

IN THE SUPREME COURT

STATE OF ARIZONA

ARIZONA REPUBLICAN PARTY,)
a recognized political party; and) Arizona Supreme Court
YVONNE CAHILL, an officer and) Case No. CV-22-0048-SA
member of the Arizona Republican)
Party and Arizona voter and taxpayer,)
)
Petitioners,)
)
v.)
)
KATIE HOBBS, in her official)
capacity as Arizona Secretary of State;)
state of Arizona, a body politic.)
)
Respondents.)
)
_____)

**BRIEF OF *AMICUS CURIAE*
LEAGUE OF ARIZONA CITIES AND TOWNS
IN SUPPORT OF NEITHER PARTY**

(WITH THE WRITTEN CONSENT OF THE PARTIES)

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES ii

INTEREST OF AMICUS CURIAE.....1

ARGUMENT.....2

A. Municipal Elections are Governed by Constitutional and Statutory Provisions that Differ from Those that Control State Elections.....2

1. *Cities And Towns Often Hold More Elections Than the State and On Any of the Four Consolidated Election Dates.3*

2. *Municipalities Are Specifically Authorized to Use a Mail Ballot Election For Their Jurisdictional Elections.5*

3. *Charter Cities Have Constitutional Authority Over Their Elections.7*

B. Eliminating All-Mail-Ballot Elections Will Likely Double Municipal Election Costs.....10

C. All-Mail-Ballot Elections Facilitate Voting Access for All Municipal Residents.....11

CONCLUSION.....13

Certificate of Compliance.....15

Certificate of Service.....16

APPENDIX.....17

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES

CASES

City of Tucson v. State, 229 Ariz. 172, 177 (2012).....[9](#)
State ex rel. Brnovich v. City of Tucson, 251 Ariz. 45 (2021).....[2](#), [9](#)
State ex rel. Short v. Callahan, 221 P. 718 (Okl. 1923)[7](#), [8](#)
Strode v. Sullivan, 72 Ariz. 360 (1951) [7](#), [8](#), [9](#)
Triano v. Massion, 109 Ariz. 506, 508 (1973)[9](#)

STATUTES

A.R.S. § 9-232.03.....[4](#)
A.R.S. § 9-271.....[4](#)
A.R.S. § 9-272.01.....[4](#)
A.R.S. § 9-273.....[4](#)
A.R.S. § 9-461.06.....[4](#)
A.R.S. § 9-502.....[4](#)
A.R.S. § 9-514.....[4](#)
Arizona Revised Statutes, Title 16, Chapter 4.....[11](#)
A.R.S. § 16-204(F)(4).....[3](#)
A.R.S. § 16-205.....[6](#)
A.R.S. § 16-211.....[3](#)
A.R.S. § 16-409.....[2](#), [5](#)
A.R.S. § 16-411(J)[13](#)
A.R.S. § 16-541.....[1](#)
A.R.S. § 16-558.01.....[5](#)
A.R.S. § 16-558.02.....[5](#), [11](#)
Arizona Revised Statutes Title 19.....[2](#)
A.R.S. § 19-141.....[2](#)
A.R.S. § 19-142.....[2](#)
A.R.S. § 19-143(C)[2](#)
A.R.S. § 19-209.....[4](#)
A.R.S. § 35-453.....[4](#)
A.R.S. § 35-454.....[4](#)
A.R.S. § 42-6006.....[4](#)
A.R.S. § 42-17056.....[3](#)
A.R.S. § 48-682.....[4](#)

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS

Arizona Constitution, Article 4, part 1, § 1(8).....2
Arizona Constitution, Article 7, § 2.....7
Arizona Constitution, Article 7, § 11.....3
Arizona Constitution, Article 9, § 20 (6).....5
Arizona Constitution, Article 9, § 20 (9).....5
Arizona Constitution, Article 13, § 2..... 2, 5, 7
Arizona Constitution, Article 13, § 4.....4

RULES

Rule 7(f), Arizona Rules of Procedure for Special Actions1
Rule 13.1, Arizona Rules of Civil Appellate Procedure.....17
Rule 14, Arizona Rules of Civil Appellate Procedure.....15
Rule 16, Arizona Rules of Civil Appellate Procedure.....1, 15
Rule 16(b)(1), Arizona Rules of Civil Appellate Procedure1

OTHER AUTHORITIES

Arizona Citizens Clean Elections Commission, *Is Voting By Mail Secure?*
<https://www.azcleelections.gov/election-security/the-security-of-voting-by-mail>
.....12

Sarah Elizabeth Adler, *Need a Ride to the Polls on Election Day?* AARP.org
(October 31, 2018).....12

Patty Ferguson-Bohnee, *The History of Indian Voting Rights in Arizona:
Overcoming Decades of Voter Suppression*, 47 Ariz. St. L.J. 1099, 1136 (2015)..12

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), National Weather
Service, *Phoenix, Yuma El Centro May 2021 Climate Data* (Updated June 1,
2021)12

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), National Weather
Service, *Phoenix, Yuma El Centro August 2021 Climate Data* (Updated September
1, 2021)12

INTEREST OF AMICUS CURIAE

¶1 Pursuant to Rule 16 of the Arizona Rules of Civil Appellate Procedure and Rule 7(f) of the Rules of Procedure for Special Actions, this amicus curiae brief is submitted by the League of Arizona Cities and Towns (“**League**”) in support of neither party with the written consent of the parties in accordance with Arizona Rules of Civil Appellate Procedure 16(b)(1).¹

¶2 The League is a voluntary association of all the incorporated cities and towns in the State of Arizona. It includes all 91 municipalities representing approximately 79 percent of Arizona’s total population. The League provides collective advocacy, education, training, technical assistance, and information-sharing for and among the cities and towns of Arizona.

¶3 Petitioners ask the Court to find that Arizona’s early voting statutes (A.R.S. § 16-541 *et seq.*) are unconstitutional, or in the alternative, to narrowly construe their application. Petitioners focus exclusively on the enactment of early voting statutes as they relate to the General Election *for the State* but do not mention or consider the impact on local elections, which are held on the General Election date and three other consolidated election dates. The League respectfully submits this brief to

¹ The League is neither a party to the appeal nor controlled by any party to the appeal. No person or entity other than the League provided financial resources for the preparation or submission of this brief.

demonstrate how Arizona municipalities and their residents will be impacted if early voting is declared unconstitutional.

ARGUMENT

A. Municipal Elections are Governed by Constitutional and Statutory Provisions that Differ from Those that Control State Elections.

¶4 Municipal and State elections are not the same. The State’s elections are focused on statewide candidates, initiative and referendum, and the occasional recall. Municipalities hold similar elections *in addition* to various referrals and questions that facilitate local governance and basic operations. State law authorizes municipalities to use all-mail-ballot elections (described as “no-excuse mail-in voting” by Petitioners) to conduct local elections that occur with greater frequency than the State’s biennial elections. A.R.S. § 16-409.

¶5 Additionally, cities and towns have separate constitutional authority for initiative and referendum under Article 4, part 1, § 1(8) of the Arizona Constitution to “prescribe the manner of exercising said powers within the restriction of general laws.”² And Article 13, § 2 of the Arizona Constitution allows cities to adopt a charter as the “organic law” of the city and set their own election processes as a matter of purely municipal concern. *See State ex rel. Brnovich v. City of Tucson*, 251

² These general laws are contained in Title 19 of the Arizona Revised Statutes, specifically, A.R.S. §§ 19-141, 19-142 and 19-143.

Ariz. 45, ¶ 33 (2021). Petitioners do not speak about these constitutional provisions or how the abolition of early voting throughout Arizona would conflict with charter city authority. Petitioners' arguments to eliminate early voting focus solely on process and procedures involving the statewide General Election. Early voting, specifically all-mail-ballot elections, are heavily relied upon by municipalities that are often required to hold elections on certain dates with greater frequency than the State.

1. Cities And Towns Often Hold More Elections Than the State and On Any of the Four Consolidated Election Dates.

¶6 Municipalities hold additional elections than the State on any of the four consolidated election dates authorized by A.R.S. § 16-204(F): a) the second Tuesday in March, b) the third Tuesday in May, c) the first Tuesday in August, and d) the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November (also known as the General Election). Ariz. Const. art. 7, § 11, A.R.S. § 16-211.

