

**CERTIFICATION OF
COUNTY CLERK/REGISTRAR OF VOTERS
OF THE RESULTS OF THE CANVASS
OF THE JUNE 7, 2016, PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY ELECTION**

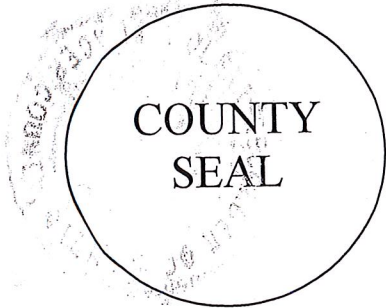
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

COUNTY OF Placer

} ss.

I, Ryan Rowce, County Clerk/Registrar of Voters of said county, do hereby certify that, in pursuance to the provisions of Elections Code Section 15300, et seq., I did canvass the results of the votes cast in the Presidential Primary Election held in said County on June 7, 2016, for measures and contests that were submitted to the vote of the voters, and that the Statement of Votes Cast to which this certificate is attached, is full, true and correct.

I hereby set my hand and official seal this 5 day of July 2016 at
the County of Placer.



[Signature]
Registrar of Voters
County of Placer
State of California

**HELP AMERICA VOTE ACT OF 2002
CERTIFICATION OF ELECTIONS OFFICIAL**

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

COUNTY OF Placer

} ss.

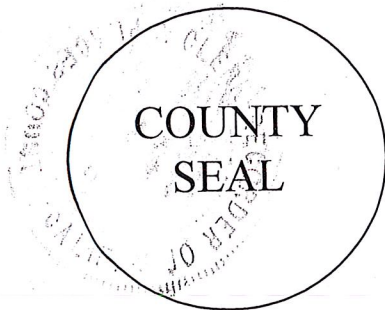
Pursuant to the statewide voter registration list requirements set forth in the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA) (Pub. L. No. 107-252 (2002) 116 Stat. 1666, 42 U.S.C. § 15483),

I, Ryan Ronco, Registrar of Voters for the

County of Placer, State of California, hereby certify that I complied with all provisions of Chapter 2 of Division 7 of Title 2 of the California Code of Regulations for the Federal election held on the 7th day of June 2016, in the County of

Placer, State of California, and all elections consolidated therewith.

I hereby set my hand and official seal this 5 day of July 2016 at the County of Placer.



Ryan Ronco
Registrar of Voters
County of Placer
State of California

RYAN RONCO
COUNTY CLERK-RECORDER-REGISTRAR OF VOTERS

LISA CRAMER
ASSISTANT COUNTY CLERK



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ELECTIONS DIVISION

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www.placerelections.com • election@placer.ca.gov

CERTIFICATE OF LOGIC AND ACCURACY TEST

I, RYAN RONCO, County Clerk-Recorder-Registrar of Voters, County of Placer, State of California, do hereby certify that on **May 10, 2016** a Logic and Accuracy test was completed in conjunction with the **June 7, 2016 Presidential Primary Election** and the results were satisfactory.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have set my hand and affixed my official seal on this **5th day of July, 2016**, in accordance with the laws of the State of California.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Ryan Ronco", is written over a horizontal line.

RYAN RONCO
PLACER COUNTY CLERK-RECORDER-
REGISTRAR OF VOTERS
State of California

County Vote Reporting Form
Office of the Secretary of State
June 7, 2016 – Presidential Primary Election
Official Canvass of Votes for Qualified Write-In Candidates

County Name PLACER

Contact Name HEIDER GARCIA Contact Phone (530) 886-5669

PLEASE RETURN NO LATER THAN JULY 5, 2016.

As part of the Statement of Vote, we will need to report the total number of votes received for each qualified write-in candidate. If your Official Canvass does not provide a break-down of this information, please use this form to report the votes to the Secretary of State, Elections Division.

All qualified write-in candidates are listed.

For each candidate, please indicate total number of votes, zero votes or N/A.

