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IN THE SUPERIOR COURT FOR THE STATE OF AR IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF COCO

GRAND CANYON, NOT GRAND HIGH RISES, et al.,

No. CV2017-00299

Petitioners,

PATTY HANSEN, et al.,

Respondents.

STIPULATED JUDGMENT

The parties have stipulated to the entry of this Stipulated Judgment to resolve all matters in dispute in this action.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED:

FINDINGS OF FACT

The following findings of fact are based upon the parties' stipulation:

- On or around May 17, 2017 Petitioner Grand Canyon, Not Grand High Rises (the "Committee") filed with the Town Clerk of Tusayan, Arizona a Statement of Organization as well as an Application for Initiative or Referendum Petition Number to refer Town of Tusayan Ordinance 2017-01 to a vote of the electorate. The Town Clerk issued the serial number 2017-01 to the Committee on the same date.
- On May 18, 2017 the Committee filed referendum petition number 2017-01 2. (the "Referendum Petition") with the Town Clerk. The Referendum Petition consisted of two (2) petition sheets containing an aggregate total of twenty-seven (27) signatures.
- In reviewing the Referendum Petition for facial deficiencies in the form of the petition sheets and in individual signature lines pursuant to A.R.S. § 19-121.01, the Town Clerk disqualified the signature of Marty Harris on the grounds that the date written

next to Mr. Harris' signature (i.e., "5/19/17") was subsequent to the date on which the accompanying circulator affidavit had been executed (i.e., May 18, 2017).

- 4. Mr. Harris in fact signed the Referendum Petition on May 18, 2017, not on May 19, 2017. His inscription of the May 19, 2017 date on the Referendum Petition was an error.
- 5. After disqualifying Mr. Harris' signature, the Town Clerk generated a randomly selected sample of five percent of the remaining 26 signatures for review and verification by the Coconino County Recorder. The random sampling yielded a total of two (2) signatures, which were transmitted to the Coconino County Recorder.
- 6. The two signatures in the sample were those of Jennifer Thoman Thurston and Michael W. Cockrum.
- 7. The County Recorder verified that Mr. Cockrum was a registered voter on the date he signed the Referendum Petition and deemed his signature valid.
- 8. The County Recorder determined that the signature affixed by Jennifer Thoman Thurston was invalid on the grounds that Ms. Thurston's signature as it appeared on the Referendum Petition did not match the signature on file with the County Recorder in Ms. Thurston's voter registration record at the time of the County Recorder's review.
- 9. Subsequent to executing her initial voter registration record, Ms. Thurston changed the form of her signature.
- 10. On or around May 26, 2017 Ms. Thurston's driver's license was reissued by the Arizona Motor Vehicles Division. The reissued driver's license contains Ms. Thurston's current form of signature.
- 11. At the time the County Recorder's Office reviewed Ms. Thurston's signature as it appears on the Referendum Petition, it had not yet obtained the updated form of Ms. Thurston's signature from the Arizona Motor Vehicles Division.
- 12. As a result of the disqualification of Ms. Thurston's signature, the Town Clerk determined that only one of the two signatures transmitted to her was valid, which produced a signature invalidity rate of 50%.

13.	After applying the 50% invalidity rate to the remaining 25 signatures on the
Referendum	Petition, the Town Clerk certified that the Referendum Petition contained
only 12 valid	signatures, and thus did not qualify for placement on the ballot.

- 14. Subsequent to the Petitioners' initiation of this action, the Coconino County Recorder's Office received from the Motor Vehicles Division the updated form of Ms. Thurston's signature.
- 15. After reviewing the updated form of Ms. Thurston's signature, the County Recorder determined that the Jennifer Thurston who signed the Referendum Petition was a duly registered voter in the Town of Tusayan at the time she affixed her signature.
- 16. Based on voter registration records on file with the Coconino County Recorder, at least 18 of the individuals who signed the Referendum Petition, including Ms. Thurston, were qualified electors of the Town of Tusayan on the date of signing.
- 17. Subsequent to the filing of Verified Special Action Complaint, Respondent Melissa Drake, who was named in this action in her official capacity only, resigned her position as the Town Clerk of Tusayan.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

- 1. The Referendum Petition must contain at least eighteen (18) valid signatures by registered voters residing in Tusayan to qualify the measure for placement on the election ballot. See Ariz. Const. art. IV, pt. 1, § 1(8); A.R.S. § 19-142(A).
- 2. After a ballot measure petition is submitted, the filing officer must review the individual petition sheets and signatures and presumptively disqualify those containing various facial defects enumerated by statute. See A.R.S. §§ 19-121.01(A); 19-141(A).
- 3. The filing officer then must generate for transmission to the County Recorder a random sample of five percent of the remaining signatures. See A.R.S. § 19-121.01(B).
- 4. Pursuant to A.R.S. § 19-121.02, the County Recorder must ascertain whether each signer in the random sample was a registered voter in Coconino County on the date he or she signed the petition, and then calculate the percentage of signatures in

the sample that are invalid. Following the County Recorder's review, the Town Clerk then discounts the total number of remaining signatures by the invalidity rate to arrive at the final tally of valid signatures. See A.R.S. § 19-121.04.