¶7 These additional election dates are necessary for cities and towns because state law requires them to obtain voter approval for critical governance issues on particular dates. An all-mail-ballot election is an economically beneficial method to administer these elections. For example, establishment of a primary property tax must be on the May election date, while approval of any obligation authorizing a secondary property tax must be on the November election date. A.R.S. §§ 16-204(F)(4), 42-17056. Additionally, cities and towns must obtain voter approval to

issue street and highway improvement bonds (A.R.S. § 48-682), general obligation bonds (A.R.S. §§ 35-453, 35-454) and bonds for financing utilities (A.R.S. § 35-453); obtain voter ratification of a general plan (A.R.S. § 9-461.06); and obtain voter approval before purchasing a utility (A.R.S. § 9-514). Further, recall elections occur on a more frequent basis in municipalities as compared to the State, which held its most recent recall more than a decade ago in 2011 as compared to the five municipal recalls in the past two election cycles.³ If signatures are verified and other statutory requirements met, a municipality must place the recall election on the next consolidated election date that is 90 days or more from the order calling the election. A.R.S. § 19-209.

¶8 Additionally, municipalities have specific authority to refer measures to the ballot that facilitate government functions, such as whether to directly elect the mayor (A.R.S. §§ 9-232.03, 9-272.01), change from a town to a city (A.R.S. § 9-271), creating districts (A.R.S. § 9-273), or adopt a sales tax (A.R.S. § 42-6006).

¶9 Lastly, some municipal election requirements are derived directly from the constitution in addition to statute, including obtaining voter approval to grant a franchise (Ariz. Const. art. 13, § 4, A.R.S. § 9-502), establish an alternative expenditure limitation or permanent base adjustment - which impacts a municipal

³ City of South Tucson, March 13, 2018; Town of Gila Bend, August 28, 2018; City of Holbrook, November 6, 2018; Town of Wickenburg, May 21, 2019; and Town of Dewey Humboldt, May 21, 2019.

budget (Ariz. Const. art. 9, § 20 (6), (9), or adopt or amend a charter (Ariz. Const. art. 13, § 2, A.R.S. § 19-143(C)).

¶10 Petitioners do not address any of these local election provisions or how the aforementioned constitutional provisions work with or against their arguments to eliminate early voting. Due to the increased frequency and number of elections occurring at the local level, municipalities have relied on all-mail-ballot elections to abide by certain mandates while providing a cost-effective method of efficiently administering government services and operations through the electoral process.

2. Municipalities Are Specifically Authorized to Use a Mail Ballot Election For Their Jurisdictional Elections.

¶11 Petitioners' request to eliminate early voting essentially nullifies statutes authorizing all-mail elections for cities and towns. A state law enacted in 1996 authorizes a city or town to conduct an all-mail-balloting election by sending, not more than 27 days nor fewer than 15 days before the election date, "official ballots...to each qualified elector entitled to vote in the election" using "nonforwardable mail," to be returned to the county recorder or election official at a designated depository site. A.R.S. §§ 16-409, 16-558.01. The county recorder or election officer must also establish a ballot replacement center for any voter who needs to replace a ballot that is lost, spoiled, destroyed or not received. A.R.S. § 16-558.02. This option to hold all-mail-ballot elections instead of polling place voting is not available to the State or the counties.

¶12 Petitioners acknowledge that a longer period of litigation for this action would “render it difficult, if not impossible, for election officials to comply with the law prior to the upcoming statewide election” and acknowledge the time necessary to replace no-excuse mail-in voting. Pet. Br. at 9-10. Notably absent from Petitioners’ argument is how a municipality holding a May 17, 2022, election can forego early voting, which begins April 20, 2022. There are at least three cities holding elections this May: a) the City of Douglas called a special election to propose amendments to its charter to move its election date to the statewide General Election and adopt other essential governance provisions; APP16-17. b) the City of Litchfield Park is holding a special election to obtain voter approval of a land sale; APP18-19. and c) the City of Tucson called a special election to propose a charter amendment to extend or modify a temporary transaction privilege tax and use tax approved by voters in 2017. APP20-26.

¶13 Cities and towns are notified by the counties 180 days before an election to arrange for the county to administer municipal elections, including execution of intergovernmental agreements, which provide for all-mail-ballot elections and its associated costs. A.R.S. § 16-205. Petitioners do not address how the May elections can be administered if early voting is found unconstitutional immediately prior to the anticipated mailing of ballots or during the early voting period for the May election. Additionally, Petitioners do not reference the August 2, 2022 election and

the early voting period that begins on July 6, 2022 for approximately 85 cities and towns. If early voting is found unconstitutional, Petitioners fail to address how municipalities will administer their elections in the shortened time remaining before the May and August election dates when many of these agreements have been executed months prior to when these elections are scheduled.

3. *Charter Cities Have Constitutional Authority Over Their Elections.*

¶14 If the Court is inclined to adopt Petitioners’ constitutional interpretation of article 7, § 2, it will also need to consider whether that holding applies to charter cities that have or might in the future adopt charter provisions, or charter-authorized ordinances that create procedures for municipal elections that are in conflict with that interpretation.

¶15 Charter authority is constitutional in origin. In *Strode v. Sullivan*, 72 Ariz. 360 (1951), this Court held that when applying constitutional – not just statutory – election provisions to charter cities, those provisions must be evaluated in a manner that respects the authority granted to city voters by the constitution to create their own “organic law.” Ariz. Const. art 13, § 2.

¶16 The Court in *Strode* followed the lead of the Supreme Court of Oklahoma in *State ex rel. Short v. Callahan*, 221 P. 718 (Okl. 1923). That case involved an attempt by the Oklahoma Attorney General to invalidate a municipal election held under a recently adopted city charter. *Id.*, at 718-719. The candidates were not nominated

through a primary process, which the Oklahoma Attorney General argued was mandated by a provision of the Oklahoma constitution directing “[t]he Legislature [to] enact laws providing for a mandatory primary system, which shall provide for the nomination of all candidates in all elections for state, district, county, and municipal offices.” *Id.*, at 719. The Supreme Court of Oklahoma, however, rejected that argument. It held that this provision “extend[ed] the primary system throughout the state,” but *only* “so far as this could be accomplished without infringing upon or limiting the direct and positive constitutional grant of power” of cities to adopt charters to govern their municipal affairs. Similar to the Arizona Constitution, once charters are adopted and approved by the governor, they become the “organic law of the city.” *Id.* The Court thus refused to read the constitutional provision regarding primaries as a limitation on a charter city’s constitutional authority to govern its own elections under its charter. *Id.*, at 720.

¶17 After quoting extensively from *Callahan*, this Court in *Strode* concluded that “[w]e can conceive of no essentials more inherently of local interest or concern to the electors of a city than who shall be its governing officers and how they shall be selected.” *Strode*, 72 Ariz. at 368. It therefore held that Arizona’s constitutional provision regarding primaries, “article 7, § 10 of the Constitution and all implementing legislation must be construed to have reference to elections held in

cities incorporated under the general laws of the state and which have not qualified for self government under a charter.” *Id.*, at 368.

¶18 Since *Strode*, this Court has continued to consistently recognize municipal elections as one of the few areas of truly local concern in which local charter authority governs over conflicting statewide law. *See, e.g., Triano v. Massion*, 109 Ariz. 506, 508 (1973) (upholding Tucson’s residency requirements for municipal office, which were more stringent than state law); *City of Tucson v. State*, 229 Ariz. 172, 177, ¶ 30 (2012) (finding Tucson City Code provisions providing for partisan elections, which were adopted in compliance with the Tucson Charter, controlled over conflicting state statutes; specifically reaffirming the holding and reasoning of *Strode*. *Id.*, at 177-178, ¶¶ 32-34).

¶19 In the *City of Tucson* case, this Court conceded in dicta that “some aspects of the conduct of local elections *may* be of statewide concern” such as “election dates” and “other administrative aspects of elections.” 229 Ariz. 172, 177-178, ¶¶ 32-34 (2012) (emphasis added). But when the issue of election dates actually came before it, just last year, this Court concluded that “[w]hether to align municipal elections with state and national elections or hold them in different years is purely a matter of municipal interest and not a statewide concern.” *State ex rel. Brnovich v. City of Tucson*, 251 Ariz. 45, ¶ 1 (2021). It therefore upheld Tucson’s “off-year” elections that conflicted with a statute mandating even-year elections for local jurisdictions.

¶20 If this Court determines that constitutional references to “at an election” somehow invalidate absentee voting in state elections, it will have to confront the additional constitutional question of whether that can constrain a charter city’s discretion to conduct all-mail elections.