PRESIDENT – DEMOCRATIC PARTY

KEVIN M. MOREAU	<u>0</u>
WILLIE FELIX CARTER	<u>0</u>
ANDREW D. BASIAGO	<u>1</u>
IGNACIO LEÓN NUÑEZ	<u>0</u>
DOUG TERRY	<u>0</u>

PRESIDENT – REPUBLICAN PARTY

JOANN BREIVOGEL	<u>1</u>
VICTOR WILLIAMS	<u>0</u>
TROY HUGH SOUTHERN	<u>0</u>
JOHN DOWELL	<u>0</u>
JAMES ALEXANDER-PACE	<u>0</u>
JAMES ORLANDO OGLE III	<u>0</u>
DAVID P. THOMPSON	<u>0</u>
DONALD J. GONZALES	<u>0</u>
FREDERIC VIDAL	<u>1</u>
JAMES GERMALIO	<u>0</u>

UNITED STATES SENATE

RIC M. LLEWELLYN	<u>0</u>
BILLY FALLING	<u>0</u>
ALEXIS STUART	<u>0</u>

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT 2

ANDREW AUGUSTINE CAFFREY	<u>N/A</u>
--------------------------	------------

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT 14

ANGEL CARDENAS	<u>N/A</u>
----------------	------------

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT 16

RICHARD GOMEZ	<u>N/A</u>
---------------	------------

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT 25

JEFF BOMBERGER	<u>N/A</u>
----------------	------------

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT 34

KENNETH MEJIA	<u>N/A</u>
---------------	------------

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT 40

J. CESAR FLORES	<u>N/A</u>
-----------------	------------

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT 47

RICH CAMP	<u>N/A</u>
-----------	------------

STATE SENATOR DISTRICT 11

MICHAEL A. PETRELIS	<u>N/A</u>
---------------------	------------

STATE SENATOR DISTRICT 33

HONOR MIMI ROBSON	<u>N/A</u>
-------------------	------------

STATE ASSEMBLY MEMBER DISTRICT 1

DONN COENEN	<u>13</u>
-------------	-----------

STATE ASSEMBLY MEMBER DISTRICT 2

KEN ANTON	<u>N/A</u>
-----------	------------

STATE ASSEMBLY MEMBER DISTRICT 3

BRYCE CORRON

N/A

STATE ASSEMBLY MEMBER DISTRICT 7

RYAN K. BROWN

N/A

JANINE KLOSS

N/A

RALPH MERLETTI

N/A

STATE ASSEMBLY MEMBER DISTRICT 19

DANIEL C. KAPPLER

N/A

STATE ASSEMBLY MEMBER DISTRICT 21

BRIEN J. RAHILLY

N/A

STATE ASSEMBLY MEMBER DISTRICT 32

MANUEL RAMIREZ

N/A

STATE ASSEMBLY MEMBER DISTRICT 46

ROXANNE BECKFORD HOGE

N/A

ANGELA RUPERT

N/A

STATE ASSEMBLY MEMBER DISTRICT 49

MATTHEW "BOOMER" SHANNON

N/A

PETER AMUNDSON

N/A

STATE ASSEMBLY MEMBER DISTRICT 51

MIKE EVERLING

N/A

STATE ASSEMBLY MEMBER DISTRICT 52

TONI HOLLE

N/A

STATE ASSEMBLY MEMBER DISTRICT 58

RAMIRO ALVARADO

N/A

STATE ASSEMBLY MEMBER DISTRICT 62

BARON BRUNO

N/A

MARCO ANTONIO "TONY" LEAL

N/A

STATE ASSEMBLY MEMBER DISTRICT 70

BILLY GRAHAM

N/A

MARTHA E. FLORES-GIBSON

N/A

STATE ASSEMBLY MEMBER DISTRICT 73

MESBAH ISLAM

N/A

STATE ASSEMBLY MEMBER DISTRICT 76

THOMAS E. KROUSE

N/A

**Please return this document with your Official Canvass and Statement of Vote
NO LATER THAN JULY 5, 2014.**

Evelyn Mendez
Secretary of State, Elections Division
1500 11th Street, Fifth Floor
Sacramento, CA 95814
PHONE: (916) 653-9154
FAX: (916) 651-6460
Post-electionreporting@sos.ca.gov

If you have any questions, please call me at the number listed above.

