

Election Committee Minutes
March 25, 1975

Tuesday, 8:00 a.m.
Room 336

Members Present:

Demers
Sena
Heaney

Vergiels
Wagner

Members Absent:

Chaney (Excused Absence)
Young (Excused Absence)

Guests:

Wm. Swackhamer
John Robb
David Howard
Vaughn Smith
Richard Williams
Lorenne Curtis
Cal Dunlap

Representing:

Secretary of State
Washoe County School District
Washoe County
Carson City Clerk
Chairman, Democratic Party, C.C.
Washoe County, Republican Central Comm.
Washoe County, District Attorney

Mr. Demers called the meeting to order at 8:07 a.m. He announced the first order of business to be A.B. 463.

Mr. Demers explained that A.B. 463 was an emergency measure which was enacted for Henderson, Nevada. This bill provides an alternate method for filling vacancy in office of justice of peace in certain townships. In Henderson, the justice of the peace was convicted of a felony. There were two attorneys in town but neither of them cared to fill the vacancy. No discussion was held on this bill other than the amendment to delete lines 8 and 9 pertaining to the Bureau of the Census.

Mr. Demers introduced the next bill which was A.B. 398 which pertains to the changing of date of statewide primary elections. Mrs. Wagner stated the reason she introduced this bill was because many people are gone after the Labor Day weekend and perhaps votes were being lost because of the timing.

Mr. Robb stated that he definitely favored the bill. He stated that with the opening of school, there was too much turmoil to also have voting at the same time. He stated it would help the school district not to have voting at the same time school opens.

Mr. Heaney asked Mr. Robb if there had been complaints from parents and Mr. Robb stated they had complaints from parents who were bothered by the confusion. Older people were especially bothered and many times would just return home rather than bother to vote.

Mr. Howard stated he would agree with this because of the turmoil, and also he felt that if the bill were to be enacted, you should also adjust the time for filing. Because of these dates, it would also be difficult to comply with the law. He felt that the time element should go the other way. He stated the filing date should be changed from the 3rd Wednesday in July to the 2d Wednesday in July.

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Mr. Smith stated that if you move this date back, there would be no time for his office to prepare for the general election. If this date were used, this would only give his office 3 weeks in which to prepare for the election. He stated he would not like to move the date back but, a week forward; however, there would be problems either way. During the general election, he stated his office was very pressed for time. During the primary election, there is much apathy as there is poor voter turn-out, (34%). In summarizing Mr. Smith's statements, he would be very pressed for time if the date were changed back a week.

Mrs. Wagner asked Mr. Smith if he felt more people would vote by changing the date. Mr. Smith stated that if people wanted to vote, they would vote no matter what the date was. He stated that many people vote in conjunction with taking their children to school.

Mr. Sena noted that in Stan Colton's letter, he had stated the same objections as Mr. Smith had i.e. not enough time for the officials to send out absentee ballots. Mr. Smith stated that if you give people only 25 days on their absentee ballots, many of them will not be able to return them in that short of a time frame. He also felt by limiting the time, it would leave his office open to litigation by declaring an election unconstitutional, all because of the time.

Mr. Swackhamer stated informally he did not feel this would make more people turn out. He stated he had trouble with the clerks office and there was also trouble with "print" shops getting the material ready.

Mrs. Wagner stated that the date should not be an "insurmountable" problem. She felt there were other states comparable with Nevada in size and with the same problems.

Mr. Heaney inquired whether the reporting days could be reduced to 5 days rather than 10 days.

Mr. Demers stated that the next order of business would be A.B. 406. This bill increases maximum permissible number of voters in election precincts. It was stated that this bill would be applicable to Washoe and Clark Counties.

Mr. Howard stated that in the urban areas, you could consolidate many precincts. He stated it would be a 10 to 15% saving. It would reduce the people you would need at the polls. Mrs. Wagner asked how many precincts he was talking about. He said he was referring to 300 precincts which is too many. By using this, he stated he should be able to cut down 50 precincts.

Mr. Demers said he had not heard from either political party on this. Mr. Heaney asked how the figure of 600 was chosen. Mr. Howard said they came up with the figure of 600 because the figure of 1,000 shocked everybody.

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Mr. Williams objected because he felt there would be too many people at the polls. At this rate, we would be pushing people through at the rate of one person per minute. He felt we would be running into people who would get disgusted with the process and not vote.

