EXHIBIT 19
Message

From: Connor Colleen [connorc@mcao.maricopa.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, August 01, 2006 9:08 AM
To: Greene, Sara; Peter Silverman
Cc: Hartman, Karen; Ben Blustein; Rosenbaum, David; Hudson, Thomas; Kathleen E. Rapp
Subject: RE: Request

Sara- La Paz County sent the following clarification:

If the mailer has the voters name and address, and says "Official Election Mail" on it, then it is an acceptable form of non-photo ID. In La Paz County, an example is the "envelope" that the perforated voter registration card is adhered to.

Donna J. Hale
Interim County Administrator/Clerk of the Board
La Paz County Board of Supervisors
August 2, 2006

Sara S. Greene
OSBORN MALEDON
2929 No Central Ave
21st Floor
Phoenix, AZ 85012-2793

RE: Request for Clarification Interrogatory No. 6

Dear Ms. Greene:

In response to Plaintiff's first set of interrogatories, interrogatory No. 6, Greenlee County responded as follows:

Greenlee County has exclusively used the Arizona Secretary of State's Elections Procedure Manual for determining what forms of identification are acceptable for purposes of the statute and has limited acceptable forms of identification to those specifically listed in the Manuel. Specifically, Greenlee County refers to page of 113 of the Manual attached hereto as Addendum 1. This procedure is also found on the Sec. of State's website at: http://www.azsos.gov/election/Prop_200/PROOF_OF_IDENTIFICATION_AT_POLLSPROCEDURE.pdf

We meant what we said. Although the procedure manual does allow local officials some discretion in determining what forms of identification are acceptable, Greenlee County has chosen to limit acceptable forms of identification to those specifically listed in the manual. Greenlee County has thereby chosen not to exercise the discretion offered in the manual.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Derek D. Rapier
Greenlee County Attorney

PO Box 1717 * 223 5th St. * Clifton, AZ 85533 * Phone (928) 865-4108 * Fax (928) 865-4665
EXHIBIT 21
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF ARIZONA

Maria M. Gonzalez, et al.,

   Plaintiffs,

   vs.

State of Arizona; Jan Brewer, in her official capacity as Secretary of State of the State of Arizona, et al.,

   Defendants.

The Inter Tribal Council of Arizona, Inc., et al.

   Plaintiffs,

   vs.

Jan Brewer, in her official capacity as Secretary of State of Arizona,

   Defendant.

No. CV06-01268-PHX-ROS (Lead)
No. CV06-01362-PCT-JAT (Cons)

REPORT OF R. ANTHONY SISSONS, GEO-DEMOGRAPHIC EXPERT FOR THE INTER TRIBAL COUNCIL OF ARIZONA, INC., ET AL. PLAINTIFFS
INTRODUCTION

This report presents my findings on the research tasks for which I was engaged by the attorneys for the Inter Tribal Council of Arizona, Inc., et al. plaintiffs. My assignment was to determine, to the best of my ability as a professional geo-demographic analyst, the numbers of people affected by various voting-related provisions of Proposition 200 on the November 2004 General Election ballot (The Arizona Taxpayer and Citizen Protection Act).

My qualifications to do these kinds of analyses, my experiences as an expert witness, and my experience as a redistricting consultant to local governments are all set out in Appendix A of this report.

The materials and publications I reviewed in the course of this work are listed in Appendix B.

Some of the numbers presented in this report are actual counts from the 2000 U. S. Census of Population and Housing and other governmental sources. Many numbers, though, are calculated estimates based on the application of derived factors or multipliers. Some analysts round estimates to the closest hundred or thousand, so as not to imply an unwarranted precision. I have not, because when estimates are used in a later calculations, successive rounding ‘dulls’ the resulting figures. However, the reader should view figures identified as estimates as very good approximations, but not as exact values.

Summary Findings

PROOF OF CITIZENSHIP TO REGISTER: The calculations in this report will show that, of the 1,427,000 voting-age citizens eligible to register today:

About 12.6 percent lack a driver license or non-operator identification card
About 70.1 percent do not have a U. S. Passport
About 94.8 percent cannot use a Naturalization Certificate
About 96.8 percent cannot use a Tribal identification document

An unknown percent do not have reasonable access to a birth certificate, but for purposes of example, as discussed below, it is reasonable to use a figure of 25.0 percent.

When those proportions are applied in a compound, non-overlapping fashion, at a minimum over 2.0 percent of eligible potential registrants, or at least 28,540 persons would not be able to prove citizenship using the documents specified in Proposition 200. The minimum figure of 2.0 percent represents a conservative calculation and likely underestimates the impact of Proposition 200 for many reasons described in more detail below, and because a compound, non-overlapping calculation assumes that persons lacking one form of identification are equally likely as the general population to possess other forms of identification.

POLLSING PLACE IDENTIFICATION: This section of the report, starting on page 8, details the likely proportions of already-registered voters who will not be able to use various forms of identification specified in the Secretary of State’s Polling Place Identification Procedures document.
THE UNIVERSE OF POTENTIALLY AFFECTED PERSONS

Before determining the sizes of population groups who may or may not possess various kinds of
documents establishing citizenship or identity, it is important to determine the overall size of the
population that could be affected by the requirements of Proposition 200. The size of that
“universe” of Arizonans who are “eligible to be voters” is the figure we need as the “100%”, or
denominator, in any calculation or expression of what proportion of the population might be
affected.

Briefly, that universe is made up of persons who are aged 18 years or older, who are U. S.
citizens, and whose rights to vote have not been taken away. Since most available population
figures are from the 2000 Census, we also have to make an estimate of how many people are in
that universe today. Figure 1 shows magnitude of populations used in that calculation.

Figure 1 — Calculation of Persons Currently in Arizona Eligible to be Voters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Census 2000 total population (Census count)</td>
<td>5,130,632</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Census 2000 voting-age population (Census count)</td>
<td>3,763,685</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-- minus voting-age non-U. S. citizens (in 2000) (see note 1)</td>
<td>396,140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-- minus voting-age probationers, parolees and ex-felons (in 2000) (see note 2)</td>
<td>61,499</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-- minus voting-age correctional facility inmates (in 2000) (Census count)</td>
<td>44,885</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equals estimate of persons eligible to be voters in 2000</td>
<td>3,261,161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Official state estimate of total population in 2005 (see note 3)</td>
<td>6,044,985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimate of persons eligible to be voters in 2005 (see note 4)</td>
<td>3,842,347</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:

1. The Census count of 462,239 all-age non-U. S. citizens in Arizona was multiplied by
   0.857. Table FBP-1 United States, Census 2000 Special Tabulation STP-159, indicates
   that 85.7 percent of the non-U. S. citizen population is aged 18 years or older.

2. The Census count of 3,763,685 voting-age persons was multiplied by 0.01634. Data
   tables in The Sentencing Project, Human Rights Watch, 1998 allow derivation of the
   statistic that 1.634 percent of the voting-age population of Arizona cannot vote because
   of being on probation, or parole, or having a second felony conviction.

3. The most recent official state estimate of total population, from the Arizona Department

4. The number of persons eligible to be voters in 2005 was estimated by applying the
   percentage change in total population between 2000 and 2005, (a 17.82% increase) to the
   estimate of persons eligible to be voters in 2000.

In July, 2005, according to the Secretary of State Registration Report, 2,669,387 persons were
registered to vote in Arizona. That number constitutes about 69.47 percent of the persons then
eligible to be voters. The number of persons unregistered but eligible is estimated to be
1,172,960. For the purpose of the analysis, these 1.1 million Arizonans (plus newcomers and
movers changing counties) and are the focus of the “Proof of Citizenship” component of
Proposition 200, and the 2.6 million already-registered persons are the focus of the “Polling
Place ID” requirements.
PROOF OF CITIZENSHIP TO REGISTER TO VOTE

1. A significant number of citizens will be affected by the proof of citizenship requirement of Proposition 200.

   A. As discussed on the previous page, all of the 1,172,960 voting-age U. S. citizens who are currently Arizona residents, who are eligible to be voters but are not yet registered, will have to provide proof of citizenship.

   B. Also required to provide documentary proof of citizenship are the citizens who move from one Arizona county to another. Annually, about 52,100 voting-age citizens (about 140 per day) move within the state, but to a different county. Those who were registered to vote at their prior address will have to re-register, showing proof of citizenship. Because these 52,100 Arizona residents per year must re-register in their new county, they are in addition to the 1.1 million not-yet-registered Arizonans mentioned above. Figure 2 shows the development of the estimate, which uses 2000 Census data on where people lived five years earlier.