Thank You.



OFFICE OF

RYAN RONCO
County Clerk-Recorder-
Registrar

LISA CRAMER
Assistant Registrar-Recorder

**PLACER COUNTY CLERK – RECORDER –
REGISTRAR OF VOTERS**

Elections Division • 2956 Richardson Drive • P.O. Box 5278 • Auburn, CA 95604
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www.placer.ca.gov/elections

**Report of 1 percent manual tally count of random precincts per
California Election Code Section 15360(e)**

I, RYAN RONCO, County Clerk-Recorder-Registrar of Voters, County of Placer, State of California, do hereby certify that on June 23rd, 2016, a one percent manual tally was conducted and completed in conjunction with the June 7, 2016, Presidential Primary Election.

The California Elections Code requires each local election official to conduct a manual count of all contests on ballots cast in a randomly-selected one percent of the Election Day voting precincts in order to verify the accuracy of the machine count. This manual tally occurs during the 30-day vote-canvassing period prior to official certification of election results and augments extensive pre-election testing activities to demonstrate the integrity of the vote tabulation system.

This report addresses the manual-count to machine-count comparison of a randomly-selected one percent of the AccuVote Optical Scan units deployed on Election Day. With 227 polling place precincts and 89 vote by mail precincts, Placer County would need to randomly select 3 (three) precincts to comply with Elections Code Section 15360(e). Historically, however, Placer County draws a random precinct from each of our five supervisorial districts, exceeding the legal requirement. The randomly selected precincts were drawn from slips of paper on May 23, 2016 and contained the following precinct numbers: 0160629, 0260312, 0360505, 0460602 and 0562206. Upon reviewing the contents listed in the ballots of the randomly drafted precincts, it was noticed that not all races up for election were included in the sample, so additional precincts were selected to cover two races not included in the randomly drawn ones, and also to add mail precincts to the audit sample. This was done by choosing vote-by-mail precincts 6512521 and 6352105.

Six of the seven selected precincts/races showed exact matching tallies between the manual tally and the election summary report. One of the selected precincts had a discrepancy between the machine count and the manual tally and it was identified and resolved.

In precinct 0260312, City of Lincoln, the manual tally and machine count had the following discrepancies:

1. One less vote in the machine tally for candidate Donald Trump in the Republican Presidential race.
2. One less vote in the machine tally for candidate Phyllis Wing in the Republican Central Committee 2nd District race.
3. One less vote in the machine tally for candidate Carol R. Wilson in the Republican Central Committee 2nd District race.

The manual tally board physically examined each optical scan ballot and reviewed the precinct ballots to determine if ballots were marked correctly (i.e. completely filling in the oval next to the measure on the ballot). It was discovered that one ballot in precinct 260312 was cast by a voter with "X" in the voting oval and the optical scan reader did not read the votes listed as discrepancies. This corresponded with past experiences when conducting a manual tally with different types of ballots

(punch card and optical scan). If a voter does not mark the poll ballot correctly, this can cause the ballot tabulating machine to not read the mark and not count the vote. Our audit and examination process confirmed that one of the optical scan ballots was not marked correctly.

Because voter intent was clear the elections staff enhanced the voter's marks on the ballot so the ballot could be tabulated and votes counted. Existing procedures filed with the California Secretary of State's office allow the election official to enhance a voter's mark using a highlighter pen.

The entire ballots for the precinct were re-ran in the central count and the reports printed showed exact matching tallies between the manual tally and the election summary report.

The entire manual tally was conducted in public view by hand without the use of electronic equipment, no individuals who performed the manual tally at any time during the manual tally process were informed of the corresponding machine tally results, and no poll workers were assigned to participate in the manual tally. Further, tally logs of the manual tally process were kept and have been made available to the public.

