



MEMORANDUM

Date: February 7, 2014

To: Chairman and Members
Pima County Bond Advisory Committee

From: C.H. Huckelberry
County Administrator

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "C.H. Huckelberry", is written over the typed name and title.

Re: **Outstanding Items from September 20, 2013 Bond Advisory Committee Meeting**

A review of the meeting summary from the September 20, 2013 Bond Advisory Committee (Committee) meeting indicates there were a few motions and requests that have not yet been addressed and are not scheduled for the February 21, 2014 meeting agenda.

Request that the Board of Supervisors include in their legislative package revising the date that counties are permitted to hold bond elections

Pima County traditionally holds bond elections in May. In 2006, the State Legislature approved legislation limiting County bond elections to November elections. At the Committee's September 20, 2013 meeting, the Committee approved a motion requesting that the Board of Supervisors include in their legislative package revising the date that counties are permitted to hold bond elections and any financial implications associated with such a change. After consideration, I decided not to recommend such be included in the Board's 2014 Legislative Agenda because it is unlikely to succeed and might even result in further constraints against County bonding efforts. I explained this to the Board in my transmittal memorandum to them concerning the 2014 Legislative Agenda, which is attached for your information. Given the recent legislative attacks on Pima County such as the Library District, parks annexation and moving a significant portion of Pima County into Santa Cruz County, this was a wise choice.

Request to recirculate an earlier report regarding the pros and cons of odd versus even year bond elections

In 2006, my former Executive Assistant, Jim Barry, produced a report to the Committee that discussed possible impacts of the then recently approved legislation limiting bond elections to November, including the pros and cons of holding County bond elections during odd versus even years. At the Committee's September 20, 2013 meeting, Committee member Ted Prezelski requested that this report be recirculated. Attached is the report. The report concluded that County bond elections in odd numbered election years would face higher election costs and more administrative complexity than those conducted in even years (because of the separately conducted City of Tucson managed elections) but lower voter turnout and shorter ballots. However, since this report the costs

Chairman and Members, Pima County Bond Advisory Committee
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are significantly reduced because of the significant increase in early voting or mail ballots. Conversely, County bond elections in even numbered years would be less expensive with less administrative complexity; however, the ballots would be longer and, therefore, the County would likely want to tightly restrict the number of bond questions to reduce the chance of voters skipping questions at the bottom of the ballot, which is where bond questions are located.

Request that the Committee be provided with legal and practical advice on which projects are eligible for bond funding

My September 13, 2013 memorandum, which can be found online at <http://webcms.pima.gov/common/pages/UserFile.aspx?fileId=51193>, included a section on legal and practical impediments to funding certain projects with general obligation bonds. I explained in the memorandum that the County has traditionally used general obligation bond funds to construct or improve publicly-owned facilities or acquire property for public purposes. However, some of the newer bond proposals raise concerns regarding the County's authority, prohibitions against providing gifts, the tax exempt nature of bond funding and tax liabilities, and/or raise practical concerns regarding how the County would ensure the long-term public investment for which voters and bond buyers hold the County accountable. These issues were further defined in the memorandum, and several projects that raised these issues were discussed.

Since then, I notified the cities, towns, and organizations that proposed those projects that their projects were being withdrawn for those reasons and offered them the opportunity to resubmit re-scoped projects if they could address our concerns. The City of Tucson has re-scoped and resubmitted four projects (South 12 Avenue improvements, historic façade improvements to businesses along Miracle Mile and Broadway, and an improvement project at the Loft Cinema). The Marana Healthcare Center project also posed some concerns, and it was withdrawn and resubmitted. County staff are in the process of meeting with the City and Marana Healthcare Center to discuss the resubmittals. As staff continues to prepare for each of the upcoming Committee meetings between now and June, projects scheduled for those meetings will be further scrutinized and may result in some additional requests for information or changes in scope. We will not delete or withdraw a project for these reasons without communicating with the Committee. If the Committee has concerns about this process, please let me or my staff know.

CHH/dr

Attachments

c: The Honorable Chair and Members, Pima County Board of Supervisors
Nicole Fyffe, Executive Assistant to the County Administrator
Diana Durazo, Special Staff Assistant to the County Administrator

Pima County 2014 Legislative Agenda



Board of Supervisors Memorandum

November 12, 2013

Recommended Legislative Agenda for 2014

Attached is a recommended Board of Supervisors' resolution setting forth a State Legislative Agenda for 2014. The continuing challenges faced by all levels of government as a result of the economic downturn were substantial and, in Arizona, unprecedented. As was the case for the past three years, next year's legislative session will likely be dominated by budget related discussions, issues and activities. It is imperative that Pima County continue to work to minimize and reverse the many cost and program shifts, revenue reductions and fund sweeps enacted by the State Legislature that negatively affect our County. These maneuvers by the State have reduced County services and prevented more substantial property tax relief at the local level.

In addition, as has been the case in recent years, it is anticipated that numerous bills will be introduced to inappropriately micromanage the operation of counties and disenfranchise county supervisors from the constituents that elected them and to whom they are accountable. These must be opposed.

It is also probable that numerous legislative initiatives will be pursued next year to promote economic recovery and job creation. Such efforts need to benefit the entire state, including the local economy in Pima County, and do so in efficient ways that are likely to produce material, tangible results in our community.

The most pressing issue among the specific legislative objectives I am recommending is the need to increase distribution to the County of revenues dedicated to road construction, rehabilitation and maintenance. It is imperative that the current diversion of highway revenues to fund responsibilities of the State General Fund be stopped. Even with these dollars restored, however, resources will be substantially inadequate to support our state and local road systems. The economic viability, safety and quality of life in our community requires an increased dedication to transportation infrastructure. All of the stakeholders need to collaboratively develop a plan next legislative session to increase revenues dedicated to roads.

