur, it will occur as a policy decision by the Recorder. If you are John Q. Public and want to come look around, you show ID and sign in, read the rules, be escorted, given a tour, and sent on your way. If you are an observer appointed by a party chair, you will sign in, be given rules that you must read, sign and acknowledge because if you violate the rules you are given one warning. The biggest violation is talking to the staff. Management staff is identified and you may speak to them. But if you disrupt the staff by trying to talk to them, you will get one warning and after that you will

be asked to leave and the party will be notified that you are no longer welcome. If an observer wishes to go into the ballot room, they must be escorted by a management level employee.

Barbara asked what the procedure is for a Federal only voter in an early voting site. Chris responded that Federal only voters are all flagged. They will fill out the same ballot affidavit and be given a Federal candidate only ballot. As a security measure, if someone is insistent on having a full ballot, they will be given one to vote and instead of printing out a label for the affidavit envelope with the voter's information, the voter's information will be hand-written. That flags the ballot as a "semi-provisional" ballot when it goes to the ballot processing center. Chris is in the middle of writing instructions on handling Federal only ballots, so he may or may not instruct these ballots to be duplicated for Federal candidates. He needs to review the Secretary of State's procedures to see if duplication is required.

ITEM 5. OPEN MEETING LAW COMPLAINT RESPONSE AND LEGAL REPRESENTATION – Tom Ryan

Tom stated that without an attorney, the Commission cannot go into Executive Session. He referenced the handout of the list of three attorneys with their bios [a copy of this list is incorporated into these minutes]; he said the Commission needs to select one of these three attorneys today. The Attorney General has given an extension till September 30 to respond to the complaint. [A copy of the complaint is incorporated into these minutes.] Tom said the County will pay the attorney fees for giving the Commission advice, and submitting the response to the Attorney General's office. If the Attorney General comes to the conclusion that individual Commission members violated the Open Meeting Laws, and if there is a need for individual representation, that cost would be borne by the individual. At any rate, that would not be until the Attorney General's investigation is complete.

Tom explained that Thomas Benavidez has a very good reputation in this area, and was originally going to provide counsel to the Commission. However, some controversy arose concerning his being an attorney for the RTA. Tom's personal feeling is that shouldn't matter because he was not involved in the RTA election; he is only an attorney for the organization. Mr. Benavidez had called Tom and suggested that because of this controversy, a better process would be to have the County Attorney provide a list that the Commission could choose from so there would be no misunderstanding about someone's qualification and their association. The County Attorney's office thought that was reasonable and provided the list of three names.

Benny made a motion to select Thomas Benavidez to be counsel for the Commission; Pat Pecoraro seconded the motion.

Chris Cole stated that he would vote against the motion because of the appearance of impropriety—even if it isn't reality—due to the lawsuit concerning the RTA election. Bill Beard concurred.

The vote was called. Benny White, Pat Pecoraro, Elaine Lim, and Tom Ryan voted in favor of the motion. Chris Cole, Mickey Duniho, Arnie Urken, Bill Beard and Barbara Tellman voted against the motion. The motion did not pass by a 4 to 5 vote.

Mickey made a motion to deputize someone from the Commission to interview the three candidates to find out where they stand on that meeting [whether or not a violation of the Open Meeting Law occurred]. Chris Cole seconded the motion.

Mickey restated the motion: to deputize someone to interview these three candidates to determine what their reaction to that particular May meeting is with regard to whether a violation took place or not. Based on those interviews, the Commission would choose one of the three candidates.

To clarify, Bill asked if whoever is deputized would report back and then a decision would be made at the August meeting. Mickey concurred.

Barbara asked Ellen Wheeler if the Commission had the authority to spend County money on this attorney. Ellen responded that Tom spoke with the Chief Civil Deputy County Attorney and that was the understanding between them; Tom concurred.

Arnie added that it would be helpful for whoever does the interviews of the attorneys to keep some notes about how they answered, e.g., were the responses calculated or more thoughtful, nuances, etc. Barbara would also like to know what their experience is in Open Meeting Laws.

A vote was called on the motion; the motion was passed unanimously (Benny White did not vote; he had left the meeting by then).

Tom suggested that someone else conduct the interviews of the three candidates as he would be traveling. Barbara would volunteer if someone else accompanied her; Mickey would be glad to go with her.

Pat asked Arnie, as the appointee for the County Administrator, whether he had discussed the complaint with Mr. Huckelberry. Arnie responded that he had not, and was waiting until this meeting to decide if he should.

ITEM 7. ELECTION SYSTEM PROCUREMENT

- **EIC Recommendations – Barbara Tellman / Benny White**

Barbara asked if the Procurement Department had made a recommendation to the Board of Supervisors. Brad stated that they had made a recommendation. There was only one vendor, and the only one found to be acceptable. The Procurement Department has now entered into the negotiation that the Board of Supervisors will eventually review and take action on. The process is still in the discussion phase and there is no contract with the sole vendor at this time.