   **Figure 2 – Estimate of Voting-Age Citizens moving between Arizona Counties in One Year**

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>Persons moving from one Arizona county to another, 1995 to 2000 (U. S. Census Bureau, <em>County-to-County Migration Patterns, 2000.</em>)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td>County-to-county movers as percent of five-year total change (a as % of b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>Estimate of persons moving between counties between 2000 and 2005 (c x d)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f</td>
<td>Estimate of one year’s move-ins (e / 5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g</td>
<td>Estimate of voting-age component of that population (Census 2000 Table DP-1, Arizona: Persons aged 18 and over are 73.4% of total population ) (f x 0.734)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h</td>
<td>Estimate of U. S. citizen component of that voting-age population (Census 2000 Table DP-2, Arizona: Citizens are 91.0 percent of total population) (g x 0.91)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 2’s calculation assumes that the inter-county movement proportions between 2000 and 2005 were similar to those observed between 1995 and 2000. While Arizona’s total population growth rate was higher in the more-recent period (17.2 percent growth, compared to 15.7 percent), we have no data to support or refute a higher recent population growth rate among households moving between counties.

C. All of the estimated annual 202,000 voting-age U. S. citizens (about 550 per day) who move to Arizona from elsewhere in the U. S., and who wish to register to vote, will have to provide documentary proof of citizenship to do so. Figure 3 (which uses the same steps as Figure 2) shows the development of that estimate.
### Figure 3 – Estimate of Voting-Age Citizens moving to Arizona in One Year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>Persons moving to Arizona from another state between 1995 and 2000 (U. S.</td>
<td>796,420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Census Bureau, <em>County-to-County Migration Patterns, 2000</em>) (see note 1)</td>
<td>move-ins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>Growth in Arizona population between 1995 and 2000 (Arizona Department of</td>
<td>499,170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td>Movers from out of state, as percent of five-year total change (a as % of b)</td>
<td>159.55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>Change in Arizona population between 2000 and 2005 (U. S. Census 2000 and</td>
<td>914,343</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Arizona Department of Economic Security official state estimate for 2005</td>
<td>move-ins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>Estimate of persons moving to Arizona from another state between 2000 and 2005 (c x d)</td>
<td>1,458,834</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f</td>
<td>Estimate of one year’s move-ins (e / 5)</td>
<td>291,767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g</td>
<td>Estimate of voting-age component of that population (Census 2000 Table DP-1, U. S.: Persons aged 18 and over are 74.3% of total population) (f x 0.743)</td>
<td>216,783</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h</td>
<td>Estimate of U. S. citizen component of that voting-age population (Census 2000 Table DP-2, U. S.: Citizens are 93.4 percent of total population) (g x 0.934)</td>
<td>202,475</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note 1. The number of persons moving to Arizona exceeds the change in total population (line b) because the latter figure is the net change after 480,232 persons moved out of Arizona during those five years.

A July 2006 estimate of persons eligible, but not registered to vote, then, would be the sum of July 2005 Arizona residents not registered, plus Arizona residents who moved to a new county during the year, plus new arrivals to Arizona during the year. That sum is 1,427,097 potential registrants or re-registrants. Note that all three estimates used are voting-age citizen populations.

2. Already affected by the proof of citizenship requirement are the 20,713 individuals whose voter registrations have been rejected by county recorders in eleven Arizona counties since January 25, 2005. (Based on numbers supplied in Interrogatory responses.) A tabulation of Coconino County’s 505 rejected applications shows that 193, or 38.2 percent, were subsequently able to prove citizenship. Applying Coconino County’s ratio to the rejected applications in the eleven counties, yields an estimate that about 12,801 individuals who have not successfully registered to vote after having their registration forms rejected for lack of evidence of citizenship. That figure represents about 2.0 percent of registration applications submitted since enactment of Proposition 200. However, the number of registration applications submitted includes those applications submitted to update an existing registration that would not require proof of citizenship. As such, the percentage of new registrations rejected is likely higher than 2.0 percent. Moreover, excluding those who submitted voter registration applications through the MVD Service Arizona website, in Maricopa County, the percentage of registrations rejected for failure to provide proof of citizenship is more than six times higher – 12.77 percent.

3. Many citizens lack required proofs of citizenship.

   **A. A Driver License or State ID Card.** Some citizens who are not currently registered to vote lack driver licenses or non-operator identification cards to use as proof of citizenship.
A recent special tabulation performed by the staff of the Arizona Secretary of State, shows that the voter registration database contains a driver license or non-operator ID card number for 87.4 percent of the registered voters.

B. A U. S. Passport. Passport ownership in the United States is hard to quantify. The only official statistic on the website of the U. S. State Department is the number of passports issued in each fiscal year. Assuming that every passport issued in the past ten years is still valid, by the end of Fiscal Year 2005, about 72.8 million Americans would have them. The Census Bureau’s national population estimate for June 2005 is 296,410,404 persons. On that base, about 24.55 percent of the U. S. population would hold a U. S. Passport. Unfortunately, the State Department source does not have figures for the population aged 18 or older.

Many Internet documents on the topic of U. S. passports refer to a study of U. S. and Canadian households conducted as part of the April 2005 Travel Intentions Survey by the Conference Board of Canada. That study did include a tabulation for persons aged 18 years or older. The percentage of voting-age Americans holding a U. S. Passport is given as 34 percent. (41 percent for 18-and-older Canadian passport ownership.)

If, on the basis of the first analysis, we assume that persons under-age-18 and persons 18-or-older have passport proportions within a percentage point or two of each other (somewhat likely given the family-vacation-travel-impetus for getting passports), and we apply a 25-percent passport ownership factor to the 1.427 million eligible, but unregistered voters, we end up with about 356,800 with passports. Using the Canadian finding, the figure is about 485,000 with passports.

That means, of course, that somewhere between 942,000 and 1,070,000 persons will not be able to use a U. S. Passport to prove citizenship. To keep things simple for subsequent calculations, I will use the figure of 1.0 million as the estimate of persons eligible to register who lack passports.

C. A U. S. Naturalization Certificate. According to the 2000 Census, there were 193,944 naturalized citizens living in Arizona, about 3.78 percent of the state’s population. Since, with few exceptions, naturalized citizens are aged 18 years or older (one has to be at least 18 to apply), we can also express the naturalization count as a percentage of the voting-age population — where it would be 5.15 percent.

Applying that voting-age proportion to the 1.427 million eligible-but-unregistered voters, we come up with about 73,500 persons who could prove citizenship through naturalization (if they have access to the document or to its identifying number — which not all certificates of naturalization include), and 1.354 million who cannot.

D. A Birth Certificate. In our research, we have found no universally accepted estimates of how many people were ever issued, or did purchase, a copy of their birth certificate. Birth certificates are issued or obtained from a variety of jurisdictions and levels of government. Not all jurisdictions require the parents of children born at home to register the birth. Some jurisdictions issue a birth certificate to the parents as soon as the birth is registered, but other
jurisdictions simply add the birth details to a master register and only provide a certificate upon request. Some parents keep their children's birth certificates well into their children's adulthood. In adulthood, people are less likely to be asked to provide a birth certificate because, by then, other forms of identification are more likely to be carried.

All-in-all, based on the foregoing factors, and the actual rejection rate of registration forms for failure to provide any proof of citizenship, a reasonable estimate of the percentage of voting-age Arizonans who lack reasonable access to a birth certificate is 25.0 percent.

E. A Tribal Identification Card. At the time of the 2000 Census, Arizona had 255,879 Native-American residents. About 63 percent live on the state's twenty populated Indian Reservations – the Zuni Reservation had no residents at the time of the Census – and the remaining tribal members live mainly in urban areas.

Applying the statewide 2000-to-2005 growth factor (a 17.2% increase) to tribal populations, would mean that that Arizona now has about 300,000 Native American residents.

We do not know how many of the 1.427 million eligible-but-not-registered voters are Native American, but we do know from 2004 General Election precinct canvass results that almost 90 percent of on-Reservation voting-age residents are already registered. (They are, perhaps, the best-registered group in the state.) The proof of citizenship requirement of Proposition 200 would then seem to affect about 16,100 on-reservation tribal members, and about 30.5 percent of off-reservation Native Americans, or about 28,900. The latter figure assumes that the ratio of registered voters to eligible, but not registered, voters (in 2005) is approximately the same for urban Native Americans as it is for the general population. At most 45,000 unregistered Native-Americans may be able to use tribal identification documents to register, however some Native-Americans may be members of tribes that do not issue such documents, or may not be eligible to obtain them. The non-Native-American component of eligible-but-not-registered potential voters, who clearly cannot use tribal identification, numbers about 1,382,000 persons.
POLLING PLACE IDENTIFICATION

Under the provisions of Proposition 200, a voter is required to show proof of identity at the polling place before receiving a ballot. The voter must present one form of identification that bears his or her name, address and photograph, or two different forms of identification that show the name and address of the voter.

1. Not all voters cast their ballots at polling places. According to county Statement of Vote documents (for all except Graham County, which used a different reporting format), in the 2004 General Election, over 41 percent of the votes were cast as "early" votes, or votes by mail.