Other specific recommendations include changes to statutes that will increase the County's ability to pursue reimbursements for the costs of providing State mandated services by the Public Fiduciary and court ordered mental health evaluations, and provide the Board with additional time and flexibility to call an election to establish a County Sports Authority.

Also attached is a second resolution that specifically addresses the need to restore and enhance revenues dedicated to roads. This resolution is consistent with the resolution adopted

The Honorable Chairman and Members, Pima County Board of Supervisors
Re: **Recommended Legislative Agenda for 2014**
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by the Board earlier this year and supports the position adopted by the full membership of the County Supervisors Association in October.

Not included in my recommendation is a request by the Pima County Bond Advisory Committee that the Board pursue legislation to permit the Board to call an election on bond authorization on a date other than the November general election each year. I am not recommending this request because of its very low probability of success and the likelihood that a statewide debate of this issue at the Legislature will produce results that are counterproductive to our local bond program.

This recommendation is intended only as a starting point for the coming legislative session and additional issues may be brought to the Board for consideration as they arise.

Recommendation

It is recommended that the Board of Supervisors approve the attached resolutions setting forth Pima County's State Legislative Agenda for 2014 and urging the Legislature to restore and enhance local Highway User Revenue Funds and directing staff to take all actions necessary to pursue these objectives.

Respectfully submitted,



C.H. Huckelberry
County Administrator

CHH/dr

Attachment

PIMA COUNTY

RESOLUTION NO. 2013 - _____

**A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS IN PIMA COUNTY,
ARIZONA ADOPTING A PIMA COUNTY LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM FOR 2014**

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF PIMA COUNTY,
ARIZONA, AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1

That those persons authorized by Pima County to lobby on its behalf and registered as such with the Secretary of State of the State of Arizona pursuant to Arizona Revised Statutes § 41-1231 et.seq. (the "County Lobbyists") are hereby authorized and directed, subject to the continuing supervision of the Pima County Administrator and this Board, to represent and pursue the legislative interests of Pima County by supporting legislation that embodies any of the following basic principles:

- A. Empowers Pima County with sufficient flexibility to address an expanding and changing variety of local needs and conditions.
- B. Establishes appropriate means to adequately compensate Pima County for the costs of complying with state mandated requirements.
- C. Provides Pima County with the means to cope with inflationary cost increases, population growth and escalating service requirements.
- D. Enables Pima County to provide public services in a more responsive, efficient and cost-effective manner.
- E. Defines appropriate fiscal and administrative responsibilities within various State/County and City/County joint programs.

Conversely, legislation that is inconsistent with any of these basic principles should be opposed or appropriate amendments pursued.

Section 2

That, in addition to those basic principles set forth in Section 1, the County Lobbyists are authorized and directed to pursue the following specific objectives:

A. Fiscal Responsibility

Oppose continuation of the cost and program shifts to and the diversion of revenues from Pima County by the State, including diversion of gas taxes from county roads to fund state

programs, withholding of county Lottery revenues, and shifting the cost of the state program for incarceration of sexually violent persons in order to balance the State Budget. The State is circuitously using the County's tax base to fund its responsibilities. If the State continues this practice, it should be straight forward and levy a State property tax which would be transparent and for which it could be held accountable.

B. County Integrity

Oppose continued efforts by the State to inappropriately micromanage the operation of the County and restrict the authority of county officials to manage the responsibilities for which they have been elected and develop solutions to the challenges facing our community.

C. Local Economic Recovery

Ensure that State legislation intended to promote economic recovery and job creation will benefit our region and employ efficient, effective strategies that will produce tangible, local results.

D. Increased Revenues Dedicated to Road Improvements

Support legislation to increase revenues available to county, municipal and state governments in Arizona dedicated to road improvements, rehabilitation and maintenance, especially those sources of revenue that are connected to road use and benefits including an increase in the existing state gas tax.

E. Election to Establish a Pima County Sports Authority

Support amending current statutes that require the Pima County Board of Supervisors to put on November 2014 election ballot the creation of a Pima County Sports Authority to allow the Board, if it chooses to do so, to put the question to the voters at any November election until 2021 after a plan for utilization of the Authority has been fully developed and reviewed by the community.

F. Cost of Court Ordered Mental Health Evaluations

Support efforts by the County Supervisors Association to amend statutes in Title 36 to make counties the payer of last resort rather than the payer of first resort for the cost of court ordered mental health evaluations by authorizing counties to seek reimbursement from other existing federal and private payer sources.

G. Group Home Disbursement Rate

Support efforts by the County Supervisors Association to amend a recent enactment by the legislature that increased the amount that must be paid to the state by developmentally – disabled residents of group homes of the benefits they receive which has resulted in a cost shift to counties by reducing the amount of income available to these clients of county public fiduciaries to reimburse counties for the costs of state mandated services provided to them to sustain their day-to-day needs.

PASSED, ADOPTED AND APPROVED this ____ day of _____, 2013 by the Board of Supervisors of Pima County.

Chairman of the Board of Supervisors

ATTEST:

Clerk of the Board of Supervisors

APPROVED AS TO FORM:



Regina L. Nassen
Deputy County Attorney

**PIMA COUNTY
RESOLUTION NO. 2013-_____**

**A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF PIMA COUNTY
RESPECTFULLY REQUESTING THE ARIZONA LEGISLATURE TO RESTORE
LOCAL HIGHWAY USER REVENUE FUNDS AND WORK WITH
TRANSPORTATION STAKEHOLDERS TO IDENTIFY AND ENACT REVENUE
ENHANCEMENTS FOR THE EXISTING HURF DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM AND TO
PURSUE POLICIES THAT IMPROVE EFFICIENT UTILIZATION OF
TRANSPORTATION RESOURCES**

WHEREAS, the road building and maintenance responsibilities of Arizona's counties are critical to public safety, economic development and quality of life in Arizona, and

WHEREAS, the Highway User Revenue Fund, known as HURF, is the primary resource dedicated to state, county and municipal highway and road construction, and