B. Eliminating All-Mail-Ballot Elections Will Likely Double Municipal Election Costs.

¶21 Due to the increased number of elections as compared to the State, municipalities rely on the counties to administer their elections because counties have the personnel, expertise, and equipment to do so. When a city or town holds an election on the same date as another jurisdiction’s election, costs decrease because they are shared amongst all the jurisdictions. When a city or town must hold an off-cycle election, the municipality bears the full cost of the election and the municipality and the county often utilize the all-mail-ballot election process to reduce costs. As previously described, municipalities do not always choose the election dates and all-mail-ballot elections have assisted local residents with access to voting at a reduced cost as compared to polling locations because there is less need for personnel or equipment at multiple polling locations. Voting at physical polling locations requires finding suitable locations; transporting and setting up voting equipment; scheduling logic and accuracy testing; appointing and training poll workers and other election personnel, including observers and interpreters; and

transporting the ballots while maintaining chain-of-custody requirements. *See generally*, Arizona Revised Statutes, Title 16, Chapter 4. In contrast, all-mail-ballot elections eliminate most of these costs because ballots are mailed to every registered voter in the jurisdiction and the only on-site requirement is a ballot replacement center. A.R.S. § 16-558.02. As demonstrated by publicly available fee schedules from Cochise, Coconino, Pima, and Yavapai counties, the cost of a traditional polling-place election is often more than double the cost of an all-mail-ballot election. APP27-39.

¶22 All-mail-ballot elections serve municipal residents by safeguarding taxpayer monies while meeting statutory obligations requiring voter approval. Eliminating early voting would necessitate a polling place election and likely double the costs for *every* single local election required by the constitution and state law as well as those elections brought by the residents through initiative, referendum and recall. Arizona municipal residents will bear the significant and costly consequences if early voting is found to be unconstitutional.

C. All-Mail-Ballot Elections Facilitate Voting Access for All Municipal Residents.

¶23 All-mail-ballot elections provide access to voters who cannot reach traditional polling places. Petitioners assert that only the people and not the Legislature can make the decision to enact early voting and reference how the Kentucky Supreme

Court laments overturning such a convenient form of voting. Pet. Br. at 21. However, for many, all-mail-ballot elections are not simply a convenience. In certain parts of Arizona, there are fewer suitable locations available to secure as polling places and may be “at substantially greater distances from voters.” Patty Ferguson-Bohnee, *The History of Indian Voting Rights in Arizona: Overcoming Decades of Voter Suppression*, 47 Ariz. St. L.J. 1099, 1136 (2015). Currently, municipal voters who lack accessible transportation can mail their ballots but if early voting is found unconstitutional, these voters will have to secure transportation to polls through family or friends, public transit, or third parties.⁴

¶24 The weather is another consideration. For example, the upcoming two elections will occur during the summer months. In metropolitan Phoenix, the average high temperature is 94.5 degrees⁵ in May and rises to 105.1 degrees⁶ in August, a significant concern for any able-bodied individual who will be compelled to stand in line in the heat to vote in-person, but an even greater risk for any person who is elderly, health-compromised, or has a disability. Further, approximately 80 percent of Arizona electors vote by mail.⁷ Currently, the wait time at a polling

⁴ <https://www.aarp.org/politics-society/government-elections/info-2018/voting-transportation.html>.

⁵ <https://www.weather.gov/psr/May2021ClimateData>.

⁶ <https://www.weather.gov/psr/August2021ClimateData>.

⁷ <https://www.azcleelections.gov/election-security/the-security-of-voting-by-mail>.

location is determined by the anticipated voter turnout, and the wait-time analysis includes the number of voters who voted early in previous elections. A.R.S. § 16-411(J). It is reasonable to assume that if all registered voters must vote at the polls, additional personnel and equipment will be required to maintain reasonable wait times, further increasing costs. Petitioners do not address these local election concerns or the conditions unique to Arizona in their request to eliminate early voting.

CONCLUSION

¶25 The League respectfully asks this Court to carefully weigh the impacts of eliminating early voting on Arizona municipalities. By granting Petitioners' request, upcoming municipal elections are immediately jeopardized without any consideration for the upheaval it will cause to local voters who will face last-minute notices and changes to an established voting process. Municipalities and their residents will bear a significant increase in elections costs to hold their frequent, often mandated elections in-person rather than by all-mail ballot elections. Municipal residents will face the loss of an accessible means of voting that is utilized by 80 percent of Arizona voters. While Petitioners did not contemplate local elections in their challenge to eliminate early voting, the League requests that this Court consider local election mandates, the success and reliance of all-mail-ballot elections by cities and towns, and that municipal residents will bear significant

consequences – financial and otherwise - if early voting is found to be unconstitutional.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED this 15th day of March 2022 by:

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Certificate of Compliance

This certificate of compliance concerns an Amicus Curiae Brief and is submitted under Rules 14 and 16 of Arizona Rules of Civil Appellate Procedure. I certify that the Amicus Curiae Brief to which this Certificate is attached uses Times New Roman of at least 14 points, is double-spaced, and contains 3,119 words. The document to which this Certificate is attached does not exceed the word limit that is set by the scheduling order.

DATED this 15th day of March 2022

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Certificate of Service

The undersigned certifies that on March 15, 2022, the foregoing Amicus Curiae Brief was electronically filed with the Clerk of the Arizona Supreme Court and copies were also delivered on March 15, 2022, by email to the following:

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**APPENDIX
TABLE OF CONTENTS**

Location in the Record⁸	Description	Location in the Appendix
	City of Douglas, Call of Election and Public Notice for May 17, 2022 Mail Ballot Elections	APP16-17
	City of Litchfield Park, Approved Minutes of January 19, 2022 Council Meeting Adopting Resolution 22-509 Call of Election for May 17, 2022 (Pages 1 and 6)	APP18-19
	City of Tucson, Ordinance 11904 Call of Election for May 17, 2022	APP20-26
	Resolution 19-10 Cochise County Consolidated Schedule of Fees and Reimbursements for Election Services (2019)	APP27-30
	Coconino County Election Fee Schedule for Jurisdictions (2022)	APP31
	Pima County Recorder's Office Fee Schedule – Draft Pending Approval on March 15, 2022 Board of Supervisors Meeting	APP32-36
	Yavapai County Approved Special Districts Annual Fee Schedule Fiscal Year 2021-2022	APP37-39

⁸ This category is included because it is required under Ariz. R. Civ. App. P. 13.1 but the column is blank because the Brief does not reference any documents contained in the Record.



CALL OF ELECTION

Public Notice

Notice is hereby given that the City of Douglas will hold mail ballot elections as follows:

*Primary Election:	Tuesday, March 8, 2022
General Election:	Tuesday, May 17, 2022
Available Offices:	Three Council Seats: Wards 2, 4, and 6 Four-year terms expire in 2026
<u>Candidate Statement of Interest:</u>	No later than the date of the first petition signature on a nomination petition, the candidate must file a Statement of Interest with the City Clerks, A.R.S. § 16-311 (H).
<u>Candidate Packet Distribution:</u>	Monday, October 4, 2021 City Clerk's Office at City Hall 425 10 th Street, Douglas, AZ 85607.
<u>Candidate packet filing deadline:</u>	No earlier than Tuesday, October 12, 2021, and no later than Monday, November 8, 2021 at 5:00 p.m., and must be filed at the City Clerk's Office – 425 10 th Street, Douglas, AZ 85607.
<u>Voter registration closes:</u>	Monday, February 7, 2022 at 11:59 p.m. for the Primary Election; and Monday, April 18, 2022 at 11:59 p.m. for the general election.
<u>Early Ballot Distribution:</u>	Wednesday, February 9, 2022 for the Primary Election; and Wednesday, April 20, 2022 for the General Election.

For further information or to make an appointment, please call the City Clerk's Office at (520) 417-7302 or (520) 417-7301.

Alma Andrade, City Clerk

*Any candidate receiving a majority of all votes cast at the Primary Election will be declared elected without running at the General Election.

Publish: September 29, 2021, and October 6, 2021.

