NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETING
AND POSSIBLE EXECUTIVE SESSION OF THE
STATE OF ARIZONA
CITIZENS CLEAN ELECTIONS COMMISSION

Location: Citizens Clean Elections Commission
1616 West Adams, Suite 110
Phoenix, Arizona 85007

Date: Thursday, February 25, 2021
Time: 9:30 a.m.

Pursuant to A.R.S. § 38-431.02, notice is hereby given to the Commissioners of the Citizens Clean Elections Commission and the general public that the Citizens Clean Elections Commission will hold a regular meeting, which is open to the public on February 25, 2021. This meeting will be held at 9:30 a.m., at the Citizens Clean Elections Commission, 1616 West Adams, Suite 110, Phoenix, Arizona 85007. The meeting may be available for live streaming online at https://www.youtube.com/c/AZCCEC/live. You can also visit https://www.azcleanelections.gov/clean-elections-commission-meetings. Members of the Citizens Clean Elections Commission will attend either in person or by telephone, video, or internet conferencing. This meeting will be held virtually. Instructions on how the public may participate in this meeting are below. For additional information, please call (602) 364-3477 or contact Commission staff at ccec@azcleanelections.gov.

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Please note that members of the public that choose to use the Zoom video link must keep their microphone muted for the duration of the meeting. If a member of the public wishes to speak, they may use the Zoom raise hand feature and once called on, unmute themselves on Zoom once the meeting is open for public comment. Members of the public may participate via Zoom by computer, tablet or telephone (dial in only option is available but you will not be able to use the Zoom raise hand feature, meeting administrator will assist phone attendees). Please keep yourself muted unless you are prompted to speak. The Commission allows time for public comment on any item on the agenda. Council members may not discuss items that are not specifically identified on the agenda. Therefore, pursuant to A.R.S. § 38-431.01(H), action taken as a result of public comment will be limited to directing Council staff to study the matter, responding to any criticism, or scheduling the matter for further consideration and decision at a later date.

The Commission may vote to go into executive session, which will not be open to the public, for the purpose of obtaining legal advice on any item listed on the agenda, pursuant to A.R.S. § 38-431.03 (A)(3). The Commission reserves the right at its discretion to address the agenda matters in an order different than outlined below.

The agenda for the meeting is as follows:

I. Call to Order.

II. Discussion and Possible Action on Commission Minutes for January 28, 2021.

III. Discussion and Possible Action on Executive Director’s Report, Regulatory Update and Legislative Update, including election and administrative bills such as HB2014 and HB2110.

IV. Discussion and Possible Action on 2020 Annual Report.

V. Public Comment

This is the time for consideration of comments and suggestions from the public. Action taken as a result of public comment will be limited to directing staff to study the matter or rescheduling the matter for further consideration and decision at a later date or responding to criticism.

VI. Adjournment.

This agenda is subject to change up to 24 hours prior to the meeting. A copy of the agenda background material provided to the Commission (with the exception of material relating to possible executive sessions) is available for public inspection at the Commission’s office, 1616 West Adams, Suite 110, Phoenix, Arizona 85007.

Dated this 23rd day of February, 2021
Citizens Clean Elections Commission
Thomas M. Collins, Executive Director

Any person with a disability may request a reasonable accommodation, such as a sign language interpreter, by contacting the Commission at (602) 364-3477. Requests should be made as early as possible to allow time to arrange accommodations.
THE STATE OF ARIZONA
CITIZENS CLEAN ELECTIONS COMMISSION

REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PUBLIC VIRTUAL MEETING

Phoenix, Arizona
January 28, 2021
9:31 a.m.
The State of Arizona Citizens Clean Elections Commission
Public Meeting
Transcript of Proceedings
January 28, 2021

Page 2

1. PUBLIC VIRTUAL MEETING BEFORE THE CITIZENS
CLEAN ELECTIONS COMMISSION convened at 9:31 a.m. on
January 28, 2021, at the State of Arizona, Clean
Elections Commission, 1616 West Adams, Conference Room,
Phoenix, Arizona, in the presence of the following Board
members:

Ms. Amy B. Chan, Chairperson
Mr. Galen D. Paton
Mr. Damien R. Meyer
Mr. Mark S. Kimble

1 OTHERS PRESENT:
Thomas M. Collins, Executive Director
Paula Thomas, Executive Officer
Gina Roberts, Voter Education Director
Mike Becker, Policy Director
Aleo Shaffer, Web Content Manager
Avery Oliver, Voter Education Specialist
Julian Arndt, Executive Support Specialist
Rivko Knox, AZ League of Women Voters
Kara Karlson, Assistant Attorney General
Jeanne Galvin, Assistant Attorney General
Kyle Cummings, Assistant Attorney General
Daniel Arellano, Ballard Spahr, LLP
Christina Borrego, Riester
Bailey Mills
Tim Sifert
Chad Campbell
Cathy Herring, Tech Backup

Page 3

1. PROCEEDING

2. CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: Good morning. It looks
like we have a quorum. We have our live stream up on
YouTube and our members of the public have been let
into the virtual meeting. So I will go ahead and call
the meeting to order.

3. I am Amy Chan. I am the new chairwoman of
the Clean Elections Commission, and Item I is to call
to order. It is 9:31 a.m., January 28, 2021. And, if
I didn't say it correctly before, I hereby call this
meeting to order of the Clean Elections Commission.
So we will now take attendance. I want to
welcome everybody. So to take attendance -- and
forgive me if I'm a little rough. I have had four
years to observe all these other wonderful chairpeople
take -- take this role, and I'm a little nervous today,
to be honest. So forgive me and I'm sorry, especially
because we have all these other attendees who have to
bear with me on this day.

4. So call to order and attendance. So I will
now take attendance.

5. Could each Commissioner, please, state your
presence for the record? And maybe we can go by
seniority, starting with Commissioner -- is that

Page 4

1. COMMISSIONER KIMBLE who would be senior or Commissioner
Meyer now? I can't remember.

2. COMMISSIONER MEYER: I think it's me.

3. Commissioner Meyer is here.

4. COMMISSIONER KIMBLE: Commissioner Kimble
is here.

5. COMMISSIONER PATON: Commissioner Paton is
here.

6. CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: Thank you.

7. And, of course, for the record, I'm

8. Commissioner Chan, and I'm here, as well.

9. And so, with that, we can move on to Agenda

10. Item II: Discussion and possible action on Commission


12. Is there any discussion on the minutes for

13. December, the December meeting, or do I have a motion
to entertain?

14. COMMISSIONER KIMBLE: Madam Chairman, this
is Commissioner Kimble.

15. CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: Yes, Commissioner Kimble.

16. COMMISSIONER KIMBLE: I move that we
approve the minutes for the Commission meeting of


18. CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: Thank you.

19. Do I have a second?
| Page 6 | Discussion and possible action on Executive Director's report and legislative update, including election and administrative bills, such as House Bill 2014 and House Bill 2110. | Page 8 | The House Rules Committee -- well, it went through house government and -- and elections ago, and this week it went through the Rules Committee. It's worth noting that the Rules Committee attorney agreed with our position with respect to -- that we've had with respect to whether or not this was an amendment under the Voter Protection Act. They said it did. Nevertheless, as with last year, the majority is unlikely to accept such a clause. |
| 1 | Tom, I'll let you take it away from here. | 2 | The Rules attorney, also, I should note, said that he, in his view, based on Prop 306, if this had a three-quarter vote, it would further the purpose of Prop 306, which, you know, raises some pretty interesting legal questions about how far the legislature thinks it can go in furthering the purpose of Prop 306, as opposed to -- and I don't think it was intended to be opposed to -- the Commission's overall status as a state Commission. |
| 6 | MR. COLLINS: Okay. Thank you, Madam Chair, and welcome. Thank you, Commissioners, for being here. And I will try to keep this part of the meeting brief. I know we've got other folks here who have other things to do soon so -- including you all. | 7 | And the other -- the other bill is 2110, which was up last year, and so this is the third year for 2014, second year for 2110. And 2110 says -- it's portrayed by its sponsor as a bill to give folks who can't afford to pay traffic fines a break, which is fine. That's not a policy issue that I personally -- you know, on behalf of the Commission we have a particular position on. |
| 9 | I do, obviously, want to note the legislature is in session, and I'll circle back to that in a second. | 10 | And the other -- the other bill is 2110, which was up last year, and so this is the third year for 2014, second year for 2110. And 2110 says -- it's portrayed by its sponsor as a bill to give folks who can't afford to pay traffic fines a break, which is fine. That's not a policy issue that I personally -- you know, on behalf of the Commission we have a particular position on. |
| 14 | As you can see, Avery and Gina and Alec have been working on a variety of new opportunities and efforts to continue to work with community groups, especially, that are interested in civic engagement, civic education, and it's -- which is -- I mean, which is great. And it's great to have that consistent presence now over the course of the last two years, three years, I mean -- six years, you know. | 15 | What we do have a position on is the fact that this bill notwithstands any other law and then -- as with last year, the majority is unlikely to accept such a clause. |
| 20 | We are -- we wanted -- we wanted to -- we will have -- we have one of the enforcement or complaints that we have on this agenda for one -- one aspect of that. We have some other folks -- some other | 21 | And so, for those reasons, we believe that it does trigger the VPA on up to -- at least up to all three prongs of the VPA. It supersedes an appropriation. |
| 25 | issues pending next steps. | 22 | It is not a fiat fine. It has always been treated differently than those kinds of fees and fines because the surcharges, for example, when monetary obligations were part of coming off of absolute discharge for voting purposes, surcharge debt was never included in there. |
| 1 | And, then, I guess, rather than -- well, you know, the other election case issue, I think, is probably worth noting is that, as you all know, the legislature had subpoenaed records and equipment related to Maricopa County's handling of the county ballots. The County Board of Supervisors voted unanimously, on the 26th, to go ahead and start that process. | 2 | What we do have a position on is the fact that this bill notwithstands any other law and then -- as with last year, the majority is unlikely to accept such a clause. |
| 10 | So -- you know, so that was one matter that was in court that it seems like that is moving forward at this point. So -- and I think that that will tie in, also, when we get lower in the agenda, to some of our voter education issues. | 11 | And so, for those reasons, we believe that it does trigger the VPA on up to -- at least up to all three prongs of the VPA. It supersedes an appropriation. |
| 15 | On a legislative front, we wanted to call out two specific bills because, you know, they're similar familiar bills at this point. House Bill 2014 is a bill which would, essentially, change how the Clean Elections Commission specifically is treated under -- under the Governor's Regulatory Review Council. | 16 | It -- or I'm sorry. It reappropriates the surcharge to other purposes. It supersedes the surcharge entirely by virtue of the notwithstanding clause, and then, obviously, because of those two things, it amends the Clean Elections Act. |
| 17 | And, as you can see, Avery and Gina and Alec have been working on a variety of new opportunities and efforts to continue to work with community groups, especially, that are interested in civic engagement, civic education, and it's -- which is -- I mean, which is great. And it's great to have that consistent presence now over the course of the last two years, three years, I mean -- six years, you know. | 20 | This one, we, also, believe doesn't further
We, also, you know, don't want to push that past the
do our best to make legal cases we always have made.
So the bottom line is here to sort of try
got bipartisan sponsors. So it's -- so it's a -- it's
just not implicated, but that's not what the bill does.
The bill notwithstanding them. The bill says they don't
exist.
It doesn't say -- it doesn't say -- it
doesn't say we're going to preempt the collection. It
says we are literally going to ignore the existing law,
and that's -- that's why I've had a hard time following
the Rules attorney analysis in how this is not a direct
violation of the Voter Protection Act. Nevertheless,
those two bills are clear to be voted on by the full
House and could be voted on as soon as today, depending
upon how many calendars they decide to put out today
for the committee of the whole and/or third reading.
Now, that's a lot of background just to say
the reality is that the second bill -- well, the
first -- the first bill is what it is. We've made

| 1 | our -- we've made our points there. I'm not sure how |
| 2 | we'll pursue that, making those points in the Senate, |
| 3 | other than by a letter, potentially. We did appear -- |
| 4 | I appeared in the House committees on the House bills |
| 5 | in the House origin. I'm not sure that's necessary |
| 6 | again. I, also, don't know that there's anything we |
| 7 | might be able to do to change the vote count on an |
| 8 | issue like this; it being sort of a tertiary issue to, |
| 9 | at best, everybody else, but a primary issue to us. |
| 10 | With respect to the funding issue, again, |
| 11 | similar problem. In terms of, you know, that bill, |
| 12 | also, got -- you know, has bipartisan support. So |
| 13 | Republicans and Democrats are willing to look past |
| 14 | the -- or agree with the Rules attorney that you can, |
| 15 | essentially, preempt the Clean Elections Act funding |
| 16 | without violating or even implicating the Voter |
| 17 | Protection Act. So that's a harder bill. We're a |
| 18 | bipartisan commission. They're bipartisan -- they've |
| 19 | got bipartisan sponsors. So it's -- so it's a -- it's |
| 20 | a -- so that is happening. |
| 21 | So the bottom line is here to sort of try |
| 22 | to frame expectations around this. You know, we will |
| 23 | do our best to make legal cases we always have made. |
| 24 | We, also, you know, don't want to push that past the |
| 25 | point of effectiveness. And then, obviously, I think |

| 1 | 10:07:15-10:08:35Page 11 |
| 2 | 10:08:36-10:09:39Page 12 |

| 1 | to, but I just wanted to make sure that you had a |
| 2 | direct and as-frank-as-I-can-be assessment of where we |
| 3 | are on those bills. |
| 4 | So, really, that's all I had to -- had to |
| 5 | say about those things. I'm happy to answer any |
| 6 | questions and, obviously, the rest of the staff is here |
| 7 | if you have any other -- if anyone has any questions. |
| 8 | CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: Are there any |
| 9 | questions -- oh, I see Commissioner Meyer has his hand |
| 10 | raised. |
| 11 | Go ahead, Commissioner Meyer. |
| 12 | COMMISSIONER MEYER: Tom, thank you for |
| 13 | that background. So just so I'm understanding you, as |
| 14 | things currently sit on these two bills, the position |
| 15 | is being taken that it doesn't require the 75 percent |
| 16 | supermajority to pass them? |
| 17 | MR. COLLINS: Madam Chair, Commissioner |
| 18 | Meyer, that is the view of the legislative majority, |
| 19 | yes. |
| 20 | COMMISSIONER MEYER: Thank you. |
| 21 | CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: Commissioner Kimble? |
| 22 | COMMISSIONER KIMBLE: Thank you, Madam |
| 23 | Chair. |
| 24 | Tom, you alluded to this, but I made note |
| 25 | of at least eight bills that would have the effect -- |
1 whether it's intended or not, I'm not going to
2 speculate -- of making it more difficult to vote or of
3 suppressing turnout, which would seem to be a major
4 concern to us, seeing as how voter education is a
5 central part of our mission.
6 And I think a main part of voter education
7 is getting people to vote, but there are bills like the
8 notarized signatures on early ballots. There's a
9 number of bills relating to the PEVL, either doing away
10 with it or knocking people off if they don't vote in
11 one election. There's things on the cure time for --
12 for unsigned ballots, unsigned early ballots, the bill
13 that purports to address the Sharpie-gate -- whatever
14 that was.
15 The County Recorder may conduct voter
16 registration drives over -- only in a government
17 building. That seems to really make it more difficult
18 for people to register, and it seems like bills that
19 make it more difficult to vote, more difficult to
20 register, more difficult to vote early, if that is your
21 choice, as it is for more than 80 percent of Arizonans,
22 are something that we need to be heard on.
23 CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: Tom?
24 MR. COLLINS: Madam Chair, Commissioner
25 Kimble, I think that, I mean, at the end of the day,

1 there's a couple of different ways to approach that.
2 One, obviously, you all -- and to the extent you
3 wanted, although I think most of you haven't, probably,
4 you know, you're all, obviously, free to weigh in on
5 these bills yourselves.
6 One of the reasons why we as staff have not
7 taken the initiative on those issues and one of the
8 reasons that we -- but we, you know, obviously, are
9 open to direction -- is because, A -- and let me caveat
10 this by saying, look, I'm -- the tensions that have
11 been put on the electoral system are very difficult to
12 negotiate if you truly want to take a quote/unquote,
13 non-partisan approach. There are only two parties in
14 the legislature, and they are diametrically opposed on
15 most of these issues.
16 If we -- if the staff were to go down and
17 say, look, you know, we -- as opposed to another
18 person, as -- I mean, the Secretary of State's Office
19 has -- I don't know if they've actually testified, but
20 they certainly have been on the internets talking about
21 these things. It just creates a -- it creates a
22 tension where the -- it inherently does.
23 So if you -- so let me put it this way. If
24 one party moves, the way an issue is treated within
25 their coalition, farther to -- in one direction or the
1 voters' ability to vote as they wish, to make it easier
2 to register people so they are allowed to vote, and we
3 should -- it's my personal opinion we ought to be
4 opposed to things that make it more difficult for
5 people to vote. And if that comes across as being
6 against one party or another, that's not my intent. My
7 intent is to be a voter advocate. And if people see
8 that as another way, I think that's -- that's their
9 concern because these aren't bills that we introduced.
10 These are bills that other people introduced that we
11 are being forced to react to.
12 CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: Commissioner Kimble,
13 thank you. And I think I see Commissioner Meyer.
14 Is your hand raised again, Commissioner
15 Meyer?
16 COMMISSIONER MEYER: Yes.
17 CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: Go ahead.
18 COMMISSIONER MEYER: Yes, it is. I think
19 what Commissioner Kimble is saying -- and I agree with
20 that -- is shouldn't making it easier to vote be a
21 non-partisan issue in and of itself? That's kind of
22 how I see it and how we -- you know, what we do
23 regarding these bills, of course, is -- you know, I'm
24 going to take the lead from Tom and the other
25 commissioners before I make a decision, but I think
26
27 making it easier to vote in and of itself should be a
28 non-partisan issue.
29 CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: Thanks, Commissioner
30 Meyer.
31 If I may make a comment -- and,
32 Commissioner Paton, I don't know if you want to jump in
33 here. I don't want to, you know, prevent you from
34 speaking, but you know, I really agree with what
35 Commissioner Kimble has stated and Commissioner Meyer,
36 as well. I have, you know, a lot of philosophical
37 issues with making it more difficult and raising
38 barriers to registration and voting, but I, also, hear
39 what Tom is saying.
40 And one thing that weighs heavily on my
41 mind is what he mentioned about the bill that, you
42 know, if that passes, it's going to make it more
43 difficult for us to even do our voter education
44 mandate. So what I am hearing, I think, is that if
45 we're spending our political capital, so to speak, on
46 weighing in on bills that we, you know, firmly believe
47 are important to weigh in against because they make it
48 harder for people to vote and register to vote, which I
49 think -- I support us being against those bill because
50 I do believe -- I agree with you both, Commissioners
51 Meyer and Kimble, but I, also, think maybe sometimes we
52 have to think about the big picture and whether we have
53 to think about that foundational bill of -- the bill
54 that's about funding and whether that makes it
55 impossible to do our mission, in the first place, of
56 voter education.
57 And I don't know if I'm misunderstanding
58 the big picture here and I don't know if Tom wants to
59 step in and correct me. One of the questions I had
60 about that, what I'm thinking of as a foundational bill
61 of our funding mechanism, is whether we have any
62 alternate options or plans about that bill to propose,
63 you know. Is there anything we can do about that going
64 forward before even thinking about addressing the
65 issues?
66 And I agree. I mean, it shouldn't be
67 political and yet here we are. It is, and it has been
68 for years. I mean, look at, you know, the voter I.D.,
69 and cetera, et cetera. So, I mean, having said all
70 that, can I -- can I ask Tom and kind of go back to
71 that question about the funding bill, if I can call it
72 that? that?
73 Do we have any proposal to make to change
74 it up a little bit that would make it something more
75 palatable for us and would make it something that would
76 work for our agency? Tom, or -- I don't know -- Mike,
1 There's a lot of mischief to be made with 
2 notwithstanding clauses in the VPA. I mean, that's -- 
3 that's what that legal issue is. As far as pushing 
4 back, I mean, obviously, you know, if this bill were to 
5 pass, you know, we get -- we will be asked, as we -- as 
6 we are and we will be -- as we have been, we'll be 
7 asked to get -- I'm sure we'll be asked to get involved 
8 in some kind of litigation. I'm not sure, but I'm -- 
9 CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: Well, I prefer it not to 
10 get to litigation. I'm just wondering if there's -- I 
11 prefer to have some way of carving us out or -- if 
12 that's possible. I don't know if it's possible. 
13 MR. COLLINS: Well, in prior reform -- this 
14 is criminal justice reform, I guess, they called 
15 this -- they have. They, in fact, have cut -- made an 
16 exception -- a specific exception for the Clean 
17 Elections Act. The courts have recognized that in 
18 their own guidance on certain issues, as well. 
19 You know, where the courts are in terms of 
20 how they're administering surcharges and stuff is -- 
21 again, I'm still at a point where I don't quite have 
22 the information I need to assess that, but you know, I 
23 guess, what I'm trying to say is that, yes, we would 
24 like to pursue that. I will say that based on just 
25 being down at the legislature about these issues and 

1 looking at the lay of the land and how they played out 
2 in the committee, the Democratic caucus members who are 
3 aligned with the bill sponsor, Mr. Biasiucci, don't 
4 want to hear about it. 
5 I mean, we had two members -- and this has 
6 happened to me. I don't know if this is -- I mean, 
7 this is just how -- I mean, I don't mean to just tell a 
8 war story, but last year, this bill, 21L -- 2110 -- 
9 what's now 2110, we had full -- we had -- although 
10 there were Democratic sponsors then, we had relatively 
11 full support in committee. It went to the House 
12 Judiciary Committee. The House Judiciary members, at 
13 that time, did an excellent -- that agreed with us did 
14 an excellent job of laying out the constitutional case 
15 for the exception. 
16 This year, it was assigned to 
17 Transportation. There are members of the 
18 Transportation Committee who are very aligned with 
19 Mr. Biasiucci. They -- you know, throughout the 
20 hearing, on -- the hearings, on multiple bills of his, 
21 you know, he got compliments from folks who we would 
22 hope would vote on our side on these kinds of things. 
23 And, then, when it came time for them -- for the vote, 
24 half the Democrats on that committee left, which means 
25 they didn't want to be on the record voting against 

1 this bill. 
2 That's a -- that's a very significant 
3 difference from last year. Last year, this was -- and 
4 not to say that this is -- the funding source is 
5 entirely partisan. I understand that. There are 
6 Democrats who hate the funding source, Republicans who 
7 don't care, but the point is that, you know -- the fact 
8 is that Mr. Biasiucci has more -- he's the House whip. 
9 He has more power than we have. We don't have 
10 political capital. We could generate -- now -- and 
11 here's the alternative. 
12 If we chose to go in this direction -- and 
13 this might -- I don't -- I'm not sure how to resolve 
14 this without another discussion, but you know, were we 
15 to change direction on that, could we generate some 
16 political capital? Maybe, because, you know, 
17 obviously, by not speaking out, you know, we are not 
18 adding -- we're not adding anything to the discussion 
19 and we're not using your -- you know, none of the -- 
20 the Commission is not using its, if you will, legal 
21 and, arguably, moral authority to -- you know, to -- 
22 CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: Well, and that takes me 
23 back to, I guess -- 
24 MR. COLLINS: -- to deal with the thing. 
25 CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: -- what Commissioner 