WHEREAS, HURF relies heavily on an 18-cent-per-gallon fuel tax that has not been raised since 1990 and is not indexed for inflation, leading to a substantial degradation in HURF purchasing power as the price of asphalt, rock products and heavy equipment has increased dramatically, and

WHEREAS, since FY09, the situation has been made worse by state legislative action diverting over \$634 million of HURF revenue to fund state agencies, costing the counties over \$115 million, and

WHEREAS, the FY14 state budget shifts \$120 million from road activities to fund obligations of the state's general fund, impacting county transportation programs by nearly \$21 million, and

WHEREAS, the reduced allocations from HURF to counties has resulted in counties suspending new construction, substantially decreasing road maintenance activities, and increasing designation of "primitive" roads, and

WHEREAS, these reduced allocations from HURF have caused similar infrastructure deficits in state and municipal transportation departments, making it evident that the road system in Arizona has been substantially compromised and is inadequate for future needs:

THEREFORE the Board of Supervisors of Pima County hereby respectfully requests that the Arizona State Legislature:

1. Discontinue the use of HURF resources for purposes other than road activities and restore those funds to state and local government transportation departments.
2. Work with stakeholders to identify and enact revenue enhancements for the existing HURF distribution system.

3. Identify and enact policies that improve efficient utilization of transportation resources.

PASSED, ADOPTED AND APPROVED this ____ day of _____, 2013 by the Board of Supervisors of Pima County.

Supervisor Chairman Ramón Valadez, District 2

Ally Miller, District 1, Pima County Supervisor

Sharon Bronson, District 3, Pima County Supervisor

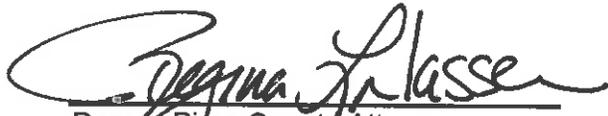
Raymond Carroll, District 4, Pima County Supervisor

Richard Elías, District 5, Pima County Supervisor

ATTEST:

Clerk of the Board of Supervisors

APPROVED AS TO FORM:



Deputy Pima County Attorney
REGINA MASSEN

Barry Report

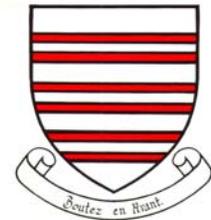
Impacts of H.B. 2876

**Scheduling General Obligation Bond Elections on
November General Election Dates**

REPORT TO

Pima County Bond Advisory Committee

January 12, 2007



James T. Barry

4102 E PASEO GRANDE
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85711

520.471.0365

jharry70@cox.net



Summary

This report examines the likely impacts of recent state legislation restricting general obligation bond elections to the November general elections (first Tuesday after the first Monday in November).

November general elections held in Even-Numbered Years and Odd-Numbered Years are very different. The analysis shows that:

- Countywide bond elections in Odd-Numbered Years present a major administrative obstacle: Pima County and the City of Tucson holding separate elections on the same day in the same polling place. This arrangement occurred in the November 1997 general elections. While the two elections were successfully concluded, such administrative complexities are not desirable.
- Countywide bond elections in Even-Numbered Years are more viable, but pose the challenge of long and complex ballots, with the bond questions at the end. The County can address this challenge by tightly limiting the number of questions on any particular ballot.

Background

New Statute Governing Timing of General Obligation Bond Elections

Since 1972, Pima County has held eleven special bond elections. (See Attachment One) Ten of these elections have been held on dates other than a November general election. The one exception was the November 4, 1997 Highway User Revenue Fund (HURF) Revenue Bond election.

In its 2006 session, the Arizona Legislature passed H.B. 2876, the Omnibus Tax Relief Act.¹ Among other provisions, this legislation requires that any county, city, school district, community college or special taxing district “bond, override or other issue that will **require or authorize a secondary property tax assessment to be held on the November general election date.**”² (Emphasis added). The Governor signed the legislation into law on June 21.

¹ Session Law Chapter 350

² Arizona State Senate, “Final Amended: Fact Sheet for H.B. 2876”



H.B. 2876 passed with substantial support in the Legislature, in the Senate on June 17 and the House on June 20. (see Figure 1).

Figure 1 Votes for Passage of H.H. 2876

Vote	House	Senate	Total
Yes	41	21	62
No	14	4	18
No Vote	5	5	10
Total	60	30	90

How Will H.B. 2876 Affect Pima County Bond Elections?

The question at hand is “How will this new requirement affect future Pima County bond elections?”

First, since the statute limits the date requirement to bonds that “require or authorize a secondary property tax assessment,” it mandates the timing **only of general obligation bond questions** and would not be binding on revenue bond elections.

Second, November general elections and special elections held on other dates differ from each other in several important characteristics. The major characteristics of these special elections are:

Low Turnout:

Turnout in Pima County non-November special elections has always been low (see Attachment 2). In eight special elections between 1979 and 2006, the average turnout was 24.8% and ranged from a high of 37.3% in June 1979 to a low of 17.6% in May 1997. Voters who turn out for these May special elections (so-called high efficacy voters) are known to be voters who are very knowledgeable about and committed to the community, have lived here the longest and are most rooted in the community, and are older voters.

Ballot Complexity:

In these special elections, ballot complexity is low, because there are a limited number of questions and the questions are uniform countywide, with no distinctions based upon congressional district, legislative district, etc.



Election Costs:

A countywide special bond election in May and a general election in November are comparative in the costs of holding them. **The May 2006 election cost \$1.3 million and the November 2006 \$1.5 million.** Since there far fewer questions on a special election ballot, the costs/question are much higher.

Administrative Complexity:

For County officials charged with conducting elections, a countywide special election in May presents few administrative complexities. Ballot design is relatively simple, because there are a limited number of questions on the ballot and few other jurisdictions hold individual elections. For example, in the May 2004 and 2006 elections, the only other issues were Oro Valley general elections.

Also, Pima County manages all local elections, with the exception of City of Tucson elections.