Barbara asked about the relevance of the Commission making a recommendation to the Board at this time. Chris Cole asked if there was any indication that other systems would be certified by the Secretary of State's office. Brad responded that, as he stated in the last meeting, he thinks the Secretary of State will be swamped with the administration of the 2014 elections, and probably won't have the certification committee meet; nor is he aware of any other vendor seeking certification. The other thing is, in six months there will be a new Secretary of State, so they may just wait until then.

Mickey asked if Item 8 could be included in this discussion. He would like to know what the Secretary of State's response was to the Board of Supervisors' request to waive EAC certification for potential vendors. Tom received the response, and basically the response is "no." [A copy of the Secretary of State's letter is incorporated into these minutes.]

Bill Beard remembers the language in the RFP, and that there was a provision for polling place scanners. It was the decision of the administration of Pima County to proceed with a simple central count system. It is his understanding that the central count system being considered cannot integrate with the current polling place scanners.

Mickey made a motion to recommend to the Board of Supervisors that they not proceed with the procurement of a new election system without adding precinct scanners. Bill seconded the motion.

Tom stated one issue is that an experiment is being conducted in the Primary Election which has to do with the removal of scanners, and that has to be evaluated before making a decision on replacing scanners.

Arnie added that if the Board is not going to include polling place scanners in the procurement, they should commit themselves to improving the polling place auditing process in some other way. Bill said this makes sense, however we are choosing the lesser of unsatisfactory solutions because time is running out, and given the age of the current system, there are three possible options: Proceed going forward with the current election system and hope they can last another couple of years; go with the central count system eliminating polling place scanners which he has serious objection to; or proceed with purchasing new equipment with the option of also including polling place scanners.

Barbara said the next thing that will need to be procured is accessible devices because the current accessible devices are not compatible with the new central count system. Brad said the vendor under consideration has an upgrade to the system that would include an accessible device called Express Vote.

Chris said that polling place scanners don't really cost that much compared to everything else the County spends money for; Bill concurred and recalled that in a previous meeting Brad had given an approximate figure of \$1.8 million to replace all scanners. Even at \$2 million, amortizing that out over the life of the equipment, it is a very small price to pay to ensure the integrity of elections.

Tom stated that the option to buy polling place scanners continues; if the pilot program to remove scanners from the polls is a disaster, polling place scanners can still be purchased; Brad concurred. Elaine also concurred, saying that it was a moot point, since the option of purchasing scanners in the future is still on the table.

The motion was restated: To recommend to the Board of Supervisors that they not proceed with procurement of new election equipment unless precinct scanners are included.

The vote was called; Chris Cole, Pat Pecoraro, Elaine Lim, Mickey Duniho and Bill Beard voted in favor of the motion; Tom Ryan and Barbara Tellman voted against the motion. The motion passed 5 to 2. (Arnie Urken did not vote; he had left the teleconference before the vote was called.)

ITEM 8. SECRETARY OF STATE RESPONSE TO BOS REQUEST TO WAIVE EAC CERTIFICATION

This item was covered during discussion of Item 7.

ITEM 9. PRIMARY ELECTION PLANS – Brad Nelson

Brad provided copies of the August 26, 2014 Primary Election Events Calendar. This Calendar is also posted on the Elections Department Website. [A copy of the Calendar is incorporated into these minutes.]

ITEM 12. FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS

Mickey Duniho proposed putting an item on the next meeting agenda for determining the feasibility of the Election Department or Recorder's office to monitor and report on the election costs spreadsheet.

Chris Cole proposed putting an item on the next meeting agenda for reviewing the procedures on how ballots are tabulated.

ITEM 13. NEXT MEETING DATE

The next meeting date was set for August 15, 2014.

ITEM 14. CALL TO PUBLIC

Jon Brakey thanked Brad Nelson for his cooperation during the May 20th election ballot tabulating; he then gave his impressions of the tabulation procedures.

Richard Hernandez commented on the importance of the function of the Election Integrity Commission, and some of his impressions from the perspective of Joe Q. Citizen.

ITEM 15. ADJOURNMENT

It was moved by Chris Cole and seconded by Bill Beard and unanimously carried to adjourn the meeting. The meeting adjourned at 12:55 p.m.