1 Kimble and Commissioner Meyer were then talking about. 
2 Do we -- do the other commissioners -- do we want to 
3 then spend some of our political capital on what we 
4 believe is our core mission, which is voter education 
5 and advocating for voters. I mean, I really believe 
6 that is part of our mission, a very important part, and 
7 the voters really need us right now, I think. They're 
8 kind of -- you know, there's a battle right now, I 
9 think, going on. 
10 COMMISSIONER PATON: If I may -- this is 
11 Commissioner Paton. 
12 CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: Sure, Commissioner Paton, 
13 please. 
14 COMMISSIONER PATON: Could I jump in there? 
15 I guess I'm back to where I was before a couple of 
16 years ago. I think if we -- I think this financial 
17 thing is something that could seriously damage us, and 
18 I think we need to head that off at the pass as best we 
19 can. And if we go on these other -- I'm going to call 
20 it tangents, I understand everybody's feeling on that, 
21 but we need every vote we can get. And if we -- if we 
22 give them more ammunition to not support us because the 
23 other people are -- you know, this -- all this 
24 behind-the-scenes stuff, I think that we need to use 
25 whatever political capital we have to keep this
| 1 | financial thing -- |
| 2 | CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: Or not. |
| 3 | COMMISSIONER PATON: -- at bay, you know, |
| 4 | if we do anything else. A lot of this stuff is going |
| 5 | to die in committee and whatever and maybe we say |
| 6 | something later on down the road, but I don't want to |
| 7 | poison the well. And, you know, I don't want to be the |
| 8 | stick in the mud, but I'm afraid that if we are seen as |
| 9 | to being -- people are going to view this as really |
| 10 | partisan and -- and whether we're not or -- I mean, I |
| 11 | know I'm not, obviously, but I think we -- if we have |
| 12 | something to say about that, I think maybe we should |
| 13 | say that down the road once something erupts into a |
| 14 | real possible situation, I guess, if you understand |
| 15 | what I'm saying. |
| 16 | CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: Thanks, Commissioner Paton. |
| 17 | I think -- and, Commissioner Kimble, if I |
| 18 | can just say one thing and then I'll get to you. |
| 19 | I do agree with Commissioner Paton on one |
| 20 | thing. I value what Commissioner Paton has said. I |
| 21 | agree with him that the funding thing could be a huge |
| 22 | issue for us, and I don't necessarily trust the courts |
| 23 | saying they think it's not going to be an issue. And I |
| 24 | think maybe we can wait and see what shakes out because |
| 25 | 

| 1 | I agree with Commissioner Paton that some of these |
| 2 | bills may not go anywhere. |
| 3 | Commissioner Kimble, please, go ahead. |
| 4 | COMMISSIONER KIMBLE: Well, you made some |
| 5 | points I was going to. |
| 6 | CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: Okay. |
| 7 | COMMISSIONER KIMBLE: I'm not advocating |
| 8 | that we immediately go down and storm the capitol and |
| 9 | make a big scene with these bills. I would take |
| 10 | exception to Commissioner Paton saying that these are |
| 11 | tangents. I don't think these are tangents. I think |
| 12 | these are our core mission. I think we need to keep an |
| 13 | eye on these bills and be prepared to react, but I |
| 14 | don't think that we can just stand by and not say |
| 15 | anything if it looks like there's an attempt, for |
| 16 | instance, to do away with the PEVL or to throw people |
| 17 | off the PEVL if they don't vote in one election or to |
| 18 | make it more difficult to register. |
| 19 | And if this is the way that it looks like |
| 20 | they're heading, I think we need to come back at some |
| 21 | future meeting. And if we need a special one, so be |
| 22 | it, but I don't think we can allow these things to |
| 23 | become law. And whether that's something that we |
| 24 | should weigh in on or if they just die of their own -- |
| 25 | die on their own, that would be great, but I think |

| 1 | I am going to assume you all can see my screen unless I |
| 2 | hear otherwise. |
| 3 | So, just as a reminder, as we've gone |
| 4 | through this already, we did see an exceptionally high |
| 5 | turnout in the 2020 General Election, which was |
| 6 | phenomenal to see that level of participation from |
| 7 | voters. |
| 8 | The messaging that we included in our Voter |
| 9 | Education Campaign was, of course, how to vote in the |
| 10 | election, all of the logistics raging from voter |
| 11 | registration, how to get your ballot, what's on your |
| 12 | ballot, the candidates that are running, information |
| 13 | about our debates, the Voter Guide, so the typical |
| 14 | messaging that we do surrounding every election so the |
| 15 | voters have all of the information they need to |
| 16 | participate. |
| 17 | We did carve out, specifically, more |
| 18 | messaging regarding the early voting process and the |
| 19 | situation that was occurring at the United States |
| 20 | Postal Service. We did focus, additionally, on the |
| 21 | security of the ballot-by-mail process, the safety and |
| 22 | the precautions taken during COVID-19 so voters could |
| 23 | vote in person. And we, also, saw the need to provide |
| 24 | more voter education about the actual administration of |
| 25 | elections, the process that it entailed, what happens |
to your ballot, how do you know, how can you confirm as a voter if your ballot was counted. So those are the overarching messaging themes that occurred during the General Election.

And the paid media tactics that we utilized to connect and reach with voters, we had ads that were on television and YouTube. We enlisted radio reads. We had print ads and, of course, we were in the digital world and videos and banners and social media and search. So if you go to Google and you type in "voter registration," an ad would pop up leading you to the Clean Elections voter registration page. And we had billboards.

So, the media that we used here, the ads that we ran were all highly focused on, again, the logistics of voting. We partnered with Riester. They have been a partner that we've been -- a proud partner who's worked with us for the past several years, and so we worked with them closely to ensure that the dollars we put behind reaching these voters, that we get our max reach through there. And so we found across the board that the metrics for our success were performing well above industry standards. So we were very happy with our reach and our tactics here on the paid media side.

This is just some examples of the ads that we ran. You can see they're very straightforward, when the General Election debate -- or General Election day is, Voter Education Guide, voting early. You can see the signed, sealed, counted, relaying key dates and messages, the schedule for the debates, you know, letting folks know that they can vote from home and, of course, voter registration. So, again, all of our messaging was very straightforward for the voter in terms of the logistics of voting.

In addition, being at a statewide election year, the Commission, of course, we had our debates. So we did have our legislative debates this year, as we did in the Primary. Of course, we have them in the General Election, as well. Out of 30 legislative districts, we had 24 debates that we hosted and, as you'll recall, of course, due to COVID, we had to pivot earlier in this year and transform our debate model into a virtual model. And we saw great success with that.

And of the debates that we held for the General Election, specifically, we had over 9,000 views of those videos. Now, when you compare that to previous years, it's tripled. So we were really happy to see the level of engagement with the voters in this new format. It appeared to be more convenient and accessible for voters to tune in either during the live segment or on demand. Voters were able to submit questions in real time through phone, text and email, or they could submit questions in advance of the debate.

And we did partner with the "Arizona Capitol Times" to provide moderator services, and we felt that was a success, as well, because it's really important, during our debates, that we have a strong moderator who knows how to really get those questions and answers flowing.

In addition to our partnership with the "Arizona Capitol Times" -- I may have mentioned this during the Primary Election, but I wanted to refresh your memory. We, also, partnered with "Cap Times" for their Meet the Candidates event, and we found this was, also, very successful. And it allowed the Commission to keep these videos up on our website as content throughout the General Election cycle so voters could continue to learn, as much as possible, the candidates that were choosing to represent them.

And this quote here, this is just some feedback from "The Capitol Times" directly. And they found that it was one of their most successful and amazing events. And, again, it lends to that virtual component where we're finding voters really are more interested in tune with that option. Again, they can watch it from their phone. They can watch it from the comfort of their couch and the TV. So it's really -- it's more convenient for the voter to engage in the political process in this virtual format.

We, also, had our statewide debates, and this year the only statewide race on the ballot was the corporation commissioner. And we do partner with Arizona PBS to broadcast our debates. We've had that partnership for several years, and with our corporation commissioner debate, again, we found solid success in the viewship in the households. The debate was ran on September 30th, and AZ PBS, they ran it both at 5:00 p.m. and at 10:00 p.m. in their broadcast.

And the household -- so, in addition to the household viewings, which, actually, as we see higher views at the 10:00 p.m. showing as opposed to the 5:00 p.m. -- and I imagine that has to do with work, evening time, things like that -- we -- the debate is, also, hosted on AZ PBS, on the Arizona Horizon, their website, as well. So we were able to reach, roughly, around 10,000 views with the corporation commissioner debate.
In addition to the legislative and corporation commissioner debate, we, also, sponsored the U.S. Senate debate this year, and this was phenomenal success. We were able to partner with several prominent news sources, media sources, Arizona PBS, Arizona Public Media, KJZZ and "The Arizona Republic" for this debate. And this is the feedback that the -- the information that I have here is directly from Arizona Horizon, and the U.S. Senate debate received the third highest ratings of any PBS show on any PBS station in the country in the past two years. And that's phenomenal, the level of interest from voters to want to engage with that debate.

This is just an example of some of the creative that we ran to let voters know, hey, this debate is occurring, how you can tune in. And here's a still of the actual set with Ted Simons, as he served as one of the moderators. So it was quite a successful sponsorship for the U.S. Senate debate.

In addition to the debates, we, of course, had our Voter Education Guide. This guide contains the profiles for all the candidates that are running for statewide and legislative office. For the General Election, specifically, we sent out about 2.2 million voter guides, and we make every effort to provide the Voter Guide in an accessible format. So we have -- we automatically send it out in both English and Spanish, but we, also, have different versions available for voters, such as large print.

This is an example of our Navajo version of the cover. We, also, provide it in plain text on our website, so it's accessible for screen readers, and we partnered with Sun Sounds of Arizona to provide an audio version of the guide. And we've had that partnership for several years, and we value it immensely because not only do voters engage with the audio version through Sun Sounds' toll free number, but they, also, submit questions, too. And so it's available -- we partner with Sun Sounds, and we work with them to be able to connect with the voters through their services and respond to their voter education questions. For the first time ever this year, we, also, produced the Voter Education Guide -- oops.

Excuse me -- in American Sign Language. This was a partnership that we did for both the Primary and General Election voter guides, and we worked with the Arizona Commission for the Deaf and the Hard of Hearing. And this was a very immense undertaking just considering the amount of content that needed to be translated into sign language, the physical task of doing the signing and the interpreters, and so it was quite a production.

We were very proud of it. We received positive feedback from the candidates and from members of the legislature who were running about having this accessible version available for voters. We partnered with -- again, through the Arizona Commission for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing. We were able to bring on Linda Bove. She's the -- an acclaimed Sesame Street actress -- a deaf actress. And so she really lead the team here in making sure that all of the signers and the interpreters were consistent in the translation of these political terms, election terms.

And we were happy to host this content on our website for voters. So, again, it's opening up voter education and making it as accessible as possible to all voters across the state. And just the amount of voters in our state, I believe it's over a million voters who are deaf or hard of hearing. It was quite the necessity. So we're very happy with this project.

This screen here is meant to reflect our outreach efforts for the year. In working with Alec and Avery and trying to figure out how do I capture the...amount of outreach that the staff has undertaken, it was difficult to figure out how to present that to you. And so I decided on a word cloud because I felt it really -- this isn't even a fraction of the amount of outreach that Avery has conducted through the year and, of course, during the pandemic, as well.

So most of this was -- you know, all of it was virtual. And being able to still keep that level of commitment and outreach to it, I think, is a testament to Avery's skills and abilities in fostering those partnerships and relationships with these community-based organizations, but when you just look at the word cloud, you can see it's a well-range of communities that we're reaching out to. We see colleges here, students, cities, Tempe, Mesa, you know, the words civics, engagement, education, health, voting, you know, informing.

There's -- veterans. There's just a whole level here that we're reaching across the state. And so I think this is, again, a great representation of the efforts that have been undertaken by Alec and Avery.

And, briefly, I'll go over our website. So, everything that we do, we guide voters to our website. Our website is really the crux of the...
The State of Arizona Citizens Clean Elections Commission
Public Meeting
Transcript of Proceedings
January 28, 2021

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1. information that we provide to voters. It has
2. everything the voter needs ranging from, you know, how
3. to get their ballot, how to register to vote, to seeing
4. the candidates in their district or learning about
5. their upcoming debate.
6. And so during the time period of the
7. General Election, it was great to see that the number
8. of page views that we had was about 1.7 million of page
9. views, which is phenomenal because all of the content
10. that we're providing, voters are consuming. And this
11. is just a screenshot of some of the pages -- the top
12. pages that voters were interested in, and you can see a
13. lot of that had to do with early voting and election
14. security.
15. So, you know, if there's no questions in
16. regards to the efforts that we did in the 2020 General
17. Election, I'm happy to jump into our plans for this
18. year.
19. Even though it is not a statewide election
20. year, there are elections every year. So we have our
21. local elections that will be occurring March, May,
22. August and November. These local elections, we've
23. continuously tried to promote the message that local
24. elections are just as important, if not more, because
25. the decisions made at the local level can impact voters


1. and their daily lives. So we'll be working with the
2. counties and our local jurisdictions to call all of
3. that election information and host that on our website.
4. We'll, of course, be running our outreach
5. and our media and our creative to connect with voters
6. to inform them of these elections and how they can
7. participate. And, of course, we do have the start of
8. the qualifying period towards the end of this year. So
9. those are some key dates for us. As you can see, the
10. March election is already well underway. Our duo cover
11. ballots have already gone out, and the voter
12. registration deadline is up and coming. So we are
13. definitely engaging in letting voters know how they can
14. participate in these local elections this year.
15. And as we do, typically, in odd years, the
16. Commission invests in research. So that is our goal
17. for this year, as well. We'd like to jump into
18. research with voters both from a qualitative and
19. quantitative aspect, and the goal here is to really --
20. really take a pulse of where voters are right now
21. coming off of this General Election -- well, the whole
22. election year, you know, all of 2020, but specifically
23. the General Election.
24. We would like to learn more about what
25. voters are feeling, how they view elections, what their


1. perceptions are about voting and the political process,
2. and our goal here is to make decisions based off of our
3. learnings directly from voters. We want their
4. feedback, and that feedback will guide the creative and
5. our outreach efforts for the remainder of the year. So
6. the timeline for that is through February and April.
7. Some of the themes that -- and the messages
8. that we know that -- or we expect that we'll be
9. covering for this year -- again, this will be driven by
10. the research, but of course, participation in the
11. political process. That's in our preamble. It's the
12. heart of the Clean Elections Act. And so that
13. includes, you know, voting but, also, civics and
14. candidate information, running for office or supporting
15. those who do, but some of the themes that really stood
16. out to us that are going to be important are rebuilding
17. that trust and confidence in the electoral system.
18. We know that there are a lot of voters
19. right now who, perhaps, have lost trust in the system,
20. and so we need to look at how can we educate people
21. further on the realities of the electoral system and
22. how your ballot is processed, the safeguards and the
23. securities that are in place and, really, trying to
24. focus on, you know, there is a difference between
25. policy and politics and election administration. Yes,
1 youth channel and, of course, we'll be targeting key events throughout the year, such as graduation, to connect with voters.
2 We do have a civics curriculum that Commission staff has worked on and developed with our partners, and this curriculum was built in an effort to provide teachers tools and assets that they can use in the classroom that would still count towards the curriculum standards, but while they can continue to teach students about civics and voting and the importance of voting informed.
3 And so we have this in a format where it could be launched either in person or virtual, depending on whether or not schools are in person, and so we'll be looking at rolling that out towards the end of this year. And, of course, we plan on creating additional assets for teachers and students, such as expanding our toolkits for students who, perhaps, want to have a voter registration drive.
4 We will continue to foster our partnerships that we've developed, and we hope to meet with all of our local election partners to make sure we understand what their participation in the political process, you know, that is linking to Clean Elections and looking to our patients, their offices, you know, understanding that the legislature is current elected officials, who is representing them in making sure voters know how to connect with their office, you know, understanding that the legislature is looking to the community to request a member of a Commissioner or the Arizona Commission for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing and provide information, whether it's running for office or, you know, how to get registered to vote, looking forward to 2022, how to prepare.
5 And we'll also, be creating a video series for voter education information, such as either the process -- processing of your ballot, how is it tabulated, you know, how to register to vote, understanding how to follow the money in the elections, things like that. So we plan to create this video series so they'll serve as resources, whether it's, you know, a community-based organization having a local chapter meeting and they can have these resources at their fingertips to share with their members during those events. And, of course, we'll continue to work with our media partners and ensure that we're

1 continuing to get word out to the community about upcoming elections.
2 And we will continue to work on our website and our technology that the Commission has. These are very important tools and resources for voters that we provide. As I mentioned, our website is the crux of all of that -- of what we do. And so we recently completed an audit of the website. As you'll recall, a few years ago we did a redesign, and so this is the first presidential election since that redesign.
3 And just looking at how much the website has grown and levels of content that we provide to voters, we want to make sure that it's user-friendly still and that it's meeting the needs of voters and of the information that we intend to put out there. The website, you know, I'd like to look at it in two different ways. It's a resource for voters when it comes to the logistics of voting, but it's, also, perhaps, subject matter expert content, if you will.
4 It explains what a presidential preference election is. It explains the security of tabulation machines. It explains, you know, how your ballot is processed. And so there's a lot of great information out there that we see the community is engaging with. When we pull our reports and we look at referrals and

1 needs are in terms of voter education, you know, the things that they're seeing with their voters and their community. We'd like to continue our partnerships with the Arizona Commission for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing and continue to provide voter education in an accessible format for that community.
2 We'll be creating a request-a-speaker module for our website to make it more convenient for the community to request a member of a Commissioner or the Commission staff to speak at community events and provide information, whether it's running for office or, you know, how to get registered to vote, looking forward to 2022, how to prepare.
3 And we'll also, be creating a video series for voter education information, such as either the process -- processing of your ballot, how is it tabulated, you know, how to register to vote, understanding how to follow the money in the elections, things like that. So we plan to create this video series so they'll serve as resources, whether it's, you know, a community-based organization having a local chapter meeting and they can have these resources at their fingertips to share with their members during those events. And, of course, we'll continue to work with our media partners and ensure that we're

1 we look at backlinks, it's amazing to see our website. Again, I'd like to point out, because I just -- again, I'm a personal fan of this, but I love the fact the "Rolling Stone" links to our website. We've seen "Cosmopolitan" link to it. We've seen "FiveThirtyEight" link to it. We've seen sites from a national level that are driving users to the Clean Elections website. And, of course, the level of engagement in state, as well, if they're on news sites, they're on a political website. We see a lot of folks that are linking to Clean Elections and looking to our website as a source for official election information.
2 So we'll continue to work on improving our applications that we host on the website, such as the dashboard and the compass and, of course, our app, and all the while making sure that the content we provide in a technical format is accessible.
3 And in addition to voting and the elections, again, that overarching theme of participation in the political process, you know, that expands further than just voting. So we're looking at making sure voters know how to connect with their current elected officials, who is representing them in office, you know, understanding that the legislature is in session right now. We'll provide information on
The State of Arizona
Citizens Clean Elections Commission

Public Meeting
Transcript of Proceedings
January 28, 2021

10:29:45-10:30:42

1. redistricting, which will occur this year. The new
2. lines will be drawn and how that intersects with
3. voting, and updating and refreshing the content on our
4. website for running for office.
5. So looking forward to next year, we'll have
6. a statewide election. All of the statewide offices
7. will be on the ballot. Of course, we'll have our local
8. elections, as well. So we'll do as much
9. preparation as we can in 2021 for all of our efforts
10. looking forward to the statewide election cycle next
11. year.
12. So with that, I'm happy to answer any
13. questions.
14. CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: Thank you so much, Gina.
15. Are there any questions from any of the
16. commissioners or comments?
17. (No response.)
18. CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: Okay. Gina, thank you so
19. much -- oh, I'm sorry.
20. COMMISSIONER PATON: This is Galen Paton.
21. CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: Commissioner Paton, go
22. ahead.
23. COMMISSIONER PATON: Gina, that was just so
24. impressive and, you know, I'm proud that I'm a part of
25. it. And the staff has just done an outstanding job.

10:30:47-10:31:57

1. and I can't say enough. Thank you.
2. MS. ROBERTS: Thank you.
3. CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: Commissioner Kimble?
4. COMMISSIONER KIMBLE: I agree with
5. everything Commissioner Paton said. Our website is
6. outstanding, a lot of excellent information there that
7. you can find in one place. And I'm a big fan of
8. everything, Gina, you've done in voter education.
9. Thank you.
10. MS. ROBERTS: Thank you, Madam Chair.
11. Commissioners Paton and Kimble, thank you. And I'd be
12. remiss if I didn't call out Alec specifically. He is
13. our webmaster, and so the website is his baby. So
14. thank you so much for acknowledging that, the efforts
15. on our website.
16. CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: Commissioner Meyer?
17. COMMISSIONER MEYER: Yeah, I just want to
18. echo what Commissioners Paton and Kimble said. And,
19. also, thank you so much to Avery for all the outreach
20. he is doing. It's wonderful and very much appreciated.
21. And I, also, just want to comment on the
22. civics curriculum for the -- for the high school,
23. middle school and elementary kids, that's really
24. exciting. I would like to learn a little bit more
25. about that, Gina. So maybe we can talk offline about

10:33:15-10:34:16

1. that, but that's great. So thank you so much for all
2. your work.
3. CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: Gina, it looks like we
4. have a question from Rivko Knox on one of the last two
5. slides, the terms SEO and SEM.
6. Could you explain what those terms mean?
7. MS. ROBERTS: Yes. Madam Chair,
8. Commissioners -- Rivko, hello. Yes, that's terms in
9. regards to search engine optimization and search engine
10. marketing.
11. So think about Google, if you will. So, if
12. you go to Google and you type in "voter registration,"
13. so one of two things will occur. If the Commission is
14. employing a paid ad, then you would see ad at the top
15. of your Google search, and it would have a link to the
16. Commission's voter registration pages or, you know, if
17. it's not an ad, then it's the optimization that we've
18. built within our website, making sure that behind the
19. scenes, the technical components of our website, we've
20. primed it so that we are optimized in the tier that we
22. So we do see that search is one of our --
23. actually, one of our strongest areas. We've seen
24. millions of oppressions of voters when it comes to
25. search and looking to research voting terms, election

10:31:59-10:33:10

1. terms, if you will, and so that's driving a lot of
2. users to our website. So that's -- we look at how can
3. we improve our website behind the scenes; can we tag
4. certain pages certain ways so that they appear better
5. when Google is indexing our website.
6. CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: Thank you, Gina. And I
7. see Rivko wrote thank you from someone from the 20th
9. And if I can just echo what Commissioner
10. Paton said so well, you know, Gina, you've built such a
11. wonderful team with Avery and Alec, and the three of
12. you together are just indomitable. So thank you so
13. much.
14. And I don't know if any other members of
15. the public have any comments or questions they have for
16. you.
17. (No response.)
18. CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: And I don't see anything.
19. And, if there isn't any further discussion,
20. I would ask for a motion to adopt the Voter Education
21. Plan as presented by Ms. Roberts.
22. COMMISSIONER MEYER: This is Commissioner
23. Meyer. I move we adopt the Voter Education Plan
24. presented by Ms. Roberts.
25. CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: Thank you.
COMMISSIONER KIMBLE: Commissioner Kimble, second.
CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: Thank you, Commissioner Kimble.
All right. It's been moved and seconded.
With that, I will call the roll.
Commissioner Meyer?
COMMISSIONER MEYER: Aye.
CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: Okay. Commissioner Kimble?
COMMISSIONER KIMBLE: Aye.
CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: Commissioner Paton?
COMMISSIONER PATON: Aye.
CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: And I vote aye, as well. That is four ayes and zero nays, and so we have adopted the Voter Education Plan as presented by Gina Roberts.