Compared to the characteristics of a May special election, H.B. 2876 likely impacts will depend upon whether the bond election is held in an Even-Numbered Year or Odd-Numbered Year, as shown in Figure 2.

- November general elections in **Even-Numbered Years** are for national, statewide, and countywide candidates. Every four years, these general elections include a vote for president. Both voter turnout and ballot complexity in these general elections are **Higher** than in a May election (and turnout in Presidential years is higher than in Off-Years); the specific election costs per question are **Lower**; and the administrative complexity of putting bond questions on the ballot are the **Same**.
- November general elections in **Odd-Numbered Years** are when the City of Tucson holds its elections for mayor and ward. Voter turnout and ballot complexity are the **Same** (i.e., low); the specific election costs are the **Same**; and administrative complexity for Pima County are **Higher**.

Figure 2 Likely Characteristics of General Elections Held in Even or Odd Numbered Years

Characteristic	Even Years	Odd Years
Turnout	Higher	Same
Ballot Complexity	Higher	Same
Election Costs	Lower	Same
Administrative Complexity	Same	Higher



The following sections discuss these characteristics in some detail.

November General Elections in Even-Numbered Years

Countywide bond elections held in Even-Numbered Year November general elections would be very dissimilar from May special elections, with the exception of Administrative Complexity.

Voter Turnout

Voter turnout in November general elections is much higher than in May special elections. There were an additional 282,437 ballots cast in the November 2004 election than the May 2004 special election, an increase in turnout of 430%. In 2006, the increase in turnout from May to November was 164,114, an increase in turnout of 240%.

Figure 3 Voter Turnout in the May and November 2004 and 2006 Elections

Election Year	May	November	Increase	% Increase
2004	86,884	369,321	282,437	430%
2006	120,821	284,935	164,114	240%

Figure 3 suggests that voter turnout is higher in presidential election years than in the “off-years.” Attachment 3 demonstrates that:

- In terms of Ballots Counted and Percent Turnout, the Presidential Election Years of 2000 and 2004 were higher than the three Off-Year Elections;
- There is significant variability in Registered Voters, Ballots Counted and Percent Turnout between Presidential Election Years and Off-Year Elections.

The voters in high turn out elections tend to be a mirror opposite of the high efficacy special election voters: they are **younger, more mobile, newer residents with fewer ties to their communities, and are generally less knowledgeable about local issues and history.**



November 2008 is the next available Even-Numbered Year general election. Expectations would be for a very high turnout³:

- Presidential election year
- First election since 1952 in which there is no incumbent president or sitting vice president on the ballot
- Senator McCain might be Republican candidate

Ballot Complexity

Attachment 4 gives an indication of what will be on the November 2008 general election ballot. Countywide bond questions would appear as propositions, which are located at the end of the ballot. If there are statewide propositions, they will appear first:

Propositions in 100 Series	Constitutional amendments
Propositions in 200 Series	Initiatives
Propositions in 300 Series	Referendum

All countywide and local propositions would appear in the 400 series, with countywide propositions appearing first.

A question to be asked is: “Do voters stop before they get to the end of the ballot, with the countywide propositions?”

There are three recent Even-Year November general elections in which there were countywide propositions (not bond questions) – in 2000, 2002, and 2006. Attachment 5 reports on the votes cast for the position at the top of the ballot, for statewide propositions, and for countywide propositions. Attachment 5 shows that there has been considerable variation in how many people cast ballots for the top ballot positions, statewide propositions, and countywide propositions, but the general conclusion is that:

There is a fall off in votes cast between the top of the ballot and the countywide propositions, but the fall off is reasonably small (see Figure 4). In 2000, 2002, and 2006, the votes cast for Countywide Proposition 400 ballot measures were 94.1%, 87.9% and 91.7% of the number of votes cast for the top of the ballot offices.

³ It is worth noting that many commentators expect the 2008 elections to be hugely expensive, which can also drive up turnout.



Figure 4 Summary of Votes Cast – 2000, 2002, and 2006

Ballot Position	Votes Cast		
	2000	2002	2006
Top of Ballot	287,604	230,037	281,485
Average Statewide Propositions	269,782	219,431	273,192
Average Countywide Proposition 400	270,749	202,212	258,243
Proposition 400 as % of Top of Ballot	94.1%	87.9%	91.7%

In fact, the largest fall off in countywide votes cast happens with Judicial Retention. In 2000 and 2006, votes cast for judicial retention, on the average, were only 72% of the votes cast for the top of the ballot.

Election Costs

Running countywide elections imposes costs on the County Recorder and the Division of Elections. In the May and November 2006 elections, these costs were \$1.3 million and \$1.5 million respectively.⁴

Since Even-Year November general elections are regularly conducted to fill national, state, and local elected positions, these elections have fixed costs, regardless of the placement of countywide bond questions on the ballot. Placing countywide bond questions on such a ballot, therefore, will impose only marginal additional costs, per question. A May special election, however, held only for the purpose of a countywide bond election will cost almost as much as the November general election and, therefore, imposes much higher costs per question.

Administrative Complexity

Even-Year November general elections are managed by the County Recorder and the Division of Elections. Aside from the normal complexities such as ballot design, voter registration, early voting, election boards, etc., the lines of authority for these elections is simple and unambiguous.

November General Elections in Odd-Numbered Years

Countywide bond elections held in the Odd-Numbered Year November general elections would most resemble May special elections, with the exception of Administrative Complexity.

⁴ These are costs for the County's Division of Elections. The County Recorder's Office also incurs election costs.