An election notice was published in the legal section of the newspaper to comply with the notice requirements. Lastly, the entire manual tally process was completed prior to certification of the Statewide Direct General Election.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have set my hand and affixed my official seal on this 30th of June 2016, in accordance with the laws of the State of California.

RYAN RONCO, Placer County Clerk-Recorder-Registrar of Voters

RYAN RONCO

COUNTY CLERK-RECORDER-REGISTRAR OF VOTERS

LISA CRAMER

ASSISTANT RECORDER-REGISTRAR



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OFFICE OF ELECTIONS - RYAN RONCO

Placer County Election Day Report

June 7, 2016 Presidential Primary

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1 Executive summary

Placer County held the Presidential Primary Election on June 7, 2016, together with all other counties on the State of California. Placer County had a 54.65% turnout, with 115,266 votes cast throughout its 227 poll precincts and 89 mail precincts.

This document presents the facts of the project on all 3 stages: Pre-election, Election Day and Post-Election. It goes into every area that requires action and, while narrating the processes followed, it will present figures and numbers resulting from the process.

While preliminary work for this project started in late 2015, this report covers the activities that start with candidate registration and the 60-day report of registration (ROR) required by the Secretary of State of California. The reader will be presented with the context of the election, the process for the training of poll workers, how vote by mail ballots were prepared and the description of the voting system used and the security measures around it. Next, the happenings of Election Day are laid out, including the technical issues that occurred on E-Day and how the semifinal official canvass was wrapped up for the night. The Canvassing section details the post-election processes, including provisional vote processing and other relevant findings.

The final section of the report presents the conclusions and recommendations of the Elections Office, which aim at improving the conduct of future elections in terms of efficiency of the project and transparency of the results. The Placer County Elections Office considers this a successful election, and while there are always opportunities for improving in every project, this report concludes that:

- All deadlines and procedures defined in the Elections Code were complied with.
- There are no significant findings to challenge the results published.
- There is a need to review the equipment being used for counting the votes and determine the lifespan it has left.

Ryan Ronco
Placer County Clerk-Recorder-Registrar of Voters

2 Election preparation

2.1 Scope of the election

The election held on June 7, 2016 was a consolidation of the presidential primary and statewide direct primary, as defined in sections 1201 and 1202 of the Elections Code. It included a number of statewide and local races, a summary of which is presented in Table 1.

Category	Race	Comments
Statewide and State Legislative	Presidential Nomination	Six parties with candidates running for their nomination: DEM, REP, AIP, GRN, PFP and LIB.
	United States Senator	Unique list of candidates for all the state, with rotations determined by the SOS.
	United States Representative	Two districts up for election: 1 st and 4 th .
	State Senator	One district up for election: 1 st .
	State Assembly	Three districts up for election: 1 st , 5 th and 6 th
	State Proposition 50	
Local	County Supervisor	3 Districts up for election: 3 rd , 4 th and 5 th
	Party Central Committee	Three districts with races on the ballot: 1 st for the DEM party and 1 st and 2 nd for the REP party.
	Placer Union High School District Measure C	Not applicable to the entire County, only in certain precincts.

Table 1 - Summary of races included in the June 7, 2016 election.

When instantiated in the districts within the county, the election in Placer County had a total of 195 candidates running for 42 positions.

A total of 227 polling places were established throughout Placer County's five Supervisorial Districts, each of these polling places serving a voting precinct. To cover the staffing needs for the election, a total of 1,286 poll workers were desired. Although not all of them could be sourced, the minimum number required to operate in each polling place was reached and the election was able to move forward. Details on the poll worker training and performance can be found later on in the Precincts and poll workers section.