Full Ballot

PRECINCT / DISTRITO ELECTORAL [REDACTED]

OFFICIAL BALLOT
BOLETA OFICIAL
DEMOCRATIC PARTY
PARTIDO DEMOCRATA

PRIMARY ELECTION
AUGUST 26, 2014
PIMA COUNTY, STATE OF ARIZONA
ELECCION PRIMARIA
26 DE AGOSTO DE 2014
CONDADO DE PIMA, ESTADO DE ARIZONA

INSTRUCTIONS TO VOTERS:

To vote for the candidates, fill in the oval to the left of the name of the candidate. To vote for a person not on the ballot, write the candidate's name in the write-in space and fill in the oval to the left of the write-in space. VOTE LIKE THIS:

INSTRUCCIONES PARA VOTANTES:

Para votar por los candidatos, llene el óvalo a la izquierda del nombre del candidato. Para votar por una persona que no aparece en la boleta, escriba el nombre del candidato en el espacio de votación por escrito y llene el óvalo a la izquierda del espacio. VOTE ASI:

<p>U.S. REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, DISTRICT 1 REPRESENTANTE DE LOS EE.UU. ANTE EL CONGRESO, DISTRITO 1</p> <p>VOTE FOR NOT MORE THAN 1 VOTE POR NO MAS QUE 1</p> <p><input type="radio"/> KIRKPATRICK, ANN</p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>	<p>CORPORATION COMMISSIONER COMISIONARIO DE CORPORACIONES</p> <p>VOTE FOR NOT MORE THAN 2 VOTE POR NO MAS QUE 2</p> <p><input type="radio"/> HOLWAY, JIM</p> <p><input type="radio"/> KENNEDY, SANDRA</p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>	<p>COUNCIL MEMBER MIEMBRO DEL CONSEJO</p> <p>VOTE FOR NOT MORE THAN 3 VOTE POR NO MAS QUE 3</p> <p><input type="radio"/> BRISTOW, DONALD</p> <p><input type="radio"/> HORNAT, JOE</p> <p><input type="radio"/> SNIDER, MARY</p> <p><input type="radio"/> WATERS, LOU</p>	<p>PROPOSITION 414 ALTERNATIVE EXPENDITURE LIMITATION HOME RULE OPTION Proposal submitted by the Town of Oro Valley Arizona</p> <p>OFFICIAL TITLE: A resolution proposing an extension of the alternative expenditure limitation for the Town Oro Valley, Arizona.</p>
<p>GOVERNOR GOBERNADOR</p> <p>VOTE FOR NOT MORE THAN 1 VOTE POR NO MAS QUE 1</p> <p><input type="radio"/> DUVAL, FRED</p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>	<p>STATE SENATOR, DIST. 11 SENADOR ESTATAL, DIST. 11</p> <p>VOTE FOR NOT MORE THAN 1 VOTE POR NO MAS QUE 1</p> <p><input type="radio"/> HOLT, JO</p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>	<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>	<p>DESCRIPTIVE TITLE: Pursuant to the Arizona State Constitution, this proposal establishes an alternative expenditur limitation for the Town of Oro Valley for the ne four years. Annually, the Town Council will determine the amount of the alternative expenditure limitation for the fiscal year after a least one public hearing. This alternative expenditure limitation replaces the state- imposed expenditure limitation.</p>
<p>SECRETARY OF STATE SECRETARIO DE ESTADO</p> <p>VOTE FOR NOT MORE THAN 1 VOTE POR NO MAS QUE 1</p> <p><input type="radio"/> GODDARD, TERRY</p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>	<p>STATE REPRESENTATIVE, DIST. 11 REPRESENTANTE ESTATAL, DIST. 11</p> <p>VOTE FOR NOT MORE THAN 2 VOTE POR NO MAS QUE 2</p> <p><input type="radio"/> LYON, HOLLY</p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>	<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>	<p>A "YES" vote shall have the effect of establishing an alternative expenditure limitati for the Town of Oro Valley.</p> <p>A "NO" vote shall have the effect of not allow the Town of Oro Valley to establish an alternative expenditure limitation and to requir expenditures of the Town to be limited to the state-imposed expenditure limit.</p>
<p>ATTORNEY GENERAL PROCURADOR GENERAL</p> <p>VOTE FOR NOT MORE THAN 1 VOTE POR NO MAS QUE 1</p> <p><input type="radio"/> ROTELLINI, FELECIA</p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>	<p>CLERK OF THE SUPERIOR COURT ARCHIVERO DE LA CORTE SUPERIOR</p> <p>VOTE FOR NOT MORE THAN 1 VOTE POR NO MAS QUE 1</p> <p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>	<p><input type="radio"/></p>	<p>PROPOSICION 414 LIMITACIÓN DE GASTOS ALTERNATIVA - OPCIÓN DE AUTONOMIA Propuesta sometida por el Pueblo de Oro Valley</p>
<p>STATE TREASURER TESORERO ESTATAL</p> <p>VOTE FOR NOT MORE THAN 1 VOTE POR NO MAS QUE 1</p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>	<p>JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, PRECINCT 1 JUEZ DE PAZ, DISTRITO ELECTORAL 1</p> <p>VOTE FOR NOT MORE THAN 1 VOTE POR NO MAS QUE 1</p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>	<p><input type="radio"/></p>	<p>TITULO OFICIAL: Una resolución proponiendo una extensión de la limitación de gastos alternativa para el Pueblo de Oro Valley, Arizona.</p>
<p>SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION SUPERINTENDENTE DE INSTRUCCION PUBLICA</p> <p>VOTE FOR NOT MORE THAN 1 VOTE POR NO MAS QUE 1</p> <p><input type="radio"/> THOMAS, SHARON</p> <p><input type="radio"/> GARCIA, DAVID</p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>	<p>MAYOR ALCALDE</p> <p>VOTE FOR NOT MORE THAN 1 VOTE POR NO MAS QUE 1</p> <p><input type="radio"/> HIREMATH, SATISH</p> <p><input type="radio"/> STRANEY, PATRICK "PAT"</p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>	<p><input type="radio"/></p>	<p>TITULO DESCRIPTIVO: De acuerdo con la Constitución del Estado de Arizona, esta propuesta establece una limitación de gastos alternativa para el Puebl de Oro Valley para los cuatro años próximos. Anualmente, el Concejo del Pueblo determinará la cantidad de la limitación de gastos alternativa para el año fiscal después al menos una audiencia pública. Esta limitaci de gastos alternativa reemplaza la limitación de gastos impuesta por el estado.</p>
<p>STATE MINE INSPECTOR INSPECTOR ESTATAL DE MINAS</p> <p>VOTE FOR NOT MORE THAN 1 VOTE POR NO MAS QUE 1</p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>	<p><input type="radio"/></p>	<p><input type="radio"/></p>	<p>Un voto "SI" tendrá el efecto de establecer un limitación de gastos alternativa para el Puebl de Oro Valley.</p> <p>Un voto "NO" tendrá el efecto de no permitir que el Pueblo de Oro Valley establezca una limitación de gastos alternativa y de requerir que los gastos del Pueblo estén limitados al límite de gastos impuesto por el estado.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> YES/SI</p> <p><input type="radio"/> NO</p>

