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Wilenchik & Bartness A PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

The Wilenchik & Bartness Building 2810 North Third Street Phoenix, Arizona 85004

Telephone: 602-606-2810

Facsimile: 602-606-2811

Dennis I. Wilenchik, #005350

Lee Miller, #012530

John "Jack" D. Wilenchik, #029353 (lead attorney)

jackw@wb-law.com

admin@wb-law.com

Attorneys for Plaintiff

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA

IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF MARICOPA

ARIZONA REPUBLICAN PARTY,

Plaintiff,

ADRIAN FONTES, as Maricopa County Recorder; and the MARICOPA COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, by and through HICKMAN, **JACK** SELLERS, BILL STEVE CHUCRI, GATES, STEVE GALLARDO,

Defendants.

CV2020-014553 Case No.

VERIFIED COMPLAINT

(Elections Matter)

(Expedited Relief Requested)

Plaintiff Arizona Republican Party ("Plaintiff"), for its Verified Complaint against the above-named Defendants, alleges as follows.

INTRODUCTION

1. Plaintiff seeks a court order declaring that a particular section of the Arizona Secretary of State's manual is in violation of state law, and directing Defendant Adrian Fontes to conduct a "sampling" of elections results in strict accordance with state law, A.R.S. § 16-602(B). 26 Because the "sampling" is expected to begin soon, Plaintiff seeks expedited relief.

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PARTIES, JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 2. The Arizona Republican Party is a political party committee organized and operated pursuant to Title 16, Chapter 5 of the Arizona Revised Statutes.
- 3. Adrian Fontes is named in his official capacity as the County Recorder for Maricopa County, Arizona.
- 4. The Maricopa County Board of Supervisors is named in its official capacity, by and through its members Clint Hickman, Jack Sellers, Steve Chucri, Bill Gates, and Steve Gallardo. Pursuant to A.R.S. § 16-622, the Board of Supervisors has the ultimate responsibility of certifying countywide voting results and issuing an official canvass of the election results; it is therefore named as a real party in interest.
 - 5. Jurisdiction and venue are appropriate.

GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

- 6. The foregoing allegations are reincorporated as if set forth herein.
- As of the filing of this Verified Complaint, the Maricopa County Recorder's Office 7. is still in the process of counting votes and providing updated unofficial vote totals for the 2020 General Election; but it appears to be very nearly done.
- A.R.S. § 16-602(B) provides that once the County Recorder has made the unofficial 8. vote total public, then it must hand-count a random sampling of "ballots cast in the polling places and ballots from direct recording electronic machines," essentially as a kind of quality control. The statute provides that "[t]he hand count shall be conducted as prescribed by this section and in accordance with hand count procedures established by the secretary of state in the official instructions and procedures manual adopted pursuant to § 16-452.
- 9. The Secretary of State's manual also contains the following explanation: "A limited 24 precinct hand count and early ballot hand count audit must be conducted after each [general election] and compared against the results from the electronic tabulation system, unless applicable

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exceptions apply. The purpose of the hand count audit is to compare the results of the machine count to the hand count to assure that the machines are working properly and accurately counting votes. If the results from the hand count audit are within the 'designated margin' of the electronic results for selected ballots, the hand count is deemed to have confirmed the accuracy of the electronic tabulation equipment, the hand count may cease, and the countywide electronic results are deemed the official results of the election. If the results from the hand count audit are outside of the designated margin, a second hand count of the same ballots is required, potentially followed by an expanded hand count and one or more jurisdiction-wide hand counts depending on the results. A.R.S. § 16-602(C)-(F)."1

- 10. A.R.S. § 16-602(B)(1) specifies the initial scope of the sampling as "[a]t least two percent of the precincts in that county, or two precincts, whichever is greater."
- 11. Maricopa County contains seven hundred forty-eight (748) precincts, of which two 13 percent (2%) is fifteen (15) precincts. Therefore, in strict accordance with A.R.S. § 16-602(B)(1), the initial scope of the sampling must be "at least" 15 "precincts" in Maricopa County.
 - 12. For the 2020 General Election, Maricopa County used a "vote center" model of voting. In the "vote center" model, a voter can vote at any polling place across the county (called a "vote center"), instead of the more traditional model in which the voter is assigned a polling place in their own precinct. There were approximately 175 vote centers for the 2020 General Election.
 - 13. The Arizona Secretary of State's manual provides that "[i]n counties that utilize vote centers, each vote center is considered to be a precinct/polling location and the officer in charge of elections must conduct a hand count of regular ballots from at least 2% of the vote centers, or

¹ Page numbered 213 of the Arizona Secretary of State 2019 Elections Procedures Manual, https://azsos.gov/sites/default/files/2019 ELECTIONS PROCEDURES MANUAL APPROV ED.pdf#page=227

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2 vote centers, whichever is greater." In other words, the manual provides that when vote centers are used, the random sample will be at least two percent of "polling places," instead of "precincts." However, A.R.S. §16-602(B)(1) requires that two percent of "precincts" be 14. sampled, not "polling places."