An analysis I performed in November, 2005, showed that there was a marked difference in the use of mail-in ballots between Anglo voters and racial and ethnic Minority voters in the 2004 General Election. In the 136 voting precincts in which Anglo voters make up more than 95 percent of the voting-age population, 169,056 total ballots were cast, with 88,913 of them, or 52.59%, being cast by mail. In the 102 voting precincts where Minority voters made up 95 percent or more of the voting-age population, 39,344 ballots were cast, with 5,960 of them, or 15.15%, being cast by mail.

The figures above appear to show that Anglo voters are almost three-and-a-half times more likely than Minority voters to vote by mail.

In a re-examination of that Statement of Vote database in preparation of this report, I focused on the 122 voting precincts, in nine counties, that serve Indian Reservations. Of the 45,912 ballots cast, 5,615 of them, or 12.23% were cast by mail.

The voter identification provisions of Proposition 200 do not apply to any voter who uses a mail-in ballot, even if the voter is dropping off the mail-in ballot at the polling place on Election Day.

2. Many voters lack acceptable identification documents.

   A. **Photo ID.** The special tabulation performed on July 25, 2006 by the staff of the Arizona Secretary of State shows that, of the 2,972,214 active registered voters in the Secretary of State database, 2,597,619 of them, or 87.4 percent, have an identification number from an Arizona driver license or Arizona non-operating identification card. Using the state's figures, 374,595 registered voters (12.6%) do not have a state-issued photo ID card.

The final type of photo ID listed on the Proof of Identification document is: Valid United States federal, state, or local government issued identification. I have not been able to discover the existence of such documents (other than those issued by the Motor Vehicle Division) that contain the photograph, name and address of the holder. The State Elections Director, Mr. Joseph Kanefield, in his July 25, 2006 deposition in connection with this case, acknowledged that he could not think of an example of a document in this category.
B. Non-Photo ID. Nine categories of non-photo documents are listed as providing acceptable identification, provided that two documents are submitted by the voter.

(i) A utility bill in the voter’s name that is dated within ninety days of the election.

Such a document is often not accessible to people whose utility costs are included in their monthly apartment rent. Such rent arrangements are often associated with higher density multifamily structures in central cities, where the building design makes it impractical to have separate water and electric meters for each living unit. The 2000 Census reports a statewide total of 1,534,966 persons living in rental housing units, and that of the total 606,706 rental units, 212,836, or 35.1%, are in structures containing 20 or more living units. That proportion of total renters is about 540,000 persons, among which are an estimated 400,000 adults. Then, 400,000 adults with no utility bills, out of 1.545 million renters is about 26.0 percent. We do not know the renter-to-owner ratio within the count of registered voters, but if it matched the ratio in the total population (30.6% renter, 69.4% owner) then 26.0 percent of 30.6 percent of total registration would be about 236,500 voters.

Voters who live in various kinds of group quarters (residential care facilities, dormitories, nursing homes, military quarters) do not have access to utility bills. Persons living in those kinds of facilities in 2000 totaled 59,689 voting-age persons, or about 1.58 percent of all voting-age persons. We could expect about that proportion within all registered voters. If so, about 47,000 potential voters living in group-quarters settings would lack utility bills.

The third kind of voter who would not have access to a utility bill in his or her name would be spouses in married-couple households living in an owner-occupied dwelling. Of the 1,692,036 owner-occupied housing units in Arizona in 2000, about 51.9 percent contained married-couple households. Each of those households contains a spouse whose name is probably not on the utility bills. That is 878,167 voting-age spouses, or 23.33 percent of the total 3.764 million voting-age persons. Applying that proportion to total registration yields about 693,000 potential voters without utility bills in their names.

(ii) A bank or credit union statement that is dated within ninety days of the date of the election.

It is my understanding from deposition testimony that there are few banks serving Indian Reservations.

In 2002, the U. S. General Accounting Office (GAO) was asked by Congress to determine why the rate of direct deposit of federal transfer payments to individuals was so low. With mail theft a growing problem throughout the country, direct deposit of Social Security and other benefit check was seen as a solution. The GAO report to Congress, “Electronic Transfers: Use by Federal Payment Recipients Has Increased but Obstacles to Greater Participation Remain” (GAO-02-913), contains many socio-economic glimpses of the “unbanked” population. That term also applies to persons who lack credit union accounts. Here are unbanked proportions among various groups:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Percent Unbanked</th>
<th></th>
<th>Percent Unbanked</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Married persons</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Unmarried persons</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aged 18 to 35 years</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>Aged 65 or older</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All adults</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>All households</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income less than $15,000</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>Income $45,000 or more</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No high school diploma</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>Completed graduate school</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anglo population</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Black population</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic population</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Other race population</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northeast region</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>Central region</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southeast region</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>Southwest region</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West/Midwest region</td>
<td>26 (includes Arizona)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(iii) A valid Arizona vehicle registration; a vehicle insurance card.

As mentioned earlier, a special tabulation by the Secretary of State staff found that 374,595 registered voters lack either a driver license or a non-operator identification card. Statistics on the ADOT Motor Vehicle Division website indicate that, on average, 13.6 percent of cards issued are non-operator ID cards. Applying that proportion to the “un-carded” registrants, above, yields an estimate of 323,650 persons, many of whom, lacking a driver license, probably also lack vehicle registration documents and vehicle insurance cards.

About 140,000 Arizonans have disabilities which preclude their leaving their homes without assistance, and about 90,000 Arizonans have vision, hearing or mental disabilities (Census 2000 Summary File 3, Table PCT26). They, along with 14,000 residents of long-term care facilities (Census 2000 Summary File 1, Table QT-P12), are all likely not to have vehicles to register or insure. In sum, they constitute about 6.48 percent of the voting-age population. Applied to total registration, that proportion yields about 193,000 potential voters who lack vehicle-related documents.

The only substantiated estimate I was able to find of Arizona motorists lacking vehicle insurance came from Jim Frederikson, Executive Director of the Arizona Insurance Information Association. He has calculated that about 16 percent of drivers lack insurance. According to the February 9, 2006 Tucson Weekly article entitled “Cars Behind Bars”, Mr. Frederikson arrived at that estimate by looking at the ratio of people injured in collisions who were paid by the other driver’s liability insurance, compared with those who had to collect on their own uninsured-motorist coverage.

(iv) A property tax statement of the voter’s residence.

According to the 2006 Abstract of the Property Tax Assessment Roll, published by the Arizona Department of Revenue, there are 1,692,036 owner-occupied taxable parcels statewide. In the case of married-couple owners, most of the time both names are listed on the property tax statement. However, from my experience with property ownership records on many other
projects, I estimate that, at any point in time, about twenty-five percent of all owner-occupied parcels are in the name of a trust, an out-of-state owner, or a housing developer. Reducing the above number by twenty-five percent yields about 1.27 million parcels in the names of the owner-residents. With a Census-reported average of 2.69 persons per owner-occupied household and a further Census statistic that 73.4 percent of the population is of voting age, we arrive at about 2,505,000 persons aged 18 or older. Their proportion of the voting-age population is about 66.5 percent. Applying that proportion to total registration yields about 1.98 million potential voters who could submit a property tax statement with a name and address that matched their voter registration record, and about 1 million who could not.

Property taxes are not levied upon Indian Reservation properties (Arizona Constitution, Article 20, Section 5), so on-Reservation registered voters could not supply a property tax statement as a form of identification.

(v) Tribal enrollment card or other form of tribal identification.

This form of identification applies only to Native Americans, who, at the time of the 2000 Census, made up 4.126 percent of voting-age Arizonans. That proportion, applied to current registration of 2,972,214, yields an estimate of 122,600 Native Americans who could potentially prove their identity with some form of tribal identification, assuming all Native-American people in Arizona are members of tribes that issue tribal identification, and would be eligible to obtain that identification.

(vi) Valid U. S. federal, state or local government issued identification, including a voter registration card issued by the county recorder.

Registered voters receive a voter registration card in the mail a few days after registering to vote. Since it has not been necessary, hitherto, to present that card at the polling place, many voters may have misplaced their cards or even forgotten they were issued one. Judging from the depositions of county recorders and election staffs in connection with this lawsuit, many counties have recognized the problem and are stepping in to issue new voter registration cards.
IMPACT OF PROPOSITION 200 ON NATIVE AMERICANS.