Before we move on to Item V, I just wanted to check in with the court reporter, if she needs a break. It is -- it's been about an hour, and I just wanted to do that before we jump into the next item on the agenda.
MR. COLLINS: If I may, just to dovetail that question, to the court reporter, we do have -- after the next item -- well, the next item after that is a -- will have more interaction, potentially, among the commissioners and the audience.
CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: Okay.
MR. COLLINS: No, no, I screwed up the order here. I apologize, Madam Chair.
CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: That's okay. Okay. That is Tom.
MR. COLLINS: Yeah.
CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: So I will ask Tom to go ahead and give an overview recommendation and --
MR. COLLINS: And do we know -- I just want to make sure. I'm sorry.
CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: Cathy, do we know if Mr. Arellano is on the line?
MR. ARELLANO: He is, yes.
MR. COLLINS: Okay. All right.
CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: Perfect.
MR. ARELLANO: Yeah.
CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: That's okay. Okay. That is Tom.
MR. COLLINS: Yeah.
CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: So I will ask Tom to go ahead and give an overview recommendation and --
MR. COLLINS: And do we know -- I just want to make sure. I'm sorry.
CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: Cathy, do we know if Mr. Arellano is on the line?
MR. ARELLANO: He is, yes.
MR. COLLINS: okay with you, Daniel, if we could -- if we do your thing now?
MR. ARELLANO: That would be -- I would prefer that. That would be wonderful. Thank you.
MR. COLLINS: Okay. Thank you.
CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: You just -- your picture has your name now.
MR. COLLINS: I mean, is it okay with you, Daniel, if we could -- if we do your thing now?
MR. ARELLANO: That would be -- I would prefer that. That would be wonderful. Thank you.
MR. COLLINS: Okay. Thank you.
CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: Thank you, Madam Chair.
MR. COLLINS: So, you know, the premise of this MUR is that there was, to our knowledge, two mailings and some
we -- okay.

any questions first about what Tom had said before

First of all, I know probably Mr. Arellano

apologize about that.

kids to go to class.  We're doing virtual school.  I

apologize.  I had to step out for a moment to remind my

CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: Thank you, Tom.  And I

hope -- and that's kind of -- that's all I have to say

but obviously, I'm open to any questions.  And I

I believe that we've met that standard at this point,

So -- but long story short, at least for

the purposes of whether there may be reason to believe,

I believe that we've met that standard at this point,

but obviously, I'm open to any questions. And I

I'd like to, obviously, give the commissioners a chance
to talk with and for Mr. Arellano to talk with the

commissioners.

The -- the context here, I think, is

important because the legislature had abruptly

adjourned in March of 2020 due to the COVID-19 crisis.

They formerly adjourned sine die later in May.  And

almost as soon as the legislature adjourned, there

urge you to vote for or against the candidate. In this

particular case, I've outlined, based on what statute

and cases -- at least when I read them, when I think

about that.

And unless you have questions for me on

that at this point, obviously, my -- I would just -- I

would defer to -- well, unless you have questions for

me, I just -- I would -- that's my presentation.  And

I'd like to, obviously, give the commissioners a chance

to talk with and for Mr. Arellano to talk with the

commissioners.

Chairwoman Chan: Thank you, Tom. And I

apologize. I had to step out for a moment to remind my

kids to go to class. We're doing virtual school. I

apologize about that.

First of all, I know probably Mr. Arellano

wants to speak, but I wondered if the commissioners had

any questions first about what Tom had said before

we -- okay.
context can have no reasonable meaning other than to advocate the election or defeat of the candidate. And so the inquiry is not whether candidate advocacy is one reasonable meaning of the communications, nor is it even whether the -- whether candidate advocacy is the most reasonable meaning of the -- of the communications. Rather, we look to whether there's a reasonable -- whether there's some reasonable meaning other than candidate advocacy, and we certainly have that here.

I think, you know, as Mr. Collins correctly noted, I think there are generally three kind of legal cases, precedence, regulations, I think, that are at issue that kind of guide the inquiry. The first is the Committee for Justice and Fairness case, which is an Arizona Court of Appeals case that dealt with advertisements that went out immediately before the election and called on people to then -- to then call a -- who was then a candidate for statewide office to tell them to protect the children, a very kind of vague, you know, not specific to any particular legislative or policy issue question.

In here, the thing, I think, is this -- these communications are distinguishable from those in Committee for Justice and Fairness in two critical respects. The first is the timing. Again, the communications in that case went out immediately before the election, and here we were more than two months out. Again, these were in August of 2020. By then the Primary had already finished and the General Election was more than two months away.

The other is that the issue here is a much more concrete policy issue that was, actually, you know, actionable at the time it was being discussed.

The communication at issue in the Court of Appeals case was simply to tell then Superintendent Tom Horne to protect children, not people who harm them. That, obviously, is a very, you know, vague, general sentiment and probably an aspersion at that; whereas, here there was a -- the question was to call a special session.

Granted it wasn't a particular bill. It wasn't a particular piece of legislation, per se, because the legislature had formally adjourned by that point, but it was something within the power of legislators to do if enough legislators or the governor determined that there is -- that there's a need for a special session. They have the power to call that special session at any time of year regardless of whether the legislature is formally in session or not.

And so -- so, it was part of a timely conversation, I think, in that respect.

The other kind of factor at issue, too -- and this is discussed in the letters, as well as Mr. Collins's recommendation -- is some of the IRS guidance at issue as to what constitutes express advocacy for nonprofit organizations, and that looks to whether it identifies a legislative issue and, also, whether it was part of a pattern or part of a series of issue advocacy; in other words, you know, kind of looking to, you know, is this really merely a pretext for, you know, candidate advocacy that's kind of made under the guise of issue advocacy or is it part of, you know, a good faith kind of pattern of this -- of these kind of exhortations.

And here, again, we have that pattern. We actually have -- you know, we have publicly reported and among "The Capitol Times" and "The Republic" that immediately after the legislature ended, there were -- you know, there were discussions of a special session. And, then, with respect to AEA specifically, we have at least two recorded public communications preceding the advertisements at issue here. We have one on June 24th and another one on August 12th.

Finally, I think that the third piece of
the one about Representative Jeff Weninger -- I think all the same but -- the fliers. I'm just looking at it -- is, you know, I'm looking at -- I think they're bring up -- and I don't know if you have a comment on that.

And the other thing I want to, I guess, I'm thinking about. something that I'm kind of considering as far as what of that -- that kind of window, which I think is the only reason that, you know, you're outside disingenuous, but I bring that up because I think that there is a reasonable explanation or a reasonable meaning other than candidate advocacy and that is a -- what's here was a genuine issue ad.

And with that, I'm happy to answer any questions the Commission may have.

CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: Thank you.

Do any of the other commissioners have questions for Mr. Arellano?

(No response.)

CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: Okay. Mr. Arellano, thank you very much. I really appreciate your presentation, and I -- you know, these First Amendment issues are always painful because it is -- it is something that I take very seriously. I mean -- I mean, you want to be able to speak freely in elections and advocate for or against candidates or make this speech without running afoul of election requirements.

And, you know, the thing that you mentioned that's kind of tripping me up a little bit is, you know, months before an election and yet it's in that sweet spot right between the Primary and General. And, you know, your clients -- when you say it's months before the election, your clients are kind of benefitting from the fact that our Primary was moved back this year.

And so I just bring that up because I think -- not -- I don't think you are being disingenuous, but I bring that up because I think that's the only reason that, you know, you're outside of that -- that kind of window, which I think is something that I'm kind of considering as far as what I'm thinking about.

And the other thing I want to, I guess, bring up -- and I don't know if you have a comment on it -- is, you know, I'm looking at -- I think they're all the same but -- the fliers. I'm just looking at the one about Representative Jeff Weninger -- I think it is how you pronounce his name. And, you know, it does say contact him, ask him to call for a special session; "Arizona can't afford to keep failing our students and educators;" "Arizona deserves safe classrooms," among other things.

And so, you know, it does have that one specific piece to ask him to call a special session, but without that piece, you know, it's almost like without that one specific piece, you know, how do you -- I guess, is it just that one piece that makes it -- puts it outside of that, I guess, is what I'm asking. Is that -- is that what you're saying, aside -- and the flier kind of puts it outside of the cases that we're talking about or the law?

MR. ARELLANO: Madam Chair, thank you for the question, and I want to respond to that in two parts because I think you are talking about something that's very important, which is the First Amendment issue -- issues, I mean, anytime we're dealing with these types of advertisements.

You know, we regularly advise clients with respect to -- you know, we try to discern where the line is, you know, what they need to report and what they don't and what's genuine issue advocacy and when does it become candidate advocacy, and it's a very challenging thing to do. And I think it goes to, you know, the kind of inherent vagueness, I think, at issue in these types of -- in these types of cases.

And with respect to the timing issue -- I don't want to overrepresent the importance of timing. I think there is -- it is possible, I think, to have candidate advocacy, you know, more than 60 days before an election or more than 90 days before an election. I mean, if in January you run an ad saying, you know, vote for Candidate X in November, I mean, it would be pretty hard for this not to be candidate advocacy, but I think it is an important factor, I think, to consider.

And so I don't think the presence or absence of any one factor here is determinative, and I think that's true of the -- of the fact that these call for the special session. I mean, I think we would -- we could fairly characterize the advertisements as the primary, kind of, message of the communication was calling for the -- was calling for the special session.

Were it not for that piece, would these be -- they would certainly be closer to the line of candidate advocacy, you know, because then all you would have is kind of a criticism of the legislator without any particular action piece tied to it.
The State of Arizona Citizens Clean Elections Commission
Public Meeting
Transcript of Proceedings
January 28, 2021

1. That being said, you know, I've certainly -- you know, we've certainly mixed ads before for other clients where they -- you know, it's a piece that's very clearly, you know, a hit piece on a candidate right before the election, as they say, but call them to tell them what you think. And they're, like, no, that's -- that's not really enough by itself to fix these, but here I don't -- I don't think we have that type of advertisement here where there's just kind of a -- you know, the ancillary kind of phone number at the end that's, you know, ancillary to the rest of the ad. I think really the message to contact them, I think, is really the thrust of it.

2. So I would say that the presence of that, I think, does certainly, you know, pushes towards the -- you know, substantially closer, I think, to the issue -- or to the side of issue advocacy, and that together with the absence of other indicia of candidate advocacy, I think, are what make this issue advocacy, again, because we don't reference the election or the candidates' candidacy.

3. CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: Okay. Thank you.

4. Do any of the other commissioners have --

5. MR. COLLINS: Well, Madam Chair,

6. on this, but do we have any other members of the public who want to address this on either side before I say anything more?

7. CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: Oh, yes, thank you,

8. Commissioner Kimble.

9. Are there any other members of the public who wish to weigh in on this? I should have asked.

10. (No response.)

11. CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: I believe the person who filed the complaint was not going to be here today, and I don't know that -- I don't see anybody else here, I don't believe.

12. Yeah, I'm not seeing anyone else, I don't think.

13. Commissioner Kimble, did you want to weigh in?

14. COMMISSIONER KIMBLE: Well, I don't know.

15. I read this -- both of these -- both the complaint and the response over several times, and I guess my feeling is I just don't see that this is -- that the -- I don't agree with the complaint. I think you've got to put this in the context of this year. It's a very unusual year with COVID shutting down the legislature and, as soon as the legislature shuts down, they talk about maybe there will be a special session.

16. The AEA talked about we should have a special session as early as June. It doesn't seem to me out of place that they then send out a mailer a couple of months later saying -- urging people to call for a special session. You know, if this was a regular year where the legislature met until they finished their work and there was no discussion about we need -- we need a special session, then, I guess, I might be persuaded, but this is -- this is in the context of a discussion about a special session.

17. And that's pretty much all that I see in the ads is, yes, let's have a special session; call them up and tell them you want a special session. So, I guess, I'm not really persuaded at this point. I don't know that I'm opposed to taking this the next step and doing some more -- some more investigation by Tom, but -- but I guess, at this point, I would need to be persuaded more than I am now.

18. CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: Well, I think if we -- if we vote that there is reason to believe that a violation occurred, I don't think it's giving Tom room for more investigation. I think there's going to be, you know, sanctions of sort involved.

19. Mr. Arellano that this is principally a legal issue.

20. Commissioner Kimble, I would say this. If you believe at this point that the mailer and the Facebook ads do have a reasonable meaning other than to advocate for or against the candidates' election, we should -- the MUR should terminate. There's no -- as Mr. -- I agree with Mr. Arellano that this is principally a legal issue.

21. In an investigatory context, we would be looking at, you know, trying to capture what -- within the complaint, perhaps without the complaint, and what within the complaint specifically may fit within this issue. We would be looking at what the spend was. So that the burden here, as it were, is for AEA to reveal what the spending was, and that would be the facts that we need a special session, then, I guess, I might be persuaded, but this is -- this is in the context of a discussion about a special session.

22. Commissioner Kimble, I would say this. If you believe at this point that the mailer and the Facebook ads do have a reasonable meaning other than to advocate for or against the candidates' election, we should -- the MUR should terminate. There's no -- as Mr. -- I agree with Mr. Arellano that this is principally a legal issue.

23. And, yes, Madam Chair, we have, typically, tried to resolve these matters by some force of -- by some conciliation process, but I think, to Commissioner Kimble's point and to your point about procedurally -- I'm not your lawyer -- although, you know, I mean, I am a lawyer, but as you know, I'm not your lawyer. I just think it's fair for me to say if you believe that there is a reasonable meaning other than to advocate for an election -- that's the standard. And so if that legal -- that standard may be applied to other communications through an investigation, but if you
It's, obviously, something that they're pointing at him clearly, you know, the opposite of advocating for this. And an F -- you know, an F circled, you know. That's "Representative Jeff Weninger failed to keep us safe," the one what really kind of bothers me is she's -- who she's running against, but they're advocating against her. And I think that this should be looked into further.

That's -- that's how I was viewing it from my own point of view and consistent with our previous decisions.

I think in my kind of thinking it over in my mind, I was having -- I was considering it the way you articulated it, as far as this is a different year. Everything is different this year and, at the same time, I thought then why -- why this timing? Why between the Primary and General? Why not earlier before school started?

And so -- and, perhaps, Mr. Arellano wants an explanation that these advertisements were made for -- actually really helpful, which, you know, you simply standard that Mr. Collins stated, which I think is a different year. I think that, you know, that criticism, paired together with an F on it, I mean, how is that not advocacy against the re-election of this candidate?

I would address that, I think -- I think it goes further to the context in which the advocacy was made, and I think it goes to legislator accountability, which is certainly something that, you know, constituents can advocate for or against. That is, you know, divorced from, you know, the electoral aspects of that person's candidacy. You know, I think it is fair to point out the way in which a given legislator has either succeeded or failed at advancing the issues that AEA cares about, that AEA thinks that particular constituent may think about.

To weigh in on that, but that was part of my consideration, as well. You know, it is advocating, in my mind, against a candidate. Even though they have the words there of contact and ask him to call a special session, it's saying "Arizona can't afford to keep failing our students and educators," "Arizona deserves safe classrooms." It's, like, they're blaming him, you know, kind of advocating against a candidate. And the timing between the General and -- you know, all of it taken together, to me -- and I'm sorry, Tom, if you want to jump in here --

Mr. Collins: No, I'm just waiting for whenever I have -- I just wanted to indicate I had --

Chairwoman Chan: Okay.

Commissioner Paton: Well, also, this one -- I'm sorry. It's hard to talk --

Chairwoman Chan: That's all right. Sure.

Commissioner Paton: -- with these windows, or whatever, and I'm going to my phone and on this at the same time.

The one what really kind of bothers me is "Representative Jeff Weninger failed to keep us safe" and an F -- you know, an F circled, you know. That's clearly, you know, the opposite of advocating for this.

It's, obviously, something that they're pointing at him or whatever, and I'm going to my phone and on this at the same time.

"Representative Jeff Weninger failed to keep us safe," with an F on it, I mean, how is that not advocacy against the re-election of this candidate?

I would address that, I think -- I think it goes further to the context in which the advocacy was made, and I think it goes to legislator accountability, which is certainly something that, you know, constituents can advocate for or against. That is, you know, divorced from, you know, the electoral aspects of that person's candidacy. You know, I think it is fair to point out the way in which a given legislator has either succeeded or failed at advancing the issues that AEA cares about, that AEA thinks that particular constituent may think about.

And here we're dealing with issues of school funding and school safety, and I think the school safety issue, I think, in this context is tied to the school funding question in the sense that, I think, part of the funding they wanted was for additional, you know, protections and PPE, and that kind of thing, to protect student safety -- you know, safety from COVID.

And so I think pointing out to voters the way in which a particular legislator has failed to do those things and then pairing that with the call for a special session, I think is it is time for that vote or the opportunity for that particular legislator to, you know, redeem themselves, so to speak, and, you know, make up for whatever legislative, you know, deficiencies they might have had up until then by then calling for that special session. And so that's how I think that, you know, that criticism, paired together with the call, work in conjunction, I think, to advocate for the issue in the end.

And I do, again, want to circle back to the standard that Mr. Collins stated, which I think is actually really helpful, which, you know, you simply have to decide, I think, at this juncture is the explanation that these advertisements were made for --
The State of Arizona
Citizens Clean Elections Commission

Public Meeting
Transcript of Proceedings
January 28, 2021

11:04:41-11:06:06

Page 74

1. you know, specific to an issue, specific to the issue
2. of a special session, is that -- is that meaning simply
3. unreasonable? And only if that -- if that meaning is
4. completely unreasonable, I think, is there cause to
5. then advance on the complaint.
6. I think as -- you know, again, the
7. standard, again, isn't whether candidate advocacy was
8. the most likely or most reasonable explanation among
9. several. That may well be the case to a given reader.
10. The question is simply whether -- is there -- is there
11. some reasonable meaning to this other than candidate
12. advocacy, and that's what we're dealing with here. And
13. I do think that standard is met.
14. CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: Thank you, Mr. Arellano.
15. Any other comments from any other
16. commissioners?
17. COMMISSIONER MEYER: I have one other
18. comment. I guess it's a question for Tom and, I guess,
19. Mr. Arellano, as well. I mean, when I'm looking at
20. this, I feel like the Senator Brophy-McGee mailer can
21. be interpreted as more issue advocacy, but the one as
22. to Representative Weninger is more candidate advocacy.
23. Is that -- can they be separated, or how --
24. how do we address that concern? And I don't know if
25. any of the other commissioners feel the same way.

11:06:10-11:07:28

Page 75

1. CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: Commissioner Meyer,
2. without -- because there's no -- is there no "F" on the
3. Brophy-McGee one?
4. COMMISSIONER MEYER: Well, on the
5. Brophy-McGee one, to me, it just says, you know, hey,
6. this is how she voted; we think that's wrong; contact
7. her, you know, and asks for a special session. It
8. doesn't -- I don't think it's as -- you know, I feel
9. like -- I feel like it's more targeted at the issue of
10. cutting public funding than at the senator herself;
11. whereas, you know, the big grade of F is directed
12. directly at Representative Weninger and is more -- I
13. feel, more directed at him than at the issue of
14. education.
15. CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: I think -- maybe just to
16. chyme in about that, I think cutting school funding is,
17. also, kind of a negative anti-candidate thing to say.
18. COMMISSIONER MEYER: Well, it's targeted at
19. the issue is what I'm saying, not the person.
20. MR. COLLINS: I guess, Madam Chair, and
21. Commissioner Meyer, if the question is to me to go
22. first, if everyone is okay with that.
23. COMMISSIONER MEYER: Yes, please, Tom.
24. MR. COLLINS: I think -- I think -- again,
25. just -- you know, I just want to stress that, like,
The State of Arizona  
Citizens Clean Elections Commission  
Public Meeting  
Transcript of Proceedings  
January 28, 2021


1 reasonable or not, and that's really the crux of the  
2 decision.  
3 So, I guess, my point is if -- as you're  
4 parsing through this, if you wanted to, say, take X and  
5 Y and Z and treat them differently, I don't think  
6 there's anything that would preclude you from doing  
7 that, although, again, I would defer to Mr. Arellano  
8 and any things he wants to raise about that; but that's  
9 a long way of saying, you know -- you know, keeping our  
10 eye on what the lodestar is, you know, I think there  
11 are facts there that if you might interpret different  
12 ways -- I guess I don't want to go beyond that without  
13 giving Mr. Arellano a chance to talk about this.  
14 CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: Mr. Arellano, would you  
15 like to comment or respond?  
16 MR. ARELLANO: Yes. Thank you.  
17 So, Commissioner Meyer, in looking to that  
18 particular Weninger piece, I do think it's helpful,  
19 yes, if you were to look at just the one -- and this, I  
20 think, went to, you know, Chairwoman Chan's point  
21 earlier. If you were to just look at the side of the  
22 mailer that says "Representative Jeff Weninger failed  
23 to keep us safe" and that was the only mailer that went  
24 out, then I think this would present a much closer  
25 question.