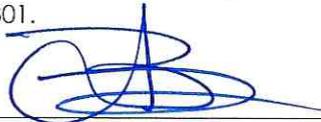
LLAMADA DE ELECCIÓN

Aviso Público

Por medio de la presente se da aviso que las elecciones de boleta por correo de la Ciudad de Douglas se llevaran a cabo de la siguiente forma:

*Elección Primaria:	martes, 8 de marzo, 2022
Elección General:	martes, 17 de mayo, 2022
Cargos disponibles:	Tres cargos del consejo: distritos 2, 4, y 6 Términos de cuatro años expiran en 2026
<u>Declaración de Interés del Candidato:</u>	No más tarde de la fecha de la primera firma de petición en una petición de nominación, el candidato debe presentar una declaración de interés con la Secretaría Municipal de la Ciudad, A.R.S. § 16-311 (H).
<u>Distribución de paquete de candidato:</u>	lunes, 4 de octubre, 2021, en la oficina de la Secretaría Municipal de la Ciudad de Douglas, calle 10, número 425, Douglas, Arizona 85607.
<u>Fecha límite para entregar los paquetes de candidatura:</u>	No antes del martes, 12 de octubre, 2021 y a más tardar el lunes, 8 de noviembre, 2021 a las 5:00 p.m., en la oficina de la Secretaría Municipal de la Ciudad de Douglas – calle 10, número 425, Douglas, Arizona 85607.
<u>Inscripción de votante cierra:</u>	lunes, 7 de febrero, 2022 a las 11:59 p.m. para la Elección Primaria; y lunes, 18 de abril, 2022 a las 11:59 p.m. para la Elección General.
<u>Distribución anticipada de la boleta:</u>	miércoles, 9 de febrero, 2022 para la Elección Primaria; y miércoles, 20 de abril, 2022 para la Elección General.

Para más información o para hacer una cita, llame a la Secretaría Municipal al (520) 417-7302 o (520) 417-7301.



Alma Andrade, Secretaria Municipal

*Cualquier candidato que reciba la mayoría de votos emitidos en la Elección Primaria será declarado electo sin que tenga que participar en la Elección General.

Publicado: 29 de septiembre, 2021 y 6 de octubre, 2021

The meeting was held virtually and called to order at 7:01 PM by Mayor Thomas L. Schoaf.

I. Call to Order

Attendee Name	Title	Status
Lisa Brainard Watson	Council Member	Remote
Tom Rosztoczy	Council Member	Remote
Ron Clair	Council Member	Remote
Ann Donahue	Council Member	Remote
Paul Faith	Vice Mayor	Remote
John Romack	Council Member	Remote
Tom Schoaf	Mayor	Remote

Staff present: Matthew Williams, City Manager; Terri Roth, City Clerk; Joe Estes, City Attorney; Paige Peterson, Director of Finance; Marissa Romo, Deputy City Clerk; Woody Scoutten, City Engineer; Richard Alvarado, Director of Public Works; Sonny Culbreth, Community Liaison; Susan Slagle, Director of Human Resources; Tricia Kramer, Director of Community and Recreation Services; Mary Dickson, Chief Building Official; Daniel Loftus, Planning Coordinator; Pat McCoy, Sports Coordinator; Rena Quale, Code Enforcement Officer; Jason Sanks, Planning Consultant.

Additional attendees: Chief Espinoza, Chief Wayne, Paul Vanderveen, Brian Carroll and Brian Ackerman.

II. Pledge of Allegiance & Invocation

The Pledge of Allegiance was cited during the Litchfield Square Community Facilities District meeting held prior to this meeting.

III. Mayor and Council Members Report on Current Events

Council Member Rosztoczy expressed frustration with receiving agenda packets late. He stated it works well for him to receive them prior to the weekend, due to the size of the packets, adding last month and this month the Council had less than 48 hours to prepare. Mayor Schoaf stated it has been expressed to Staff that this situation has to change.

Council Member Clair stated he attended the memorial for Barbara Brainard and it was great to see the outpouring of support and the history of Litchfield Park that has gone through their family.

Council Member Donahue stated she attended the Governor’s luncheon. She stated they need to be reminded of COVID and the Litchfield District has numerous teachers out because of illness.

Council Member Brainard Watson thanked everyone for the well wishes, adding it was nice to see

MOVE TO REJECT ALL BIDS FOR THE VISTA VERDE DRAINAGE IMPROVEMENT PROJECT RECEIVED ON DECEMBER 29, 2021 AND DIRECT STAFF TO RE-ADVERTISE THE PROJECT FOR ACCEPTANCE OF BIDS.

RESULT:	APPROVED [UNANIMOUS]
MOVER:	Lisa Brainard Watson, Council Member
SECONDER:	Ann Donahue, Council Member
AYES:	Watson, Rosztoczy, Clair, Donahue, Faith, Romack, Schoaf

IX. Business

Item B. was moved to the end of the agenda, due to Executive Session.

A. Call of Election for May 17, 2022

Ms. Roth stated the Call of Election is for the May 17, 2022 Special Election for the sale of parcels in Litchfield Square. The lots included are 1,3,5,7,9, 12 and 13. She stated the cost for a non-countywide election is \$2.12 per voter, compared to a countywide election for \$0.50 per voter. There are 4,958 registered voters in the City for a total of \$10,510.96 to be paid to Maricopa County.

Mayor Schoaf stated this was prompted due to a requirement that the City needs voter approval to sell property for over \$1.5 million. The City’s attorney recommended combining the parcels into one election to get general approval for either an individual parcel or all of the parcels, which will allow the process to be streamlined and can be done prior to negotiations being done. He commended Mr. Estes for a job well done.

Vice Mayor Faith asked for clarification regarding the process. Mayor Schoaf stated this would be an approval to sell the parcels specified on the call of election. Either one or more of the parcels can be sold for more than \$1.5 million and would cover the contingency in the future, so they would not have to wait for another vote. Vice Mayor Faith asked if this would give approval even if it takes ten years, giving Council the sole decision to negotiate the price. Mr. Estes stated the statute does not provide a time limitation as to when the property can be sold, but if it is approved, the property would still be sold through the public auction process. Council Member Romack stated this is a good idea and he likes the plan, but cautions anyone writing the explanation, suggesting it be made simple and straight forward.

MOVE TO ADOPT RESOLUTION NO. 22-509 CALL OF ELECTION FOR MAY 17, 2022, TO SUBMIT TO THE QUALIFIED ELECTORS THE QUESTION OF AUTHORIZING THE SALE OF ALL OR A PORTION OF APPROXIMATELY 12 ACRES OF REAL PROPERTY COMMONLY KNOWN AS CITY CENTER OR LITCHFIELD SQUARE, LOCATED ON THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF LITCHFIELD ROAD AND WIGWAM BOULEVARD, WHICH INCLUDES LOTS 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 12, AND 13 OF THE LITCHFIELD SQUARE PLAT.

RESULT:	ADOPTED [UNANIMOUS]
MOVER:	Ron Clair, Council Member
SECONDER:	Tom Rosztoczy, Council Member
AYES:	Watson, Rosztoczy, Clair, Donahue, Faith, Romack, Schoaf

APP19

ADOPTED BY THE
MAYOR AND COUNCIL

February 1, 2022

ORDINANCE NO. 11904

RELATING TO FINANCE, TRANSPORTATION, PUBLIC SAFETY AND ELECTIONS; PURSUANT TO CHAPTER IV, SECTION 1(20); CHAPTER XVI, SECTION 6; AND CHAPTER XX, SECTION 2 OF THE TUCSON CHARTER; SPECIFYING THE BALLOT LANGUAGE FOR THE SPECIAL ELECTION TO BE HELD IN THE CITY OF TUCSON, ARIZONA, ON MAY 17, 2022 FOR THE PURPOSE OF AMENDING CHAPTER IV, SECTION 3 OF THE TUCSON CHARTER TO PROVIDE FOR THE EXTENSION OF A TEMPORARY TRANSACTION AND USE TAX NOT EXCEEDING A FIXED PERCENTAGE; LIMITING THAT EXTENSION TO A FIXED PERIOD OF YEARS; LIMITING THE EXPENDITURE OF THE REVENUES GENERATED BY THE TEMPORARY EXTENSION TO SPECIFIC AUTHORIZED PURPOSES; PROVIDING FOR TRUTH-IN-TAXATION AND ONGOING OVERSIGHT OF THE TAX REVENUES TO ENSURE THEY ARE EXPENDED FOR THE AUTHORIZED PURPOSES; AND DECLARING AN EMERGENCY.