Often, living conditions on Arizona's Indian Reservations differ from those off-Reservation. The following table shows data from the 2000 Census, Summary File 3, selected tables as noted below. The numbers in the reservation column are the summation of the Census tabulations for each of Arizona's twenty-one reservations (but only the Arizona portions of multi-state reservations).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Selected statistics about Arizona's Indian Reservations</th>
<th>Selected statistics about Arizona's non-Reservation population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Households</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>47,354</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>1,853,973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>House heating fuel (Table H40)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural gas utility</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>7,655</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>16.17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottle gas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>9,568</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>20.21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>9,191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>19.41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>19,262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>40.68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All other fuels</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>1,678</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>3.53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Telephone service available (H43)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>25,438</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>53.72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>21,916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>46.28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vehicle available (H44)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>37,371</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>78.92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>9,983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>21.08%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Dwelling Units</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>65,049</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>2,124,140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Plumbing facilities (H47)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complete plumbing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>41,987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>64.55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lacking some plumbing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>23,062</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>35.45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Kitchen facilities (H50)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complete kitchens</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>43,593</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>67.02%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lacking complete kitchen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>21,456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>32.98%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The economic conditions for Native-American residents are reflected and contrasted with those of Hispanic and Anglo populations in this table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Census 2000, Summary File 3 Table Number</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Anglo</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Native-American</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P152</td>
<td>Median household income</td>
<td>$42,463</td>
<td>$31,673</td>
<td>$24,514</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P157</td>
<td>Per Capita income</td>
<td>$23,088</td>
<td>$10,629</td>
<td>$8,828</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P159</td>
<td>Percent below federal poverty</td>
<td>6.22%</td>
<td>11.18%</td>
<td>19.69%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
House addressing and mail delivery are almost non-existent on most Reservations. According to May 2006 monthly postal delivery statistics for the 48 U. S. Post Offices serving Arizona Indian Reservations, (USPS Address Information System Products, IMAQ Media Services, Memphis, TN, issued June 2006) mail was delivered to only 8,754 (16.9%) of the approximately 51,900 housing units on Reservations. The other 83 percent of on-Reservation households receive their mail at 43,162 PO Boxes located in the 48 Post Offices.

Without conventional house numbering, the physical address portion of many Native-American’s voter registrations include descriptive travel directions, references to lot numbers in tribal housing developments, and sometimes maps sketched on the registration form. Since a PO Box is a permissible address for almost all other purposes, Reservation residents seldom need to use the more geographically precise location they referenced when they registered to vote. Many residents may not remember what geographic description they used when they registered. Additionally, most other identity documents in their possession are likely to have their PO Box address, and consequently not match their precise registration location.
APPENDIX A

R. Anthony Sissons, AICP
Experience providing expert opinion or testimony in judicial, legislative and executive governmental settings since 1991.

Town of Gilbert v. Maricopa County, (CV2006-004754)
Testified on population growth, measurements and projections behalf of defendant county, May 2, 2006. Deposition, May 1, 2006


Pinal County Arizona Supervisor Districts – analysis of implications of possible change to the number of districts, and methods for instituting staggered terms. December 2004.


Phoenix Union High School District – provided school district’s legal counsel with redistricting plan adjustments to accommodate recent changes to Maricopa County voting precincts. March, April 2004.

City of Flagstaff, Arizona – prepared substitute legislative districts plans with eight and nine competitive districts, for Flagstaff Mayor to present to the Arizona Independent Redistricting Commission. January, February 2004

Testimony, November 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th, 2003.
Depositions, May 1st, 2nd, and 5th, 2003

Depositions, April 30, May 1, 2, 2003

14


Merced County California Supervisorial Districts – technical consultant for redistricting process. February to November, 2001


Arizona Western College Board Election Districts – served as contract staff to Yuma County Redistricting Advisory Commission. May to September, 2001.

Yuma County Arizona Supervisorial Districts – served as contract staff to Yuma County Redistricting Advisory Commission in drawing new districts following the 1995 Special Census of Yuma County. 1996.

Arizona Western College Board Election Districts – served as contract staff to Yuma County Redistricting Advisory Commission in drawing new districts following the 1995 Special Census of Yuma County. 1996.

Roosevelt v. Keegan (CV91-13087), Maricopa Superior Court – retained by plaintiff school districts to calculate statewide costs to bring school facilities up to particular building condition standards, using condition and square-footage data provided by the Legislature’s consultant. 1996.


Graham County Arizona Supervisorial Districts – engaged to analyze and redraw County-drawn plan recently denied preclearance. 1993.


Coconino County Supervisorial Districts – engaged to analyze and redraw County-drawn plan recently denied preclearance. 1992.


APPENDIX B

Documents and other sources examined by R. Anthony Sissons, AICP, in preparation of this report.

Abstract of the Assessment Roll, 2006, Arizona Department of Revenue, Property Tax Division.

Arizona Constitution, searchable text on the Arizona Legislative Information System (ALIS) website.

Arizona Department of Transportation, Motor Vehicle Division, website statistical tables on driver license and ID cards; point-in-time driver credentials reports.

Arizona Revised Statutes, searchable text on the Arizona Legislative Information System (ALIS)

"Analysis of State Databases Reveals Nearly 700,000 Registered Voters Lack Valid Driver’s License or State-Issued Georgia ID", June 19, 2006 news release from Cathy Cox, Georgia Secretary of State.

Census 2000, U. S. Census Bureau. Several Census tables on disabilities; group-quarters populations; persons in occupied housing units; voting-age persons by race and Hispanic Origin; single-years of age under 30; demographic profile of the U. S. foreign-born population; home heating fuel; telephone service available; vehicles available; plumbing facilities; and kitchen facilities.


Depositions of Joseph Kanefield, Patty Hansen, Laurette Justman, Penny Pew and LeNora Y. Johnson.

"Electronic Transfers, Use by Federal Payment Recipients Has Increased but Obstacles to Greater Participation Remain", U. S. Government Accounting Office, GAO-02-913.

Interview of Maricopa County Recorder Helen Purcell, June 15, 2006 edition of "Horizonte", ASU PBS affiliate, channel 8, Jose Cardenas, interviewer.


Naturalization Certificate of Ronald Anthony Sissons

Postal Delivery Statistics by Carrier Route, U. S. Postal Service Address Information System Products, Memphis TN.


“Procedure for Proof of Identification at the Polls”, document available on the website of the Arizona Secretary of State.

Report on statistical incidence of use of vote-by-mail, letter of findings from R. Anthony Sissons to attorney Charles A. Blanchard, Esq.; additional use of analysis database for this report.

“Revised Medicaid Documentation Requirement Jeopardizes Coverage for 1 to 2 Million Citizens”, Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, found at www.cbpp.org/7-13-06health2.htm

Selected pages from Interrogatory responses of county recorder and elections officials.


Voter registration report, various issue dates, Arizona Secretary of State.

EXHIBIT 22
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF ARIZONA

Maria M. Gonzalez, et al.,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

State of Arizona; Jan Brewer, in
her official capacity as
Secretary of State of the State
of Arizona, et al.,

Defendants.

The Inter Tribal Council of
Arizona, Inc., et al.

Plaintiffs,

vs.

Jan Brewer in her official
capacity as Secretary of State
of Arizona,

Defendant.

RULE 30(b)(6) DEPOSITION OF JOSEPH KANEFIELD
Phoenix, Arizona
July 25, 2006

Prepared by:
Meri Coash, RMR, CRR
Certified Reporter

(Original Amended) Certification No. 50327
Q. Okay. Do you know if that card is still being issued?

A. I don't know.

Q. Have you ever seen an Indian census card?

A. As I mentioned before, I've seen lots of forms of tribal identification, and I can't recall specifically the different kinds that I've viewed.

Q. Okay. The ID procedures list forms of photo ID that contain -- that also contain the name and the address of the elector. Is that right?

A. Yes.

Q. And one of those, I believe it's the last bullet, says that a sufficient form of ID is a "valid U.S. federal, state, or local government-issued identification." Is that right?

A. Correct.

Q. I would like to go through those with you. What types of federal ID could be used under that provision?

A. Any identification issued by the federal government that contains a photo of the person and the person's name and address.

Q. Okay. Can you think of an example of such an ID?

A. I can't think of an example of a specific form of federal identification that has that information on it.

Q. Okay. That same provision also lists state
government-issued identification. I assume, as you
mentioned earlier, that if a state-issued ID has photo
name and address, then it would suffice --
A. Yes.
Q. -- for proof of ID at the polls?
A. Yes.
Q. Can you think of an example of that -- such a
state ID?
A. I can think of state ID that have photo and name
but not address.
Q. Okay. And lastly, that same provision mentions
locally-issued, government-issued ID. And again, I assume
a local ID with name, address, and photo would suffice to
use at the polling place, right?
A. Correct.
Q. Can you think of an example of a local ID that
meets that definition?
A. Not at this time.
Q. So rather than beat this horse, I'll try to ask
this in a quicker form. There's also nonphoto ID listed
there, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. And the last bullet on the Bates-numbered page
1417 lists "Valid [U.S.] federal, state, or local
government-issued ID, including a voter registration card
issued by the county recorder." So I'm going to focus on
the first part of that.

Assuming the state, federal, or local ID had
a name and address, it would suffice for proof of ID at
the polls, right?

A. Right.

Q. Can you think of any examples of those?

A. Voter registration card issued by the county
recorder.

Q. Anything else?

A. I can't think of any at the moment. But the
reason the procedure was drafted in this way was to
provide for some flexibility recognizing that it would be
too great a task to try to identify every kind of
government-issued identification in existence at any
moment. There's hundreds of state, local, federal
agencies. This procedure was drafted in a way to provide
general guidance and to empower the county election
directors to make specific determinations.