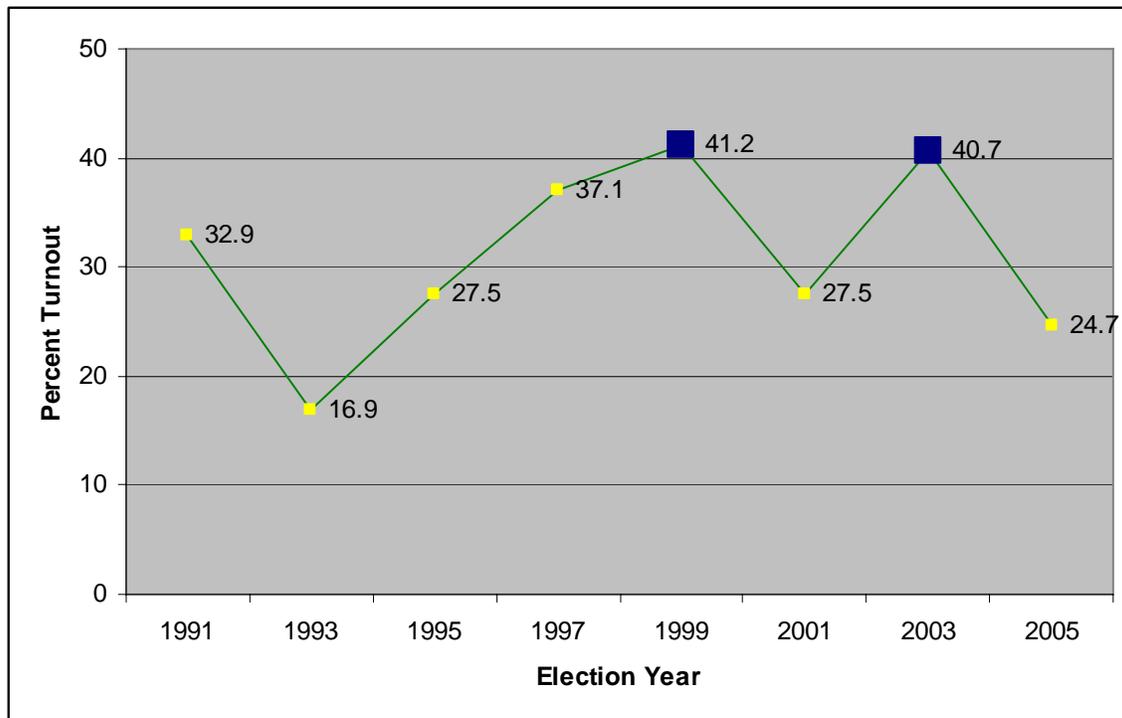


Voter Turnout

Without the draw of the national, state, and local elections, turnout in Odd-Numbered November general elections should be more like that in May special elections – low. Pima County has one experience with a countywide bond election held on an Odd-Numbered November election: the November 4, 1997 HURF Revenue Bond question. **Turnout in that election was 33.4%.**

The City of Tucson holds its general elections in Odd-Numbered Years and turnout in these elections tends to be low as well. (See Figure 5) Turn out ranged from a low 16.9% to a high of 41.2%. Average turn out over the period was 31.1%.⁵

Figure 5 Voter Turn Out in City Elections: 1991 to 2005



Ballot Complexity

With the exception of the City of Tucson, which holds its general elections in the Odd-Numbered Years, other jurisdictions use the November ballots for special election purposes, such as bond authorizations, budget overrides, and recall elections. Each jurisdiction with an election on this day uses its own separate ballot. Figure 6 reports on the number of ballots and the jurisdictions involved for elections from 1997 to 2005.

⁵ The two highest turn out elections were 1999 (Walkup v. McKasson) and 2003 (Walkup v. Volgy).



Figure 6 Number of Ballots in Odd-Year Elections Since 1997

Date of Election	Number of Ballots	Jurisdiction
November 1997	4	Pima County HURF Bond; Catalina Foothills USD; Catalina Foothills and Casas Adobes Incorporations
November 1999	2	Marana USD and Sahuarita USD
November 2001	2	Town of Sahuarita Recall; Indian Oasis-Babaquivari School District
November 2003	3	Oro Valley; Marana Water Board Recall; Tanque Verde USD Recall
November 2005	4	Vail USD; Sahuarita USD; Continental ESD; Oro Valley

The City of Tucson alternates general elections for Mayor and Wards 3, 5, and 6 with general elections for Wards 1, 2, and 4. The November 2003 Tucson ballot also had three propositions and the 2005 ballot had two propositions.

(Administrative Complexity below discusses the 1997 November general election in which there were separate ballots for City elections and the County's bond issue. Having separate ballots could also be considered a Ballot Complexity.)

Election Costs

Local jurisdictions are responsible for the costs of their elections run by the Pima County Division of Elections. A countywide bond election would incur the same full costs as a May special election, with the comparatively high cost per ballot question.

Administrative Complexity

Pima County manages all countywide and local elections, regardless of the date held, with the exception of the City of Tucson.

In the November 1997 elections, in the City precincts and in the same polling places, there were **separate election boards and ballots** for the County HURF Revenue Bond election and for the City general elections. The election was held and voters adjusted to the administrative inconvenience. The set-up, however, is far from ideal.



Conclusions

Odd-Numbered Election Years

Countywide bond elections in the Odd-Numbered Years would continue with the County's previous experiences with low turnout, simple ballot elections. The drawbacks are the high election costs compared to bond elections in Even-Numbered Years and the administrative complexities inherent in Pima County and the City of Tucson managing separate elections at the same polling place.

If the administrative issue could be resolved, holding countywide bond elections in Odd-Numbered Years might be viable. In 1997, however, the County Attorney's Office issued a legal opinion that the County could not contract out its election responsibilities and the City of Tucson is quite competent and comfortable with running its own elections.

Even-Numbered Election Years

Holding countywide bond elections in the Even-Numbered Years November general elections initially would be sailing into uncharted waters. High voter turnout and ballot complexity, however, are challenges, not disqualifiers.

The complex and lengthy ballots in these elections would be the major strategic issue to be addressed.