WHEREAS, Article XIII, § 2 of the Arizona Constitution and Chapter XX, § 2 and Chapter XXVI, § 1 of the Tucson City Charter authorize amendment of the Tucson Charter by amendments proposed and submitted by the Mayor and Council to the City's qualified electors at a general or special election, and ratified by a majority of the qualified electors voting thereon and approved by the Governor; and

WHEREAS, Tucson Charter Chapter XVI, § 6 states that Mayor and Council shall, by ordinance, provide for the holding of all municipal elections; and

WHEREAS, Tucson Charter Chapter IV, § 1, ¶ 20 empowers Mayor and Council to provide for the manner in which City elections shall be held; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to Chapter XVI, § 7 of the Tucson City Charter, A.R.S. §§ 19-125 and 16-502 prescribe the form of ballot for this election; and

WHEREAS, it is in the best interests of the citizenry of the City of Tucson, Arizona, that any special election regarding any proposed charter amendment(s) be called as early as possible prior to the election to: (1) provide optimal notice to the citizenry of the City of Tucson of the election; (2) permit citizens to submit arguments for or against the proposed charter amendment(s) before the election, as required by law; and (3) permit the City Clerk to meet any other administrative requirements; and

WHEREAS, on June 22, 2021, the Mayor and Council adopted and approved Ordinance No. 11847, calling a charter amendment special election to be held in the City of Tucson, Arizona, on May 17, 2022 to submit to the City's qualified electors a proposed ballot measure or measures, to include a measure for the extension and/or modification of the temporary transaction privilege tax and use tax approved by voters in 2017; and

WHEREAS, the Mayor and Council now desire to approve the specific question to be presented to the City's qualified electors at the charter amendment special election on May 17, 2022; and desire to give direction to establish a Truth-in-Taxation policy and provide for ongoing oversight relating to the expenditure of any tax revenues generated from the proposed charter amendment in order to ensure that the purposes for which the taxes are approved by voters will be the purposes for which those taxes shall be expended:

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE MAYOR AND COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF TUCSON, ARIZONA, AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. By adoption and approval of Ordinance No. 11847 on June 22, 2021, the Mayor and Council of the City of Tucson, Arizona, called a charter amendment special election, to be held in the City of Tucson, Arizona on May 17, 2022 to submit to the City's qualified electors, as a referred measure, a proposed ballot measure or measures, to include a measure for the extension and/or modification of the temporary transaction privilege tax and use tax approved by voters in 2017 and incorporated within the Tucson Charter at Chapter IV, Section 3.

SECTION 2. The specific question to be presented to the City's qualified electors at the charter amendment special election on May 17, 2022 shall be whether Chapter IV, Section 3 of the Charter of the City of Tucson, Arizona, shall be amended to read as follows:

**PROPOSTION 411
ORIGINAL AND AMENDED TEXT**

Editor's Note: CAPITALS indicate additions; ~~Strikeouts~~ indicate deletions.

CHAPTER IV.

POWERS OF CITY

Sec. 3. Business privilege tax for transportation and public safety improvements.

A. In addition to the powers described in Chapter IV, Section 2 of this charter, during the time period beginning on July 1, 2017 and ending on June 30, ~~2022-2032~~, the city shall have the power to impose, levy and collect a transaction privilege tax and use tax not exceeding five-tenths of one percent (0.5%) for the payment of city expenses for the following purposes:

(1) Street improvements: restoration, repair, resurfacing and improvement of the condition of LOCAL, NEIGHBORHOOD city streets, including all necessary costs in connection therewith; and

(2) Public STREET safety improvements, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO BICYCLE AND PEDESTRIAN SAFETY IMPROVEMENTS, SIDEWALKS,

~~TRAFFIC SIGNAL TECHNOLOGY, AND LIGHTING: acquisition and upgrading of public safety vehicles and equipment, and capital improvements of public safety facilities.~~

B. There shall be established a street improvements fund which shall consist of ~~forty~~ ONE HUNDRED percent (40-100%) of all revenues collected from the tax authorized under section 3(a) above, as well as any interest earned on those monies. The director of finance shall deposit all monies received from the designated tax revenues into this fund, and shall invest monies in the fund, and all accounts therein as provided by Chapter XXIX of this Charter. The director of finance shall credit monies earned from these investments to the fund. The street improvements fund shall be administered as follows:

1. ~~Sixty cents (\$0.60)~~ EIGHTY CENTS (\$ 0.80) of each dollar in the street improvement fund shall be used for restoration, repair, resurfacing and improvement of the condition of major LOCAL, NEIGHBORHOOD streets, ~~to include principal arterial and minor arterial streets, collector streets, and subcollector streets;~~

2. ~~Forty cents (\$0.40)~~ TWENTY CENTS (\$0.20) of each dollar in the street improvement fund shall be used for STREET SAFETY IMPROVEMENTS, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO BICYCLE AND PEDESTRIAN SAFETY IMPROVEMENTS, SIDEWALKS, TRAFFIC SIGNAL TECHNOLOGY, AND LIGHTING restoration, repair, resurfacing and improvement of the condition of local or residential streets.

3. Monies from the street improvement fund shall be appropriated by the mayor and council only for the purposes set forth in this section. ~~and in accordance with a street improvement plan approved by the mayor and council by ordinance on or before January 31, 2017.~~

~~C. There shall be established a public safety improvements fund which shall consist of sixty _____ percent (60 ___%) of all revenues collected from the tax authorized under section 3(a) above, as well as any interest earned on those monies. The director of finance shall deposit all monies from the designated tax revenues into this fund, and shall invest monies in the fund, and all accounts therein as provided by Chapter XXIX of this Charter. The director of finance shall credit monies earned from these investments to the fund. The public safety improvements fund shall be used exclusively for the payment of expenses associated with the acquisition and upgrading of public safety vehicles and equipment, and capital improvements of public safety facilities., in accordance with a public safety improvements plan approved by the mayor and council by ordinance on or before January 31, 2017.~~

CD. The power to impose, collect and levy the taxes authorized by section 3(a) above shall expire on June 30, 2022-2032, unless that power is extended or renewed by the approval of a majority of the qualified electors of the city voting at an election called for that purpose.

D. NOTHING IN THIS SECTION SHALL MODIFY OR AFFECT THE COLLECTION OR EXPENDITURE OF TAXES AUTHORIZED BY THE CITY'S VOTERS UNDER PROPOSITION 101 APPROVED AT THE SPECIAL ELECTION HELD ON MAY 16, 2017.

SECTION 3. The question presented to the qualified electors shall be in substantially the following ballot format:

SAMPLE BALLOT

PROPOSITION/PROPOSICION 411

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE TUCSON CITY CHARTER REFERRED BY MAYOR AND COUNCIL, AUTHORIZING A 10-YEAR EXTENSION OF A TEMPORARY HALF-CENT (0.5%) SALES TAX TO FUND STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

Official Title

PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO THE TUCSON CHARTER, CHAPTER IV, SECTION 3 TO AUTHORIZE A 10-YEAR EXTENSION OF A TEMPORARY HALF-CENT (0.5%) SALES TAX, AND DEDICATING THE TAX REVENUES TO FUND STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

Descriptive Title

AUTHORIZING THE EXTENSION OF A TEMPORARY HALF-CENT (0.5%) SALES TAX AND USE TAX; DEDICATING AND ALLOCATING THE TAX REVENUES TO SPECIFICALLY AUTHORIZED PURPOSES FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF CITY STREETS.

OFFICIAL BALLOT FORMAT

PROPOSITION/PROPOSICION 411

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE TUCSON CITY CHARTER REFERRED BY MAYOR AND COUNCIL, AUTHORIZING A 10-YEAR EXTENSION OF A TEMPORARY HALF-CENT (0.5%) SALES TAX, AND DEDICATING THE TAX REVENUES TO FUND STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

A "YES" vote shall have the effect of authorizing an extension, for a period of 10 years, of a half-cent (0.5%) transaction privilege tax and use tax, with the revenues dedicated to fund street improvements.

A "NO" vote shall have the effect of rejecting the proposed extension of the temporary tax.

YES

NO

SECTION 4. The City Clerk shall cause notice of the charter amendment special election to be published as provided by law; and shall cause ballots to be prepared and delivered in the form prescribed by law, setting forth the question to be presented to the qualified electors of the City. The City Clerk shall provide ballots and related materials, and otherwise direct early voting, in the manner provided by law.

SECTION 5. The charter amendment special election shall be conducted and the poll lists kept, and the votes cast thereat and returned, in the manner provided by law. Only persons who are qualified electors of the City shall vote at the charter amendment special election.