11:14:50-11:15:58 Page 81

1 necessarily unreasonable. And if it's not  
2 unreasonable, then there's no basis, I think, for  
3 enforcement.  
4 More concretely to your question,  
5 Commissioner Meyer, as to whether the advertisements  
6 can be separated, I mean, I do think that it's  
7 important on one level to look at these in the  
8 collective, I think, to understand the context in which  
9 they were made over the course of that summer; but that  
10 being said, if the Commission were to find a particular  
11 mailer to be -- you know, to be actionable but not  
12 others, I do think it's important -- I do think it  
13 would be possible to separate them in that respect.  
14 And I think -- you know, I don't know if  
15 the -- you know, if AEA can break out by, you know, a  
16 particular mailer and how much they spent on each one,  
17 but I do think it's -- you know, if all but one were --  
18 you know, were not -- were not actionable, I do think  
19 it's possible to -- you know, if the Commission wanted  
20 to separate them out and, you know, find cause for some  
21 but not others.  
22 CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: Thank you, Mr. Arellano.  
23 All right. If there's no further comments  
24 from the commissioners, what I'm going to propose is  
25 this. You know, I had some questions for Mr. Arellano

11:10:40-11:12:21 Page 78

1 the record of an organization that he had once run that  
2 had nothing to do with his tenure there, et cetera,  
3 et cetera. Okay. So that's how we analyzed  
4 reasonableness here.  
5 In my effort to -- and in the memo, I tried  
6 to -- I made what I thought was the right -- my  
7 assessment of the special session call itself, but  
8 again, you know, look, the question isn't whether or  
9 not -- the question really is, you know, no alternative  
10 reasonable -- no alder reasonable meaning.  
11 And so, basically, another way to put that  
12 is we would -- we are saying, at least preliminarily,  
13 if you were to vote to find reason to believe, that the  
14 Education Association was unreasonable in thinking that  
15 the call to action in their mailer or online was -- was  
16 a -- was a reasonable -- was reasonable, that their  
17 putting that in there was not -- would not reasonably  
18 change the meaning of the -- of the document into one  
19 that is not merely or exclusively for express advocacy.  
20 So, you know, I think that I would agree  
21 with everyone that this analysis is more difficult, I  
22 believe, than most people think because of the -- and  
23 that's why we spend a lot of time on it when it comes  
24 up, but you know, I would just -- you know, but if you  
25 don't -- but, again, the real question is, is it


1 I still don't think it would be quite a  
2 slam dunk candidate advocacy case because you're still  
3 as far out from the election as we were, but you know,  
4 it would make this a tougher case, I think, for us.  
5 But I think it's critical to look at that particular  
6 part of the message in conjunction with what's on the  
7 flip side which raises -- so the first piece said he  
8 failed to keep us safe. The second side of it says  
9 "Arizona can't afford to keep failing our students and  
10 educators" and then contact for a special session.  
11 And so the failure, I think, is -- the  
12 comment about the failure to keep us safe, you know,  
13 pairs with and is part of the message of this failure  
14 cannot continue and there's still an opportunity to  
15 rectify that failure by calling for the special  
16 session. And so I think that's why that message is  
17 read the way it is.  
18 And legally, I think I'd venture to say  
19 that if this is a close question for the Commission, I  
20 think if it's a close question whether something is  
21 candidate advocacy or not, that, I think, under the  
22 legal standard is dispositive, you know, against a  
23 finding of enforcement. In other words, if it's a  
24 close question, that means that the -- you know, the  
25 reading that this is not candidate advocacy is not
The State of Arizona Citizens Clean Elections Commission
Public Meeting Transcript of Proceedings January 28, 2021

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11:16:02-11:17:23
Page 82

1 at first, but I did -- based on what Tom had presented
2 to us, I, frankly, was inclined to -- I was inclined to
3 believe or agree with Tom's recommendation from the
4 start. And I am happy to go ahead with a vote if the
5 other commissioners are comfortable going ahead, you
6 know, if there are no more questions -- oh,
7 Commissioner Meyer, please.
8 COMMISSIONER MEYER: I just want to share
9 with the other commissioners how I see this, and that
10 is I -- respectfully to Mr. Arellano, I disagree on the
11 Representative Weninger ad. I think that is candidate
12 advocacy. I think the Senator Brophy-McGee one is more
13 issue. And, then, on the Facebook ads that are on, I
14 think, page 2, I kind of have the same issue, and that
15 is I think the first -- where are they?
16 I think the first two where it says
17 politicians like so-and-so, I think those fall in the
18 same line as the Representative Weninger one in that
19 they are targeted at the candidate, but I think the
20 last two that say, hey, call your congressman and tell
21 them to call for a public session -- or a special
22 session, those are -- I don't think those are candidate
23 advocacy. So that's how I see it.
24 So I'm going to vote to follow Tom's
25 recommendation, but I wanted them to know how I see

11:18:47-11:19:43
Page 84

1 unless -- and, obviously, this is -- and I would ask --
2 I guess, I would recommend the Commission ask
3 Mr. Arellano what he thinks about this, but I would
4 encourage you to actually, on the record, go through
5 those four types and determine which ones you want the
6 staff to pursue because of the -- because it's a legal
7 question.
8 CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: Well, I didn't
9 necessarily agree with Commissioner Meyer.
10 COMMISSIONER MEYER: So, Commissioners --
11 MR. COLLINS: Fine. I'm just saying
12 what -- I'm just saying that as a -- per my -- for my
13 purposes, as a matter of -- as a matter of procedure
14 and having a clean record, I just -- we have some
15 things on the record that say one thing and then, if we
16 have a vote that says another thing, that creates a
17 cognitive dissonance that -- that does not work within
18 our structure of our -- so however you want to -- you
19 do whatever you want to do.
20 CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: Okay.
21 MR. COLLINS: I'm just saying if you decide
22 to go piece by piece, from my perspective, it's better
23 to go piece by piece. That's all.
24 CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: I mean -- okay. You
25 know, Commissioner Meyer, did you want to --

11:17:26-11:18:43
Page 83

1 these issues when they look at the investigation.
2 CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: Thank you, Commissioner
3 Meyer.
4 Tom, did you have something to add?
5 MR. COLLINS: I just -- for efficiency's
6 sake, what I would recommend the Commission do
7 regardless of what you want -- you know, how it breaks
8 out is we've broken down the memo into Senator McGee --
9 Brophy-McGee, Representative Weninger and then the
10 categories of Facebook ads that Commissioner Meyer
11 identified.
12 I will tell you that, based on what
13 Mr. Arellano said, I do agree that it is going to be
14 more difficult to pursue all of those with the
15 knowledge that some of those may not, than to simply
16 make the determination legally now of what you believe
17 is in and what you believe is out and narrow that
18 playing field because, otherwise, you are telling the
19 Respondent that we don't think these are all in the
20 category, but we want to look at them anyway.
21 So I would -- if you want -- if I -- if
22 there's no problem with going piece by piece, given
23 that we have a pretty clear categorization --
24 Brophy-McGee, Weninger, Facebook and then the two types
25 of Facebook ads -- I would -- I would encourage,
would be helpful to isolate which ones do and which ones don't.

COMMISSIONER PATON: This is Commissioner Paton.

CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: Yes, Commissioner Paton.

COMMISSIONER PATON: I would just say I completely agree with Commissioner Meyer, exactly what he said, and I would advocate that we do just what he said.

CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: All right. So, Commissioner Meyer, what I think I heard -- I know Tom wants to go individually, but I think what I heard was just backing out the Brophy-McGee mailer -- no.

COMMISSIONER MEYER: Madam Chair, can I make a suggestion?

CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: Yes.

COMMISSIONER MEYER: We have four categories here. We have Representative Weninger and Senator Brophy-McGee. We have the first two Facebook ads that say politicians like "blank," and then the fourth category is that ones that say contact whomever, okay? I suggest we do four separate votes on those four separate issues and then --

CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: Okay.

COMMISSIONER MEYER: -- and then the

Commission can look at whichever ones we find reason to believe a violation may have occurred on. I think that's the easiest and quickest way to do it.

CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: Okay.

COMMISSIONER MEYER: I don't know if anyone disagrees with that, but I would make a motion we proceed in that fashion, if I can even make that.

CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: Do we -- I don't even know if we need a motion to proceed in that fashion.

MR. COLLINS: Well, obviously, unless --

you know, we -- no. I mean, you are free to make whatever motions you want to make, however you want to make them.

CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: Do we need a motion to proceed in that fashion, then, Tom? Can I just --

MR. COLLINS: Oh, no. No, no, no. No, you could just call -- you could just ask for the motions as --

CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: Ask for the motion.

Okay. So we're going to -- I will do that.

I will break it out by Weninger, Brophy-McGee, Facebook ads and contact your representative, but -- I'm sorry. And I feel terrible because I am a little worried about the court reporter. Just -- after this, we will definitely take a break. I want to make sure -- I was definitely taking a break. I want to make sure -- I knew --

MS. KARLSON: Madam Chair?

CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: Yes. I'm sorry.

MS. KARLSON: If you're having to go back through and look through your documents --

CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: Yes.

MS. KARLSON: -- maybe right now would be a good time for the court reporter to take a break.

CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: Thank you.

Is that all right with Mr. Arellano, as well? I apologize, because I know you mentioned your time was --

MR. ARELLANO: That's okay, if it would help the Commission to go through and review.

CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: Okay. Because I wanted to make sure I had -- I printed everything out and yet, for some reason, I'm having trouble finding --

MR. ARELLANO: And I should note I don't -- and I've looked at my copy, as well, of the complaint.

I think the copies of the mailers were attached to the complaint, but the Facebook ads were just listed, I think, in a spreadsheet.

CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: Is that the spreadsheet?

MR. ARELLANO: But we -- yeah, but we have no --

CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: -- dispute with how it's characterized in the memo by Mr. Collins -- oh, excuse me.

CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: Oh, I'm sorry. And I spoke over you. I apologize.

MR. ARELLANO: No, I was -- go ahead, please.


MR. ARELLANO: I was just going to say the Facebook ads themselves, I don't think, were included as exhibits with the complaint, but we don't dispute with how they're characterized by Mr. Collins in that memo.

CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: All right. Well, thank you. That's very helpful. Thank you.

All right. Can I check in with the court reporter and see -- is it all right to take a five-minute -- would five minutes work or do we need ten minutes?

Is that all right? I'm going to wait and hear back from the court reporter, if I can. Five is definitely fine.
Okay. Let's take a five-minute break and then we will come back. We will -- I will ask for the motion. So I'll just kind of break it all out and we'll get that done when we come back and finish up the meeting, and thank you for everybody's patience on this. Thank you so much.

We will break five minutes. Come back at 11:30.

(Whereupon, a recess was taken in the proceedings.)

CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: Okay. We are back, hopefully. It looks like we are on YouTube, and it looks like the members of the public are back and everyone can hear me.

Welcome back after our break. It was a little longer than planned. Thank you for your patience.

And I was able to look at all the motions, but frankly, I thought the four categories were one thing. And now, after looking at the memo again, I'm thinking, perhaps, they are another thing. So I was thinking the four categories we were going to be making motions on were the Brophy-McGee, the Weninger, the Facebook and the contact your legislator, but maybe I can have Tom weigh in.

And, Tom, can you help clarify for me if these are the correct ones? And -- I just want to make sure we're all on the same page and if the Commissioners have any thoughts, too.

Please go ahead, Tom.

MR. COLLINS: Okay. Thank you, Madam Chair. Commissioner. And, you know, I think -- and I think I'm summarizing what we've -- what we've said, and I, also, think this is consistent with what Mr. Arellano has said.

So, obviously, Madam Chair, if there are objections or problems with this, please, obviously, we want to make sure we ask him, but I believe they are this. There's the Senator Brophy-McGee mailer. There is the Jeff Weninger mailer. There is category I of Facebook ads, which is those Facebook ads that begin with the phrase politicians like so-and-so. And then there is category 2 of Facebook ads, which is those ads that simply say call your -- call the legislator and tell them to do X. So it's --

CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: Okay.

MR. COLLINS: So those are the categories, as I understand them, we've come to. Again, that's what -- based on the conversation, I think, the record -- I just want to make sure. I believe that's what the record reflects.

COMMISSIONER MEYER: Madam Chairman, that's -- I agree that that's what the record reflects.

CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: Maybe I was the only one confused, and thank you for clearing that up for me, Tom. I really appreciate.

I think, then, unless anybody else has any comments, then I can move forward and ask for a motion.

And I believe -- does anybody have any comments or questions before I ask for a motion? And I'll tell you what the motion is that I think we're going forward with.

(No response.)

CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: Okay. So I think what we're going to be doing is -- what I think we're going to be doing is, do we have a motion -- here's my understanding.

MS. KARLSON: Excuse me, Madam Chair.

CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: Oh, yes, Kara. Go ahead.

Thank you.

MS. KARLSON: I think it would be helpful if we got Mr. Arellano on the record saying whether or not he agrees that those are the four categories that have been discussed.

CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: Thank you.

MR. ARELLANO: Yes. Thank you.

CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: Okay. Is there a second?

COMMISSIONER MEYER: I move that as to the Brophy-McGee mailer, perhaps.

CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: Okay. So, yes, go ahead.

I correct in my thinking that the commissioners -- well, I suppose we still need a motion on the Brophy-McGee mailer, perhaps.

MS. KARLSON: I think it would be helpful if we got Mr. Arellano on the record saying whether or not he agrees that those are the four categories that have been discussed.

CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: Thank you.

MR. ARELLANO: I do agree with.

CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: Thank you.

COMMISSIONER MEYER: I can make a motion, Chairman.

CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: Okay.

COMMISSIONER MEYER: Madam Chairman.

CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: Okay. So, yes, go ahead Mr. -- Commissioner Meyer.

COMMISSIONER MEYER: I move that as to the Senator Brophy-McGee mailer, that there is no reason to be doing as to that specific mailer.

CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: Okay. Is there a second?

COMMISSIONER MEYER: Tom, will that work?

MR. COLLINS: Well, again, without being
1 your lawyer, I will -- I'll say yes, but --
2 COMMISSIONER MEYER: Kara, is that clear
3 enough?
4 MS. KARLSON: That's a beautiful motion. I
5 should, also, add for these purposes, I'm not going to
6 be your lawyer because of due process concerns, but I
7 think that, to cover our basis, if Mr. Arellano has an
8 objection, he should make it now.
9 MR. ARELLANO: I have no objection to the
10 motion as phrased.
11 CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: Is there a second?
12 COMMISSIONER KIMBLE: Madam Chair, I will
13 second that.
14 CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: All right. We have a
15 motion and a second.
16 Commissioner Meyer, how do you vote?
17 COMMISSIONER MEYER: Aye.
18 CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: And you voted aye?
19 COMMISSIONER MEYER: Aye.
20 CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: Thank you. All right. Commissioner Meyer, how do you
21 vote?
22 COMMISSIONER MEYER: Aye.
23 CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: This is Commissioner
24 Paton. I would second that.
25 CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: Okay. I'm going to vote
26 no on that motion, but the motion passes 3 to 1.
27 And the next mailers we will vote on -- or
28 take a motion on would be the Weninger mailer, and --
29 COMMISSIONER MEYER: Madam Chairman, I can
30 make a motion.
31 CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: All right. Please do.
32 COMMISSIONER MEYER: I move that as to the
33 Representative Weninger mailer, that there is reason to
34 believe that a violation of the Act may have occurred
35 and that the staff move forward with their
36 investigation.
37 CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: All right. Thank you.
38 Is there a second?
39 COMMISSIONER PATON: This is Commissioner
40 Paton. I would second that.
41 CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: Thank you. All right.
42 Let's go ahead and take our vote.
43 Commissioner Meyer?
44 COMMISSIONER MEYER: Aye.
45 CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: Commissioner Kimble?
46 COMMISSIONER KIMBLE: No.
47 CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: Commissioner Paton?
48 COMMISSIONER PATON: Aye.
49 CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: And I vote eye. And the
50 motion is passed 3 to 1.
51 Do I have a motion regarding the Facebook
52 Category Number 1, the ads which begin with
53 "Politician," I believe, if I've got it right, Facebook
54 Category Number 1?
55 COMMISSIONER MEYER: Madam Chairman, I have
56 a motion. I move that as to the category of Facebook
57 ads that started with the words "Politicians like"
58 referenced in the memorandum on page 2 and 3, that
59 there is reason to believe that a violation of the Act
60 may have occurred and that staff move forward with an
61 investigation as to those ads.
62 CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: Okay. Thank you.
63 Is there a second?
64 COMMISSIONER PATON: This is Commissioner
65 Paton. I would second that motion.
66 CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: Thank you.
67 All right. Commissioner Meyer, how do you
68 vote?
69 COMMISSIONER MEYER: Aye.
70 CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: And you voted aye.
71 COMMISSIONER MEYER: Aye.
72 CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: Thank you.
73 Commissioner Kimble?
74 COMMISSIONER KIMBLE: No.
75 CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: Commissioner Paton?
76 COMMISSIONER PATON: Aye.
77 CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: Okay. And I vote aye.
78 The vote is 3 to 1.
79 And I would entertain a final motion on
80 Facebook Category Number 2.
81 COMMISSIONER MEYER: Madam Chairman, I can
82 make a motion.
83 CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: Okay. I move that as to the
84 category of Facebook ads that say -- start with the
85 words contact "blank" and tell "blank" to call for a
86 special session, that as to those ads, there is not a
87 reason to believe that a violation of the Act occurred
88 and that the Commission staff do not move forward with
89 an investigation as to those issues.
90 CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: All right. Thank you.
91 Is there a second?
92 COMMISSIONER PATON: This is Commissioner
93 Paton. I would second that.
94 CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: Thank you. All right.
95 Let's go ahead and take our vote.
96 Commissioner Meyer?
97 COMMISSIONER MEYER: Aye.
98 CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: Commissioner Kimble?
99 COMMISSIONER KIMBLE: No.
100 CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: Commissioner Paton?
101 COMMISSIONER PATON: Aye.
102 CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: And I vote eye. And the
103 motion is passed 3 to 1.
The State of Arizona
Citizens Clean Elections Commission

Public Meeting
Transcript of Proceedings
January 28, 2021

11:46:10-11:47:22
1 COMMISSIONER PATON: Aye.
2 CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: And I vote aye, as well.
3 And we passed that 4 to 0. Thank you.
4 And with that, we are blissfully done with
5 this item.
6 Thank you so much, Mr. Arellano, for your
7 time. Thank you, Tom, and thank you, Commissioners,
8 and everyone.
9 Okay. That Item is complete, unless
10 there's any other -- anyone else who wants to speak on
11 that.
12 COMMISSIONER MEYER: Madam Chairman -- or
13 Chairperson, I'm having a little trouble hearing you.
14 I don't know if you could turn your mic up. Is anyone
15 else having that problem?
16 CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: Sure. Let me get closer,
17 too, and see if I can turn it up. I apologize. Maybe
18 I need my -- I should have done my -- perhaps, I should
19 have done my headphones.
20 COMMISSIONER KIMBLE: It was fine before we
21 took the break.
22 CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: I don't know what
23 happened. There we go. Is that better, hopefully? I
24 hope. Can you hear me better now?
25 COMMISSIONER MEYER: Yes.

1 COMMISSIONER KIMBLE: This is Commissioner
2 Kimble. I second.
3 CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: Commissioner Kimble?
4 COMMISSIONER MEYER: Second.
5 CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: Okay. Wonderful.
6 COMMISSIONER KIMBLE: I move we approve the
7 final audits for our candidates.
8 CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: Thank you.
9 COMMISSIONER MEYER: Madam Chairperson, I
10 have a motion.
11 COMMISSIONER MEYER: Madam Chairman -- or
12 Chairperson, I'm having a little trouble hearing you.
13 I don't know if you could turn your mic up. Is anyone
14 else having that problem?
15 CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: Sure. Let me get closer,
16 too, and see if I can turn it up. I apologize. Maybe
17 I need my -- I should have done my -- perhaps, I should
18 have done my headphones.
19 COMMISSIONER KIMBLE: It was fine before we
20 took the break.
21 CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: I don't know what
22 happened. There we go. Is that better, hopefully? I
23 hope. Can you hear me better now?
24 COMMISSIONER MEYER: Yes.

11:49:29-11:50:29
1 COMMISSIONER KIMBLE: Aye.
2 CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: Commissioner Paton?
3 COMMISSIONER PATON: Aye.
4 CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: I vote aye, as well. And
5 by a vote of 4 to 0, we have approved the audits
6 identified in Item V of the agenda.
7 Thank you, Mike.
8 All right. That was so fast, I don't even
9 know what's next. Oh, Item VII: Discussion and
10 possible action on proposed meeting dates for February
11 through July of 2021.
12 All right. Commissioners, hopefully, you
13 all had a chance to review the dates that Ms. Thomas
14 proposed, and unless there's any discussion, I'll
15 entertain a motion and a second on the dates.
16 COMMISSIONER KIMBLE: Madam Chair?
17 CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: Yes, Commissioner Kimble.
18 COMMISSIONER KIMBLE: I move we approve the
19 dates in the attachment of Item VII.
20 CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: Thank you.
21 COMMISSIONER MEYER: Second.
22 CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: Okay. Wonderful.
23 COMMISSIONER MEYER: Aye.
I sincerely mean that. And as an aside, today hearing
thank you for all your contributions to the Commission.
COMMISSIONER MEYER: I just want to thank
whose terms have expired.
And thank you for everything, Galen, and
welcome to the ever-expanding club of former members
whose terms have expired.
COMMISSIONER PATON: Well, thank you, sir.
CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: Sorry. What can I say?
COMMISSIONER PATON: Well, thank you, sir.
And all kind of operate inside of our boxes, and I think
it's really valuable that we have people with different
viewpoints and approaches on the Commission.
So, anyway, I enjoyed my time, and I guess
it's not over.
So, anyway, I enjoyed my time, and I guess
it's not over.
CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: Yes, Commissioner Kimble.
CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: Commissioner Kimble?
CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: Aye.
CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: Commissioner Paton?
CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: Aye.
CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: And I vote aye, as well.
By a vote of 4 to 0, we have approved the dates
proposed. And so we'll be seeing you on all these
dates, Commissioners, and thank you for that, since I'm
the only not termed-out Commissioner at this point. I
to have a unique view, at times, that I really value
because it's when you come from a different angle that
it helps me see things differently, and I think that's
very, very valuable. And so I want to thank you for
that.
I'll never forget that rule that we put in
place that kind of seemed to lead to Prop 306. I will
never forget that, and I think, you know, your
foresight was really -- I just will never forget that.
It was really important. So when you -- when you say
things, I really listen. And it's not that I don't
listen to other people either, but I think you have
some really valuable input that -- that, you know, we
all kind of operate inside of our boxes, and I think
it's really valuable that we have people with different
leadership over the past year.
COMMISSIONER PATON: Well, thank you. I
enjoyed being there. I've enjoyed the staff immensely,
you say that I agree with everything Commissioner Meyer just said, that was one of the highlights of my times on the Commission. Thank you for that.

COMMISSIONER PATON: I didn't know I was so hard to get along with.

COMMISSIONER MEYER: No, no. I'm joking.

COMMISSIONER PATON: I know.

CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: All right. Well, with that, I guess we can move on to Item Number IX.

Is there any member of the public that would like to make comments at this time? Is there any member of the public -- oh, yeah, I see Rivko is still here. I'm not sure if anybody else is here.

Anybody?

(No response.)

CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: No comments?

(No response.)

CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: All right. You can also, send comments to the Commission by mail or email at ccec@azcleanelections.gov.

And if there are no public comments at this time, we move on to our motion to adjourn. And at this time, I would entertain a motion.

COMMISSIONER KIMBLE: Madam Chair?

CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: Yes.

COMMISSIONER KIMBLE: This is Commissioner Kimble. I move we adjourn.

CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: All right. Is there a second?

COMMISSIONER PATON: This is Commissioner Paton. I would second.

CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: All right. Thank you.

Commissioner Meyer, how do you vote?