Fed ONLY Ballot

PRECINCT / DISTRITO ELECTORAL

OFFICIAL BALLOT
BOLETA OFICIAL
DEMOCRATIC PARTY
PARTIDO DEMOCRATA

PRIMARY ELECTION
AUGUST 26, 2014
PIMA COUNTY, STATE OF ARIZONA
ELECCION PRIMARIA
26 DE AGOSTO DE 2014
CONDADO DE PIMA, ESTADO DE ARIZONA

INSTRUCTIONS TO VOTERS:

To vote for the candidates, fill in the oval to the left of the name of the candidate. To vote for a person not on the ballot, write the candidate's name in the write-in space and fill in the oval to the left of the write-in space. VOTE LIKE THIS: ●

INSTRUCCIONES PARA VOTANTES:

Para votar por los candidatos, llene el óvalo a la izquierda del nombre del candidato. Para votar por una persona que no aparece en la boleta, escriba el nombre del candidato en el espacio de votación por escrito y llene el óvalo a la izquierda del espacio. VOTE ASI: ●

U.S. REPRESENTATIVE
IN CONGRESS, DISTRICT 1
REPRESENTANTE DE LOS EE.UU.
ANTE EL CONGRESO, DISTRITO 1

VOTE FOR NOT MORE THAN 1
VOTE POR NO MAS QUE 1

KIRKPATRICK, ANN

Pima County Election Cost Analysis Based on Data from 2012 Elections

Date of Election		28-Feb		17-Apr		12-Jun		28-Aug		6-Nov		Totals	Averages
		Pres Pref Primary		CD-8 Primary		CD-8 General		Primary		General			
Total Cost to Pima County	\$	716,146	\$	866,184	\$	948,442	\$	1,562,669	\$	1,703,758	\$	5,797,199	\$ 1,159,440
Ballots		77,314		101,798		179,019		161,652		385,725		905,508	181,102
Pima County Cost per Ballot	\$	9.26	\$	8.51	\$	5.30	\$	9.67	\$	4.42	\$	6.40	\$ 6.40
Total Cost of Election Before Reimbursement	\$	1,012,315	\$	1,264,577	\$	1,346,834	\$	1,670,097	\$	2,432,307	\$	7,726,130	\$ 1,545,226
Pre-Reimbursement Cost per Ballot	\$	13.09	\$	12.42	\$	7.52	\$	10.33	\$	6.31	\$	8.53	\$ 8.53
Projected 2014 Costs (Primary, General)								\$ 1,562,669		\$ 1,703,758		\$ 3,266,427	\$ 1,633,214
Ballots								161,652		385,725		547,377	273,689
Projected 2014 Cost per Ballot								\$ 9.67		\$ 4.42		\$ 5.97	\$ 5.97
Fixed Election Department Costs 2012/2013												\$ 977,028	
Fixed Costs per 2012 Ballot												\$ 1.08	