Placer County had 205,215 registered voters on April 8, a number that grew into 210,913 by May 23rd – the deadline for registering for the June 7 election. This represents a 2.7% growth during the 60-day period that preceded the election. As shown in Figure 1, the registration increased for the Democratic and Republican parties, as well as for the No Party Preference category. All other parties decreased their registration in Placer County during this period of time.

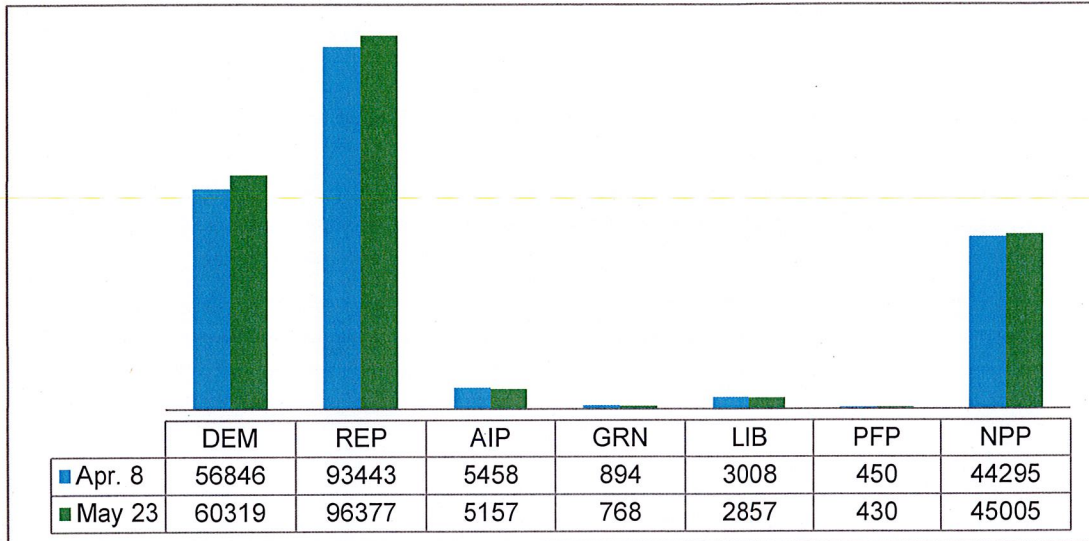


Figure 1 – Comparison of the distribution of registered voters in the 60-period before the primary

2.2 Candidate registration

For the Last 25 years Placer County has held Candidate Workshops before the regularly scheduled primary and general elections. The workshops are open to all prospective candidates and their supporters. Members of the media and the general public are also invited to attend. The workshop is meant to explain many of the details involved in running for public office, and they feature guest speakers who represent a successful candidate, a campaign consultant, and a member of the media. During the second half of the program, staff members of the Elections Office will explain many of the details involved in running for public office, including campaign financial disclosure filing, campaigning techniques and services to candidates, and election night and canvass. For the June 7 Presidential Primary, one workshop was conducted on February 20th, with a total of eight participants attended.

Once registration closed, a total of 85 candidates had registered through the Elections Office of Placer County. All filling fees and nomination papers for state and federal candidates were forwarded to the Secretary of State's office via certified mail. Although the SOS no longer requires a transmittal page, Placer County encloses one to use as a record of what was sent.

2.3 Precincts and poll workers

2.3.1 Recruiting

Elections Code section 12304 establishes a minimum number of poll workers needed to run a precinct at three: one inspector and 2 clerks. However, Placer County has traditionally set the minimum at a higher threshold than required by law. In Placer County precinct boards are made up of one Judge (J), one Inspector (I) and three or four Clerks (C), four being required at precincts where a large number of voters is registered. Therefore, the minimum number of poll workers required to operate in Placer County is 1,135, which is the result of having the minimum of 3 clerks at each of the 227 precincts (J+I+3C). During the process of recruiting the poll workers a total of 180 quit, which required extra efforts for the staff to locate replacement workers.