SECTION 6. By separate ordinance or resolution, the Mayor and Council shall establish a Truth-in-Taxation policy and shall provide for ongoing oversight relating to the expenditure of any tax revenues generated from the proposed

charter amendment in order to ensure that the purposes for which the taxes are approved by voters will be the purposes for which those taxes shall be expended.

SECTION 7. The various City officers and employees are authorized and directed to perform all acts necessary or desirable to give effect to this ordinance.

SECTION 8. WHEREAS, it is necessary for the preservation of the peace, health and safety of the City of Tucson that this ordinance become immediately effective, an emergency is hereby declared to exist and this ordinance shall become effective immediately upon its passage and adoption.

PASSED, ADOPTED AND APPROVED by the Mayor and Council of the City of Tucson, Arizona, February 1, 2022.



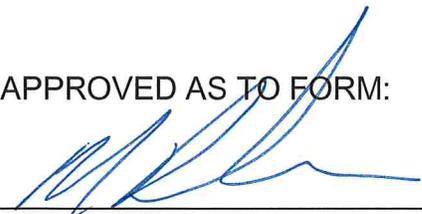
MAYOR

ATTEST:



CITY CLERK

APPROVED AS TO FORM:



CITY ATTORNEY

REVIEWED BY:



CITY MANAGER

MR/dg

RESOLUTION 19 - 10

ADOPTING A CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULE OF FEES AND REIMBURSEMENTS FOR ELECTION SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE COUNTY AND DELEGATING AUTHORITY TO THE COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR TO EXECUTE INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENTS FOR ELECTION SERVICES

WHEREAS, pursuant to A.R.S. § 36-341.A, the Board of Supervisors for the County of Cochise shall establish a schedule for reimbursement of Cochise County ("County") services, which shall not exceed the actual costs for the services provided by the County; and

WHEREAS, jurisdictions within Cochise County contract Cochise County through an Intergovernmental Agreement for election services pursuant to A.R.S. sec. 11-952, to be provided by the Elections Department; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to A.R.S. sec. 15-406(B) the Cochise County School Superintendent shall contract with the Board of Supervisors for election services; and

WHEREAS, Cochise County provides election services to jurisdictions within Cochise County through the Election Department and the Board of Supervisors' Office and pursuant to A.R.S. sec. 11-251.06, the Board of Supervisors may require jurisdictions to reimburse Cochise County for the cost of the services provided; and

WHEREAS, the cost to provide election services to Jurisdictions contracting with the County to conduct elections on their behalf is the current actual cost of providing Election Services, as specified in the accompanying Exhibit A; and

WHEREAS, the existing fee schedule does not address vote by mail or vote center elections specifically; and

WHEREAS, given that Intergovernmental Agreements for election services are standardized and numerous, the County Administrator has previously been delegated to execute Intergovernmental Agreements for election services provided to governmental

Adopting a Consolidated Schedule of Fees and Reimbursements for Election Services Provided by the County and Delegating Authority to the County Administrator to Execute Intergovernmental Agreements for Election Services

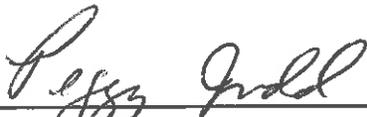
entities in Cochise County without being brought to the Board of Supervisors for approval; and

WHEREAS, this matter was noticed for public hearing, as required by A.R.S. § 11-251.08, and following this hearing the Board of Supervisors for the County of Cochise determined that these proposed revisions to the election services fees are necessary and appropriate.

NOW, THEREFOR, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Board of Supervisors for the County of Cochise adopts the following schedule of fees (as set forth in Exhibit A, attached hereto) for election services provided by the County, under provisions of A.R.S. §§ 36-187, 11-251.08 and 36-341.A, to be in effect on and after June 1, 2019, and delegates to the County Administrator, on behalf of the County, authority to execute Intergovernmental Agreements for election services provided to governmental entities in Cochise County; and

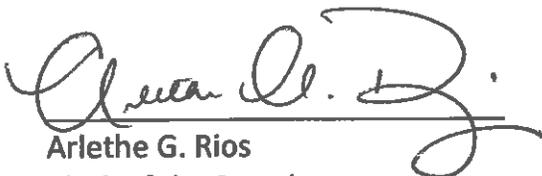
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that any and all prior fee schedules adopted for election services are hereby rescinded, effective with the passage of this Resolution.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Board of Supervisors of Cochise County, Arizona, this 23 day of April, 2019.



Peggy Judd, Chairman
Cochise County Board of Supervisors

ATTEST:



Arlethe G. Rios
Clerk of the Board

APPROVED AS TO FORM:



Elda Orduno
Civil Deputy County Attorney

EXHIBIT A

COCHISE COUNTY ELECTION FEE SERVICES PROPOSED SCHEDULE 2019	<i>Elections consolidated with State or Federal Elections</i>	<i>Special & Non-Consolidated Vote by Mail Elections.</i>	<i>Special & Non-Consolidated Polling Place Elections must have minimum amt voters and would include PEVL ballot process</i>
Election Fee per registered voter	\$0.75	\$1.75	\$4.00
Election Fee if not met above	\$800	\$2,200	Must have 1000 min. voters to conduct
Cancel and Appoint	\$250	\$250	\$250
Cancel if programming started	Actual Cost	Actual Cost	Actual Cost
Recount per total ballots cast	Included	Included	Included
Info Pamphlet & Postage	Jurisdiction works with Supplier directly	Jurisdiction works with Supplier directly	Jurisdiction works with Supplier directly
Polling Place Rental if not consolidated with State election	Included	n/a	actual
Poll workers - Early Board	Included	Included	\$200
Poll workers - Inspector	Included	n/a	\$150
Poll workers - Marshall	Included	n/a	\$125
Poll workers - Judges/Clerks	Included	n/a	\$125
Poll workers - Troubleshooter	Included	n/a	\$125
Poll workers - Class	Included	Included	\$100
Poll workers mileage	Included	Included	IRS rate
Replacement Center Poll worker (2 required)	Included	One Included	n/a
Election Equipment - Tablet (min 2)	Included	n/a	\$50

Election Equipment - ExpressVote (min 2)	Included	n/a	\$125
Election Equipment - DS200 (1)	Included	n/a	\$500
Equipment Delivery Fee	Included	n/a	actual
Provisional Ballot Fee	Included	n/a	Included
Election Records Destruction	Included	Included	Included
Copy fee	\$0.30	\$0.30	\$0.30
Maps for Vote Location	Included	n/a	\$25.00
Recorder's Office Mailing Fees	Waived	Actual Cost (Additional)	Actual Cost (Additional)

Tax Levy & Bond Issue Elections

Several political jurisdictions are only allowed to hold special elections for tax levies and bond issues on the consolidated election date in November. **You should check with your legal counsel if this restriction applies to your jurisdiction and plan accordingly.**

Election Fees

The following fees reflect the difference in costs for conducting a ballot-by-mail election versus a polling place election.

COCONINO COUNTY ELECTION FEE SCHEDULE FOR JURISDICTIONS

<u>District holding Ballot-By-Mail Election:</u>	\$2.50 per registered voter, plus: * Actual cost of Native American Outreach
<u>District holding Polling Place Election:</u>	\$5.00 per registered voter, plus: * Actual cost of Native American Outreach
<u>Elections consolidated with State or Federal Elections:</u>	\$2.00 per registered voter, plus: * Actual cost of Native American Outreach
<u>Districts with shared boundaries holding Ballot-By-Mail Elections:</u>	\$2.00 per registered voter, plus: * Actual cost of Native American Outreach
<u>Districts with shared boundaries holding Polling Place Elections:</u>	\$4.50 per registered voter, plus: * Actual cost of Native American Outreach
<u>Administrative Fee to cancel Election:</u>	\$50.00

ORDINANCE NO. 2022-_____

AN ORDINANCE OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF PIMA COUNTY, ARIZONA ESTABLISHING FEES FOR ELECTION-RELATED SERVICES, VOTER REGISTRATION DATA AND RECORDED DOCUMENT SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE PIMA COUNTY RECORDER.

The Board of Supervisors of Pima County Arizona finds that:

1. The Pima County Recorder is authorized pursuant to A.R.S. §§16-172, 16-168(E), 11-475, and 11-251.08 to charge for election related services, voter registration data, and recorded document services; and,
2. The Pima County Board of Supervisors has determined that the charges are appropriate and necessary to cover the costs incurred by the Pima County Recorder in providing these services; and,
3. The Pima County Board of Supervisors has the authority under A.R.S. §11-251.05 to adopt all ordinances necessary or proper to carry out the functions of the County.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF PIMA COUNTY, ARIZONA:

SECTION 1: It is the intent of this Ordinance to establish fees for election-related services, voter registration data, and recorded document services provided by the Pima County Recorder in an amount sufficient to defray costs.