2012 Primaries were more expensive (per ballot) than General Elections:

Primary Cost per Ballot	\$	9.26	\$	8.51	\$	9.67	\$	4.42	\$	9.15	
General Cost per Ballot					\$	5.30		\$	4.86	\$	4.86

Elections are a very small part of the Pima County Budget:

		% of Budget
Pima County Budget 2012/2013	\$ 1,344,186,955	100.00%
2012 Election Cost Before Reimbursement	\$ 7,726,130	0.57%
2012 Election Cost to Pima County (after reimbursement)	\$ 5,797,199	0.43%
Projected 2014 Cost to Pima County (Primary, General)	\$ 3,266,427	0.24%
Projected 2016 Cost to Pima County (Pres Pref Primary, Primary, General)	\$ 3,982,573	0.30%

Questions:

1. What are the cost savings (per ballot and percent of budget) from removing scanners from polling places?
2. What would be the increased cost (per ballot and percent of budget) to sort early ballots by precinct and do statistically valid hand-count audits?
3. What would be the increased cost of elections with a two-page ballot, or with bifurcated ballots?
4. What would be the cost savings (per ballot and percent of budget) from all-mail elections?

Cost Estimates to Sort Pima County Early Ballots by Precinct

1. Sorting Ballots by Hand

If early ballots are processed by hand after the selection of precincts for hand audit counts, and the same precincts are used for early ballot audits, then it is only necessary to extract the early ballots representing the few selected precincts rather than sorting all early ballots. A team of people could make one pass through the early ballots, removing and sorting ballots for the five or six selected precincts. F. Ann Rodriguez told us in November 2012 that her office could provide Precinct-count information for each of the early ballot batches to allow for a completeness check on each batch.

I estimate that a team of ten people could process 200,000 early ballots (20,000 ballots per person) in less than 2 seconds per ballot per person, or about 11 hours total elapsed time (110 total staff hours). Assuming \$7.50 per hour for temporary employee salaries, the cost of these staff hours would be \$825 for a single election.

Mr. Huckelberry, in his November 2012 memo to the Board of Supervisors, predicted that it would take 300-400 staff hours to sort all the 2012 General Election early ballots by precinct. Using his numbers for a full sort of the early ballots, a team of ten temporary employees could do the job in 30-40 elapsed hours at a cost of \$2250-3000 per election. (Incidentally, in that memo, Mr. Huckelberry endorsed Barbara Tellman's motion to seriously look at all alternatives whether it be sorting, scanning ballots, and everything else that comes up, beginning at the December 2012 meeting, to improve the process by the next election.)

2. Sorting Ballots by Machine

In November 2012, I asked a person at Pitney Bowes Sales Headquarters to give me a ballpark figure on purchasing a top-of-the-line sorting machine. He told me the cost would depend on which features were selected, but that the cost would likely be on the order of \$65,000. King County bought two Pitney Bowes sorting machines because the sorting/signature extraction process is critical to their process and they felt they needed a backup machine. I think that if a Pima County sorting machine were used only for sorting ballots for hand count audits, we probably would not require a backup machine. There would be ongoing maintenance costs that I estimate to be on the order of ten percent of the purchase cost per year. Assuming a ten-year lifetime for the sorting machine, we might estimate total annual costs of \$13,000. With five major elections in a four-year cycle, this could be seen as \$10,400 per election. (Incidentally, The King County Elections Director told me that their use of a sorting machine to digitally scan the affidavit signatures eliminated the need for signature checkers to handle ballot envelopes, resulting in a net employee-hour savings that more than covered the cost of two sorting machines.)

3. Comparing Sorting Costs with Total Election Costs

The 2012 November General Election cost Pima County \$1,703,758 for Election Department and Recorder's Office expenses. Hand selection of a few precincts of early ballots for that election might have cost \$825, or 0.04 percent of the total. Hand sorting of all the ballots might have cost as much as \$3,000, or 0.18 percent of the total. Machine sorting early ballots might have cost \$10,400, or 0.6 percent of the total. In the case of machine sorting, possible savings in signature verification might have offset all or part of the sorting machine cost.

THOMAS BENAVIDEZ

Thomas Benavidez is the owner of Benavidez Law Group, P.C. He provides legal counsel for several local government entities, including: Northwest Fire District, Drexel Heights Fire District, Mount Lemmon Fire District, the Regional Transportation Authority of Pima County [“RTA”], Pima Association of Governments [“PAG”] and Huachuca City. Thomas has advised and provided training to employees of municipal clients on almost all legal issues facing them, including initial and periodic follow-up training on Arizona’s Open Meeting Law, Public Records Law, and Conflict of Interest Law, including live presentations and written materials. Thomas also trains newly-elected officials on the important aspects of these laws.

Thomas has been practicing law for nearly 18 years, and to date, his legal career has been dedicated almost exclusively to local government legal issues, including annexations, condemnations, employment matters, voting and elections, compliance with open meeting laws, public records requests, rights and responsibilities of public employees and officers, labor/management meet and confer processes, municipal budget issues, all forms of contract and personal injury litigation, intergovernmental agreements, municipal procurement processes, and attendance at public meetings.