Q. Okay. But as you sit here today, you can't think
of any specific examples other than the voter registration
card?

A. I myself cannot.

Q. In that same list of acceptable nonphoto ID is
something called a Recorder's Certificate. What is that?
with the statements -- recognizing that utility
statements, bank statements are pretty common -- to keep
the integrity of the process in check, they are required
to be dated within 90 days. The check would not have a
specific date on it.

Q. Okay. But a check does normally contain name and
address?

A. Mine does.

MS. GREENE: Are you guys -- Can we take a
five-minute break?

MR. RICHARDS: Sure.

(A recess ensued.)

BY MS. GREENE:

Q. Mr. Kanefield, earlier you explained in some
detail the special provisions for Native American voters.

A. Yes.

Q. Did the Secretary of State conclude that the
provisional ballot procedure for Native Americans
adequately protects against voter fraud?

A. Yes.

Q. Does Prop 200 or any of the implementing
regulations developed by the Secretary of State provide
for a waiver or exception of any kind from the ID
requirements for voters who can't afford it or need ID
just to vote?
MR. RICHARDS: Do you have a copy that isn't cut off?

MS. GREENE: No.

BY MS. GREENE:

Q. Does it list a cost for a duplicate license there?

A. Yes.

Q. And what's that cost?

A. $4.

Q. Mr. Kanefield, do you know the cost associated with obtaining an Arizona birth certificate if you've lost yours or need one for the first time?

A. No.

Q. Do you know what a passport costs?

A. No.

Q. Do you know what the cost is for renewing a passport?

A. No.

Q. Did the Secretary of State consider some of the costs associated with at least some of the forms of ID?

A. No.

MR. HUDSON: There is a clean copy available or an uncut-off copy available of that printout.

MR. RICHARDS: Just make one available at a break. That's fine.
counted.

Q. Okay. And that's the same process, is it not, that's followed with early voters, right?

A. Yes.

Q. Okay. So under the ID procedures developed by your office, there are two procedures for verifying provisional ballots: One is the conditional provisional ballot where you come back with ID later, right?

A. The procedure for processing provisional ballots is the same, there's only one procedure. The question is whether the ballot --

Q. Is counted?

A. -- is processed in that manner. You have to -- the voter has to provide sufficient identification in accordance with the law in order to get to that point.

Q. Okay. But that's one avenue for voters who lack any form of ID as enumerated in the ID procedures, correct? The conditional provisional procedure?

A. Yes. If a voter has no identification, then that's the manner in which that ballot will be processed, if at all.

Q. And the other sort of avenue for voters who have some form of ID but something appears iffy about that ID, either the photo doesn't really resemble the voter or the name and the address on the ID don't match what's on the
roster; in that instance, the voter would not have to come back with more ID after the election, right?

A. If the voter presents the proper form of identification as required by the procedure, but for some reason the address doesn't match or the photo is so badly faded that it's impossible to ascertain that that's the person, in that instance, because the voter has provided the proper form of identification, the procedure allows that person to vote a regular provisional ballot whereby they will not need to come back with different identification because they will have provided the right kind of identification but for whatever reason it wasn't -- the information on it wasn't complete and therefore, the ballot will be processed in accordance with the provisional ballot procedure.

Q. I see. Okay. And as to those -- that category of voters, did the Secretary of State's office conclude that that provisional ballot procedure adequately protected against voter fraud?

A. Yes.

Q. But in the case of someone who provides no ID, this procedure you just described, the regular provisional ballot procedure, would not suffice to protect against voter fraud?

MR. RICHARDS: Object to the form.
not able to verify that information with the federal agency.

We, after doing our research and due diligence on the issue, determined that the correct number that needs to be provided by the voter in order for that verification system to work -- and the statute does require a verification -- the citizen needs to provide what's called the alien registration number, which if I understand correctly, is a number that appears on the individual's certificate of naturalization.

Q. Do you understand that the alien registration number is different from the certificate of naturalization number?

A. Yes. I understand there are two numbers on that certificate, one being the certificate number and the other being the alien registration number.

Q. And let's go back to when you said certain applicants have put an incorrect number. Is it fair to say that certain applicants correctly completed the form by providing their certificate of naturalization number but that the Registrar was unable to verify that number with ICE?

A. Yes.

Q. And thus those persons would have to present their naturalization certificate in person in order to be
Q. And you are the 30(b)(6) representative designated by the Secretary of State, right?

A. Yes.

Q. Is it accurate to say that the state's answers to our interrogatories and the state's production to date contain all information in the possession of the Secretary of State relating to voter fraud?

A. Yes.

(Deposition Exhibit 37 was marked for identification.)

BY MS. GREENE:

Q. I'm going to direct you to Exhibit 37. This is a copy of ARS Section 16-142. Is that right, Mr. Kanefield?

A. Yes.

Q. Subsection C states that, "The Secretary of State shall provide for a toll-free number for the use of the public to report incidents of voter fraud." Is this toll-free number in place?

A. Yes.

Q. So there is a mechanism by which the public can report instances of voter fraud directly to your office. Is that right?

A. Sure.

Q. Okay. How long has it been in operation?

A. I believe since 2004.
Q. Can you approximate a month?
   A. I can't. But it would be easy to figure out, because this law was, I believe -- came into being in 2004, probably by law 1994, chapter 378, if I recall, and it would have been after the preclearance by the Department of Justice -- What am I saying? 1994? That's not right. Maybe -- maybe -- maybe it was this law, sorry, the law is 2003, chapter 260, that became effective in December of 2003, which would have put the effective date sometime in 2004 after preclearance.
   Q. But would preclearance have happened after the toll-free number was established?
   A. The toll-free number would not have been established until after preclearance.
   Q. Okay. Relating to this toll-free number, what records does the Secretary of State keep regarding complaints or reports made by way of the toll-free number?
   A. If someone reports voter fraud, then we will refer that to the attorney general's office. We will have provided you with any such referrals.
   Q. To your knowledge, has the Secretary of State received any reports of fraud through the toll-free number?
   A. I believe we have received reports of fraud. Again, if they were substantiated, then we would have
referred them to the attorney general's office. If not, then we would not have referred them.

Q. You say if they're substantiated, then you refer them. What does that mean?

A. We sometimes get calls from citizens who are generally distrustful of other citizens. I don't know how else to say that nicely.

Q. Paranoid?

A. Sometimes it's specific groups of citizens. And the allegations are just generally that these groups -- they believe these groups are committing massive voter fraud at both the polls and the registration, but the allegation is nothing more than that. There's no specific instances that they provide. And in that situation, we will not forward an inquiry to the attorney general's office for obvious reasons.

Q. Right. Okay. So by "substantiated," you mean that the Secretary of State just takes a basic, commonsense look at it to see if these are just general sweeping allegations versus something specific that can actually be investigated?

A. We will -- If someone is making an allegation of voter fraud, we'll ask them to put that allegation in writing and to be very specific about who they are alleging has committed fraud and in what manner and
against whom. And if so, we will then refer that to the
attorney general's office.

Q. You ask someone calling the toll-free number to
do this process you just described?
A. Yes.

Q. So anyone calling and reporting a specific
instance of voter fraud would be advised to put it in
writing and submit it to the Secretary of State?
A. Yes.

Q. And if the office had received any such written
material, we would have it pursuant to our request for
production?
A. In accordance with your request, we went through
all of our correspondence and specifically looked for
anything dealing with allegations of voter fraud and
whatever else you asked in that interrogatory. To the
extent we were able to provide records in our possession,
we provided them to you.

Q. Okay. Last question about that: Does the
Secretary of State's office keep written correspondence
that arose through the toll-free number separately?
A. I don't believe we have a specific designated
file for -- Actually, I take that back. We -- I believe
we have a -- we created a log, a computer-based log,
shortly after this was implemented. Now, I don't know if
provided to you in response to your interrogatory. The
television campaign will not begin until next month, if I
recall, for the primary election.

Q. Is there a reason the Secretary of State's office
chose to wait until then to begin the TV and radio
campaign?

A. Time. If we could have done it sooner, we would
have. These things take a lot of time and we weren't able
to even secure services of the advertising firm until
January.

We attempted to do it faster through an
expedited procedure with our state procurement office, but
they said we had to follow the regular procedure where we
had to go out for bid and do the whole selection process,
which is very lengthy, a selection committee has to be put
together. So by the time we awarded the committee, it
took several weeks -- months for the advertising firm
itself to develop a plan to learn the scope of the
project, understand the message that was trying to be
conveyed. And production on the television commercial was
only completed very recently, if I'm not mistaken.

Q. Okay. Thank you.

Those efforts you've described, are they
aimed at educating voters both about the proof of
citizenship for registration as well as ID at the polls?
A. This effort is primarily aimed at identifying voters about their identification at the polls requirement. It's not so focused on the proof of citizenship when registering. It also is aimed at educating voters about the new accessible voting devices that will be put in every polling place prior to the primary elections required by the Help America Vote Act.