Mr. Heaney inquired whether or not additional poll booths could be added if precincts are cut down.

Mr. Smith testified that if the figure of 600 is used, we would have to increase the number of booths. However, he didn't feel this would present any problem and he felt that 600 would be reasonable; also it would not present any problem to add additional votomatics.

Mr. Demers inquired that if we go to 600, are there ever public hearings held. Mr. Heaney stated that the County is tied to the precinct. The statement was made that they had trouble getting people on the Central Committee to be appointed to that office.

Mr. Demers stated the next order of business would be A.B. 410. This bill changes the reference date used for determining representation in county political conventions.

Ms. Curtis testified that she was in favor of this bill because it was impossible to work with the bill in its present form. The way it was written, there was no way to match the precinct lists.

Mr. Howard explained on the chalk board how some areas would grow rapidly because of multiple dwellings (apartments). This makes the representation difficult to determine.

Mr. Smith stated he would like to see the old method used again of going back to the "old precincts", for in this way, you would have the number of registered voters. Mr. Demers stated there could be some problems in the urban areas. Mr. Smith stated that of 9,000 registered voters, 1,500 voters were lost even though the population increased; also not all people registered to vote.

Mr. Demers asked that Mrs. Wagner get together with Mr. Howard and Mr. Smith and work out any necessary changes in A.B. 410.

Mr. Demers stated the next order of business would be A.B. 416.

Mrs. Wagner stated this bill was brought about because in Washoe County they found a candidate did not live in the district in which he was running for office. Also, there was nothing in the law that covered this. This bill would state that a candidate must live in his district 30 days prior to filing for office

Mr. Dunlap substantiated Mrs. Wagner's statements by saying there

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was a person who ran for the county commissioner's office who did not have legal residence in the district he was running for. Instead, he filed through a "maid" for a constructive residence at the "Mustang Ranch". Since the law was not clear, nothing could be done through the grand jury. Also, there was nothing that could be done from a civil view point, for there was no authority. At the District Attorney's office, "we are very much in favor of this legislation."

Voting took place on the following bills:

A.B. 463 - Mr. Demers stated the population clause would be removed. It was moved by Mr. Sena and seconded by Mr. Vergiels to amend and pass A.B. 463. All members of the committee voted "aye" for the bill.

A.B. 406 - Voting was as follows:
 Mr. Demers - No
 Mr. Sena - No
 Mr. Heaney - Yes
 Mr. Vergiels - No
 Mrs. Wagner - Yes

This bill was automatically "killed" by the committee.

A.B. 416 - It was moved by Mr. Sena and seconded by Mr. Vergiels. After a brief discussion, it was decided it would be held pending clarification.

A.B. 398 - It was agreed this bill would be held pending clarification.

A.B. 336 - It was moved by Mr. Demers and seconded by Mr. Sena to amend and do pass. All members voted "aye" for the bill.

A.B. 410 - Held pending clarification. Meeting adjourned 9:32 a.m.

Respectfully submitted



Martha Laffel
Assembly Attache

Attachments:

Stan Coltons Ltrs Dtd
 3/18/75 & 3/18/75 AB398, AB521
 Primary Dates For State Elections (2 pgs) AB398
 A. B. 336
 A. B. 463
 Ltr - Dan Poggione, 3/24/75 AB410
 Ltr - David Howard, 3/25/75 AB521

ASSEMBLY

AGENDA FOR COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS

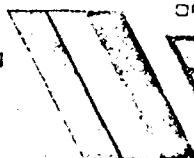
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Date March 25, 1975 Time 8:00 A.M. Room 336

Bills or Resolutions to be considered	Subject	Counsel requested*
A.B. 398	Changes date of statewide primary election.	
A.B. 406	Increases maximum permissible number of voters in election precincts (from 400 to 600).	
A.B. 410	Changes reference date used for determining representation in county political convention.	
A.B. 416	Further specifies residence requirements for political candidates.	
<u>ACTION TAKEN AT 3/18/75 MEETING</u>		
A.J.R. 2		"Do Pass"
✓ A.B. 291		"Do Pass"
A.B. 336		Held pending clarification

*Please do not ask for counsel unless necessary.