While the evidence suggests that most voters make their way to the end of a ballot, the County probably wants to **heavily prioritize their bond issues and tightly restrict the number of bond questions on any given ballot.**



Attachment 1

BOND AUTHORIZATIONS: 1974 - 2006			
Date	Question	Type	Amount
February 5, 1974	Health Care/Treatment Facilities	General Obligation	17,225,000
	Sanitary Sewer/Disposal Facilities	General Obligation	19,095,000
	Public Safety Facilities	General Obligation	2,000,000
	Government Support Facilities	General Obligation	3,275,000
	Street/Bridge Improvements	General Obligation	7,205,000
	Parks/Recreation/Open Space	General Obligation	9,910,000
	Green Belt/Open Space	General Obligation	4,500,000
	TOTAL APPROVED		63,210,000
June 5, 1979	Corrections Facilities	General Obligation	25,110,000
	Transportation Corridors	General Obligation	18,100,000
	Highway Safety	General Obligation	5,000,000
		SUBTOTAL	
	Flood Control	Flood Control District	20,600,000
	Sewer Revenue	Sewer Revenue	21,500,000
	TOTAL APPROVED		90,310,000
February 5, 1980	Highway Safety	General Obligation	12,500,000
	Major Highway Improvement	General Obligation	47,500,000
		SUBTOTAL	
	Sewer Revenue	Sewer Revenue	12,900,000
	TOTAL APPROVED		72,900,000
November 2, 1982	Sanitary Landfills	General Obligation	9,100,000
	Effluent Reuse/Sewer Improvement	Sewer Revenue	10,000,000
	TOTAL APPROVED		19,100,000
February 21, 1984	Flood Repair/Reconstruction/Improvements	General Obligation	63,800,000
	TOTAL APPROVED		63,800,000
May 21, 1985	Highway Safety	General Obligation	5,000,000
	Sewer Repair/Replacement	Sewer Revenue	10,000,000
	TOTAL APPROVED		15,000,000
May 6, 1986	Traffic Safety/Transportation Improvements	General Obligation	64,300,000
	Park Development/Recreation	General Obligation	28,000,000
	Law Enforcement/Public Safety/Courts	General Obligation	23,850,000
	Land Acquisition/Flood Control	General Obligation	24,900,000
	Libraries/Pubic Facilities	General Obligation	13,650,000
	Solid Waste Disposal	General Obligation	10,700,000
	SUBTOTAL		165,400,000
	Sewer Repair/Replacement	Sewer Revenue	54,000,000
	TOTAL APPROVED		219,400,000