Q. Okay. One of the things you mentioned, Mr. Kanefield, was the publicity pamphlet and mailings directly from your office. And you mentioned there was educational information about Prop 200 in that publicity pamphlet?

A. There will be.

Q. There will be.

Does that -- Will that include information about how Prop 200 affected registration?

A. You know, I don't know if that will include -- if I recall, there is specific registration information.

Keeping in mind the publicity pamphlet is primarily to educate voters about the ballot measures and also about judges and the judicial performance review report card. There's also space for other information in the front, but we try not to include too much extraneous information because we want voters to focus on what the purpose of the publicity pamphlet is for. So there is
IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF ARIZONA

MARIA M. GONZALEZ, et al., )
) ) Plaintiffs,
) ) -vs-
) No. CV06-01268
) PHX-ROS (Lead)
) STATE OF ARIZONA, etc., et al., ) No. CV06-01362
) PCT-JT (Cons)
) Defendants.
)

THE INTER TRIBAL COUNCIL OF
ARIZONA, INC., et al.,
Plaintiffs,

-vs-

JAN BREWER, in her official capacity as Secretary of State of Arizona,

Defendant.

30(d)(6) DEPOSITION OF THE NAVAJO COUNTY RECORDER
BY AND THROUGH KELLY DASTRUP

Flagstaff, Arizona
August 1, 2006

Reported by:
PAUL GROSSMAN
Arizona Certified Reporter #50028
CA CSR #1487
limited to.

BY MS. HARTMAN:

Q. But you aren't aware of any ID that falls within that category?
A. Does a passport have an address?
Q. Can you repeat that?
A. Does a passport have an address?
Q. Passports do not have addresses.
A. Then it would not qualify.
Q. There's also a list of acceptable non-photo identification. The first item on the list is the utility bill, is that correct?
A. Correct.
Q. And the list of utility bills accepted on your ID procedures at the polls says that it may be for electric, gas, water, waste, sewer, telephone, cellular telephone or cable television. Does that sound correct?
A. Yes.
Q. Does Navajo County accept satellite television bills?
A. Yes.
Q. But that's not on the list?
A. There is the exclusion that it's not limited to. Those are just examples.
Q. How would a poll worker know that a satellite
television bill is acceptable?

A. It's part of our training and it's also noted at the bottom of list 2; any form of identification with voter's name and address which election officials determine equally reliable.

Q. And who is the election official or who are the election officials that determine whether a form of identification is equally reliable?

A. That would be the person stationed at the ID station and the person manning the signature roster. If there is concern they will involve the inspector.

Q. So it's the people at the polling place who make that decision?

A. And if they have trouble making a decision they will call me.

Q. Are you available all day on election day?

A. Absolutely.

Q. Did you get calls during the March and May elections about ID at the polls?

A. Actually, no. I was at the polling places.

Q. How many polling places were there in the March election?

A. Five.

Q. And what about the May election?

A. One.
A. Why does it sound like you guys are laughing?
Q. You are, unfortunately, the third person today that we've asked these questions to. We are not laughing.
A. It's okay if you want. Look what time it is.
MS. RAPP: Kelly, we are not laughing at you. It's just that we have heard these questions multiple, multiple times over the last couple of days, so it's starting to get a little punchy in here.
THE WITNESS: I can imagine.
I want you to go back on that because I think I overstated myself and I need to correct.
BY MS HARTMAN-TELLEZ:
Q. A voter with a cellphone bill with a correct name and the wrong address and an electric bill with the correct name but the same wrong address.
A. It would still be regular provisional.
Q. And the next one is a voter with the cellphone bill with the correct name but the wrong address and an electric bill with the correct name and a different address that is also wrong.
A. It would still be regular provisional.
Q. A voter with a cellphone bill with the correct name and address and electric bill with the correct address but in the spouse's name.
A. Conditional provisional.

Q. If we asked this series of questions to ten poll workers in Navajo County, how confident are you that each of the poll workers would give the same responses that you just gave?

A. Right now? Very little because there's only been five polling places that have implemented this. But before the primary I'd feel very confident. The point being is that they have direct line of communication at all times and the bottom line is to remember the provisions established for the conditional provisional. Any other scenario needs to fall into provisional.

Q. And forgive me if I have already asked you this question, but the signature verification procedure for provisional ballots, regular provisional ballots, is that the same procedure that's used for early voting?

A. That's the County Recorder's responsibility.

Q. So you don't know what procedure they use when --

A. That's correct.

Q. Are you comfortable that the procedures that the County Recorder's Office uses to compare signatures is sufficient to prevent voter fraud?

A. I am.
IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF ARIZONA

MARIA M. GONZALEZ, et al., )
) No. CV06-01268
) PHX-ROS (Lead)
) STATE OF ARIZONA, etc., et al., ) No. CV06-01362
) PCT-JT (Cons)
Plaintiffs, )
-
-vs-
) Defendants.

THE INTER TRIBAL COUNCIL OF )
ARIZONA, INC., et al., )
Plaintiffs, )
-
-vs-
) JAN BREWER, in her official )
capacity as Secretary of State )
of Arizona, )
Defendant.
)

30(b)(6) DEPOSITION OF THE COCONINO COUNTY RECORDER
BY AND THROUGH PATTY HANSEN

Flagstaff, Arizona
August 1, 2006

Reported by:
PAUL GROSSMAN
Arizona Certified
Reporter #50028
CA CSR #1487
the population that I am aware of.

Q. Are you able to tell us with relative ease approximately what percent of the registered voters in the county are Native American?

A. It would be about the same. About a third.

Q. Okay.

A. I do have a sheet here. Let me refer to it.

Q. Yeah. Thank you very much.

You're looking through documents that were previously provided to our office in response to our written discovery request?

A. Yes. This is a copy of our submittal that we sent to the Department of Justice for the pre-clearance of Prop. 200 and it was a letter of our objection, which I'd be happy to share with you.

Q. Thank you.

A. There we go. I can give you an idea on voter turn-out in regards of non-reservation precincts about 60 -- well, hold it. No, I can't answer that. I'm sorry.

Q. Okay. Thank you for looking.

A minute ago I asked you to look at the statute and acknowledge that an individual may use a birth certificate to establish citizenship. Does the Coconino County Recorder's Office have knowledge of
whether Native Americans in the county may lack birth
certificates due to being born at home and other
cultural practices?

A. From what I understand from visiting with our
out-reach coordinator, Alta Edison, older, elderly
Native Americans would have been born at home. Probably
people in the age of 50 and younger would have birth
certificates because they would have been born at
hospitals.

I think even on our voter registration rolls
we have -- if you would notice that the birth date, we
have a lot of people born January 1st of a year and it's
because they don't know the exact date of their birth
and so they use January 1st of the year they were born.

Q. So if we were to look at the voter
registration rolls and see people whose birthday was
January 1st of a given year, the probability would be
that they lacked a birth certificate?

A. That's correct. You'll see a higher
percentage. It would look like we have quite a few
people born on the New Year's Day and that's because
that was the birthday we assigned to them or they've
been using to --

Q. Do you know what the practice is in Coconino
County with respect to birth certificates being issued,
photocopied.

Q. Are there any other naturalization documents that may be presented to the recorder?

A. I haven't seen any myself. I would have to ask the staff downstairs.

We have very few people that actually come in and present it. They will send a photocopy. But if they do present it what we do is we don't make a photocopy. We stamp "Citizenship Verified" on the form and they keep their certificate with them.

Q. I take it by your answer that your office does not interpret the statute to require that an individual actually physically present the document in the office?

A. That's correct.

Q. And am I correct that your office interprets the statute as allowing copies of the Certificate of Naturalization to be provided?

A. Yes. We will accept copies. But we don't advise people to give us copies because from what I understand they are not supposed to make photocopies of their naturalization, so it's kind of a quandry for us.

Q. Have you received any advice from the federal government on that issue?

A. No.
of Health for death notices.

Q. Do you know if INS will be part of that?

A. I have not heard that, but I am not involved very much in it so I would check with the Secretary of State.

Q. Turning your attention again to the statute, 16-166, referring you back up to the driver's license and non-operator's license section, would you agree with me that not every citizen who's eligible to register to vote in the county possesses an Arizona driver's license or a non-operator's license issued after October 1st of 1996?

A. Yes, I agree with that.

Q. And would you agree with me that not every citizen eligible to register to vote in Coconino County possesses or has access to a birth certificate?

A. Yes.

Q. And would you agree that not every citizen eligible to register in the county possesses a U.S. passport?

A. Yes.

Q. And would you agree with me that not every citizen eligible to register to vote in the county possesses naturalization documents or tribal ID?
Q. Moving down the list am I correct that voters who present a tribal enrollment card or other form of tribal identification with name, photo and address can vote a regular ballot?

A. Yes.

Q. Does your office have knowledge as to whether the Navajo Nation issues tribal ID that contains name, address and photo?