- 15. The legislature could have chosen to use the language "two percent of the polling places," as evidenced by the fact that it did use that language to define the scope of the hand count for presidential preference elections (i.e. presidential primary elections) in a separate subsection, A.R.S. §16-602(B)(3).
- 16. Upon information and belief, Maricopa County intends to conduct the sampling in accordance with the Secretary of State's manual, i.e. it intends to sample 2% of polling places (vote centers) and not 2% of precincts.
- 17. In cases of conflict between Title 16 and the Arizona Secretary of State's manual, 13 Title 16 controls. See A.R.S. Const. Art. 5 § 1 (providing that Secretary of State "shall perform 14 such duties as are prescribed by the constitution and as may be provided by law"); W. Devcor, Inc. 15 v. City of Scottsdale, 168 Ariz. 426, 431, 814 P.2d 767, 772 (1991) ("our statutes do not authorize, 16 nor would our constitution permit" the Secretary of State's office to pass judgment on the law, because that is a "judicial function"; and a party cannot rely on the Secretary of State's documentation that contradicts the law "any more than they can rely on a statute that conflicts with the constitution.")

COUNT ONE

(Declaratory Action, Special Action/Mandamus)

The preceding allegations are reincorporated as if set forth herein. 18.

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² Page numbered 215 of the Manual, section "A": https://azsos.gov/sites/default/files/2019 ELECTIONS PROCEDURES MANUAL APPROV ED.pdf#page=229

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- 19. There exists a real, justiciable and immediate controversy for the Court to resolve: whether the sampling for the statutorily-required hand count must be at least 2% of vote centers (polling places), as the Secretary of State's manual contends; or 2% of precincts, in accordance with the plain language of A.R.S. § 16-602(B)(1), as Plaintiff contends.
- 20. Mandamus is a remedy used to compel a public officer to perform a duty required by law. Yes on Prop 200 v. Napolitano, 215 Ariz. 458, 464, ¶ 9, 160 P.3d 1216, 1222 (App.2007); see also A.R.S. § 12-2021.
- 21. There is not a plain, adequate and speed remedy at law, and therefore mandamus relief is proper under A.R.S. § 12-2021.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff requests the following relief:

- That the Court declare that the hand count sampling be of "precincts," in accordance Α. with the plain language of the statute, and not of "vote centers."
- В. That the Court enter an order compelling Defendant Fontes to perform the hand count of "precincts," and not of vote centers.
- C. For Plaintiff's taxable costs under A.R.S. § 12-341, and attorneys' fees under any applicable authority.
- D. For such other and further relief that the Court may deem proper in the circumstances.

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RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED this 12th day of November, 2020.

WILENCHIK & BARTNESS, P.C.

Dennis I. Wilenchik, Esq.
Lee Miller, Esq.
John "Jack" D. Wilenchik, Esq.
The Wilenchik & Bartness Building
2810 North Third Street
Phoenix, Arizona 85004
jackw@wb-law.com
admin@wb-law.com
Attorneys for Plaintiff

ORIGINAL of the foregoing filed this 12th day of November, 2020, with:

The Clerk of the Superior Court Maricopa County Superior Court 201/101 West Jefferson Street Phoenix, Arizona 85003

COPY also emailed to

Thomas Liddy, liddyt@mcao.maricopa.gov
Emily Craiger, craigere@mcao.maricopa.gov
Joseph Vigil, vigilj@mcao.maricopa.gov
Joseph LaRue, laruej@mcao.maricopa.gov
Counsel for Defendants



VERIFICATION

(Rule 80(i), Ariz.R.Civ.P.)

I, John "Jack" D. Wilenchik, declare as follows:

I have read the foregoing Verified Complaint, and the statements made therein are true and correct to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

DATED this 12th day of November, 2020.

John "Jack" D. Wilenchik, Esq.