SECTION 2: Fees charged by the Pima County Recorder shall be as follows:

SEE EXHIBIT A ATTACHMENT

SECTION 3: This Ordinance shall take effect thirty days from the date of adoption.

SECTION 4: If any provision of this Ordinance or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is invalid, the invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of this Ordinance, which can be given meaning without the invalid provision.

PASSED AND ADOPTED THIS _____ DAY OF _____, 2022.

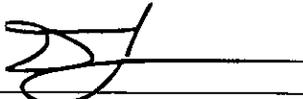
PIMA COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

Chair, Board of Supervisors

ATTEST:

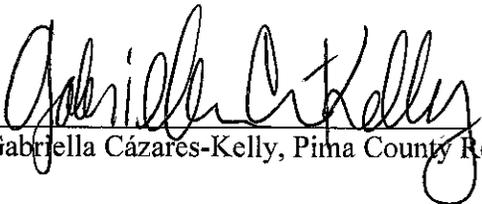
APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Melissa Manriquez, Clerk of the Board



Daniel Jurkowitz, Deputy County Attorney

REVIEWED BY:



Gabriella Cázares-Kelly, Pima County Recorder

Exhibit A

Public Service Center Building

240 N. Stone Ave., 1st Floor
Tucson, AZ 85701

Doc. Recording: (520) 724-4350

Voter Registration: (520) 724-4330



Mailing Address:

PO Box 3145
Tucson, AZ 85702-3145

Social: @PimaRecorder

Web: recorder.pima.gov

GABRIELLA CÁZARES-KELLY, Recorder

PIMA COUNTY RECORDER'S OFFICE FEE SCHEDULE

ELECTION COSTS

For Conducting Jurisdictional Elections (i.e., Cities, Towns, School Districts, Fire Districts, etc.)

POLLING PLACE ELECTIONS

Early Ballot Processing	\$5.75 each★
Permanent Early Voting List (PEVL) Ballots	\$3.00 each★
Early Ballot Signature Verification	\$0.75 per signature
Replacement Ballots – Satellite Location	\$2.00 each
Replacement Ballots – By Mail	\$3.00 each
Problem Ballots Processing & Follow-Up	\$6.00 each
Signature Roster Printing (per precinct)	\$25.00 each
Provisional Ballots	\$16.00 each
Conditional Provisional Ballots	\$6.00 each
Regular Hours	\$20.85 per hour
Overtime Hours	\$31.27 per hour
Remote Site Computer linked	\$400.00 flat fee
Remote Site Not computer linked	\$200.00 flat fee

ALL BALLOT-BY-MAIL ELECTIONS

Mailing of Ballots to Every Active Voter	\$2.30 each★
Replacement Ballots – Satellite Location	\$2.00 each
Replacement Ballots – By Mail	\$3.00 each
Problem Ballots Processing & Follow-Up	\$6.00 each
Signature Verification	\$0.75 per signature

OTHER APPLICABLE ELECTION FEES

Voter Registration Maintenance Fee for Active and Inactive Voters	\$0.05 per voter
Consolidated Election Participation Fee for Active Voters	\$0.10 per voter◆◆
Team Voting	\$60.00 per request➤
Special Inserts:	
• Single Page – 8 ½ x 4 ½ (20 lb. paper minimum)	\$ 0.02 per ballot

**PIMA COUNTY RECORDER'S OFFICE
ADOPTED FEE SCHEDULE**

OTHER APPLICABLE ELECTION FEES CONT.

- Multiple pages or larger than 8 ½ x 4 ½ \$0.05 per ballot
(May result in additional postage cost for mailed ballot package due to increased weight)
- PLUS actual cost for insert printing by vendor

Mileage will be charged at actual cost based on Pima County Fleet Services Department Motor Pool Charges.

- ★ Includes postage fees for both the mailing of the ballot package and the return mail of the voted ballot. If postage rate hikes imposed by the United States Postal Service go into effect after the approved date of this Ordinance and Fee Schedule it may result in a fee increase in the same amount.
- ◆◆ Consolidated Election Participation Fee for Early Ballots include: mailing of the 90-day notification of elections, maintenance fee of the Active Early Voting List (AEVL), National Change of Address (NCOA) returned mail notifications.
- Emergency voting in hospitals, rest homes, care facilities, etc., for homebound voters, voters unable to vote in polling location, and those who need assistance voting their ballot due to medical reasons.

JURISDICTIONAL BOUNDARY CHANGES – MAPPING

Computer Coding	\$50.00 Per Annexation
Map Geocoding (1 hour Minimum)	\$25.00 Per Hour

VOTER REGISTRATION DATA

The fee for a copy of the voter data provided to political parties is set in A.R.S. §16-168(E).

STANDARD FEE FOR DATA REQUESTS ONLY per A.R.S. §16-168(E)

<u>Record Size</u>	<u>Assessed Per Record</u>
For 1-124,999 records	\$93.75 + \$0.0005
For 125,000 – 249,999 records	\$156.25 + \$0.000375
For 250,000 – 499,999 records	\$203.13 + \$0.00025
For 500,000 -999,999 records	\$265.63 + \$0.000125
For 1,000,000 or more records	\$328.13 + \$0.0000625

Computer Programming for Voter Data Reports outside standard report request types;
Such as Voting History over 4 years & Voter Change History, etc.

1 hour minimum \$50.00 per hour

Paper Copy \$0.25 per sheet

Digital Copy \$0.25 per document

Certification of Voter Registration \$10.00 per certification

**PIMA COUNTY RECORDER'S OFFICE
ADOPTED FEE SCHEDULE**

RECORDER'S SUBSCRIPTION FEES & ADDITIONAL SERVICES

Bulk Purchases of Current Daily Images and Data

Bulk Subscription provides ability to access and download daily images of recorded documents on the Pima County Recorder's secure web site. The bulk purchase subscription includes one download at the end of the calendar year of all the Special Indexing Project documents added to the repository.

New Account non-refundable set-up fee	\$50.00 one-time
Maintenance fee	\$500.00 annual

One Time Bulk Purchases of Historical Images and Data

A bulk purchase of all the indexed historical document images available at the time of request.

One-Time Bulk Purchase	\$8,000.00 one-time Plus cost of storage device
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Web Subscriber Services

Web subscription provides ability to access and download images of recorded documents, one at a time, from the Pima County Recorder's office secure web site.

New Account non-refundable set-up fee	\$50.00 one-time
New Account pre-paid balance starting fee	\$50.00 applied at set-up
Web access to individual document images	\$0.24 per document
Web access to individual map images	\$0.24 per image

Additional fees for Recorded Documents & Maps

Paper Copy – 8 1/2 x 11	\$0.25 per sheet
Paper Copy – 11 x 17	\$0.50 per sheet
Digital Copy	\$0.25 per document
Certified Copy (regardless of size or format)*	\$1.00 per sheet
Certificate with Seal attached to certified copies*	\$3.00 per certificate
Fee to return documents improperly submitted for recordation	\$5.00 per document
Mail Processing Fee	\$1.00 per document
Credit and debit card convenience fee for on-line purchases	2% per transaction

*Fees established by A.R.S. §11-475(A)(3). For costs to government agencies requiring certified copies, see A.R.S. §11-475(C), fees generally calculated as one-half of the fee established in A.R.S. §11-475(A)(3).

**Approved Special Districts Annual Fee Schedule
Fiscal Year 2021-2022**

Pursuant to A.R.S. §11-251.06, §11-251.08, and §48-819 the following is the approved fee schedule for services provided to Fire Districts and other Special Districts by Yavapai County.