- 5. In reviewing a filed ballot measure petition for facial deficiencies in a petition sheet or individual signatures, the Town Clerk must disqualify a signature "if the date on which the petitioner signed the petition is after the date on which the affidavit was completed by the circulator and notarized." See A.R.S. §§ 19-121.01(A)(3)(c); 19-141(A). In evaluating such signatures, the Town Clerk "shall presume that the date noted on the petition for a petitioner's signature is the date on which the petitioner signed the petition, and any person seeking to establish a different date for the signature bears the burden of proof in overcoming the presumption." A.R.S. § 19-121.01(E).
- 6. Because the date written next to the signature of Marty Harris, *i.e.*, "5/19/17," was subsequent to the date on which the accompanying circulator affidavit was executed, *i.e.*, May 18, 2017, the Town Clerk's initial determination that Mr. Harris' signature was presumptively invalid was not contrary to law. The Town Clerk's determination invalidating Mr. Harris' signature did not, nor did it or would it have, prevented the Town Clerk from certifying that the petition sheets contained the requisite number of signatures to allow a referendum election to proceed.
- 7. However, any person seeking to establish a different date for the signature of Mr. Harris bears the burden of proof in overcoming the Town Clerk's presumption of invalidity. See A.R.S. § 19-121.01(E); see also Direct Sellers Assn'n v. McBrayer, 109 Ariz. 3, 5, 503 P.2d 951, 953 (1972); W. Devcor, Inc. v. City of Scottsdale, 168 Ariz. 426, 431, 814 P.2d 767, 772 (1991); Harris v. City of Bisbee, 219 Ariz. 36, 40, ¶ 14, 192 P.3d 162, 166 (App. 2008); Forszt v. Rodriguez, 212 Ariz. 263, 268-69, ¶ 22, 130 P.3d 538, 543-44 (App. 2006).
- 8. In this case, the plaintiffs would have presented evidence that the face of the petition sheet as well as extrinsic evidence—in particular, (a) the fact that every signature on the petition sheet following Mr. Harris' is dated May 18, 2017; and (b) the fact that the

Referendum Petition was filed on May 18, 2017; and (c) the sworn representation of Clarinda Vail, who collected Mr. Harris' signature, see Verified Compl. ¶ 16—establish that Mr. Harris in fact signed the Referendum Petition on May 18, 2017, prior to the execution of the ciruclator affidavit.

- 9. Any "qualified elector" of a city or town is entitled to sign a petition to refer a legislative enactment of the munipeal government to the vote of the electorate. See Ariz. Const. art. IV, pt. 1, § 1(8); see also A.R.S. § 16-121(A); see also Sims Printing Co. v. Frohmiller, 47 Ariz. 561, 569, 58 P.2d 518, 522 (1936).
- 10. The Jennifer Thurston who signed the Referendum Petition was a qualified elector of the Town of Tusayan on the date she affixed her signature.
- 11. Because Ms. Thurston is a qualified elector, the actual invalidity rate yielded by the random sample of two signatures examined by the County Recorder is 0%.
- 12. Accordingly, the Referendum Petition contains valid signatures of at least 18 qualified electors of the Town of Tusayan and is legally sufficient.

RELIEF

- 1. Respondents shall place a measure referring Town of Tusayan Ordinance No. 2017-01 to a vote of the Town electorate on the municipal ballot at the next ensuing general election, or on the municipal ballot at the next available consolidated election date if the Town Council calls a special election for this purpose.
- 2. Respondents shall issue any additional or amended certifications necessary to effectuate the relief ordered herein.
- 3. Any actions required or permitted of Respondent Melissa Drake by this Order shall be performed instead by (a) the current Town Clerk of Tusayan, (b) if the office of Town Clerk is vacant, any Tuaysan official authorized by state or local law to exercise the powers of the office of the Town Clerk.
 - 4. Each party shall bear its own costs and attorneys' fees.