COMMISSIONER MEYER: Aye.

CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: Commissioner Kimble?

COMMISSIONER KIMBLE: Aye.

CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: Commissioner Paton?

COMMISSIONER PATON: Aye.

CHAIRWOMAN CHAN: And I vote aye. And with a vote of 4 to 0, we are adjourned. See you next month. Thank you.

(Whereupon, the proceedings concluded at 11:57 a.m.)
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(12) wondered - 90
CITIZENS CLEAN ELECTIONS COMMISSION  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR REPORT  
February 25, 2021

Announcements:
The following jurisdictional elections are occurring on March 9th:

- City of Phoenix – Council Districts 3 & 7
- City of Goodyear – Propositions
- Hackberry Elementary School District (Mohave County) – Recall
- Iron Springs Sanitary District (Yavapai County) – Proposition

Voters can find information on the elections on the Clean Elections website.

Voter Education:

- Avery represented Clean Elections and attended the virtual African American Conference on Disabilities Opening Session. February 1, 2021
- Avery continues to meet with the Arizona Commission of African American Affairs weekly to represent Clean Elections February 2021
- Avery continues to meet with Mesa Community Colleges’ Civic Action team to plan projects and provide civic education.
- Avery met with Jennifer Cohan of Resilient Health to discuss Clean Elections resources and opportunities for collaboration. February 4, 2021
- Avery participated in a panel workshop discussing civic education with valley youth at the 19th Annual AZ African American Legislative Council Virtual Youth Day February 12, 2021
- Avery spoke with the former Mayor of Douglas, Robert Uribe, about Civic education and engagement in Arizona. February 19, 2021
- Avery will represent Clean Elections at the virtual African American Conference on Disabilities Closing Session. February 26, 2021
- Gina, Mike and Tom met with the Pima County Recorder on February 11th to discuss voter education and outreach.
- Gina is working with KFNX AM 1100 Radio on a guest appearance to discuss Clean Elections voter education tools.
- Gina attended the National Association of State Elections Directors (NASED) conference on February 2nd.

Administration:
- In order to reduce exposure to COVID-19, staff continues to practice social distancing, CDC recommendations, wear masks and electronic changes have been implemented to reduce incoming traffic.

ITEM III
### Miscellaneous

- **Outstanding legal matters**
  - Legacy Foundation Action Fund
    - Awaiting decision
  - Election cases involving Arizona including
    - Brnovich v. DNC—Argument will be Mar. 2. At issue is a divided 9th Circuit en banc court of appeals decision determining that Arizona’s bar on out of precinct voting and on ballot collection are violation of Sec. 2 of the Voting Rights Act. Scotusblog has a summary here: [https://www.scotusblog.com/2021/02/justices-to-consider-whether-arizonas-voting-rules-discriminate-against-minorities/](https://www.scotusblog.com/2021/02/justices-to-consider-whether-arizonas-voting-rules-discriminate-against-minorities/)
    - McKenna v. Soto - Arizona Supreme Court (in division, i.e. fewer than 7 justices sitting)- Affirmed judgement of superior court that candidate had sufficient qualifying signatures for the ballot. Former state election director Eric Spencer, a partner at Lewis and Roca who runs the Arizona Election law blog, notes that the Court rejected the application of the Election Procedures Manual as part of Plaintiff’s effort to remove candidate because that provision was not including among those pieces where the manual is made applicable by statute. [https://azelectionlaw.com/index/?p=718](https://azelectionlaw.com/index/?p=718)

- **Appointments**
  - No additional information at this time.

- **Enforcement**
  - MUR 20-01, Starzyk, closed
  - MUR 20-02, Parra, closed
  - MUR 20-03, Ariz. Educ Ass'n, pending
  - MUR 20-04, Sloan, pending
  - MUR 20-05, Starzyk 2

### Regulatory Agenda

The Governor’s Office recently renewed their moratorium on rules. The Commission remains exempt but is encouraged to seek review by the Governor prior to making new rules. With the order in place, we plan to move forward in the next month with examining our rules in the basis for purposes of clarity, concision and understandability. We know we have three areas in which we need to focus:

- R2-20-101, definitions, for compliance with Arizona Advocacy Network v. State
- R2-20-109, independent expenditures, for compliance with Arizona Advocacy Network v. State.
- R2-20-111, contribution limits, resolving language issue left over from 2016’s SB1516.
<table>
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<th>Bill</th>
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<td>HB2014: GRRRC; petition to request review</td>
<td>Rep. Biasucci (R)</td>
<td>House: Government &amp; Elections, Rules</td>
<td>Allows a person to petition GRRRC to review an agency's rule or interpretation of a rule of an agency established under Title 16, Chapter 6.</td>
<td>Would allow anyone to request that GRRRC review Clean Elections adopted rules, policy statements, or final rules.</td>
<td>Passed Government &amp; Elections 7-6; Passed House Rules 5-3; Passed House Floor 31-29. Transmitted to Senate on 2/25.</td>
<td>Last year passed Reg. Affairs 4-3, Passed Rules 5-3, Passed the Floor 35-27, and was transmitted to Senate. House Rules attorney did suggest adding a Prop 105 clause.</td>
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<td>HB2039: elections; hand count; five percent</td>
<td>Rep. Griffin (R)</td>
<td>House: Government &amp; Elections, Rules</td>
<td>The number of precincts in each county that must be randomly selected for a hand count after each election is increased to five percent of the precincts in the county or five precincts, whichever is greater, from two percent or two precincts. Voting centers are deemed to be a precinct. The bill adds a provision that it is 5% or a number to produce a statistical significance of 95% in the accuracy of the count.</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Passed Government &amp; Elections 7-6.</td>
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<td>HB2073: records; confidentiality; eligible individuals</td>
<td>Rep. Pratt (R)</td>
<td>House: Judiciary, Rules</td>
<td>For the purpose of statute allowing eligible persons to file an affidavit to request county officers and state agencies to probate access to that person's information contained in certain public records, the definition of 'eligible person' is expanded to include injured parties. Defined as an individual who has suffered financial harm as a result of the actions of another or governmental action due to the person's actions. The Attorney General or former Attorney General, former municipal prosecutors, former attorneys general, former U.S. Attorneys, commissioners of the municipal court, hearing officers appointed for civil traffic violations, and members of the Commission on Appellate Court Appointments. A person whose residential address is protected from public disclosure are not required to disclose their address when making campaign contributions and are instead required to provide an alternate mailing address.</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Passed Judiciary 10-0; Passed Rules 0-0. Referred to Senate on 2/18.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>HB2058: technical corrections; ballot; presidential candidates</td>
<td>Rep. Bolick (R)</td>
<td>House: Government &amp; Elections, Rules</td>
<td>Minor changes to the Title 16 (Elections) related to presentation of presidential candidates on the ballot.</td>
<td>Minor changes to the Title 16 (Elections) related to presentation of presidential candidates on the ballot.</td>
<td>Passed House 59-0. Referred to Senate on 2/18.</td>
<td>Possible Sticker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HB2110: civil penalties; traffic; mitigation; restitution</td>
<td>Rep. Biasucci (R)</td>
<td>House: Transportation, Rules, Senate Transportation and Technology, Rules</td>
<td>The intent seems to be geared toward social media and we expect it to be implemented as such but it is one to keep an eye on to see how it actually gets implemented.</td>
<td>Waiting civil penalties would directly affect CCOR funding.</td>
<td>House: Passed Transportation 60-1; Passed Senate Floor 45-16 (did not get 3/4). Transmitted to Senate on 2/25.</td>
<td>None. The Attorney General or former Assistant Attorney General for each online user in Arizona that is authorized to upload publicly accessible content to the publisher's interactive computer service. The Attorney General is required to deposit the fees in the Ambient Enforcement Revolving Fund.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HB218: online content; publishers; liability; fee</td>
<td>Rep. Finchem (R)</td>
<td>House: Judiciary, Rules</td>
<td>A person engaged in the business of allowing online users to upload publicly accessible content on the internet and that exercises a level of &quot;control&quot; (defined as the level of control that the person to perform community restitution in lieu of the payment of the monetary obligation. The court is required to order any community restitution performed at a rate of $12 per hour.</td>
<td>Waiving civil penalties would directly affect CCOR funding.</td>
<td>House: Passed Transportation 60-1; Passed Senate Floor 45-16 (did not get 3/4). Transmitted to Senate on 2/25.</td>
<td>None.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HB2181: write-ins; residency; filing deadline</td>
<td>Rep. Kavanaugh (R)</td>
<td>House: Government &amp; Elections, Rules</td>
<td>Would require write-in candidates to be a resident of the county recorders. A county recorder is required to maintain an accurate, up-to-date, and complete list of candidates. If a proposed settlement of an election-related civil action by the Secretary of State materially affects a county recorder, the Secretary of State cannot settle or otherwise compromise that civil action without consulting the county recorders. A county recorder is authorized to object to the settlement based on the difficulty or impracticability of the requirements, and is authorized to demonstrate or otherwise provide evidence regarding that difficulty or impracticability. The county recorder’s evidence is sufficient, the Secretary of State’s settlement cannot be approved without the consent of the county recorder. A county recorder is authorized to join in any election-related civil action that materially affects the county recorder.</td>
<td>Change in candidate training information.</td>
<td>Passed Government and Elections 13-0.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HB2205: rulemaking; expedited process; rule expiration</td>
<td>Rep. Kavanaugh (R)</td>
<td>House: Government &amp; Elections, Rules, Senate: Government, Rules</td>
<td>A state agency that seeks to expire a rule or rules is authorized to file a notice of intent to expire with the agency for filing with the Secretary of State. The number of precincts in each county that must be randomly selected for a hand count after each election is increased to five percent of the precincts in the county or five precincts, whichever is greater, from two percent or two precincts. Voting centers are deemed to be a precinct. The bill adds a provision that it is 5% or a number to produce a statistical significance of 95% in the accuracy of the count.</td>
<td>Would allow for an expedited process of striking a rule.</td>
<td>Passed Government and Elections 13-0; Passed Rules 8-0. Referred to Senate on 2/18.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>HB2052: election laws; settlements; approvals</td>
<td>Rep. Blackman (R)</td>
<td>House: Government &amp; Elections, Rule</td>
<td>A bill introduced, HB2052, proposes a number of changes related to elections. It would allow anyone to request that GRRRC review Clean Elections adopted rules, policy statements, or final rules.</td>
<td>Would allow anyone to request that GRRRC review Clean Elections adopted rules, policy statements, or final rules.</td>
<td>Passed Government &amp; Elections 7-6.</td>
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<td>Bill</td>
<td>Sponsor</td>
<td>Assigned to</td>
<td>What it does</td>
<td>Direct effect on CCEC</td>
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<td>HB2307: voting equipment; overvote notice</td>
<td>Rep. Kavanaugh (R)</td>
<td>House: Government &amp; Elections, Rules</td>
<td>County Board of Supervisors must provide signage that a voter is to cast an overvote or any other irregularity, the vote for that office will not count. This is just not true, if the machine had an error reading the ballot or spit it out, it would be sent to the bi-partisan election board where they would be counted for any candidate. The county board could not create a duplicate ballot. In this instance, the vote would not count.</td>
<td>Passed Government and Elections 12-0-1.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>HB2342: recalls; city elections; signatures required</td>
<td>Rep. Salman (D)</td>
<td>House: Government &amp; Elections, Rules</td>
<td>For an officer elected at a non-partisan election, the &quot;last preceding election&quot; is the last preceding election at which the public officer who is the subject of the recall was declared elected. Updates to voter education. Possible outreach to let kids know they can be hired for this position. Sounds like a nice opportunity to get involved.</td>
<td>None.</td>
<td>Passed Government and Elections 12-1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HB2343: voting centers; board of supervisors</td>
<td>Rep. Salman (D)</td>
<td>House: Government &amp; Elections, Rules</td>
<td>Only on a specific resolution of the county board of supervisors, the board is permitted to authorize the use of additional types of voting locations by voting centers and early voting drop-off centers. A voting center is deemed to be a polling place on election day, and may be used for voters who cast their votes or return their ballots in a ballot envelope; the board of supervisors must maintain the ability to order and vote centers are used. The county board of supervisors is required to appoint a voting center election board for each voting center consisting of at least one inspector; one marshal and as many judges or clerks as needed. Requires there to be an equal number of inspectors in the various voting centers in the county who are members of the two largest political parties. The board may also appoint a minor, at least 16 to serve as Clerk of Elections. Schools cannot penalize a student for missing class due to serving as Clerk of Elections. County recorders are authorized to make changes to the approved early voting locations and are required to notify the public as soon as practicable. Also, change &quot;one central location&quot; for replacement ballots to &quot;one or more central locations&quot;.</td>
<td>Small update to website.</td>
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<tr>
<td>HB2344: early voting; weekend hours</td>
<td>Rep. Salman (D)</td>
<td>House: Government &amp; Elections, Rules</td>
<td>On the early voting locations, including the locations at the county recorder’s office, are required to be open until 7:00PM on the Saturday, Sunday and Monday immediately preceding election day. Voter Ed. changes to reflect change in early emergency voting.</td>
<td>None.</td>
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<tr>
<td>HB2345: early ballot collection; limitations; repeal</td>
<td>Rep. Salman (D)</td>
<td>House: Government &amp; Elections, Rules</td>
<td>Should no longer be a class (B) felony to improperly collect voted or unvoted early ballots.</td>
<td>Small update to website.</td>
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<tr>
<td>HB2358: voter registration update; address change</td>
<td>Rep. Kavanaugh (R)</td>
<td>House: Government &amp; Elections, Rules</td>
<td>By May 1 of each year, the County Recorder shall use the National Change of Address system from USPS to remove voters who have moved out of the County or State. They are also no longer required to provide voter information to the voter on how to continue to be eligible to vote.</td>
<td>None.</td>
<td>Held in Government and Elections.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>HB2359: election equipment; access; locks</td>
<td>Rep. Kavanaugh (R)</td>
<td>House: Government &amp; Elections, Rules</td>
<td>For a voting machine, any open plug, part, access port will be locked with a tamper proof device.</td>
<td>None.</td>
<td>Passed Government and Elections 13-0.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>HB2360: driver license voter registrations; committee</td>
<td>Rep. Kavanaugh (R)</td>
<td>House: Government &amp; Elections, Rules</td>
<td>The Secretary of State is required to operate and maintain the driver license voter registration system in conjunction with a committee of county recorders that is selected by a statewide county recorder membership group.</td>
<td>None.</td>
<td>Passed Government and Elections 13-0.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HB2361: write-ins; early ballots; processing</td>
<td>Rep. Kavanaugh (R)</td>
<td>House: Government &amp; Elections, Rules</td>
<td>The deadline for filing a nomination paper to be a write-in candidate is moved to 5PM on the 48th day before the election, from 5PM on the 40th day before the election. The processing of early ballots is permitted to begin immediately after the envelope and completed affidavit are processed and delivered to the early election board, and the prohibition on early ballots being tallied any earlier than 14 days before election day is deleted. Slight update to campaign training regarding nomination papers for write-ins.</td>
<td>None.</td>
<td>Held in Government and Elections.</td>
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<tr>
<td>HB2362: elections; ballot privacy folders</td>
<td>Rep. Kavanaugh (R)</td>
<td>House: Government &amp; Elections, Rules</td>
<td>A voter is to be given a privacy envelope along with their ballot when voting.</td>
<td>None.</td>
<td>Passed Government and Elections 13-0. Amended in committee.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>HB2363: municipal election officers; certification training</td>
<td>Rep. Kavanaugh (R)</td>
<td>House: Government &amp; Elections, Rules</td>
<td>For municipal employees who work on elections, the municipality is authorized to hire its own employees if the municipal training program is approved by the Secretary of State.</td>
<td>None.</td>
<td>Passed Government and Elections 13-0.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>HB2364: election pamphlet submitter; identification required</td>
<td>Rep. Kavanaugh (R)</td>
<td>House: Government &amp; Elections, Rules</td>
<td>Arguments in favor of or against a ballot measure, which are printed in the informational pamphlet, must contain a sworn, notarized statement of the person submitting it. If a ballot measure contains a statement of two executive officers of the organization. The names of persons and entities submitting written arguments is required to be included in the informational pamphlet. Persons signing the argument must identify themselves by giving their residence address and telephone number, which cannot appear in the pamphlet. Any argument submitted that does not comply with these requirements cannot be included in the pamphlet.</td>
<td>None.</td>
<td>Passed Government and Elections 13-0.</td>
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<td>Bill</td>
<td>Sponsor</td>
<td>Assigned to</td>
<td>What it does</td>
<td>Direct effect on CCCE</td>
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<td>HB2369: early ballot; notification; identification</td>
<td>Rep. Payne (R)</td>
<td>House: Government &amp; Elections, Rules</td>
<td>Requires a voter’s signature on an early ballot return envelope to be redacted. The voter is required to present identification to the election board worker when dropping off an early ballot as required for in-person voting. A family member and a household member are removed from the list of persons authorized to collect an early ballot on behalf of a voter.</td>
<td>Update to voter education regarding early ballots.</td>
<td>Passed Government and Elections 12-0-0.</td>
<td>None.</td>
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<tr>
<td>HB2371: hand count; voting centers; total</td>
<td>Rep. Payne (R)</td>
<td>House: Government &amp; Elections, Rules</td>
<td>HB2371: hand count; voting centers; total For a county that uses voting centers, at least two percent of the total number of ballots cast in the county must be randomly selected for a hand count after each election, from a pool consisting of at least two percent of the voting centers or two voting centers, whichever is greater. Voting centers are deemed to be a precinct for the purposes of the hand count. None.</td>
<td>None.</td>
<td>Held in Government and Elections.</td>
<td>&quot;Election threshold&quot; means the number of votes that are sufficient for a candidate to be elected in a multi-winner contest which is determined by calculating the total votes to be counted for active candidates in the first round of tabulation, divided by the sum of one plus the number of offices to be filled, then adding one, disregarding any fractions.</td>
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<tr>
<td>HB2373: voter registration groups; forms; identifiers</td>
<td>Rep. Dunn (R)</td>
<td>House: Government &amp; Elections, Rules</td>
<td>Any person or group that requests 10 or more voter registration forms from the County must put their unique identifier on each form collected or distributed by them. SE ups from count from 10 to 20 forms.</td>
<td>Update to voter education regarding early voting.</td>
<td>Passed Government and Elections 7-6.</td>
<td>None.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HB2376: ranked choice voting; presidential preference</td>
<td>Rep. Dunn (R)</td>
<td>House: Government &amp; Elections, Rules</td>
<td>HB2376: ranked choice voting; presidential preference Notwithstanding any other statute, the PPEC shall be conducted by ranked choice voting when 3 or more candidates qualify for a political party’s ballot. Establishes requirements for how to conduct tabulation. The SOE shall conduct a random sample of early ballots to familiarize elections with ranked choice voting. We would likely need to add the Clean Elections symbol to voter registration forms (pamphlet, print).</td>
<td>Would require an update to voter education and likely a joint campaign with the SOE office.</td>
<td>Passed Government and Elections 12-0-0.</td>
<td>None.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HB2426: presidential elections; congressional districts; at-large</td>
<td>Rep. Carol (R)</td>
<td>House: Government &amp; Elections, Rules</td>
<td>HB2426: presidential elections; congressional districts; at-large Would change Arizona from a winner take all state to a state who casts their Electoral College votes by Congressional District. The 2 remaining votes would be split among the respective candidates. Early ballots shall have a &quot;return to sender&quot; marking to those who receive a ballot by mail for someone who does not reside at that address.</td>
<td>Update to voter education.</td>
<td>Passed Government and Elections 13-0.</td>
<td>None.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HB2430: publically pamphlet; submittal dates</td>
<td>Rep. Bolduc (R)</td>
<td>House: Government &amp; Elections, Rules</td>
<td>HB2430: publically pamphlet; submittal dates Emergency clause to change guidelines for publicly pamphlet dates. Legislative Council has till 30 days before the primary to submit analysis instead of 60 days. A person has till 24 days before the primary instead of 48 days.</td>
<td>None.</td>
<td>Passed Government and Elections 12-0-0.</td>
<td>None.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HB2469: mail ballot elections; technical correction</td>
<td>Rep. Barton (R)</td>
<td>House: Government &amp; Elections, Rules</td>
<td>HB2469: mail ballot elections; technical correction POP lines to HB2469, not HB2449. However, it is likely another striker bill.</td>
<td>None.</td>
<td>None.</td>
<td>None.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HB2520: early ballot; address; return</td>
<td>Rep. Dunn (R)</td>
<td>House: Government &amp; Elections, Rules</td>
<td>HB2520: early ballot; address; return Early ballots shall have a &quot;return to sender&quot; marking to those who receive a ballot by mail for someone who does not reside at that address.</td>
<td>None.</td>
<td>Passed Government and Elections 13-0.</td>
<td>None.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HB2563: elections; private funding; prohibition</td>
<td>Rep. Hoffman (R)</td>
<td>House: Government &amp; Elections, Rules</td>
<td>HB2563: elections; private funding; prohibition Notwithstanding any other law, the state, city, town, school district, or other public body that conducts or administers elections may not receive or expend private monies for preparing for administering or conducting an election, including recording voter records.</td>
<td>None.</td>
<td>Passed Government and Elections 7-6.</td>
<td>None.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HB2564: ballots measure amendments</td>
<td>Rep. Salmon (D)</td>
<td>House: Government &amp; Elections, Rules</td>
<td>HB2564: ballots measure amendments Would allow for a person or organization to submit the proposed description for an initiative petition or referendum petition to the Secretary of State for determination of whether or not the description is lawful and sufficient. AG has 10 days to approve or reject, if rejected AG has 10 days to appeal.</td>
<td>None.</td>
<td>None.</td>
<td>None.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HB2610: election date; legislative review authority</td>
<td>Rep. Biasucci (R)</td>
<td>House: Government &amp; Elections, Rules</td>
<td>HB2610: election date; legislative review authority After tabulation but before the official canvass, the county recorder and county board of supervisors shall provide to designated representatives of the legislature access to or copies of election data, including results and other election records, equipment, systems and facilities. On written request, the Speaker of the House or the Senate President may designate up to six people to conduct the review above whether in session or not.</td>
<td>None.</td>
<td>None.</td>
<td>Copy of SB1444.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HB3088: candidate signs; prohibition; primary</td>
<td>Rep. Fillmore (R)</td>
<td>House: Government &amp; Elections, Rules</td>
<td>HB3088: candidate signs; prohibition; primary Extends the period in which signs cannot be altered with from 45 days before the Primary to 150 days before the General Election which would work out to approximately 60 days before the Primary.</td>
<td>None.</td>
<td>None.</td>
<td>None.</td>
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<td>Bill</td>
<td>Sponsor</td>
<td>Assigned to</td>
<td>What it does</td>
<td>Direct effect on CEED</td>
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<td>HB2701: polling places; identification; early voting</td>
<td>Rep. Fillmore (R)</td>
<td>House: Government &amp; Elections, Rules</td>
<td>Bill would require a 24-hour vote. Makes substantive changes to voting in Arizona. The list of acceptable IDs for registration is expanded to include a ID card issued by the Government. Limits all of the secondary ID's that are allowable when voting in person. A qualified elector may only vote by mail if they are physically unable to vote in person, exceptions for military, nursing homes, and those with physical disabilities. Also, prohibits limits on the number of electors allowed to vote on any given election. Limits the number of available vote centers in a county. Requires the county recorder to maintain a list of all ballots cast. Changes documents to obtain a driver license, proof of identity, birth certificate, proof of social security number (social or W-2), proof of residency via 2 forms such as a utility bill in bank statement.</td>
<td>Update to voter education/website.</td>
<td>Passed Government and Elections 7-5.</td>
<td>None.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HB2708: voting rights; felonies; automatic automation</td>
<td>Rep. Espinoza (D)</td>
<td>House: Government &amp; Elections, Criminal Justice Reform, Rules</td>
<td>The County Recorder must maintain a count of all ballots produced and post this information 1 day after the election. Keep a digital image of duplicated ballots in public record. Increases access for observers and stakeholders to be present at the polling place. Increases the amount of time a voter has to request a jury trial if it is their own ballot. Limits all the secondary ID's that are allowable when voting in person. A qualified elector may only vote by mail if they are physically unable to vote in person, exceptions for military, nursing homes, and those with physical disabilities. Also, prohibits limits on the number of electors allowed to vote on any given election. Limits the number of available vote centers in a county. Requires the county recorder to maintain a list of all ballots cast. Changes documents to obtain a driver license, proof of identity, birth certificate, proof of social security number (social or W-2), proof of residency via 2 forms such as a utility bill in bank statement.</td>
<td>Update to website information.</td>
<td>Passed Government and Elections 7-6.</td>
<td>None.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HB2720: ballots; election contests; certificates</td>
<td>Rep. Bolick (R)</td>
<td>House: Government &amp; Elections, Rules</td>
<td>The County Recorder must maintain a count of all ballots produced and post this information 1 day after the election. Keep a digital image of duplicated ballots in public record. Increases access for observers and stakeholders to be present at the polling place. Increases the amount of time a voter has to request a jury trial if it is their own ballot. Limits all the secondary ID's that are allowable when voting in person. A qualified elector may only vote by mail if they are physically unable to vote in person, exceptions for military, nursing homes, and those with physical disabilities. Also, prohibits limits on the number of electors allowed to vote on any given election. Limits the number of available vote centers in a county. Requires the county recorder to maintain a list of all ballots cast. Changes documents to obtain a driver license, proof of identity, birth certificate, proof of social security number (social or W-2), proof of residency via 2 forms such as a utility bill in bank statement.</td>
<td>None.</td>
<td>Passed Government and Elections 7-6.</td>
<td>None.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HB2722: emergency voting; manual; photographs; electioneering</td>
<td>Rep. Bolick (R)</td>
<td>House: Government &amp; Elections, Rules</td>
<td>Bill takes precedence over election manual if there are conflicting provisions. Involves the Leg in making any changes to the election manual and in picking tabulation personnel. Authorizes video and photography within the 75 foot limit if it is one own ballot. Strikes provision for vote centers. Strikes partnership contributions for monies in the treasury. Lays out funding amounts and requires 200 $5 dollar contributions to qualify for all county offices. unserer. Also, provides limits on the number of available vote centers in a county. Requires the county recorder to maintain a list of all ballots cast. Changes documents to obtain a driver license, proof of identity, birth certificate, proof of social security number (social or W-2), proof of residency via 2 forms such as a utility bill in bank statement.</td>
<td>None.</td>
<td>Passed Government and Elections 7-6.</td>
<td>None.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HB2723: campaign finance; reports; contribution amount</td>
<td>Rep. Kavanagh (R)</td>
<td>House: Government &amp; Elections, Rules</td>
<td>Changes reporting for aggregate contributions from $50 to $200. Candidates would no longer be required to report debts such as personal occupation, employee for donations as candidates are already limited to $110 donations.</td>
<td>None.</td>
<td>Passed Government and Elections 7-6.</td>
<td>None.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HB2750: automatic voter registration; same day</td>
<td>Rep. Teran (D)</td>
<td>House: Government &amp; Elections, Rules</td>
<td>Automatic registration on and up to Election day plus automatic registration upon driver license or ID renewal/buying.</td>
<td>Update to website information regarding registering to vote.</td>
<td>Passed Government and Elections 7-6.</td>
<td>None.</td>
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<tr>
<td>HB2782: clean elections; county candidates</td>
<td>Rep. Powers Harrley (D)</td>
<td>House: Government &amp; Elections, Rules</td>
<td>Clean Elections would now provide funding for races at the County level to include; board of supervisors, county assessor, county attorney, county recorder, county school superintendent, county sheriff, and county treasurer. Lifts funding amounts and requires 200 $5 dollar contributions to qualify for all county positions.</td>
<td>Yes, we would need to provide funding and training to candidates for County positions.</td>
<td>Passed Government and Elections 7-5.</td>
<td>None.</td>
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<tr>
<td>HB2783: campaign finance; contribution limits</td>
<td>Rep. Powers Harrley (D)</td>
<td>House: Government &amp; Elections, Rules</td>
<td>Lowers contribution amounts for candidates across the board. Strikes partnership contributions for monies in the name of the partnership and that they now shall be attributed to each contributing party as designated by the partnership.</td>
<td>Would make Clean Elections a more competitive option for candidates.</td>
<td>Passed Government and Elections 7-5.</td>
<td>None.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HB2792: early ballots; request required</td>
<td>Rep. Hoffman (R)</td>
<td>House: Government &amp; Elections, Rules</td>
<td>Unless a voter is on the PEVL or specifically request an early ballot, a county recorder or other election officer may not mail them a ballot.</td>
<td>None.</td>
<td>Passed Government and Elections 7-5.</td>
<td>None.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HB2793: voter registration; request required</td>
<td>Rep. Hoffman (R)</td>
<td>House: Government &amp; Elections, Rules</td>
<td>Any agency or byproduct acting on its behalf may not register someone to vote unless they specifically request to do so.</td>
<td>None.</td>
<td>Passed Government and Elections 7-6.</td>
<td>None.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HB2794: election deadlines; modifications prohibited</td>
<td>Rep. Hoffman (R)</td>
<td>House: Government &amp; Elections, Rules</td>
<td>Class 6 felony to change any date, deadline, filing date or other election date related to Elections other than what is provided for in statute.</td>
<td>None.</td>
<td>Passed Government and Elections 7-6.</td>
<td>None.</td>
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<td>Bill</td>
<td>Sponsor</td>
<td>Assigned to</td>
<td>What it does</td>
<td>Direct effect on CECO</td>
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<tr>
<td>HB2797: election laws; revisions; appropriation</td>
<td>Rep. Salman (D)</td>
<td>House: Government &amp; Elections, Appropriations, Rules</td>
<td>Automatic restoration of voting rights upon final discharge. Various election law changes. Automatic restoration of rights, allow for international observers, updating standards for e-pollbook, may skip signature verification if elector gets ballot at early voting location. County recorder shall register to vote someone who votes in a precinct and not registered, provisional ballots to have all the information required to register. The Secretary of State shall issue credentials to a limited number of international observers to observe elections in Arizona. Appropriates $100,000 from the general fund in each of FY2021-22 and FY2022-23 to the Secretary of State to provide risk-limiting audit grants to officers in charge of elections to conduct risk-limiting audits. By March 31, 2022, the Secretary of State is required to report to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee on its plan for distributing these grants. For the 2022 general election, an officer in charge of elections is authorized to conduct a risk-limiting audit instead of a hand count audit. By March 31, 2023, the Secretary of State is required to report to Legislature on any findings and recommendations related to the use of risk-limiting audits.</td>
<td>Identical to Quezada’s SB1067 except it adds the part about the SoS.</td>
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<td>HB2795: early voting procedures; signature cards</td>
<td>Rep. Barton (R)</td>
<td>House: Government and Elections, Rules</td>
<td>90-day notice before an election must be returned signed and with a copy of the voter’s drivers license or state ID in order to receive a ballot. If the information that the voter returns does not match the voter’s records, the county recorder or officer in charge of elections is required to contact the voter to resolve the discrepancy. If the voter returns does not match the voter’s records, the county recorder or officer in charge of elections is prohibited from mailing the voter an early ballot and the voter must be removed from the permanent early voting list. The requirement for the county recorder or other officer in charge of elections to contact a voter with an inconsistent signature on an early ballot affidavit and allow the voter to correct the signature is deleted.</td>
<td>Update to voter information on website.</td>
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<td>HB2799: voter registration rolls; electioneering</td>
<td>Rep. Barton (R)</td>
<td>House: Government and Elections, Rules</td>
<td>The Secretary of State is required to use the records of deaths transmitted by the Department of Health Services to establish a compact database for use by county recorders to cancel the names of deceased persons from county voter registration databases. A legislative committee is required to have access to the records to confirm the process of cancelation of deceased voters for the purpose of electioneering being prohibited within 75 feet of a polling place, the definition of “electioneering” is modified to include wearing, displaying or carrying an item that expresses support for or opposition to a candidate or ballot question that appears on the ballot in that election.</td>
<td>None.</td>
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<tr>
<td>HB2800: elections; legislative session; procedures manual</td>
<td>Rep. Barton (R)</td>
<td>House: Government and Elections, Rules</td>
<td>Declares that the Legislature has absolute authority over elections. An election special session of the Legislature begins by operation of law on the date of the regular primary election and the regular general election and continues for at least three days following the election. The Legislature is authorized to conduct hearings and receive testimony, documents and other evidence as appropriate relating to any irregularities that occur during and after the election. The Legislature is authorized to vote to reject or confirm the preliminary results of the election. If confirmed, the Legislature is required to forward that confirmation to the county board of supervisors of the county examined by the Legislature. On re-election, the Legislature is required to forward its findings to the office of the Attorney General for possible civil or criminal action. Also, the official election instructions and procedure manual prepared by the Secretary of State is required to be approved by a vote of the Legislature, instead of by the Governor and the Attorney General.</td>
<td>Update to Election processes.</td>
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<td>HB2804: public meetings; executive session</td>
<td>Rep. Pingerelli (R)</td>
<td>House: Government and Elections, Rules</td>
<td>Requires a notice of executive session to also include the statutory reference to which the legal advice pertains, in the case of legal advice.</td>
<td>Would need to add this provision to our public meeting notices.</td>
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<tr>
<td>HB2811: same-day registration; prohibition</td>
<td>Rep. Hoffman (R)</td>
<td>House: Government and Elections, Rules</td>
<td>Any state agency, department, or division may not register someone to vote on Election Day and deem that individual eligible to vote in that election.</td>
<td>Passed Government and Elections 7-0.</td>
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<tr>
<td>HB2826: elections; county canvases; legislative review</td>
<td>Rep. Roberts (R)</td>
<td>House: Government and Elections, Rules</td>
<td>The certified permanent copy of a county’s official canvases for all offices and ballot measures is required to be delivered to the Legislature. On receipt of an official county canvases, the Legislature “under its plenary powers regarding elections” is authorized to call itself into session for the purpose of reviewing the official county canvases, certifying its results by majority vote and transmitting those results to the Secretary of State.</td>
<td>None.</td>
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<td>HB2875: election procedures; registrations; campaign finance</td>
<td>Rep. Salman (D)</td>
<td>House: Government and Elections, Rules</td>
<td>Numerous changes to statutes relating to Elections. Most notable: Automatic registration/updating of registration when providing proof of citizenship through ADOT to pä kterhawa a license/state ID. Eliminates requirement for voter to live within the district for 20 days prior to registration. Each county must provide a registration clerk at each official polling place, vote center, or early voting site. Reduces PAC and individual contributions. Requires periodic check of voter information.</td>
<td>None.</td>
<td>Passed Government and Elections 7-6.</td>
<td>This bill would make it much harder to pass campaigns and voter registration initiatives. For example, the Clean Elections Act passed with a 51.2% vote, under this law, it would not have passed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HB2874: permanent early voting list; independents</td>
<td>Rep. Chavez (D)</td>
<td>House: Government and Elections, Rules</td>
<td>The application to be placed on the permanent early voting list is required to allow a voter who is not registered as a member of a recognized political party to register as a member of that party. The election notice and form sent to voters on the permanent early voting list is required to include instructions to complete the form by confirming or updating the voter’s voter registration information, including the voting address. The election notice and form must be returned to the county recorder or other officer in charge of elections is required to examine the information and compare it to the information on the voter registration rolls. If the voter does not complete the form and return the notice, the county recorder or other officer in charge of elections is required to send a second notice requesting the same information. If the second notice and form are not returned within 30 days after the second mailing, the county recorder or other officer in charge of elections is required to remove the voter from the registered voter list.</td>
<td>None.</td>
<td>Passed Government and Elections 7-6-1, 8-0.</td>
<td>None.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HB2874: permanent early voting list; independents</td>
<td>Rep. Carroll (R)</td>
<td>House: Government and Elections, Rules</td>
<td>The application to be placed on the permanent early voting list is required to allow a voter who is not registered as a member of a recognized political party to register as a member of that party. The election notice and form sent to voters on the permanent early voting list is required to include instructions to complete the form by confirming or updating the voter’s voter registration information, including the voting address. The election notice and form must be returned to the county recorder or other officer in charge of elections is required to examine the information and compare it to the information on the voter registration rolls. If the voter does not complete the form and return the notice, the county recorder or other officer in charge of elections is required to send a second notice requesting the same information. If the second notice and form are not returned within 30 days after the second mailing, the county recorder or other officer in charge of elections is required to remove the voter from the registered voter list.</td>