	Fees	Per
Assessor		
Office Manager	\$ 50.00	Hour
Chief Cartographer	\$ 57.00	Hour
GIS Cartographer Journey	\$ 48.00	Hour
Administrative Assistant II	\$ 46.00	Hour
Attorney		
Chief Civil Deputy (Supervisor)	\$ 96.00	Hour
Civil Attorney IV	\$ 91.00	Hour
Attorney III	\$ 83.00	Hour
Attorney II	\$ 76.00	Hour
Attorney I	\$ 69.00	Hour
Paralegal	\$ 43.00	Hour
Litigation Specialist	\$ 39.00	Hour
Legal Secretary	\$ 39.00	Hour
Development Services		
Director	\$ 115.00	Hour
Assistant Director	\$ 95.00	Hour
Land Use & Planning Unit Manager	\$ 73.00	Hour
Customer Service & Permitting Manager	\$ 66.00	Hour
Senior Planner	\$ 64.00	Hour
Planner II	\$ 58.00	Hour
Environmental Health Specialist III	\$ 56.00	Hour
Planner I	\$ 53.00	Hour
Environmental Health Specialist II	\$ 51.00	Hour
Office Manager	\$ 51.00	Hour
Records Technician	\$ 36.00	Hour
Elections/Voter Registration		
Director	\$ 111.00	Hour
Program Administrator - Voter Registration & Early Voting	\$ 75.00	Hour
Elections Database Programmer	\$ 54.00	Hour
Elections Office Technician	\$ 50.00	Hour
Elections Equipment Technician	\$ 50.00	Hour
Voter Registration Specialist II	\$ 44.00	Hour
Voter Registration Specialist I	\$ 41.00	Hour
Contract Fees		
Vote by Mail	\$2.25 PER REG. VOTER	
Vote Center Election (Cost Sharing with other Jurisdictions on ballot)	\$4.60 PER REG. VOTER	
	FEE NOT TO EXCEED	
Discount for Jurisdictions who provide assistance	\$0.25 OFF PER REG VOTER	
Minimum Charge (the larger of the cost per voter or minimum charge)	\$500.00	
Recounts	\$0.30 PER REG. VOTER	
Non-Contract Fees		
Processing Provisional Ballots	\$2.50	
Processing "Conditional" Provisional Ballots	\$5.00	
Early Voting Packet (Includes signature verification)	\$2.50	
Miscellaneous/Statutory Fees		
Signature Verification	\$0.50 PER NAME	
Precinct Registers	\$50.00 EACH	
Authorized County Voter Registration List:	\$0.01 Add \$5.00 for disk	
For 1-124,999 records	\$93.75 plus \$0.0005 per record	
For 125,000-249,999	\$156.25 plus \$0.000375 per record	
For 250,000-499,999 records	\$203.13 plus \$0.00025 per record	
For 500,000-999,999 records	\$265.63 plus \$0.000125 per record	
For 1,000,000 or more records	\$328.13 plus \$0.0000625 per record	
Court Related Costs		
	ACTUAL COST	

Actual rates as determined by approved hourly rates of Elections and/or Voter Registration staff involved in compiling information related to lawsuits on - elections related matters and/or time spent giving depositions or testifying in court, and cost of copies.

Facilities

Director	\$	102.00	Hour
Assistant Director	\$	76.00	Hour
Administrative Support Manager	\$	56.00	Hour
Administrative Assistant I	\$	41.00	Hour
CADD Specialist	\$	41.00	Hour
Mailroom Supervisor	\$	41.00	Hour
Mailroom Technician	\$	35.00	Hour
Purchasing Coordinator	\$	41.00	Hour
Safety and Compliance Specialist	\$	45.00	Hour
Building and Grounds Superintendent	\$	71.00	Hour
Building Maintenance Supervisor	\$	57.00	Hour
Maintenance Grounds Supervisor	\$	45.00	Hour
Building Systems Technician	\$	45.00	Hour
Electrician	\$	46.00	Hour
Carpenter	\$	45.00	Hour
Maintenance Supervisor	\$	45.00	Hour
Trade Specialist	\$	42.00	Hour
HVAC/R Specialist	\$	45.00	Hour
Maintenance Worker	\$	35.00	Hour
Plumber	\$	45.00	Hour
Roofing Systems Specialist	\$	45.00	Hour
Custodial Services Supervisor	\$	50.00	Hour
Custodial Maintenance Supervisor	\$	50.00	Hour
Floor Care Technician	\$	32.00	Hour
Custodian	\$	30.00	Hour

Finance

Director	\$	125.00	Hour
Assistant Director	\$	95.00	Hour
Financial Accountant	\$	61.00	Hour
Accounting Specialist II	\$	56.00	Hour
Senior Accounts Payable Clerk	\$	47.00	Hour
Accounts Payable Clerk	\$	43.00	Hour
Vendor paid per item	\$	3.00	ITEM

Flood Control

Director	\$	97.00	Hour
District Engineer	\$	80.00	Hour
Flood Warning Program Manager	\$	73.00	Hour
Engineer Stormwater	\$	67.00	Hour
Project Manager	\$	61.00	Hour
Hydrologist III	\$	61.00	Hour
Flood Warning Specialist	\$	61.00	Hour
Civil Engineering Technician	\$	56.00	Hour
Hydrologist II	\$	56.00	Hour
Hydrologist I	\$	52.00	Hour
Office Manager	\$	51.00	Hour
Administrative Assistant II	\$	47.00	Hour
Administrative Assistant I	\$	43.00	Hour

Geographic Information Systems

Director	\$	86.00	Hour
GIS Programmer/Analysist II	\$	60.00	Hour
GIS Programmer/Analysist I	\$	50.00	Hour
GIS Specialist	\$	44.00	Hour
GIS Cartographer	\$	39.00	Hour

Information Technology Services

Director	\$	132.00	Hour
Assistant Director	\$	105.00	Hour
Bus Systems Manager	\$	92.00	Hour
Bus Systems Analyst III	\$	84.00	Hour
Bus Systems Analyst II	\$	76.00	Hour
Bus Systems Analyst I	\$	67.00	Hour

Client Services Manager	\$	84.00	Hour
Client Services Engineer III	\$	61.00	Hour
Client Services Engineer II	\$	56.00	Hour
Client Services Engineer I	\$	49.00	Hour
Infrastructure Engineer Manager	\$	92.00	Hour
Infrastructure Engineer III	\$	84.00	Hour
Infrastructure Engineer II	\$	76.00	Hour
Infrastructure Engineer I	\$	67.00	Hour
Computer Procurement Specialist	\$	59.00	Hour
Administrative Assistant II	\$	54.00	Hour

Public Works

Director	\$	108.00	Hour
Assistant Public Works Director	\$	89.00	Hour
Roads Manager	\$	74.00	Hour
Assistant County Engineer	\$	74.00	Hour
Senior Engineering Project Manager	\$	74.00	Hour
Operations Manager	\$	65.00	Hour
Civil Engineer	\$	62.00	Hour
Area Roads Superintendent	\$	62.00	Hour
Survey Manager	\$	62.00	Hour
Project Manager	\$	57.00	Hour
Road Construction Supervisor	\$	57.00	Hour
Signs & Markings Project Manager	\$	57.00	Hour
Cultural Resource Manager	\$	57.00	Hour
Survey Party Chief	\$	54.00	Hour
Public Works Inspector Senior	\$	47.00	Hour
Road Improvement District Coordinator	\$	47.00	Hour
Equipment Operator III	\$	43.00	Hour
Geodetic Technician Senior	\$	43.00	Hour
Right-of-Way Specialist	\$	43.00	Hour
Administrative Assistant II	\$	43.00	Hour
Equipment Operator II	\$	40.00	Hour
Accounting Specialist	\$	40.00	Hour
Administrative Assistant I	\$	40.00	Hour
Geodetic Technician	\$	40.00	Hour
Equipment Operator I	\$	35.00	Hour
Maintenance Worker	\$	30.00	Hour

Board of Supervisors/Special District Administration

County Administrator	\$	147.00	Hour
Assistant County Administrator	\$	96.00	Hour
Clerk of the Board/Special Districts Coordinator	\$	84.00	Hour
Administrative Assistant II	\$	41.00	Hour
Clerical	\$	32.00	Hour

Treasurer

Treasurer	\$	73.00	Hour
Chief Deputy	\$	66.00	Hour
Fiscal Supervisor	\$	53.00	Hour
Property Tax Supervisor	\$	53.00	Hour
Administrative Assistant I	\$	43.00	Hour
Accounting Specialist III	\$	49.00	Hour
Accounting Specialist II	\$	47.00	Hour
Accounting Specialist I	\$	43.00	Hour

General County Fees

Transfer Ownership Fees	\$	140.00	
Computer printout	\$	1.00	
Photocopy	\$	0.25	
Mileage		58 cents	
Non sufficient fund check charge	\$	25+Bank Fee	

Overtime, if applicable, is 1.5 x the hourly rate.

Other County Departments may have previously established fee schedules or the ability to impose statutory fees. If a fire district or special district uses the services of those departments, they will be required to adhere to those fee schedules.