STANTON B. COLTON
Registrar



OFFICE OF THE

Registrar of Voters

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CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

400 Las Vegas Boulevard South • Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 • Telephone (702) 382-4982

March 18, 1975

Assemblyman Sue Wagner
State Legislative Building
Carson City, Nevada 89701

Dear Sue:

In regard to our conversation of the other day, in analyzing the effect that A.B. 398 would have on our other time limitations, the only place where we are really squeezed is conforming to that section of law that requires Absentee Ballots to be mailed no later than thirty days prior to the election. Although it appears that there is sufficient time after the primary election to meet that legal commitment, because of the number of ballot types involved in printing, under the present time schedule we could just barely stay legal. Some consideration might be given to allowing absentee ballots to be sent out say twenty-five days prior to the election as opposed to the present thirty days.

In regard to the increase in the precinct size from the allowable four hundred to six hundred registered voters, I think that this type of legislation would be very valuable and prove to be a beneficial tool to all election officials across the state.

During our discussion you also mentioned putting in a bill that would require a candidate for a district office to live within that district for at least thirty days prior to his filing. I think that is a very good idea. I would hasten to add that a statement of that nature should be made a part of the Declaration of Candidacy that a candidate must swear to.

As I also mentioned to you, I think it would be wise to make residency within the district from which an official is elected, mandatory in his retaining of that office. At the present time once an individual is elected to office he may immediately move out of that district. It is my feeling, as well as the feelings of a great number of election officials, that under those circumstances the office should be declared vacant and that appointment should be made by the proper appointing authority. I have talked to Tom Hickey on this matter and he indicated that he would introduce a bill that called for that type of legislation in the 57th session; I believe it was A.B. 128 or 138.

Finally, regarding the voter information booklet, Bill Swackhamer and I agree that some informative type brochure should be prepared, possibly at the state level, to be distributed by mail, by boy scout, by whatever means possible, to every household in the state providing the residents with an adequate amount of information regarding the maintenance of his voter registration, as well as information on absentee balloting and the offices to be voted on in the upcoming election. Hopefully this method of informing the public will stimulate a desire on the public's part to get involved beyond the fifty percent participation that we presently have.

Any help that you might be able to give on these two latter matters will be appreciated.

Yours truly,



STANTON B. COLTON
Registrar of Voters

SBC/daw

PRIMARY DATES FOR STATE ELECTIONS:

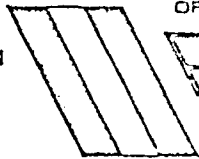
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	Alabama	First Tues in May - even no. years;
	Alaska	4th Tues - August even no. years;
	Arizona	8th Tues before general;
	Arkansas	2nd Tues June;
	California	1st Tues after 1st Monday - June;
x	Colorado	2nd Tues - Sept even no. years;
	Connecticut	see SB 23 - Sept;
	Delaware	1st Saturday after 1st Monday - Sept;
*	Florida	1st Tues or 6th day or later - Sept;
	Georgia	2nd Tues - August;
	Hawaii	1st Saturday - Oct. even no. years;
	Idaho	Tuesday after 1st Mon. - August;
	Illinois	3rd Tuesday - March;
	Indiana	1st Tues. after 1st Monday - May;
	Iowa	1st Tues. after 1st Monday - June;
	Kansas	1st Tues. - August;
-	Kentucky	1st Tues after 4th Monday - May;
	Louisiana	2nd Sat after 1st Monday - August;
	Maine	2nd Tues - June;
x	Maryland	2nd Tues after first Monday - September;
	Massachusetts	7th Tues. before State election;
	Michigan	Tues. after 1st Monday - August;
x	Minnesota	1st Tues. after 2nd Monday - September;
	Mississippi	1st Tues. in June prior to general;
	Missouri	1st Tues. after 1st Monday - August;
	Montana	1st Tues. - June;
	Nebraska	1st Tues. after 2nd Monday - May;
*	Nevada	1st Tues. - September;
*	New Hampshire	2nd Tues. - September;
	New Jersey	Tuesday after 1st Monday - June;
	New Mexico	1st Tues. - June;
x	New York	1st Tues. after 2nd Monday - September;
	North Carolina	Tues. after first Monday - May;
	North Dakota	1st Tues. - September;
	Ohio	1st Tues. after 1st Monday - May;
	Oklahoma	4th Tues. = August;
	Oregon	4th Tues. - May;
	Pennsylvania	3rd Tues. - May except in presidential; 4th Tuesday in April;
x	Rhode Island	2nd Tues. after 1st Monday - September;
	South Carolina	2nd Tues. - June;
	South Dakota	1st Tues. - June;
	Tennessee	1st Thursday - August;
	Texas	1st Saturday - May;
x	Utah	2nd Tues. - September;
x	Vermont	2nd Tues. - September;
	Virginia	2nd Tues. - June;
	Washington	3rd Tues. - September;
	West Virginia	2nd Tues. - May;
x	Wisconsin	2nd Tues. - September;
	Wyoming	1st Tues. after 3rd Monday - August.