<td>Change to voter information.</td>
<td>Update to voter information regarding PEVL.</td>
<td>None.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HB2875: permanent early voting list; independents</td>
<td>Rep. Blackman (R)</td>
<td>House: Government and Elections, Rules</td>
<td>The number of precincts in each county that must be randomly selected for a hand count after each election is increased to the number of precincts required to achieve a statistical significance consisting of a percentage confidence level as determined by the Vote Count Verification Committee with a margin of error as determined by the committee. The number of precincts required to achieve a total number of ballots cast in that county, instead of two percent or two precincts.</td>
<td>None.</td>
<td>Passed Government and Elections 7-6.</td>
<td>None.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCR2016: initiatives; supermajority vote requirement</td>
<td>Rep. Dunn (R)</td>
<td>House: Government and Elections, Rules</td>
<td>The 2022 general election ballot is to carry the question of whether or not to amend the state Constitution to require approval by 60 percent of the votes cast on the measure for an initiative or referendum measure to become law, instead of a majority of the votes cast.</td>
<td>None.</td>
<td>Passed Government and Elections 7-6-1, 8-0.</td>
<td>None.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCR2018: lieutenant governor; joint candidacy</td>
<td>Rep. Nutt (R)</td>
<td>House: Government and Elections, Rules</td>
<td>The 2022 general election ballot is to carry the question of whether or not to amend the state Constitution to add a Lieutenant Governor to the executive department, which position is to be successced to the office of Governor. The Lieutenant Governor’s powers and duties are to be superivsed and directed by the Department of Administration or its successor agency. Applies beginning with elections for the term of office that starts in 2027.</td>
<td>None.</td>
<td>Passed Government and Elections 7-6-1, 8-0.</td>
<td>None.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCR2021: electoral college; supporting</td>
<td>Rep. Burgos (R)</td>
<td>House: Government and Elections, Rules</td>
<td>The Members of the Legislature support the Electoral College and oppose any effort to repeal or nullify it, including the National Popular Vote Interstate Compact. That the Members of the Legislature support the Governor and Attorney General of this state in any efforts to aggressively litigate against the National Popular Vote Interstate Compact should other states attempt to implement it.</td>
<td>None.</td>
<td>Passed Government and Elections 7-6.</td>
<td>None.</td>
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<tr>
<td>HCR2022: elections; state authority; infringement; opposition</td>
<td>Rep. Hoffman (R)</td>
<td>House: Government and Elections, Rules</td>
<td>The Members of the Legislature oppose any attempt by the federal government to usurp, or otherwise interfere with, the state legislative sovereign authority over the management, control and administration of elections. The members of the Legislature oppose H.R. 1 and any subsequent enactment of the terms of this proposal and implore the members of the United States House of Representatives and the United States Senate to oppose H.R. 1.</td>
<td>None.</td>
<td>Passed Government and Elections 7-6.</td>
<td>None.</td>
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<td>HCR2037: campaign finance; source disclosure</td>
<td>Rep. Hernandez (D)</td>
<td>House: Government and Elections, Rules</td>
<td>The 2022 general election ballot is to carry the question of whether to amend the state Constitution to require any person that makes campaign expenditures of more than $10,000, or $20,000 for statewide campaigns, in a two-year election cycle to promptly disclose the identity of all &quot;original source&quot; of &quot;major contribution&quot; (both defined) used to fund that expenditure, and to grant the Citizens Clean Elections Commission the authority to establish rules for the filing of reports as a result of those expenditures. If approved by the voters, the amendment applies to all elections occurring after January 1, 2024. Would require that CCCEC establish procedures for not reporting major contribution sources.</td>
<td>Could require education efforts to inform voters that Ballot measures are not subject to the matching funds program.</td>
<td>None. Passed Senate Government 4-3-1. Passed Rules. Transmitted to House on 2/11.</td>
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<tr>
<td>HCR2038: legislative session; county canvases</td>
<td>Rep. Roberts (R)</td>
<td>Senate: Government, Rules</td>
<td>The 2022 general election ballot is to carry the question of whether to amend the state Constitution to require the Legislature to hold an election special session to review the county canvasses for any general election for legislative or statewide office, including the office of presidential elector. The Legislature is authorized to hear hearings on the canvasses, receive evidence, hear witness testimony and approve or reject the county canvasses. On approval by the Legislature, the Legislature is required to certify the county canvasses and send the county canvasses to the Secretary of State. On rejection of one or more county canvasses, the Legislature is authorized to refer the matter to the Attorney General for further action. Update to website on election processes.</td>
<td>None. Passed Senate Government 5-3. Passed Rules.</td>
<td>None Passed Senate Government 5-3. Passed Rules.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SB1053: early voting, signature required; notice</td>
<td>Sen. Ugenti-Rita (R)</td>
<td>Senate: Government, Rules</td>
<td>Ballois without signatures will not be counted, voter has until 7 p.m. on Election Day to cure their signature. County will make the effort to contact the voter.</td>
<td>None.</td>
<td>Passed Senate Government 5-3. Passed Rules. We may want to lobby to add some limitations as to avoid lengthy elections.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SB1063: counties can not provide a marking pen that can damage, and/or bleed through. No specific pen may be required either.</td>
<td>Sen. Townsen (R)</td>
<td>Senate: Government, Rules</td>
<td>None.</td>
<td>Passed Senate Government 5-3. Passed Rules. Depending on interpretation, could cause a lot of issues with vote machines not being able to read certain pens.</td>
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<td>SB1072: voting systems technology study committee</td>
<td>Sen. Townsen (R)</td>
<td>Senate: Government, Rules</td>
<td>Form a committee to study election integrity, voting system technologies, and form best practices.</td>
<td>None Passed Senate Government 5-3. Passed Rules.</td>
<td>Workforce clause: On request of the committee, an agency of this state or a political subdivision of this state shall provide the committee with access to its equipment, documents, personnel and facilities to the extent possible and without cost to the committee.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SB1098: permanent early voting list; eligibility</td>
<td>Sen. Ugenti-Rita (R)</td>
<td>Senate: Government, Rules</td>
<td>If a voter fails to vote an early ballot in both the primary and general elections for which there were a federal, statewide or legislative race on the ballot, the county recorder is required to remove the voter from the permanent early voting list and the voter will no longer be sent an early ballot by mail automatically. By December 1 of each even numbered year, the county recorder or other officer in charge of elections is required to send a notice to each voter who is removed under this provision informing the voter that if the voter wishes to remain on the permanent early voting list, the voter must confirm that in writing, sign the notice, and return the completed notice within 30 days after the notice is sent.</td>
<td>None Passed Senate Government 5-3. Passed Rules.</td>
<td>We would need to take adjustments to voter education and importance of returning the notice to the county. Passed Senate 15-15.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SB1101: voting irregularities; report; legislative review</td>
<td>Sen. Townsen (R)</td>
<td>Senate: Government, Rules</td>
<td>The county recorder or other officer in charge of elections is required to maintain a record of all voting irregularities that occur during early voting, emergency voting and election day voting. Information that must be described in the record is listed. Within 30 days after election day, the county recorder or other officer in charge of elections is required to provide the record to the Legislature.</td>
<td>None.</td>
<td>Failed Senate 15-15.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SB1102: election contests; filing deadline</td>
<td>Sen. Townsen (R)</td>
<td>Senate: Government, Rules</td>
<td>The deadline for a voter to contest an election is moved from 5 days after the certification of the canvass to 30 days.</td>
<td>None.</td>
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<td>SB1103: lieutenant governor; duties; ballot</td>
<td>Sen. Mearani (R)</td>
<td>Senate: Government, Rules</td>
<td>No later than 60 days before the date of the general election, a candidate for Governor is required to submit to the Secretary of State the name of a person who will be the joint candidate for Lieutenant Governor with that gubernatorial candidate and whose name will appear on the general election ballot jointly with that candidate. Applies beginning with elections for the term of office that starts in 2027.</td>
<td>Refer to SCR1004</td>
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<td>SB1104: campaign finance; contributions; disclosures; formation</td>
<td>Sen. Mearani (R)</td>
<td>Senate: Government, Rules</td>
<td>The information that must be included in campaign finance reports is expanded to include contributions from out-of-state individuals, including identification of the contributor’s occupation and employer. After receiving a political committee’s registration, each contributed an aggregate of $10 or less to a political committee during an election cycle, the campaign finance report is required to identify every subsequent individual in state contribution and the amount and date of each contribution.</td>
<td>Would effect reporting for out of state contributions to Clean Candidates</td>
<td>Passed Government 7-1. Passed Rules.</td>
<td>Passed Senate 16-14. Transmitted to House on 2/18.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SB1105: voting residency; intent to remain</td>
<td>Sen. Mearani (R)</td>
<td>Senate: Government, Rules</td>
<td>A person who knowingly causes or allows himself to be registered as a voter in Arizona solely for the purpose of voting in an election in Arizona without the intent to remain as prescribed in statute is guilty of a class 6 (penalty) felony.</td>
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<td>None.</td>
<td>Passed Government 5-3. Passed Rules.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SB1107: redistricting; petition signatures; 2022 candidates</td>
<td>Sen. Mearani (R)</td>
<td>Senate: Government, Rules</td>
<td>If a candidate for the legislature in congressional races whose districts are changed per the 2021 redistricting panel, their nomination petition and nomination paper will still be considered valid.</td>
<td>Should be none</td>
<td>Passed Government 7-0-1. Passed Rules.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SB1203: presidential candidates; electors; tax returns</td>
<td>Sen. Mendez (D)</td>
<td>Senate: Government, Rules</td>
<td>A candidate for President of the U.S. is required to submit to the Secretary of State a copy of the candidate’s federal and state income tax returns for the immediately preceding five years. A candidate who fails to provide the copies by September 15 immediately preceding the general election is ineligible to appear on the general election ballot and the candidates for presidential electors for that candidate are not required to appear on the general election ballot.</td>
<td>None.</td>
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<td>SB1241: voting equipment; ballots; receipt</td>
<td>Sen. Townsend (R)</td>
<td>Senate: Government, Rules</td>
<td>Voter shall receive a receipt upon voting stating whether their ballot was tabulated or rejected. Does not apply to counties with an all mail election.</td>
<td>None.</td>
<td>Passed Government 5-2-1. Passed Rules.</td>
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<td>SB1242: election equipment; security; legislative review</td>
<td>Sen. Townsend (R)</td>
<td>Senate: Government, Rules</td>
<td>Beginning in 2021 and every two years thereafter, the committee appointed by the Secretary of State to investigate and test the various types of vote recording or tabulating machines or devices is required to provide for a detailed review of election equipment security for the most recent general election. The review must be focused on the actual equipment, software and other systems used in the most recent general election. An additional person who is an expert in election equipment security must assist with the review. On completion, the review must be presented to the standing committees of the Legislature with jurisdiction over election issues at a public meeting that is held by August 1 following the general election.</td>
<td>None.</td>
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<td>SB1313: countywide elections; vote by mail</td>
<td>Sen. Bowie (D)</td>
<td>Senate: Government, Rules</td>
<td>A county has at least 50% of its registered voters on the PEVL, and the Board of Supervisors vote to approve, a county can host an all-mail election for elections hosted by the county including state and federal races. Counties would also be required to report to the Legislature January 1 following the election (§14-409.01).</td>
<td>None.</td>
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<td>SB1404: cities, district governing boards; elections S/E; biliteracy; assessment; diploma</td>
<td>Sen. Boyer (R)</td>
<td>Senate: Education, Rules</td>
<td>Lays out a process for reducing the number of a school districts governing board to 3 from 5.</td>
<td>None.</td>
<td>Passed Education 7-0-1.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SB1427: voter fraud unit; auditor general</td>
<td>Sen. Townsend (R)</td>
<td>Senate: Government, Rules</td>
<td>The auditor general must supervise and support the voter fraud unit.</td>
<td>None.</td>
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<td>Bill</td>
<td>Sponsor</td>
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<td>SB1427: registration; voting polls; confinement</td>
<td>Sen. Quezada (D)</td>
<td>Senate: Government, Rules</td>
<td>Every person who is eligible to register to vote may who resides at this address to mark it and return to sender. None. Passed Government 8-0.</td>
<td>None.</td>
<td>Passed Senate Government 8-0.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SB1439: voting rights; felonies; automatic restoration</td>
<td>Sen. Quezada (D)</td>
<td>Senate: Government, Rules</td>
<td>Voters must return a marked ballot by hand. Early ballots received in the mail are deemed invalid. Update to voter education.</td>
<td>None.</td>
<td>Passed Government 8-0.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SB1440: committee; compliance and enforcement authority</td>
<td>Sen. Borelli (R)</td>
<td>Senate: Government, Rules</td>
<td>The required test of election equipment is no longer permitted to include a computer, a program to test election equipment, or any other program.</td>
<td>None.</td>
<td>Copy of HB2616.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SB1444: election data; legislative review</td>
<td>Sen. Borelli (R)</td>
<td>Senate: Government, Rules</td>
<td>The required test of election equipment is no longer permitted to include a computer, a program to test election equipment, or any other program.</td>
<td>None.</td>
<td>Copy of HB2616.</td>
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<td>SB1450: election law amendments</td>
<td>Sen. Shope (R)</td>
<td>Senate: Government, Rules</td>
<td>For any statutory measure, include the Prop 105 clause and description that it cannot be changed unless there is a 3/4 vote by the Legislature and that it must further the purpose of the measure.</td>
<td>None.</td>
<td>Passed Government 4-2.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SB1453: early ballots; mail return prohibited</td>
<td>Sen. Quezada (D)</td>
<td>Senate: Government, Rules</td>
<td>Early ballots must return a marked ballot by hand. Early ballots received in the mail are deemed invalid.</td>
<td>Passed Senate Government 8-0.</td>
<td>Passed Government 8-0.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SB1503: early ballots; mail return prohibited</td>
<td>Sen. Reznik (R)</td>
<td>Senate: Government, Rules</td>
<td>Early ballots must return a marked ballot by hand. Early ballots received in the mail are deemed invalid.</td>
<td>Passed Senate Government 8-0.</td>
<td>Passed Government 8-0.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SB1530: early ballots; undeliverable instructions</td>
<td>Sen. Quezada (D)</td>
<td>Senate: Government, Rules</td>
<td>Early ballots must return a marked ballot by hand. Early ballots received in the mail are deemed invalid.</td>
<td>Passed Senate Government 8-0.</td>
<td>Passed Government 8-0.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SB1537: ballot measures; proposition 105; disclosure</td>
<td>Sen. Ugenti-Rita (R)</td>
<td>Senate: Government, Rules</td>
<td>For any statutory measure, include the Prop 105 clause and description that it cannot be changed unless there is a 3/4 vote by the Legislature and that it must further the purpose of the measure.</td>
<td>None.</td>
<td>Passed Government 4-2.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>SB1549: education; community colleges</td>
<td>Sen. Quezada (D)</td>
<td>Senate: Government, Rules</td>
<td>Establishes the Arizona Election and Ethics Commission consisting of six members who are appointed by the Governor and other specified elected officials and who meet specified requirements. Beginning in 2022, the Commission succeeds to the duties of the Secretary of State with respect to acting as the investigatory, compliance and enforcement officer for political committees supporting or opposing candidates for state offices and members of the Legislature and statewide initiative or referendum measures appearing on a state general election ballot, Powers and duties of the Commission are established, including receiving any ethics complaint filed against candidates or elected officials of state government. The Commission terminates on July 1, 2021.</td>
<td>None.</td>
<td>Passed Senate Government 8-0.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bill</td>
<td>Sponsor</td>
<td>Assigned to</td>
<td>What it does</td>
<td>Direct effect on CC/ED</td>
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<td>SB1531: petition signatures; description; invalidity</td>
<td>Sen. Meunier (R)</td>
<td>Senate: Government, Rules</td>
<td>A circulator of an initiative or referendum petition is required to either read the initiative or referendum description aloud to each person signing before that person signs or to allow the person sufficient time to read the description before the person signs. The circulator must inform the person that reading the description is required so that the person can understand the petition. Each person signing must affirm that the person has either heard or read the description of the petition or that the person was informed that the person had to either hear or read the description before signing the petition. For any person who signs without either hearing or reading the description, the circulator is required to draw a line through the person’s signature and the signature is void and cannot be counted.</td>
<td>None.</td>
<td>Passed Government 4-3-1. Passed Rules</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SB1593 early voting; time limits; envelope</td>
<td>Sen. Gowen (R)</td>
<td>Senate: Government, Rules</td>
<td>Early ballots go out 22 days before the election and not later than 15 days before the election. Changed from 27 days and 24 days before. The officer charged by law with the duty of preparing ballots is required to provide a second internal envelope that bears the ballot affidavit and that is designed to contain the voted ballot and be placed inside the ballot return envelope. If a voter makes the voted ballot and affidavit to the county recorder or other officer in charge of elections, the ballot is valid only if it is postmarked on or before the Thursday before election day and received no later than 7PM on election day.</td>
<td>Update to voter information.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SB1594 ballots; delivery receipts; custody</td>
<td>Sen. Gowen (R)</td>
<td>Senate: Government, Rules</td>
<td>Every person delivering the official returns and the voted ballots and every person receiving the official returns and the voted ballots is required to sign the person's name on a receipt and tracking document to substantiate the chain of custody of the returns and ballots. The tracking document with the official returns and the voted ballots must be delivered to and retained at the central counting center.</td>
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<td>SB1595 elections; ballot adjudication; observers</td>
<td>Sen. Gowen (R)</td>
<td>Senate: Government, Rules</td>
<td>If any ballot is damaged or defective so that it cannot be counted by the automatic tabulating equipment, a true duplicate copy of the damaged or defective ballot must be made by hand in the presence of a legally authorized observer. Observer must be allowed to view and be physically present at the duplication and adjudication of the ballot. The county recorder is required to keep a record of the markings and the determinations of the vote adjudication board. The use of electronic vote adjudication features on automatic tabulating equipment is no longer authorized.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SB1596 write-in candidates; signatures; filing deadlines</td>
<td>Sen. Gowen (R)</td>
<td>Senate: Government, Rules</td>
<td>The deadline for filing a nomination paper to be a write-in candidate is moved to 6PM on the 120th day before the election, from 5PM on the 40th day before the election.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SB1597 early voting; county recorder authority</td>
<td>Sen. Gowen (R)</td>
<td>Senate: Government, Rules</td>
<td>The county recorder is the county official that has jurisdiction and authority over early voting in the county unless the county recorder declines to retain that jurisdiction and authority. If the county recorder declines, the county recorder is required to inform the county board of supervisors and the county board of supervisors shall appoint an independent auditor selected by the Legislature. The Legislature is authorized to require the hand count for up to three contested races. The county board of supervisors and the county recorder must cooperate with and provide access to the Legislature to ballots and related materials.</td>
<td>Passed Government 4-3-1. Passed Rules.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SB1613 election data; results; election equipment</td>
<td>Sen. Townsend (R)</td>
<td>Senate: Government, Rules</td>
<td>An election data and results is required to remain in this jurisdiction and authority over early voting in the county.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SB1614 elections; adjudicated ballots; categories</td>
<td>Sen. Townsend (R)</td>
<td>Senate: Government, Rules</td>
<td>For any ballots that are required to be duplicated and adjudicated, whether electronically or manually, the county recorder or other officer in charge of elections is required to separate the ballots by type of defect or category of defective or damaged ballots processed by the county.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SB1615 elections; hand count; legislative auditor</td>
<td>Sen. Townsend (R)</td>
<td>Senate: Government, Rules</td>
<td>For the regular primary and regular general election, at any time after completion of the unofficial returns and before the county canvass, the Legislature is authorized to require that a complete hand count be conducted by an independent auditor selected by the Legislature. The Legislature is authorized to require the hand count for up to three contested races. The county board of supervisors and the county recorder must cooperate with and provide access to the Legislature to ballots and related materials and to county facilities for the use of the audit.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SB1616 election equipment; security; results; tabulation</td>
<td>Sen. Townsend (R)</td>
<td>Senate: Government, Rules</td>
<td>Any voting equipment that is used in a polling place of voting center and any tabulating equipment that is used in a central counting center or other tabulation center is prohibited from having internet access or any accessible port, and is required to prohibit access by any means to any data or results, except by authorized election personnel. The delivery, use and return of the equipment is required to be logged on a chain of custody document so that the name and signature of every person who delivers, receives, uses and returns that equipment is recorded and retained as an official election record.</td>
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<td>Bill</td>
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<td>SB1636: voting equipment;</td>
<td>Sen. Rogers (R)</td>
<td>Senate: Government, Rules</td>
<td>Modify the margin between the two candidates receiving the greatest number of votes for a particular office or for and against a ballot measure that triggers a recount. Modifies the margin between the two candidates receiving the greatest number of votes for a particular office or for and against a ballot measure that triggers an automatic recount. A recount is required when the margin is less than or equal to 0.5 percent of the number of votes cast for both candidates or on the measure, or 0.75 percent of the number of votes cast for both candidates or on the measure if requested by one of the candidates or an authorized representative of a political committee. Modifies the margin between the two candidates receiving the greatest number of votes for a particular office or for and against a ballot measure that triggers a recount. A recount is required when the margin is less than or equal to 0.5 percent of the number of votes cast for both candidates or on the measure, or 0.75 percent of the number of votes cast for both candidates or on the measure if requested by one of the candidates or an authorized representative of a political committee. The margin is calculated after the release of unofficial results, or if a second hand count is conducted and the margin is 0.25 percent or less, with some exceptions. If the recount is requested by a candidate or an authorized representative of a political committee, the margin is more than 0.5 percent and less than or equal to 0.75 percent of the number of votes cast, the expenses of a recount must be charged to the candidate or political committee that requested the recount unless the candidate or requesting political committee prevails in the recount. Hand count is now subject to live video requirements, and the party representatives may bring their own camera to record the hand count and strikes language that allows the officer in charge to prohibit using recording or remove the observer.</td>
<td>None.</td>
<td>Passed Government 4-3-1. Passed Rules.</td>
<td>Would have to do a line by line comparison to understand every change.</td>
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<td>records; origin</td>
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<td>SB1654: observers; hand</td>
<td>Sen. Rogers (R)</td>
<td>Senate: Government, Rules</td>
<td>Observers; hand counts; recounts; margins</td>
<td>None.</td>
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<td>counts; recounts; margins</td>
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<td>SB1667: election law</td>
<td>Sen. Quezada (D)</td>
<td>Senate: Government, Rules</td>
<td>Various election law changes; Automatic restoration of rights, allow for international observers; updating standards for e-pollbook, may skip signature verification if elector gets ballot at early voting location, county recorder shall register to vote someone who votes a provisional and is not registered; provisional ballots to have all the information required to register.</td>
<td>Updates to vote education and information on website.</td>
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<tr>
<td>revisions</td>
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<td>SB1668: presidential</td>
<td>Sen. Quezada (D)</td>
<td>Senate: Government, Rules</td>
<td>Changes the PPE to a Caucus election and includes independent voters.</td>
<td>Change to vote education and information on website.</td>
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<tr>
<td>preference caucuses;</td>
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<td>independent voters</td>
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<td>SB1669: voter registration;</td>
<td>Sen. Quezada (D)</td>
<td>Senate: Government, Rules</td>
<td>Allows youth voters to register at 16 to be eligible once they turn 18.</td>
<td>Update to vote information.</td>
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<td>youth pre-registration;</td>
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<td>registration; same day</td>
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<td>SB1671: early ballot</td>
<td>Sen. Quezada (D)</td>
<td>Senate: Government, Rules</td>
<td>Strikes line restricting people to collect ballots for others.</td>
<td>None.</td>
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<td>collection; breakers;</td>
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<td>repeal.</td>
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<td>SB1672: early voting</td>
<td>Sen. Quezada (D)</td>
<td>Senate: Government, Rules</td>
<td>Allows early voting locations to be run during the 3 day period between early voting and election day; however, on-file voting would still end and to allow for precinct registration and to verify voting accuracy.</td>
<td>None.</td>
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<td>locations</td>
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<td>SB1673: polling places;</td>
<td>Sen. Quezada (D)</td>
<td>Senate: Government, Rules</td>
<td>Polling place or vote center to be established on each of the main campus of each state university and provide an early drop box at each campus and community college campuses.</td>
<td>Update to drop box Help.</td>
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<td>drop boxes; campuses</td>
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<td>SB1676: early voting list;</td>
<td>Sen. Rogers (R)</td>
<td>Senate: Government, Rules</td>
<td>Changes PEVL to a 2 year early voting list and would require voters to rerequest mail-in ballots.</td>
<td>Update to vote information and education.</td>
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<td>renewal</td>
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<td>SB1699: campaign finance;</td>
<td>Sen. Mendez (D)</td>
<td>Senate: Government, Rules</td>
<td>Prohibits a public service corporation or any entity of the corporation to contribute any donation or in-kind donation to a candidate for the office of Corporation Commissioner.</td>
<td>None.</td>
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<td>public service</td>
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<td>corporations</td>
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<td>SB1696: voting; ranking;</td>
<td>Sen. Mendez (D)</td>
<td>Senate: Government, Rules</td>
<td>Elections to accommodate for ranked choice voting when possible. Lays out guidelines for ranked choice voting.</td>
<td>Update to vote education and information.</td>
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<td>ballot format</td>
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<td>SB1706: elections; polling</td>
<td>Sen. Mendez (D)</td>
<td>Senate: Government, Rules</td>
<td>Scit and County to meet annually to update county clerk database to reflect all new changes in identification.</td>
<td>None.</td>
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<td>places; standards;</td>
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<td>standards</td>
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<td>SB1713: early ballots;</td>
<td>Sen. Montaner (R)</td>
<td>Senate: Government, Rules</td>
<td>Voter registration cards mailed out every two years to voters. Affixed or envelope with also noted to include either Drivers License number or the voters registration number and a secondary ID to be sent in with the early ballot.</td>
<td>Update to vote education and information.</td>
<td>Passed Government 4-3-1. Passed Rules.</td>
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<td>identification; mailing</td>
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<td>SB1714: campaign expenditure;</td>
<td>Sen. Montaner (R)</td>
<td>Senate: Government, Rules</td>
<td>A political action committee that makes an expenditure for an advertisement is required to include a disclosure stating the aggregate percentage of out-of-state contributors as calculated at the time the advertisement was distributed for publication, display, delivery or broadcast. The disclosure must be displayed in a height that is at least ten percent of the vertical height of the advertisement, sign or billboard, or must be clearly readable if the advertisement is delivered electronically.</td>
<td>Add to enforcement.</td>
<td>Passed Government 4-3-1. Passed Rules.</td>
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<td>out-of-state; disclosure</td>
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<tr>
<td>SB1741: campaign finance;</td>
<td>Sen. Navarrete (D)</td>
<td>Senate: Government, Rules</td>
<td>Completely repeals and rescinds campaign finance laws.</td>
<td>Would have to do a line by line comparison to understand every change.</td>
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<td>repeal; amendment</td>
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<td>Bill</td>
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<td>SB179 (H)</td>
<td>Sen. Townsend (R)</td>
<td>Senate: Government, Rules</td>
<td>The Secretary of State is required to use the records of deaths transmitted by the Department of Health Services to establish a nonpublic database for use by county recorders to cancel the names of deceased persons from county voter registration databases.</td>
<td>None.</td>
<td>Passed Government 5-3. Passed Rules.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SB1814 (H)</td>
<td>Sen. Townsend (R)</td>
<td>Senate: Government, Rules</td>
<td>Beginning on April 15 each year, the Auditor General is required to audit the processes, equipment and systems used to maintain county voter registration database and the statewide voter registration database. The Auditor General's is required to conduct the audit on the two counties with the largest voter registration databases and any other county upon the request of the JLAC. On a majority vote of its members, the Joint Legislative Audit Committee (JLAC) is authorized to order an audit or a recount of a legislative or statewide election, including for presidential elections and congressional offices.</td>
<td>None.</td>
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<td>SB1815 (H)</td>
<td>Sen. Townsend (R)</td>
<td>Senate: Government, Rules</td>
<td>For legislative offices, the filing officer is prohibited from accepting the nomination petition of a candidate if the candidate's residence as shown on the nomination petition is incorrect. If the filing officer is unable to verify the correctness of the address, the candidate's residence address is not a public record.</td>
<td>None.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SB1817 (H)</td>
<td>Sen. Townsend (R)</td>
<td>Senate: Government, Rules</td>
<td>On any complaint of an error or irregularity in county or state voter registration records, the county recorder and Secretary of State are required to investigate the complaint and correct any error within two weeks after receipt of the complaint. The county recorder and Secretary of State are required to report quarterly to the legislature on the results of their investigations.</td>
<td>None.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SB1818 (H)</td>
<td>Sen. Townsend (R)</td>
<td>Senate: Government, Rules</td>
<td>At the request of a candidate, the filing officer is prohibited from publicly disclosing the candidate's residence address, and the candidate's residence address is not a public record.</td>
<td>None.</td>
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<td>SCR1004 (H)</td>
<td>Sen. Moaveni (R)</td>
<td>Senate: Government, Rules</td>
<td>Forms the office of Lieutenant Governor for 2027.</td>
<td>SCR to House to fund; however it would be a joint ticket with the Governor.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SCR1009 (H)</td>
<td>Senate Appropriations, Government, Rules</td>
<td>The 2022 general election ballot is to carry the question of whether to amend the state Constitution to require the member of the House of Representatives to be elected from each of 90 House districts, 3 of which must be contained within the boundaries of each of the 30 Senate districts. Applied to legislative terms of office that begin in 2023 and later.</td>
<td>Would require CCEC to provide funding to 30 most legislative districts in 2023.</td>
<td>Passed Government 5-1.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SCR1034 (H)</td>
<td>Sen. Lasich (R)</td>
<td>Senate: Government, Rules</td>
<td>The 2022 general election ballot is to carry the question of whether to amend the state Constitution to exempt a measure that is found to contain a legal or unconstitutional language of the Arizona Supreme Court or the U.S. Supreme Court from the requirements of the Voter Protection Act, where any amendments to voter passed initiative or referendum measures require the affirmative vote of at least 3/4 of the members of each house of the legislature for passage and must further the purpose of the original measure.</td>
<td>If a provision in the Act were to be found unconstitutional, the Legislature would be able to supersede, amend, or divert funds from the Act.</td>
<td>Passed Government 5-3. Passed Rules.</td>
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<td>Sponsor</td>
<td>Assigned to</td>
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<td>SCR1042</td>
<td>Sen. Quezada</td>
<td>Senate: Government, Rules</td>
<td>The 2022 general election ballot is to carry the question of whether to amend state statute to enact a voters' bill of rights, declaring that Arizona voters have a right to register to vote without facing unnecessary barriers, participate in fair elections in which elected officials are not choosing their own voters, vote by mail or in person and know that their votes will count, have equal access to the ballot no matter where in Arizona they live, what language they speak or what physical abilities they possess, propose and enact laws when elected officials fail to act, and know that when they elect someone, the elected official will work for the voters, not donors or lobbyists.</td>
<td>TBD</td>
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2020 ANNUAL REPORT