A. I have not seen one. I know I had heard from Penny Pew, who's the Apache County Election Director, that you could go to the Navajo -- I don't think it's tribal authority or a driver's license, that you can go to a tribal office and get an ID that was issued with your name and your photo and your address on it but I personally have not seen that.

Q. Does your office have knowledge as to whether the Hopi tribe issues tribal ID that contains name, address and photograph?

A. The last meeting I attended with the Hopi tribe they said no, they do not issue those.

Q. And who in the Hopi tribe advised you of that?

A. This was a meeting of -- with the chairman, Wayne Taylor and/or the former chairman that we had and it was, I would say, six to eight months ago because
he's now -- they have had an election since and they have a new chairman.

Q. Does your office have knowledge as to whether the Havasupai issue tribal ID that contains name, address and phone number?

A. The last time that our out-reach coordinator visited with them they said they do not.

Q. Does your office have knowledge as to whether the Hualapai issue ID that contains name, address and photograph?

A. That I do not know.

Q. The same question for the Paiute?

A. And I don't know that either.

Q. The next item of photo ID, acceptable photo ID on the list is "valid United States federal, state or local issued identification."

So, am I correct that voters who present any other federal, state or local ID with name, photo and address can vote a regular ballot?

A. Yes.

Q. Is your office aware of any federally issued ID that contains a person's name, address and photograph?

A. No.

Q. Is your office aware of any state issued ID
A. I know there's a Wells Fargo in Tuba City and which is close to Moenkopi, which is where the Hopi part of the reservation is.

I do know that in the village of Supai, for the Havasupai they do not have a bank. If they to have cash a check they go to the tribal office.

Q. Going back to the Navajo tribal lands, are you aware of any other banks or credit unions other than the ones you've identified?

A. No, I'm sorry, I'm not. I just know about the Wells Fargo because I drove past it.

Q. Does your office have knowledge as to whether there are banks or credit unions on Hualapai tribal lands?

A. No, it's not because they are -- it's uninhabited by them in our county. I don't know in Mojave County.

Q. Is the same true with respect to the Paiute?

A. Yes. The Paiute's a little bitty piece right -- you would be hanging over the canyon for our portion of the Paiute tribe.

Q. Are you familiar with the village of Supai?

A. Just from pictures and visiting with our out-reach workers. I haven't had a chance to go yet.

Q. Is it accessible by motor vehicle?
A. No.

Q. What is the extent of the availability of electricity?

A. From what I understand people do have electricity. There's some phone connections. We do have trouble with the phone lines going down quite often because we have yet to be able to transmit our election results on election nights because the lines are down and from what I understand visiting with our last -- the trouble-shooter who went in 2004, a lot of people have satellite dishes on top of their house to get TV.

Q. How do you get the election results out of the village? I want to get this on the record.

A. Well, our trouble-shooter hikes out after the polls close in the dark wearing a light on his head and hikes eight miles out of the canyon up into where the car is parked at hilltop.

Q. Can you describe other accommodations that have been made by your office to facilitate voting at polling places in the Supai village given its inaccessibility?

A. Well, to get our supplies down there we can use the helicopter and we do contract with that. But they don't fly every day. The last schedule I heard for
in Flagstaff but you're in tribal enrollment if you had
any kind of paperwork or that would show the chapter
you're affiliated with on the Navajo Nation.

Q. Does your office have knowledge as to whether
the Havasupai issues tribal ID that contains name and
address?

A. That I don't know.

Q. Do the Hualapai?

A. I don't know.

Q. Does your office have knowledge as to whether
the Navajo tribe issues tribal ID that contains just
name?

A. I have seen what's called a Certificate of
Indian Blood and it essentially lists the parents and
then the children. And I've actually seen the one for
our out-reach worker and that's the only document I've
ever seen from the Navajo Nation.

Q. Does your office have knowledge as to whether
the Hopi tribe issues tribal ID that contains just name?

A. Not that I know of.

Q. Does your office have knowledge --

A. I guess, yeah. Like I mentioned, I know that
you affiliate with a village. I'm not aware of what
kind of paperwork that they give you to show your
affiliation with the village.
active voter versus an inactive voter is in Coconino County?

A. We would place somebody in an inactive voter if we received a correspondence we've sent to them back that they have a new address. And what we do then is we would -- or undeliverable. We mail a registration form to them and tell them that we have received information that they've moved and that the state law requires them to re-register and enclose the registration form. We tell them if they don't respond within 29 days they will be moved to the inactive status.

Q. What triggers the sending of that letter?

A. If we receive some kind of correspondence we sent them back recently.

Because we held the election in Fredonia and the Fredonia Moccasin School District in the city of Williams, we mailed them polling place designation letters and when we do a vote by mail election like we did for the city of Flagstaff in May and in Sedona we mailed postcards telling them that it's going to be a mail election, gave them the dates that they should expect their ballot to arrive. So if those mailings come back to us, then we would make them inactive.

Q. Is it necessary for a person not to have voted within a certain period of time to become an
A. Because we've received information that they don't reside there and it will just come back to us undeliverable and it's not required by statute.

Q. And, in fact, it's not required by statute that a county issue a sample ballot to active voters?

A. We're required by statute to mail a sample ballot to every household containing an active registered voter, so instead of doing it to households we're mailing it to the individual voters in the household so that it will have their name and address on it instead of just registered.

Q. Are you aware of any other Arizona counties that have decided to accept official election mailings as a form of non-photo ID?

A. Yes. Maricopa County.

Q. Any other counties?

A. I don't know for sure.

Q. Are you aware of any other Arizona counties which have decided not to accept official election mailings as a form of non-photo ID?

A. No.

Q. Are Arizona counties required to issue voter ID cards?

A. You are when a person registers to vote, so a new registration or if you change your address or your
Q. I apologize for not knowing the answer. Was the Section 5 submission provided to us?

A. No.

MS. WILCOX: No.

BY MR. BLUSTEIN:

Q. But you have it?

A. Yes.

Q. Thank you very much.

Does Coconino County have a substantial college student population?

A. Flagstaff does.

Q. What colleges and universities are located in the county?

A. We have Northern Arizona University and then we have Coconino Community College.

Q. Do you know approximately how many student voters are located in Coconino County?

A. No, I don't. I'm sorry.

Q. And do student voters in Coconino County face obstacles relating to meeting the requirements of Proposition 200?

A. The ones that I see are going to have the most difficult problem is if you're an out of state student going to school here. Your driver's license will probably be from the state you're from and prior to
Prop. 200 you could register to vote here and prior to Prop. 200 the proof of citizenship was not in issue.
You just needed a residence, resided here.

We've always considered students are in a transitional state, so they always had the right to either register at home or register where they go to school. If you're an out of state student I think you're going to probably have to vote from home, which means you're going to have to do some planning ahead of time because you're going to have to get an early ballot.

Q. Is your office familiar with the forms of ID that are issued by, for example, Northern Arizona University?
A. I've seen a student ID. It doesn't have an address on it. It has their name.
Q. Does it have a photograph?
A. Yes, it did.
Q. I'm going to show you what's been marked as Coconino Exhibit Number 13 and ask you to identify that document, please?
A. This was an e-mail I sent to Joe Kanefield on January 10th of 2005 expressing my concerns for university students and us proving their residence for voting at the polls and also making a suggestion that
they look at setting up a kind of procedure that's
similar to what is in the Minnesota state rules for ID
requirements to register to vote on election day.
Minnesota has election day registration, so I was
familiar with some identification requirements in regard
to the voting.

Q. Today do you have the same concerns as you
expressed in the e-mail to Mr. Kanefield?

A. Yes, I do.

Q. And what -- could you summarize your
suggestions?

A. Well, essentially it's going to be hard to
establish our proof of residency because students won't
get their -- a lot of their -- if they live in the
dorms. Those are the ones I'm concerned about because
if you live in an apartment you're going to have
utilities and things coming probably, but if you live in
a dorm you can't bring your dorm statement to show that
that's where you reside and so it's going to be a lot
more difficult I think for them to prove residency,
which is required for the ID at the polls portion of
Prop. 200.

Q. And what was your suggested solution for
that?

A. Well, they have -- what they have in
Minnesota is you get a list of -- each of the 
educational institutions have to provide the county no 
later than sixty days prior to an election essentially a 
certified list of the people who are residing in the 
dorms, so then when they came if they had their ID you 
would say yes, they are residing in this dormitory 
because they are on the list from the university. 
Were your suggestions adopted by the 
Secretary of State?

A. No, they were not.

Q. What's your understanding of why not?

A. I never received a reason or anything else.

Q. Do you recall receiving a response to this 
e-mail?

A. No, I did not. Or I don't recall, no.

Q. Do elderly voters in Coconino County face 
obstacles relating to meeting the requirements of 
Proposition 200?

A. The only ones I'm aware of are the two 
instances that we had for the March and May election.

Q. Can you describe those?

A. Yeah. In March we had a couple who came to 
Fredonia town hall to vote. They did not have any -- 
they don't drive any more and their son pays all of 
their bills and everything for them, so they didn't have
8/1/2006 Hansen, Patty

anything that showed residency and so they could not
come up with something at that time to be able to vote.
They chose not to vote.