PRIMARY DATES FOR STATE ELECTIONS:

Colorado	2nd Tues. - September;
Maryland	2nd Tues. after 1st Monday - September;
Minnesota	1st Tues. after 2nd Monday - September;
New Hampshire	2nd Tues. - September;
New York	1st Tues. after 2nd Monday - September;
Rhode Island	2nd Tues. after 1st Monday - September;
Utah	2nd Tues. - September;
Vermont	2nd Tues. - September;
Wisconsin	2nd Tues. - September.

STANTON B. COLTON
Registrar



OFFICE OF THE

Registrar of Voters

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

400 Las Vegas Boulevard South • Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 • Telephone (702) 352-4952

March 18, 1975

Assemblyman Bob Haney
State Legislative Building
Carson City, Nevada 89701

Dear Bob:

Just spoke with Dave Howard who read to me a draft of the proposed legislation that you and I discussed at great lengths during my trip to Carson City. I see that you have been able to succeed in getting things out of the bill drafter where others have failed.

Bill Swackhamer, Dave, and I are very concerned about the legislation that we have proposed not seeing the light of day as yet. We are also concerned that if these bills do get out of the hopper they may not be able to receive proper consideration because of the rush to end the session.

There was one new bill that was introduced by the Election Committee that Dave and I were very concerned about which concerns the allowing of write-in votes. It was just as recent as the 57th session that the statutes were amended to clarify the law that prohibited write-in votes. I believe in a discussion that you and I had with Don Klassic, we had decided to wait until we were sued and the courts had made a ruling before submitting the state to the problems of write-in candidates. However, faced with the potential that this bill may become law, let me suggest these additional considerations: One, that there be a requirement for all voting devices, other than paper ballots, to include a write-in line that the voter must execute when writing in a candidate for that particular office. For instance, a punch-card ballot may contain three candidates for a particular office and the fourth line for that office would contain the words "write-in vote". That position would have to be validly punched before a candidate appearing in the write-in section could be counted; Two, that all votes cast for properly filed candidates be counted as well as punched write-in indication, and if the number of voters voting write-in is less than ten percent of the total vote or some other

reasonable figure, that the disposition of the write-in votes need not be counted and the records would only reflect X number of write-in votes were cast, but not showing the names that were actually written in. This would make the law more palatable, more reasonable, and less costly to deal with should you find it necessary to pass the bill out of committee.

I will probably see you in the next couple of weeks when, hopefully, all of our legislation that we have been waiting for will be before you.

Yours truly,



STANTON B. COLTON
Registrar of Voters

SBC/daw

cc: ✓ Assemblyman Dan Demers
Assemblyman Sue Wagner

ASSEMBLY ACTION

SENATE ACTION

ASSEMBLY / SENATE AMENDMENT ¹⁴¹ BLANK

Adopted
 Lost
 Date:
 Initial:
 Concurred in
 Not concurred in
 Date:
 Initial:

Adopted
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 Concurred in
 Not concurred in
 Date:
 Initial:

Amendments to Assembly / Senate
 Bill / Joint Resolution No. 336 (BDR _____)
 Proposed by _____

Amendment No 5853



Amend section 1, page 1, by deleting lines 2 through 14 and inserting:
 "hereato a new section which shall read as follows:

- Every ballot upon which appears the names of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States shall contain an additional line for such candidates equivalent to the lines on which the candidates' names appear and placed at the end of the group of lines containing the names of the candidates for that office. The additional line shall contain a square in which



Amendment No. 1433 to Assessors Bill No. 336 (BDR 24-501) Page 2

the voter may express his choice of that line in the same manner as he would express his choice of a candidate, and the line shall read "None of these candidates."