Presented By The Citizens Clean Elections Commission

The Annual Report will be submitted to the Governor, the President of the Arizona State Senate and the Speaker of the Arizona State House of Representatives. This report will be made available online at www.azcleanelections.gov.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Letter from the Chairman</td>
<td>i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voter &amp; Public Education</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial Information</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020 Candidate Summary</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020 Primary &amp; General Election Candidate Summary</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enforcement, Candidate Audits &amp; Litigation</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rulemaking &amp; Legislation</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Looking Forward to 2021</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commissioners &amp; Staff</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
February 25, 2021

The Honorable Doug Ducey  
Governor of the State of Arizona 
1700 West Washington  
Phoenix, AZ  85007

Dear Governor Ducey:

The Citizens Clean Elections Commission is pleased to submit for your information the 2020 Annual Report, pursuant to Arizona Revised Statutes §16-956(A)(5). The Annual Report describes the activities performed by the Commission in the last calendar year.

In 1998, the voters of Arizona passed the Citizens Clean Elections Act. 22 years later, the Commission continues its commitment of upholding the letter and spirit of the Act. The Commission accomplished its goals set forth and looks forward to the same success in 2021.

Respectfully,

Galen D. Paton, Chairman  
Citizens Clean Elections Commission
Voter & Public Education

The Commission continued to provide information to the public regarding participation in the political process, Clean Elections participation and the functions and purposes of the Clean Elections Act. This was accomplished through education campaigns throughout the two local elections, the statewide Presidential Preference Election and the Primary and General Elections, along with grassroots and social media outreach. The Commission consistently provides election information on how, where and when to vote. Because of the COVID-19 pandemic and quarantine precautions, the Commission adapted its education plans to reach voters virtually. This included quickly adjusting our debate process to transition to a virtual format that allowed candidates and voters to safely interact on the issues that matter to them. The Clean Elections virtual debates increased accessibility and allowed more voters than ever before to engage with the candidates and learn where they stand on the issues.

The Commission’s education and outreach efforts for 2020 included:

• Voter Education Campaigns
• Dispelling Misinformation
• Candidate Statement Pamphlets
• Candidate Training
• Grassroots Outreach
• Election Security
• U.S. Senate Debate
• Virtual Debates
• Drop Box Map
• Website and Social Media

Educating the Voters. Educating the Candidates.

In addition to educating the voters, the Commission strives to educate candidates running for office.

The Commission hosts candidate training workshops that include details about campaign finance reporting and debate participation.

The Commission spends 10% of the expenditure cap on voter education in accordance with its statutory requirements. See page 11 of this report for more financial information.
2020 Election Campaigns

2020 was a unique year and as such the emphasis of the Voter Education Campaign (titled the Balloteer) was multifaceted. Campaign goals included providing information on the following topics: election education/logistics, independent voters, youth voters, voter registration, early voting information (including details regarding USPS), election security, voting during COVID-19, election laws/processes, dispelling disinformation and misinformation, and to assist voters in confirming whether their ballot was counted. We connected with voters through social media, television, radio, out of home, print, digital and online ads.

2020 Elections:
- March 10, 2020 Local Elections
- March 17, 2020 Presidential Preference Election
- May 19, 2020 Local Elections
- August 4, 2020 Primary Election
- November 3, 2020 General Election
  - To view more details regarding these elections, please visit our past elections page (www.azcleanelections.gov/arizona-elections/past-election-list).
Voter Education Guides were created, printed, and distributed to voters in the primary and general elections. The guides contained a 200-word statement and a picture from each statewide and legislative candidates. The Commission distributed approximately 2.2 million copies of the Primary election guide and another 2.2 million copies of the General election guide, to the households containing a registered Arizona voter. For the Primary election there were a total of 169 statements submitted, out of 173 eligible candidates (97.6%). Whereas the guide for the General election contained 148 submitted statements, out of 151 eligible candidates (98%).

In the Commission’s dedication to continue to reach all voters, the first ever American Sign Language version of the guide was developed in partnership with the Arizona Commission for the Deaf and the Hard of Hearing. This resulted in a fully accessible voter guide, servicing voters who are blind, deaf and deaf blind. For more information on this project, please visit: https://www.azcleanelections.gov/media/asl-voter-education-guide.

The Voter Education Guide was also made available in Spanish, HTML/Plain Text, Navajo, Audio, and Large Print.
In an ongoing effort to increase outreach to Arizona Voters, the Commission participated in many events over the course of 2020. Some outings included partnering with election officials across the state where the Commission helped register voters and inform them on how to vote and stay up to date on local, state and federal elections. Even though the pandemic precluded in-person events Avery Xola, the Commissions “Voter Education Specialist”, was able to adapt and attend many election related events virtually.

Notable Outreach Events Included:

- Attended Maricopa County’s Native American Roundtable discussion on access to voter information. (January 22)
- Participated as a vendor at The Maricopa County Arizona Veterans Stand Down Alliance to inform and register veterans. (January 24)
- Presented to the students at Central Arizona College in Casa Grande on How to Vote, How to Register, and register students. (January 28)
- Participated in the African American Legislative Council’s Youth Day at the Capitol event and informed the students about civic engagement (February 14)
- Attended the Maricopa County Recorders’ Office Presidential Preference Election Townhall and educated the attendees on the Presidential Preference Election (February 15)
- Weekly meetings with Mesa Community College Civic Engagement team to continue planning civic engagement projects (2020)
- Represented Clean Elections in monthly virtual Youth Leadership and Development meetings sponsored by Opportunities for Youth. (2020)
- The Voter Ed team produced an American Sign Language Voter Education Guide, for the primary, in a partnership with the Arizona Commission for the Deaf and the Hard of Hearing and Linda Bove from Sesame Street. (June)
- The Voter Ed team met with the Arizona Center for Disability Law to discuss outreach efforts for voters with disabilities. (June)
- Participated in a discussion on Voting in Arizona on the PBS Horizon Town Hall series (July 22, 2020)
- Avery recorded a video about his experience as a UOCAVA voter in the United States Air Force for social media (August 19, 2020)
- Avery was Interviewed by State of Black Arizona about General Election voter information (August 26, 2020)
- Voter Ed team conducted a series of voter education presentations for Ability 360 (September 22, 29, and October 13, and 27)
- Avery presented a virtual presentation for Maricopa Community College's Civic Action Hour on "How Government works" (October 1, 2020)
- Avery answered questions about the voting process via a Facebook Live event hosted by Becca Bailey of The Arizona Commission for The Deaf and Hard of Hearing. (October 7, 2020)
Education is a core component of the Commission. In 2020, the Commission continued to provide information to interested groups and potential candidates through speaking engagements, training workshops, as well as through publications on our enhanced agency website. Each election cycle the Commission develops a guide to assist participating candidates as they navigate the political campaign process and to inform non-participating candidates, and other groups involved in elections, about the Clean Elections Act and rules. The guide covers important topics such as requirements of the Clean Elections Act and Rules, filing and reporting deadlines, how to become a Clean Elections participating candidate, and how to qualify for funding.

Participating candidates are required to attend one Clean Elections Candidate Training Workshop during the election cycle. The workshops are open to the public and designed to provide information to prospective candidates, or those who are assisting participating candidates, about the requirements of the Clean Elections Act.
Election Security & Dispelling Misinformation

The Commission was able to develop new content for the public regarding Election Security. Election security refers to all the ways election officials ensure the maximum degree of correctness, impartiality, uniformity, and efficiency in the voting process. With 2020 being a year of misinformation this content was particularly useful to help inform and reassure the voting public of the safeguards in place regarding elections and the ballot verification & tabulation protocol. This content is available on the Commission’s website.

Additionally, election officials have long stated that misinformation is the greatest threat to the 2020 election cycle. The Commission was able to proactively and reactively address concerns voters may have had as a result of misinformation about the electoral process and ultimately provide voters with official, nonpartisan election information.
U.S. Senate Debate

As a part of the Commission’s efforts to educate voters about candidates and the issues, the Commission sponsored the U.S. Senate debate between incumbent Martha McSally and challenger Mark Kelly.

- The U.S. Senate debate received the third highest ratings of any PBS show on any PBS station in the country in the past two years. Beating Masterpiece, NewsHour, and Ken Burns. More than 179K viewers watched on 8.1.
- 250K viewers streamed the debate on Arizona PBS platforms YouTube and Facebook and another 330K viewers watched the debate on partner platforms.
- When all is totaled, more than 750k people watched the 90-minute debate, and many stayed online for the 30-minute reporter’s roundtable with the moderators.

Watch the US Senate candidates debate live on October 8th. Visit our site to learn how to watch & submit questions, so you can vote informed on November 3rd. https://bit.ly/3k4Y4wJ
#AZdebates
Debates in the 2020 Election Cycle were held for both the Primary and General Elections and in a new **virtual** format. A debate was conducted for every contested Statewide and Legislative office that included a participating candidate or upon the request of a traditional candidate.

Voters were able to participate in the debate process in a number of ways. Statewide debates were televised on Arizona Horizon, all legislative debates were open to the public virtually, recorded for on demand viewing and live streamed to the Commissions YouTube Page. Voters were able to submit questions for candidates ahead of the debate or during the debate through email, phone and text. This new virtual format allowed the program to expand and reach more voters than ever before! The Primary Election debates received approximately 7,414 views throughout the state, while the General Election debates were viewed 9,148 times! 15 legislative debates were held in the Primary Election and 24 legislative debates were held in the General Election, along with the Corporation Commission debates.

**Legislative District 28 - 08/25/2020**

**Senate (elect 1)**
- Kate Brophy McGee (R)
- Christine Marsh (D)

**House (elect 2)**
- Jana Jackson (R)
- Kelli Butler (D)
- Aaron Lieberman (D)

**Moderator**
- Julia Shumway

Submit your questions to candidates by
- Text: (928) 362-1062 | Email: Debates@kc-a.com
- If unable to text or email, please call (480) 937-1297
A new feature provided by the Commission was an interactive Google Map, in which staff compiled all ballot drop box location information and relevant details (dates/hours of operation). A ballot drop box is a secured bin provided by County Election Officials where voters can return their voted ballot. They are located in a secure location, such as inside or in front of a federal, state, local, or tribal government building.

The Google Map provided voters another access point to find where they could return their voted ballot, in addition to the Voter Dashboard. The map grew in popularity and success as it was utilized in both the Primary and General Elections. The map had over 170 locations included and after the election the received nearly **400 thousand views**!
The Commission had a significant increase in its engagement with voters online. The website is the most comprehensive elections website in the state, providing voters with everything they need to cast their ballot and vote informed on the candidates and the issues. Additionally, the website serves to educate voters about election administration, security and transparency, so they can have confidence in the system. Voters, Google and other prominent organizations, both private and public, looked to the Clean Elections website as a reliable online source for election information.

Utilizing social media channels has allowed the Commission to instantly connect with voters on timely and important election related issues. This was especially useful during the pandemic to communicate with voters as well as allow the commission to dispel misinformation. The Commission adapted to changing social media platform policies to ensure voters in Arizona were presented with critical election information, even earning recognition from Facebook for the Commission’s efforts in combating misinformation.

**Social media sites such as Twitter, YouTube and Facebook were utilized, and the chart below displays the amount of followers/likes throughout the previous years.**

**Social Media Traffic:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Likes</td>
<td>35,098</td>
<td>34,492</td>
<td>34,084</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Followers</td>
<td>1,699</td>
<td>1,860</td>
<td>2,098</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Views</td>
<td>990,541</td>
<td>3,307</td>
<td>1,712,089</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Website Traffic:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Sessions</th>
<th>Users</th>
<th>% of New Users</th>
<th>Page Views</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>1,514,415</td>
<td>1,196,474</td>
<td>98.65%</td>
<td>2,881,496</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>194,338</td>
<td>165,171</td>
<td>90.4%</td>
<td>356,231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>1,012,202</td>
<td>676,846</td>
<td>81.9%</td>
<td>1,909,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>68,687</td>
<td>55,937</td>
<td>90.8%</td>
<td>101,525</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Financial Information

Revenue Sources

Citizens Clean Elections Commission revenue comes from the following sources:
- 10% surcharge on all civil penalties and criminal fines
- Civil penalties paid by candidates.
- $5 qualifying contributions collected from participating candidates.

### CY 2020** Revenues

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Revenue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Court Assessments</td>
<td>$6,247,276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commission Assessments</td>
<td>$2,311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>$44,491</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$5 Qualifying Contributions</td>
<td>$74,885</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Controls on Spending

The Commission’s total expenditures cannot exceed seven times the number of Arizona resident personal income tax returns filed during the previous calendar year. Up to 10% of the total expenditure cap for administration and enforcement purposes may be used. The Commission may make public education paid media expenditures up to 10% of the total expenditure cap as well. (A.R.S. §16-949) The 2020 expenditure caps were as follows:
- Total Expenditure Cap: $21,704,634
- Administration & Enforcement Cap: $2,170,463
- Public Education Expenditure Cap: $2,170,463

Clean Elections is funded by voluntary contributions and surcharges on criminal penalties and violations, such as traffic tickets.

Not a single dollar of Clean Elections funding comes from the State’s General Fund.

Rather than taking money from taxpayers, Clean Elections has donated $74 million to the State’s General Fund since its inception through 2016.

*The removal of the $5 check-off box on Arizona state income tax return forms and dollar-for-dollar tax credits caused a decrease in revenue to the Clean Elections Fund, and as a result the Commission was unable to transfer excess monies to the General Fund in 2020.

*Previously, Arizona citizens could contribute voluntarily through a $5 check-off box on Arizona state income tax return forms and through dollar for dollar tax credits. This portion of the Act was removed in 2012; however, late tax filers may still contribute.

**The Clean Elections Commission operates on a calendar year budget rather than the State’s fiscal year budget.
Arizona’s Citizens Clean Elections Act

The public financing system is voluntary; candidates who choose to participate in this system to receive public funding are known as participating candidates. Candidates who choose to raise private campaign funds are known as non-participating/traditional candidates.

To become a Clean Elections participating candidate, a candidate must raise a number of $5 qualifying contributions during a defined qualifying period. Clean Elections participating candidates agree to forgo contributions from political action committees.

During the Primary election 173 candidates sought statewide and legislative offices, with 37 of those individuals participating in the Clean Elections system. The Clean Elections candidate participation rate was 21% in the Primary election.

During the General election there were 151 candidates seeking statewide and legislative offices, 32 of which were participating candidates. The Clean Elections candidate participation rate was 21% in the General election.

In 2020, more than $2.8 million was distributed from the Clean Elections Fund to participating candidates.
Reallocation Notice: Pursuant to A.R.S. §16-952(D), a one-party-dominant legislative district is a district in which the number of registered voters registered in the party with the highest number of registered voters exceeds the number of registered voters to each of the other parties by an amount at least as high as ten percent of the total number of voters registered in the district. In 2020, qualifying legislative candidates received $18,121 in funding for the primary. Legislative candidates who were eligible, and chose to reallocate, received $27,182 for the primary instead of the general election. Candidates who reallocated received the primary funding amount for the general election. Candidates are eligible to reallocate their funding if they are in a one-party dominant district, are in the dominant party, and have a contested primary election.
Enforcement, Audits & Litigation

The Commission enforces the Citizens Clean Elections Act and Commission rules which are a part of the Arizona Administrative Code. The Act and Commission rules contain specific campaign finance provisions and limitations.

Commission staff monitor campaign finance reports to ensure campaign spending occurs as specified by the Act and Rules. The Commission has the authority to subpoena witnesses, take evidence, and require, by subpoena, the production of any books, papers, records or other material relevant to an enforcement matter.

Potential penalties for violations of the Act range from monetary penalties, the disqualification of a candidate or forfeiture of office. Most enforcement matters are settled amicably.

The Commission also conducts audits to ensure compliance with the Act and Commission rules. The audits are completed by an independent auditing agency. Candidate audits are conducted during election years after the Commission has disbursed funds to qualified candidates.

In 2020, the Commission conducted 40 audits. Every participating candidate was audited.
Commission Rulemaking Authority

In accordance with A.R.S. §16-956(C), the Commission may adopt rules to carry out the purposes of the Citizens Clean Elections Act. In 2019, the Commission began implementing Proposition 306.

The Commission proposes and adopts rules in public meetings, with at least sixty days allowed for interested parties to comment after the rules are proposed. After consideration of the comments received in the sixty day comment period, the Commission may adopt the rule in an open meeting.

The Commission diligently makes changes to its rules and procedures to address concerns and improve the functions of the program. Rules adopted by the Commission are not effective until January 1 in the year following the adoption of the rule. However, rules adopted by unanimous vote may be immediately effective and are enforceable.

In 2020, the Commission did not make amendments to any rules.
2020 Legislation

The Commission adopted the following legislative principles and priorities in an effort to improve the Act and Commission procedures:

Oppose efforts to defund, eliminate or limit the Citizens Clean Elections Act and/or the Commission. Over several sessions, members of the legislature have proposed measures that seek to defund, limit, or eliminate the authority of the Act or the Commission itself. The Commission has historically opposed these efforts on the grounds that they are typically poorly constructed, misleading, or otherwise ill-considered. The Commission works to maintain the letter and spirit of the law and supports efforts that further the purpose of the Act. Specifically, the Commission opposes the following:

• Amending, superseding the Clean Elections Act and/or diverting funds from the Clean Elections fund without furthering the purpose of the act or the required supermajority vote.
• Attempts to limit the power the Commission has to enforce the Act

Support election law reforms. Elections issues continue to percolate through both the political and legal process. The Commission continues to support reforms including improving the public financing program; improving the campaign finance code to ensure that voters are receiving information about the identity and contributions of campaign contributors and expenditures, including independent expenditures; ensuring that changes improve the State’s anti-corruption, anti-circumvention and informational interests, the Clean Elections Act and the Commission’s independence; and improving voter access to information, voter involvement and voting.

Support improvements to voter education and access. The Commission continues to support efforts to enhance voter education and participation through legislation that advances the anti-corruption and public participation values that undergird the Act.
Looking Forward to 2021

Here is a preview of what the Commission is looking forward to in 2021:

**2021 Voter Education Plan**
The Commission will continue its voter education efforts in 2021 by offering voters a comprehensive education plan that focuses on how to participate in the electoral process, voting informed and the importance of voting in local elections. The following are just a few of the efforts the Commission will undertake in 2021:

- Education on local elections & how to participate
- Youth voter outreach & civics programs
- Website & application improvements
- Education on redistricting and how it impacts voting
- Educational video series for voters regarding voting by mail, how to ensure your vote was counted, etc.
- Surveys & focus groups with voters to better understand their voter education needs.

**2022 Education Plan Preview**
2022 midterms will have all of the statewide offices on the ballot. The Commission will develop and communicate detailed information pertaining to all of these elections to better assist the electorate!

**2022 Election Cycle ~ Candidate Information**
Candidates may begin collecting $5 qualifying contributions on August 1, 2021, the start of the qualifying period. Candidates must collect a minimum number of qualifying contributions, as referenced below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Governor</th>
<th>Secretary of State</th>
<th>Attorney General</th>
<th>Treasurer</th>
<th>Supt. Of Public Inst.</th>
<th>Corporation Commission</th>
<th>Mine Inspector</th>
<th>Legislature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Commission Structure & Mission

The Citizens Clean Elections Commission was established by the enactment of the Citizens Clean Elections Act, A.R.S., Title 16, Chapter 6, Article 2. In addition to administering the provisions of Article 2, the Commission promulgates rules and enforces A.R.S. §§ 16-940 through 16-961.

The Commission’s mission is to fairly, faithfully and fully implement and administer the Citizens Clean Elections Act.

The Citizens Clean Elections Commission consists of five members. All members must be registered to vote in the State of Arizona. No more than two members of the commission may be members of the same political party. No more than two members of the commission may be residents of the same county.

*Commissioners listed are for the 2020 calendar year.

Commissioners*
Chairman Galen D. Paton (R)
Pima County, AZ
Appointed 2016

Steve M. Titla (D)
Gila County, AZ
Appointed 2013

Mark Kimble (I)
Pima County, AZ
Appointed 2015

Damien R. Meyer (D)
Maricopa County, AZ
Appointed 2015

Amy B. Chan (R)
Maricopa County, AZ
Appointed 2017

Commission Staff
Thomas M. Collins, Executive Director
Gina Roberts, Voter Education Director
Mike Becker, Policy Director
Paula Thomas, Executive Officer
Alec Shaffer, Web Content Manager
Avery Xola, Voter Education Specialist
Julian Arndt, Executive Support Specialist

*Commissioners listed are for the 2020 calendar year.
Galen D. Paton – Republican – Pima County
Governor Doug Ducey appointed Galen D. Paton, a Republican, to the Citizens Clean Elections Commission for a 5-year term expiring January 31, 2021. Commissioner Paton obtained his Master of Arts in Physical Education from the Southern Methodist University in Dallas, Texas. He has had a long and rewarding career coaching high school and college softball, volleyball and basketball teams in the southwest. In 2005, he led Sabino High School to the Arizona 4A State Championship and a No. 4 ranking in the country. The Arizona Coaches Association along with the National Fastpitch Coaches Association crowned Mr. Paton 2005 coach of the year. Mr. Paton retired from coaching in 2010 and is a current member of the Realty Executives Tucson Elite group. He resides in Tucson with his wife.

Mark Kimble – Independent – Pima County
Senate Democratic Leader Katie Hobbs appointed Mark Kimble, an Independent, to the Citizens Clean Elections Commission in July 2015. Mark was a longtime journalist in Southern Arizona. After graduating from the University of Arizona with a bachelor’s degree in journalism, Mark worked for the Associated Press and then for the Tucson Citizen newspaper. During a 35-year career at the Citizen, he was a reporter, city editor, assistant managing editor and associate editor-columnist in charge of the editorial page. When the Citizen closed in 2009, Mark went to work as senior press advisor and later as communications director for Congresswoman Gabrielle Giffords. When she resigned in 2012, Mark became communications director for her successor, Congressman Ron Barber. Mark and his wife, Jennifer Boice, live in Tucson.

Damien R. Meyer – Democrat – Maricopa County
Former Governor Jan Brewer appointed Damien R. Meyer to the Citizens Clean Elections Commission to serve a term ending January 31, 2019. Damien R. Meyer is an experienced commercial litigation attorney. Damien has extensive experience in representing both individuals and businesses including banks, contractors, landlords, real estate developers, aviation companies, entrepreneurs, and health care companies in all areas of their business including contractual analysis and disputes, collection and payment disputes, commercial tort liability, provisional remedies and negotiation of pre-litigation disputes to avoid formal litigation. He also has extensive experience in representing clients in formal litigation in Arizona State and Federal courts, the Arizona Court of Appeals, in private arbitrations and before several state administrative agencies. Mr. Meyer, his wife and two children currently reside in Phoenix.
Commissioner Biographies

Steve M. Titla – Democrat - Gila County
Former Senate Democratic Leader Leah Landrum Taylor appointed Steve M. Titla in July 2013 to the Citizens Clean Elections Commission. Mr. Titla is a partner in the Titla & Parsi law firm and is admitted to practice law both in Arizona and on the San Carlos Apache Reservation. The firm represents the San Carlos Apache Tribe as special counsel and has also served as legal counsel for the election boards of the San Carlos Apache and San Juan Southern Paiute Tribes. Previously, Mr. Titla was an attorney with the Navajo Nation Department of Justice and has served as president of the National Native American Bar Association. In addition to a B.S. and J.D. from Arizona State University, Mr. Titla earned an M.B.A. from the University of Phoenix. From 1974-76 Mr. Titla served in the U.S. Marine Corps, leaving with an honorable discharge. He also served in the Arizona National Guard until his honorable discharge in 1980. Mr. Titla’s term on the Citizens Clean Elections Commission expires in January of 2018.

Amy B. Chan – Republican – Maricopa County
Senate Democratic Leader Katie Hobbs appointed Amy B. Chan, a Republican, to the Citizens Clean Elections Commission for a 5-year term expiring January 31, 2022.
Amy B. Chan was admitted to the State Bar in 1999. Initially she worked as an immigration attorney, helping people obtain immigration benefits through the administrative and immigration court process. In 2001 she began work as a legislative research analyst for the House Judiciary Committee. She was an Administrative Law Judge for the Corporation Commission from 2005-2006 and then returned to the legislature as Policy Advisor and Counsel to the Majority for the State Senate. In 2009 Secretary of State Ken Bennett appointed her State Election Director. She served in that capacity until 2013, when she left to spend more time with her growing family. She and her husband Keith have two sons and live in Phoenix.
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