Thomas also serves as a Judge Pro Tempore for the Pima County Consolidated Justice Court. He has held this position for the past 11 years.

DONNA AVERSA

Donna Aversa is a partner in the Tucson based law firm Leonard & Felker, P.L.C., where she has practiced law for 27 years. She is a product of the University of Arizona where she earned both her undergraduate and law degrees.

Donna helps private and public sector clients, including Boards and Commissions, solve problems, avoid conflicts and resolve disputes by advising them regarding alternatives and best practices. When necessary, she represents her clients at administrative hearings, Superior Court and Arizona Court of Appeals.

In Arizona, she is a regular presenter at the Arizona Fire District Association on governance issues and open meeting laws and at the Pinal County Special District Meeting on Open Meeting Laws. Nationally, she has presented at the International Association of Women in Fire & Emergency Services and the International Association of Fire Chiefs’ Fire Rescue International Conferences on employment, leadership and work-place culture issues.

PAUL LOUCKS

Paul A. Loucks joined Mesch Clark & Rothschild in 2006, and is a Partner practicing principally in the firm’s Construction and Business Sections. In addition to being licensed to practice in all Arizona courts, he is also licensed to practice before the United States

Patent and Trademark Office. Paul received his BS in Physics from the University of Nevada in 1993. He subsequently worked for Lockheed Analytical Systems as an Analytical Chemist in Nevada and as a Chemist at Skyline Labs in Tucson, Arizona. Paul graduated from the University of Arizona School of Law in 1999. Prior to joining Mesch, Clark & Rothschild, he worked in the public sector as a Law Clerk for the Arizona Court of Appeals, Division Two, and as a Deputy Pima County Attorney. He has worked in variety of legal areas including corporate, contracts, construction, land use, tort, employment, domestic relations, criminal and intellectual property.

Paul's public-sector practice has included representing various entities and municipalities throughout Southern Arizona in a variety of issues, including open meetings law, procurement, zoning, and construction litigation. During his tenure with the Pima County Attorney's office, Paul was nominated by the Metropolitan Pima Alliance for a 2006 Common Ground Award in Public Projects as part of the team which developed the Corona de Tucson Wastewater Treatment Plant Expansion Plan.

Paul sits on the Board of Directors of the El Rio Health Center Foundation, which supports the El Rio Community Health Center. He has served on the Boards of other nonprofit organizations, including Handi-Dogs, Inc., and has worked with neglected families and foster children for many years.



MAY 21 2014

SOLICITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE

RECEIVED

MAY 21 2014

ATTORNEY GENERAL
EXECUTIVE OFFICE

COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR'S OFFICE

PIMA COUNTY GOVERNMENTAL CENTER
130 W. CONGRESS, FLOOR 10, TUCSON, AZ 85701-1317
(520) 724-8661 FAX (520) 724-8171

C.H. HUCKELBERRY
County Administrator

May 20, 2014

The Honorable Tom Horne, Attorney General
Arizona Office of the Attorney General
1275 W. Washington Street
Phoenix, Arizona 85007-2926

**Re: Violation of State of Arizona Open Meeting Laws by the Election Integrity
Commission Appointed by the Pima County Board of Supervisors**

Dear Mr. Horne:

Pima County takes seriously the Open Meeting Laws of Arizona. We believe they protect the integrity of an open and transparent government. We highly value this openness and transparency and believe the Open Meeting Laws should be strictly adhered to by every agency, committee, or commission of the County.

Recently, the Elections Integrity Commission (EIC) of Pima County, which contains members appointed by the duly elected Board of Supervisors, conducted a public meeting and under Call to the Audience may have violated the Open Meeting Law. Enclosed is a CD containing a video recorded by Americans United for Democracy Integrity and Transparency in Arizona (AUDITAZ) that clearly shows direct interaction between the appointed members of the EIC and the audience during a Call to the Audience item. This item was not on the agenda and was openly discussed by the various members of the EIC as the video posted on the internet documents.

Since Pima County takes Open Meeting Law compliance very seriously, we are voluntarily reporting to you and request you conduct an investigation to determine if a violation of the Arizona Open Meeting Law has occurred.

I have not made this request to the Pima County Attorney, since her office has already provided multiple Open Meeting Law trainings to the EIC in the past. It would be best if

The Honorable Tom Horne
Re: **Violation of State of Arizona Open Meeting Laws by the Election Integrity Commission**
Appointed by the Pima County Board of Supervisors
May 20, 2014
Page 2

the Attorney General would determine whether a violation has occurred, despite these past educational efforts, and what the appropriate consequences should be.