2. Only votes cast for the named candidates shall be counted in determining presidential nominations or the selection of presidential electors, but the number of ballots on which the additional line was chosen shall be listed following the names of the candidates and the number of their votes in every posting, abstract and proclamation of the results of the election.

3. Every sample ballot or other instruction to voters prescribed or approved by the secretary of state shall clearly explain that the voter may mark his choice of the line "None of these candidates" only if he has not voted for any presidential candidate."

Amend the bill as a whole by deleting sections 3 and 4 and renumbering sections 5, 6 and 7 as sections 2, 3 and 4.

Amend sec. 5, page 2, line 9, by deleting "section 2" and insert: "section 1"
Amend section 5, page 2, by deleting lines 35 and 36 and inserting:

"candidates for President and Vice President of the United States or for nomination as presidential candidates shall provide, properly identified on the ballot label, an additional lever or other voting mechanism for such".

Amend section 6, page 2, line 38, by deleting: "or lines".

Amend sec. 6, page 2, line 38, by deleting "section 2" and insert: "section 1"
Amend section 5, page 2, by deleting line 41 and inserting:

"shall clearly explain the use of such additional lever in conformity with subsection 3 of section 1."

Amend section 7, page 3, by deleting lines 2 through 5, and inserting:

"2. The number of choices registered on the additional lever required by

Amendment No. 8853 to Assembly Bill No. 336 (BDR 24-571) Page 3

section 4 of this act; immediately following the names of the presidential candidates or nominees."

Amend the bill as a whole by adding a new section, designated section 5, following section 4, to read as follows:

"Sec. 5. NRS 298.125 is hereby amended to read as follows:

298.125. The form of presidential preference primary ballots shall be substantially as follows:

(Form of Ballot)

..... Party

Présidential Preference Primary

Instructions: If you desire to vote for any candidate, or if you desire to express a lack of confidence in all of the candidates, stamp a cross (X) in the square following [the name of such candidate.] your selection.

Présidential Candidates

(vote for one)

(Name of candidate).....

(Name of candidate).....

(Name of candidate).....

(None of these candidates)...

Amend the title of the bill to read as follows:

"AN ACT relating to elections; providing means whereby any voter may express his lack of confidence in presidential candidates; and providing other matters properly relating thereto."

SUMMARY--Provides alternate method for filling vacancy in office of justice of peace in certain townships. Fiscal Note: No. (BDR 1-1381)

AN ACT relating to the office of justice of the peace; providing an alternate method for filling a vacancy in the office of justice of the peace in certain townships; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, REPRESENTED IN SENATE AND ASSEMBLY, DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. NRS 4.150 is hereby amended to read as follows:

4.150 1. [When any] Except as provided in subsection 2, when a vacancy [shall exist or occur] occurs in the office of justice of the peace, the board of county commissioners shall appoint some suitable person to fill the vacancy until the next ensuing biennial election.

2. When a vacancy occurs in the office of the justice of the peace in any township having a population of 16,000 or more but less than 24,000, as determined by the last preceding national census of the Bureau of the Census of the United States Department of Commerce, the board of county commissioners shall either:

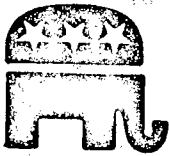
(a) Appoint some suitable person; or

(b) Provide by resolution for a special election,

flush to fill the vacancy until the next ensuing biennial election.

3. The clerk of the board of county commissioners of each county shall, within 10 days after a vacancy has occurred in the office of justice of the peace by resignation or otherwise, certify the fact of such vacancy to the secretary of state.

Sec. 2. This act shall become effective upon passage and approval.



WASHOE COUNTY REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE

AB410

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TELEPHONE 786-3146
POST OFFICE BOX 6267 • RENO, NEVADA 89503

DAN POGGIONE
CHAIRMAN
EILEEN SCHOUWEILER
SECRETARY
JAMES R. (DICK) IDSO
TREASURER

March 24, 1975


TO: MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE ON ELECTION

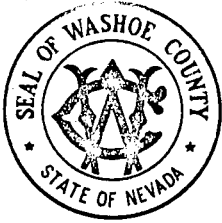
FROM: DAN POGGIONE - CHAIRMAN, WASHOE COUNTY REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE

This is my written statement of support for Assembly Bill 410. regarding changing reference date used for determining representation in County Political Conventions.