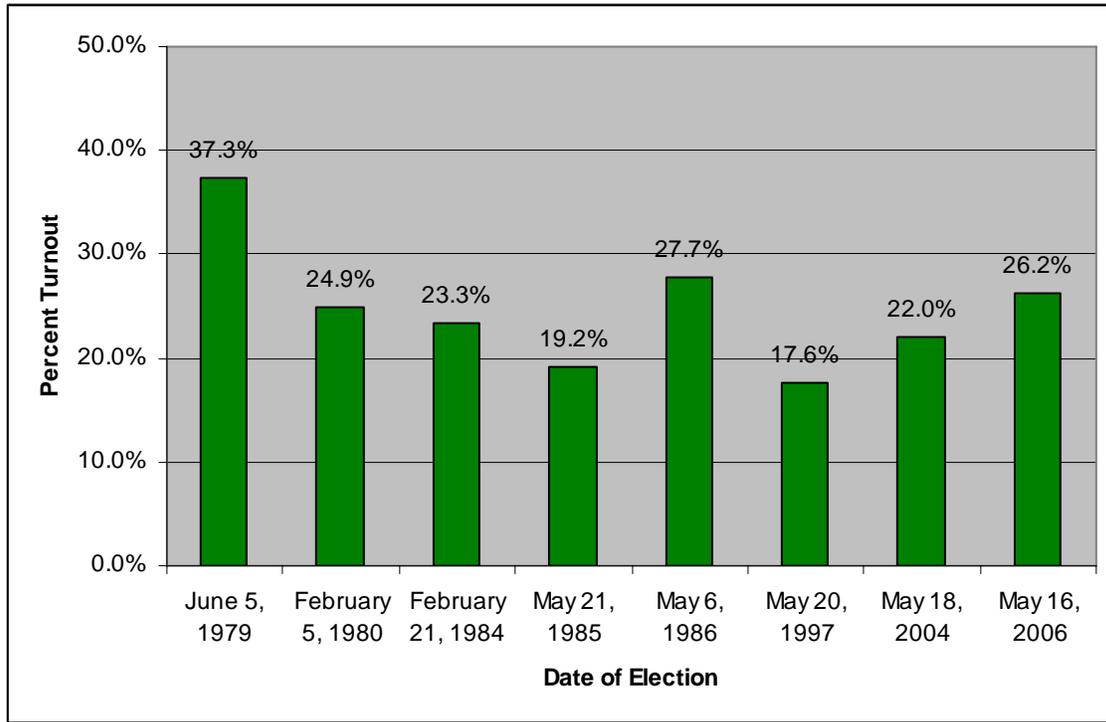


BOND AUTHORIZATIONS: 1974 - 2006

Date	Question	Type	Amount
May 20, 1997	Juvenile Detention and Court Facilities	General Obligation	42,000,000
	Public Safety, Law Enforcement and Superior Court	General Obligation	50,000,000
	Parks/Recreation/Open Space	General Obligation	52,650,000
	Sonoran Desert Open Space and Historic Preservation	General Obligation	36,330,000
	Public Health, Safety, Recreational and Cultural Facilities	General Obligation	42,000,000
	Flood Control Improvements	General Obligation	21,500,000
	Solid Waste Improvements	General Obligation	12,500,000
			SUBTOTAL
	Sewer System Revenue Bonds	Sewer Revenue	105,000,000
		TOTAL APPROVED	361,980,000
November 4, 1997	Transportation Bond Improvement Plan	HURF Revenue Bonds	350,000,000
		TOTAL APPROVED	350,000,000
May 18, 2004	Sonoran Desert Open Space and Habitat Protection; Preventing Urban Encroachment of DMAFB	General Obligation	174,300,000
	Public Health and Community Facilities	General Obligation	81,800,000
	Public Safety and Justice Facilities	General Obligation	183,500,000
	Parks and Recreational Facilities	General Obligation	96,450,000
	River Parks and Flood Control Improvements	General Obligation	46,200,000
			SUBTOTAL
	Sewer System Revenue Bonds	Sewer Revenue	150,000,000
		TOTAL APPROVED	732,250,000
May 16, 2006	Psychiatric Urgent Care Facilities	General Obligation	18,000,000
	Psychiatrist Inpatient Hospital Facility	General Obligation	36,000,000
			TOTAL APPROVED
		TOTAL ALL BONDS APPROVED	2,041,950,000
		TOTAL GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS APPROVED	1,307,950,000
		TOTAL SEWER REVENUE BONDS APPROVED	363,400,000
		TOTAL HURF REVENUE BONDS APPROVED	350,000,000
		TOTAL FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT BONDS APPROVED	20,600,000



Attachment 2 Turnout in Previous County Bond Elections

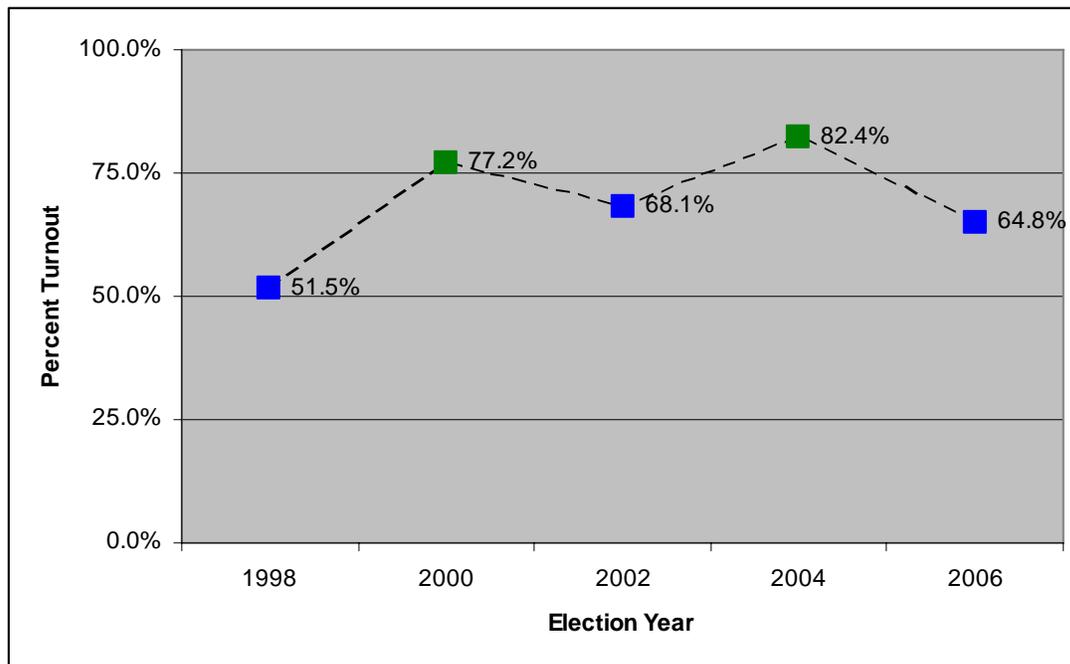
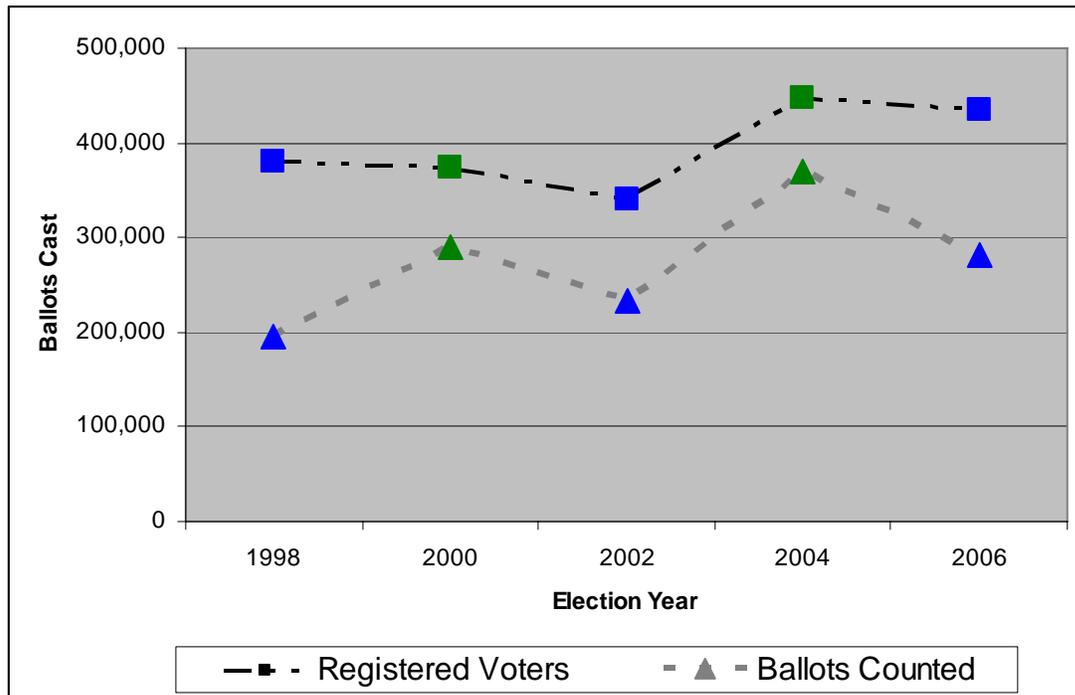