And then I believe it was also in March we
had an older voter who went to the polls to vote.
Everything was in her husband's name. She did come back
to the city clerk's office to try to present ID, but she
could only present one ID that had her name on it and so
her ballot was not counted.

Q. Were there other documents that were in her
husband's name?
A. Yes. All of the utilities were in her
husband's name.

Q. And she did not have a driver's license or a
non-operator's license?
A. No.

(Whereupon, a short recess was then had
from 3:03 p.m. until 3:08 p.m.)

BY MR. BLUESTEIN:

Q. Let me show you what been marked as Coconino
Exhibit Number 14 and ask you to identify that document
for the record, please?
A. It's a e-mail that I wrote to Joe Kanefield
about my concerns any form of identification for out of
state college students and referenced my previous e-mail
A. The ballots don't. The envelopes that they go in do.

The white does not go in any envelope because they are regular voting procedures. The voter takes the ballot to the voting booth, marks the ballot and inserts it directly into the tabulating machine.

A provisional voter fills out a form in front of the envelope that has a pink tear-off sheet which is their receipt and when they are given a ballot they go to the polling place. They vote it. They are instructed to put it back into the envelope and return it to the provisional table to go in the provisional ballot box.

And the conditional voter is given an envelope with a blue form on it and a blue receipt. That goes to the -- they go to the voting booth, they vote their ballot, they put it into that envelope and they bring it back to the provisional table and it goes in the provisional ballot box.

Q. Is the information in Coconino County's flow chart based upon the procedures set forth in the Secretary of State's regulations governing the procedure for proof of identification at the polls?

A. Yes. That's where we took this from to develop it.
And the procedures don't tell us specifically what type of notice to voter slips to use and what type of envelopes to use so we --

Q. The Secretary of State's procedures tell you whether a voter is going to vote a regular ballot, a provisional ballot or a conditional ballot given the type of ID or lack of ID that they have?

A. That's correct.

Q. And am I correct that the provisional ballot procedure applies to Native American voters who present one form of ID that contains their name?

A. Yes.

Q. And under the provisional ballot procedure a signature matching procedure applies?

A. Yes, it does.

Q. And can you explain the mechanics of the signature matching provision or the signature matching procedure for provisional ballots in Coconino County?

A. Okay. We have scanned images of all the voter registration forms with their signature on it, so we compare the signature on the envelope to the signature on the registration.

Q. And who conducts that signature matching?

A. Our staff.

Q. Is the signature matching procedure for
provisional ballots the same or similar to the signature
matching procedure for early voting?
  A. Yes, it is.
Q. And is the Coconino County Recorder's Office
satisfied that this procedure of signature matching for
provisional ballots prevents voter fraud?
  A. So far, yes.
Q. Let me show you, if I could, what's been
marked as Coconino Exhibit Number 16. And would you
please identify that for the record?
  A. This is an e-mail that Candy Owens, our
County Recorder, sent to Joe Kanefield on Friday,
September 2, 2005 expressing her concerns with the
procedures that were being proposed.
Q. Let me refer you, please, to the last
paragraph of her e-mail and ask you to read that to
yourself.
  I'm going to read the last two sentences into
the record. It reads: "What a number of recorders have
discussed since the beginning is a 'common sense'
approach, and that is a voter who does not present the
specified identification at the polls be allowed to vote
a provisional ballot and that the provisional ballot be
verified by signature comparison to the voter's records.
That's the same way early voting is handled and which is
excluded from Proposition 200 identification requirements."

Am I correct that what Mrs. Owens has proposed on behalf of the Recorder's Office of Coconino County in this e-mail is that a voter who does not provide the documentation required by Proposition 200 be permitted to vote a regular provisional ballot that will then be verified by a signature comparison to the voter records?

A. Yes.

Q. Does the Coconino County Recorder's Office have information as to whether other county recorders offices subscribe to the common sense approach using Ms. Owens' terms that is set forth in her e-mail?

A. Yes. At the time there was a lot of discussion at the county recorders association and among each other that they felt there should be signature verification would be sufficient for provisional voting.

Q. And under this approach a signature matching provision would be used for voters who did not have any form of identification?

A. That's correct.

Q. Do you have knowledge here today of other county recorders who subscribe to this position?

A. The Pima County Recorder, Ann Rodriguez, I
know felt very strongly the same way and I'd have to go through and kind of read through my stack of e-mails in that and see. I remember at the discussion at recorder meetings that I sat in none of the recorders were opposed to this. It seemed to be a pretty universal agreement that that's what they preferred and felt would meet the requirement.

Q. At those meetings none of the recorders voiced a concern that voter fraud might ensue?

A. No.

Q. If a voter votes a conditional ballot and returns within the allotted time with the appropriate ID does Coconino County then apply the signature matching procedure to that voters ballot?

A. No. Because the ID is supposed to be providing proof of identity of the voter.

Q. Okay. I'll ask you to return to Coconino County's answers to interrogatories, which is Exhibit Number 3, and let me refer you to interrogatory number 5 which is on page 3 of the exhibit.

In your response to interrogatory number 5 the county provides information relating to an election on March 14, 2006 and an election on May 16, 2006. Am I correct?

A. Yes.
Q. And then am I correct that the figures set forth in the response regarding the number of voters who voted by mail or cast a regular ballot, et cetera refer to those two elections?

A. Yes.

Q. And am I correct that only 2,046 voters cast ballots at the polling place in those elections?

A. Yes.

Q. Can you explain why the numbers were so small?

A. The town of Fredonia is a very small town and the Fredonia Moccasin School District covers a rural area in the northwest corner and the city of Williams isn't a very big city and we didn't have a very good turn-out.

Q. Were these elections on March 14th and May 16, 2006 the only elections administered by your office since Prop. 200 went into effect?

A. Yes. Well, since the ID at the polls provision of Prop. 200 went into effect.

Q. Has your office made an attempt to determine how many conditional ballots will be cast in the county in the upcoming September and November elections?

A. No. We're trying to estimate it because we have to know how many envelopes to send out and it
appears it's not going to be a real large turn-out right
now for September, but for November we're just not sure.
So, we are looking at probably sending out about 100 or
150 per precinct. Depending on if it's a real large
precinct we might send out, you know, 200 to 300.

Q. How many precincts are in the county?
A. We have 84 precincts and 75 polling places.

Q. How many locations have been designated as
places where a voter can cast a conditional ballot and
may return and show their ID?
A. I don't have the list in front of me. I do
know that we lined up all of the chapter houses except
for Coal Mine on the Navajo Nation.
The Tuba City office, the city of page, city
clerk's office, the town of Fredonia's office, Grand
Canyon Superintendent of Schools office, the city of
Williams city clerk's office and the city hall in
Sedona. And then, of course, our office.

Q. On the Navajo tribal lands in Coconino County
will each of the 12 polling places -- am I correct there
are 12 polling places on Navajo lands?
A. There's 15.

Q. 15. Will each of those locations be used as
a verification site for voters who voted conditional
ballots?
very difficult, so I would say yes, there's going to be
mistakes because I know you have to sit and think of it.

Q. Let me turn your attention back to the first
deposition exhibit, which is the notice of 30(b)(6)
deposition.

And let me turn your attention to Schedule A,
which lists the subject matter areas and number 5 on
Schedule A which asks for any and all information in the
possession of the County Recorder relating to any
incident since January 1, 1996 involving allegations
that a non-U.S. citizen was registered to vote in
Coconino County. Is the County Recorder's Office aware
of any such incident?

A. No.

Q. Let me refer to subject matter number 6,
which is any and all information in the possession of
the County Recorder relating to any incidents since
January 1, 1996 involving allegations that a non-United
States citizen voted at a polling place in Coconino
County. Is the County Recorder aware of any such
incident?

A. No.

Q. Subject matter number 7 asks for any and all
information in the possession of the County Recorder
relating to any incidents since January 1, 1996
involving allegations that a non-United States citizen voted in Coconino County by early ballot pursuant to ARS Section 16-542, subsection a. Is your office aware of any such incident?

A. No.

Q. And referring you to subject matter number 8, which asks for any and all information in possession of the County Recorder relating to any incident since January 1, 1996 involving allegations that an individual impersonated a registered voter at a polling place in Coconino County, is the Recorder's Office of Coconino County aware of any such allegations?

A. No.

Q. You've been in this business for close to twenty years. Are you aware of any incidents of these types of fraud being committed?

A. I only am aware of one incident in Nebraska where we had a gentleman who was the state ombudsman that was a registered voter in our county and he went home to Jamaica and we read in the newspaper he could not get back into the country because he wasn't a U.S. citizen. That's the only incident I've ever come across.

Q. Prior to the enactment of Proposition 200 was the Coconino County Recorder's Office ever contacted by