Please include this statement with your considerations of this bill.

Thank you,


Dan Poggione, Chairman
Washoe County Republican
Central Committee



WASHOE COUNTY
REGISTRAR OF VOTERS

P. O. BOX ~~388~~ • RENO, NEVADA ~~89505~~
11130 89510

146

AB521

DAVID L. HOWARD
REGISTRAR
785-4194

March 25, 1975

Nevada State Assembly
Election Committee
58th Session
Carson City, Nevada

Dear Sirs:

Attached find a copy of a letter from James H. Shumway, Deputy Director of Elections for Maricopa County, Arizona indicating his county's disenchantment with the "write-in" provisions of the Arizona Election code.

It's quite explicit that "write-in" voting is a tremendous administrative burden to election officials and consequently an inordinate and unnecessary fiscal burden for the taxpayers.

A legislation provision for "write-in" voting in the State of Nevada will result in:

1. A drastic increase in election costs (5-15% of total election budget is not unrealistic);
2. A disappointing increase in election night processing time much to the chagrin of candidates, news media and the general public; and
3. Complicating a relatively simple election code, notwithstanding its archaic structure.

It has been argued that certain legal action will result if provisions for write-in voting are ignored. My humble experience with legal action concerning elections indicates that anything is possible but few things certain.

I urge you to dismiss any legislation providing for write-in voting for the State of Nevada.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "David L. Howard".

David L. Howard, Registrar

MARICOPA COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF ELECTIONS

102 County Administration Bldg. 111 S. 3rd Avenue, Phoenix, Arizona 85003

DAVID J. NICOL, DIRECTOR

JAMES H. SHUMWAY, DEPUTY DIRECTOR



March 20, 1975

RECEIVED

MAR 24 9 59 AM '75

DAVID L. HOWARD
REGISTRAR
BY [Signature]
DEPUTY

Mr. Dave Howard
Registrar of Voters
Washoe County
P.O. Box 11130
Reno, Nevada 89510

Dear Mr. Howard:

In reply to our recent telephone conversation regarding write-in voting I am enclosing excerpts from our Arizona Revised Statutes and in this correspondence will explain Maricopa County's experience with punch card voting and the write-in vote.

Arizona Revised Statutes (A.R.S.) 16-1025 requires that an electronic voting system allow for the elector to vote for any person of his choice whether or not he be nominated as a candidate. A.R.S. 16-551 and 16-571 are restrictive in nature as to validity of the write-in and number of votes required, respectively. The most recent addition to A.R.S. is 16-301.01 which causes the prospective write-in candidate to file a paper of intent on the Friday before the election.

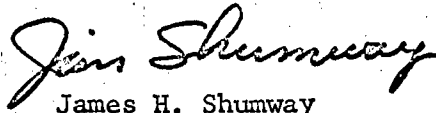
In order to comply with write-in provisions referenced above the following sequence of events have been established in Maricopa County.

1. Provide filing papers to political parties and individuals and receive such filings when presented or mailed to Election office.
2. Compile list of write-in candidates by precinct to distribute to appropriate election board (write-in tally board).
3. Instruct the ballot inspection boards in the procedure for determining an overvote when a write-in is received and see that the board performs this function election night as the ballots are received.
4. Instruct as many boards as deemed necessary to function as write-in Tally Boards, using the verified list compiled in (2.) above.
5. Manually combine the Tally of write-ins to the computer generated tally.
6. Provide for the breaking of ties in the tally because usually a small vote takes place among write-ins and ties are prevalent.
7. Check each tally of write-ins to insure they meet the criterion established in A.R.S. 16-571 which requires that candidates must receive a specified number of votes.

As you see Dave, the write-in process is very demanding in both time and personnel. We have found that if we could eliminate the write-in checking at the ballot inspection board we could cut down the number of boards required by around 20%. At present we use 65 boards. The most important factor in obtaining efficient ballot tally is the through-put time of our processing boards and the elimination of the write-in feature in Arizona would substantially enhance our current procedures.

If I can be of further help to you in explaining the write-in feature of an election system please call anytime. It's a pleasure to share our experiences with fellow election officials and I'm sure it can only benefit those we serve, the general public.

Sincerely,



James H. Shumway
Deputy Director of Elections

ENCL.
JHS/cs

*next page number is 124