Attachment 3 Turnout in Even-Numbered November General Elections

Presidential Election Years

Off-Year Elections



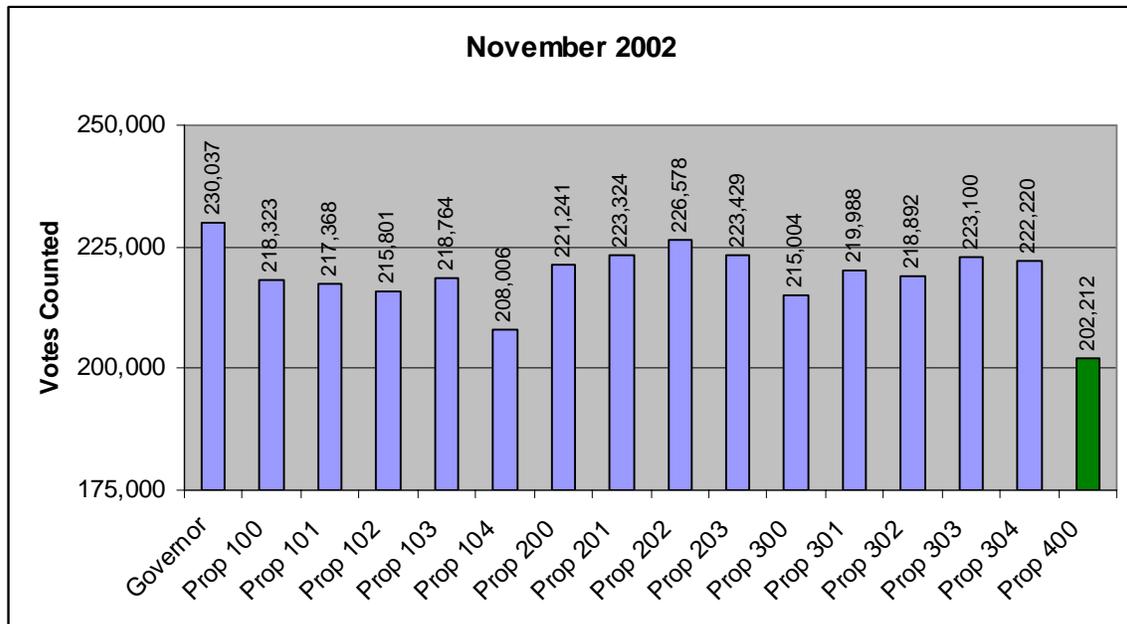
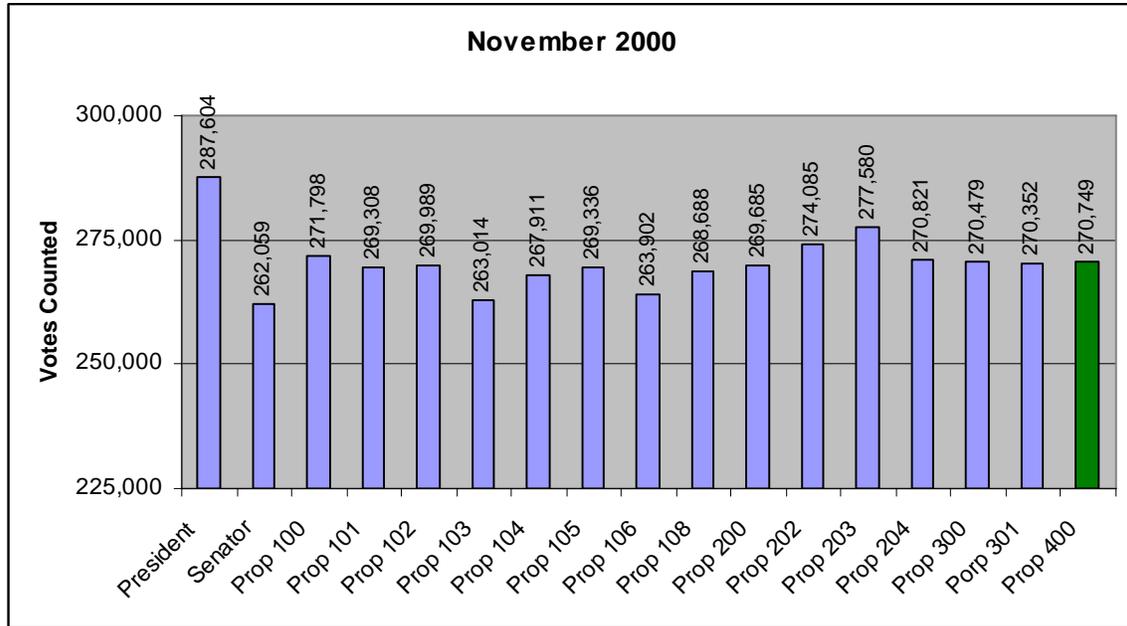


Attachment 4 Ballot for November 2008

Ballot Issues	Who Votes
National Offices	
President	Countywide
U.S. House of Representatives	District 7 and 8
State Offices	
State Senate and State Representative	District 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30
Corporation Commission	Countywide
County Offices	
Board of Supervisors	Districts 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5
County Attorney	Countywide
Sheriff	Countywide
Recorder	Countywide
Treasurer	Countywide
Assessor	Countywide
Superintendent of Schools	Countywide
Justice of the Peace	Local
Constables	Local
Pima College Board	Local
School Boards	Local
Fire District Board	Local
Health District Boards	Local
Water District Board	Local
Judicial Retention	
State Supreme Court	Countywide
State Court of Appeals	Countywide
Superior Court	Countywide
Propositions	
Statewide Propositions	Countywide
Countywide Propositions	Countywide
Local Propositions	Local



Attachment 5 Votes Cast for Top of Ballot, Statewide Propositions, and Countywide Proposition 400 – 2000, 2002, and 2006





November 2006