Sincerely,



C.H. Huckelberry
County Administrator

CHH/anc

Enclosure

c: Ellen Wheeler, Assistant County Administrator
Brad Nelson, Director, Elections Department



TOM HORNE
ATTORNEY GENERAL

OFFICE OF THE ARIZONA ATTORNEY GENERAL
CIVIL DIVISION/EDUCATION AND HEALTH SECTION

DEBRA STERLING
ASSISTANT ATTORNEY
GENERAL
DIRECT: (602) 542-8892
DEBRA.STERLING@AZAG.GOV

June 20, 2014

Mr. Tom Ryan, Chair
Election Integrity Commission of Pima County
Pima County Elections Department
6550 S. Country Club Road
Tucson, Arizona 85756

Re: Open Meeting Law (OML) Complaint filed May 21, 2014, regarding Election Integrity
Commission of Pima County.

Dear Chairperson Ryan:

Thank you for returning my phone call. As we discussed on the telephone, the Arizona Attorney General's Open Meeting Law Enforcement Team has received a complaint alleging that the Election Integrity Commission ("Commission") violated the Open Meeting Law at its May 9, 2014 meeting during the Call to the Public when it discussed an issue that had not been on the agenda. I have been assigned to investigate this complaint.

I have attached a copy of the complaint as well as a copy of the audio recording that was submitted. I ask that the Commission review the complaint and the audio and prepare a response within 30 days from the date of this letter. Please provide any additional documentation or information that the Commission feels will assist in this investigation. If the Commission needs additional time to respond, please let me know.

Please contact me if you have any questions. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Debra Sterling
Assistant Attorney General
Education and Health Section

cc: Attached

Doc: Phx#3857591



KEN BENNETT
SECRETARY OF STATE
STATE OF ARIZONA



June 24, 2014

The Honorable Sharon Bronson, Chair
Pima County Board of Supervisors
130 West Congress, 11th Floor
Tucson, AZ 85701

Re: Request for change to the Elections Procedures Manual

Dear Supervisor Bronson:

Thank you for your letter of March 19, 2014, in which you requested that the current requirement for EAC certification be deleted from the Elections Procedures Manual or, in the alternative, be formally waived by my office. It is my understanding that your request was prefaced by a recommendation from the Pima County Election Integrity Commission.

All items in the Elections Procedures Manual are compiled and discussed over a period of months in a series of public meetings that take place every two years. Additionally, the manual is not merely compiled by my office, it is sent out for review and approval by both the Attorney General and the Governor. Violations of the Procedures Manual carry criminal penalties. During the most recent round of public debate on the manual, the issue raised by your letter was not the subject of any inquiry or analysis.

The mission of the Pima County Election Integrity Commission is to "provide independent oversight of the County election process and to review and make recommendations to the Board regarding election information technology systems as well as technical and procedural matters." This goal will, in turn, "improve functioning of and public trust in the Pima County electoral process." I find it difficult to harmonize the Commission's request to eliminate certification and the goal of improving the "public trust" in elections.

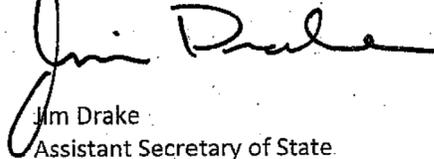
Certainly, the EAC has experienced its share of troubles in recent years, but it still is certifying equipment. Additionally, as noted by Pima County Administrator Chuck Huckelberry in his memorandum to the Board, the Presidential Commission on Election Administration was against creating a complete vacuum in certification and recognized that some entity (states or a reformed EAC) must be responsible for approving standards.

1700 W. Washington Street, 7th Floor
Phoenix, Arizona 85007-2808
Telephone (602) 542-4285 Fax (602) 542-1575
www.azsos.gov

I waited to respond to your request until the two pending certifications were completely finalized.
Apologies for the slight delay.

In conclusion, your request to eliminate an important election equipment requirement would infuse unnecessary risk into the elections environment and for this reason we cannot accede to your request.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Jim Drake". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "J".

Jim Drake
Assistant Secretary of State

cc: Supervisor Ally Miller, District 1, Pima County Supervisor
Supervisor Ramon Valadez, District 2, Pima County Supervisor
Supervisor Ray Carroll, District 4, Pima County Supervisor
Supervisor Richard Elias, District 5, Pima County Supervisor
Chuck Huckelberry, Pima County Manager
Brad Nelson, Pima County Elections Director
Tom Ryan, Chair, Pima County Election Integrity Commission

August 26, 2014
 Primary Election
 Events Calendar

Event	Date	Time	Location	Explanation
County Inhouse Touchscreen, Accu-Vote and Central Count Logic and Accuracy Test Begins	Begins 7/14	12:00 PM	6550 S. Country Club Road	Pima County Elections tests the Accu-Votes, Central Count and Touchscreens.
Official Accessible Voting Equipment (Touchscreen) Logic and Accuracy Test	7/30	8:00 AM	6550 S. Country Club Road	Prior to the start of early voting, a Logic and Accuracy Test must be done on the Touchscreens that will be used during early voting and at the Polls. Early voting begins on July 31.
Early Ballots Received from the Recorder's Office	8/8 (?)	PM	6550 S. Country Club Road	
Early Ballot Processing begins	8/11 (?)	8:00 AM	6550 S. Country Club Road	The Early Ballots are processed, taken out of the envelopes, flattened and sent to the Elections Tech Center for counting. This process will continue every day until the last Early Ballot has been sent to the Elections Tech Center for counting.
Political Party Logic and Accuracy Test Ballot Marking Begins	8/11 - 8/15	8:30 AM - 4:00 PM	6550 S. Country Club Road	An appointed member of each Political Party has an opportunity to mark a test deck of ballots to further ensure the accuracy of the Election Equipment and Program.
Political Party Logic and Accuracy Test	8/16	8:00 AM	6550 S. Country Club Road	Appointed members of each Political Party test the Accu-Votes, Central Count and Touchscreens.
Official Accu-Vote and Central Count Logic and Accuracy Test	8/18	10:30 AM	6550 S. Country Club Road	Prior to election day, the Accu-Votes being used at every polling place and the central counting system (how Early Ballots are counted) must be tested to ensure the equipment is reading each ballot correctly.
Poll Worker Class Schedule	Online	Online	6550 S. Country Club Road	Prior to each election, all poll workers must attend a training class.
Counting of Early Ballots begins	Beginning 8/20	8:00 AM	6550 S. Country Club Road	The Early Ballots are sent through the central count system, but no results are released until election night after 8:00 PM.
Counting of Early Ballots continued	8/21	8:00 AM	6550 S. Country Club Road	The Early Ballots will be counted each day as quantities warrant it.
Counting of Early Ballots continued	8/22	8:00 AM	6550 S. Country Club Road	The Early Ballots will be counted each day as quantities warrant it.
Counting of Early Ballots continued	8/25	2:00 PM	6550 S. Country Club Road	The Early Ballots will be counted each day as quantities warrant it.
Counting of Early Ballots continued	8/26	5:00 PM	6550 S. Country Club Road	The Early Ballots will be counted each day as quantities warrant it.
Upload of Accu-Vote Optical Scan Voting Devices	8/26	7:30 PM	6550 S. Country Club Road	Upload count of the Accu-Vote Optical Scan Voting Devices as soon as they come in from Satellite Receiving Stations.
Upload of Touchscreen Units	8/27	10:00 AM	6550 S. Country Club Road	Upload count of the TSX units from the polls and Voter Reg.
Hand Count Audit Meeting	8/27	3:00 PM	6550 S. Country Club Road	State Law requires the hand count audit process begin 24 hours after the election. At this time, we will discuss when and where the Voting Areas will be chosen to be hand count audited.

August 26, 2014
Primary Election
Events Calendar

Event	Date	Time	Location	Explanation
Begin processing Provisional Ballots	8/28	AM	6550 S. Country Club Road	Provisional Ballots are ballots marked by voters who must be verified by the Recorder's Office for a variety of reasons.
Process Provisional Ballots	8/29	8:00 AM	6550 S. Country Club Road	Provisional Ballots will be processed as quantities warrant it.
Counting of Early Ballots continued	8/29	2:00 PM	6550 S. Country Club Road	The Early Ballots will be counted each day as quantities warrant it.
Last day a voter who used a Conditional Envelope can show ID	8/29	5:00 PM		
Hand Count Audit Offices and Races chosen	8/30	8:00 AM	6550 S. Country Club Road	
Hand Count Audit Party Members arrive	8/30	8:30 AM - 9:00 AM	Abrams Building at 3950 S. Country Club Rd.	Party Members arrive to sign in and prepare for instruction.
Hand Count Audit	8/30	9:00 AM	Abrams Building at 3950 S. Country Club Rd.	A Hand Count of previously and randomly picked offices and precincts is conducted by members of the political parties.
Counting of the Provisional and Conditional Ballots	8/30	Immediately following the Hand Count Audit	6550 S. Country Club Road	The Provisional Ballots verified by the Recorder's Office are counted.
Process Write-In Ballots	8/30	Immediately following the Hand Count Audit	6550 S. Country Club Road	Write-In Votes for Official Write-In Candidates are tallied and counted.
Official Post Logic and Accuracy Test	8/30	Immediately following the final ballot count	6550 S. Country Club Road	After each election a post Logic and Accuracy Test is required to ensure the programming system has not been altered and is still reading the ballots correctly. The post Logic and Accuracy Test will be performed after the hand count audit is complete.
Canvass of Election	9/2 (?)		130 W. Congress St.	The Board of Supervisors must canvass the election.

The only dates on this events calendar that are a certainty are the Logic and Accuracy Test dates. All others are subject to change.