To source the poll workers the Elections Office used the following mechanisms:

- Posted on recruitment websites VolunteerMatch, CalJobs, Sierra College, AARP and the Tahoe Truckee Community Foundation.
- Worked with the Placer County Public Information Office (PIO) to recruit within the community by means of the Placer County e-newsletter, the county's website and social media. A press release was also distributed to media outlets throughout the county.
- Approached Placer County management employees through a direct email campaign from Ryan Ronco, County Clerk-Recorder-Registrar of Voters.
- Placer County's Human Resources Department sent an email to people on various recruitment lists telling them about the opportunity to work as a poll worker.
- Announced at poll worker training classes our need for more volunteers.

2.3.2 Training

Training for clerks is optional, for all other roles it is mandatory to attend in order to qualify for the job. 956 Clerks were assigned to attend the training classes, 500 of which attended training (52.3%). All Inspectors, Judges, Roving Inspectors and Supervising Roving Inspectors attended training. Table 2 shows the schedule of classes that were offered for the poll workers to attend.

Training Audience	Dates
Clerk Training	May 23 - 28
Inspector and Judge Training	May 28 – June 1
Supervising Roving Inspector and Roving Inspector Training	June 1 - 2
Inspector, Judge, Clerk, Roving Inspector and Supervising Roving Inspector Training Class in Tahoe	June 3
Inspector, Judge, Roving Inspector, and Supervising Roving Inspector Training Class	June 4
Inspector Training Class	June 6

Table 2 - Schedule of training classes held

Contents of the Poll Worker Training and the Procedures Manuals were reviewed to ensure they both conform to the Secretary of State's 2016 Poll Worker Training Standards, and they included:

- New Items for 2016
- The Mission and Role of the Poll Worker
- Importance of Cultural Sensitivity
- Assisting Voters with Disabilities
- Poll Worker Responsibilities
- Opening and Closing the Polls
- Operating the Voting Equipment
- Voting Process at the Polls
- Vote-By-Mail Voters
- Provisional Voters
- Electioneering and Poll Watchers
- Partisan Ballot Choices for the Presidential Primary Election.

2.4 Voting system

2.4.1 Voting equipment

The County deployed one AccuVote OS (optical scan) and one AccuVote TSX (touch screen) voting equipment unit in each of the 227 county precinct poll locations for the June 7, Presidential Primary Election as permitted by the Conditional Recertification for Diebold Election Systems (Premier Elections Solutions, Inc.), now Dominion Voting Systems. As utilized by Placer County, the AccuVote TSX machines are intended for use only by voters with specific needs and supplement the County's main AccuVote OS (optical scan) voting system, which continues to be used as the primary precinct and vote-by-mail voting system in the County.

All of the County's previously purchased AccuVote TSX's were prepared for the Election in accordance with approved Guidelines and Requirements, including reinstallation of software and pre-election diagnostic testing, memory card creation and installation, security seal logging and installation, and post-election diagnostics if needed. These same procedures and requirements were also followed for the County's AccuVote OS machines, and in addition, the County's GEMS servers had all firmware and software reinstalled prior to the Election from the approved source media.

2.4.2 Security procedures

The County followed the security procedures set forth in the Secretary of State's Conditional Recertification Requirements, approved Guidelines and Procedures issued by Premier Election Solutions, Inc., the County's Sept. 28, 2007 Response to the Conditional Recertification, Dominion Voting System's State of California Use Procedures for Premier branded products (submitted October 23, 2008) and the Secretary of State's Procedures related to tabulating precinct votes issued. Specifically:

- No additional software developed by Diebold/Premier/ES&S, or other systems modifications, other than that specifically listed in the voting system vendor's certificate, plus Adobe Acrobat software used for ballot layout development, were installed on the County's GEMS servers running GEMS v. 1.18.24.
- The County reinstalled all approved software and firmware on its GEMS servers and the AccuVote TSX units had software reinstalled from secure, authorized media sources. Any voting machine that goes to repair has the firmware and software reinstalled.

- The GEMS servers are located in a secure, card key controlled, camera surveilled room within the County Elections Office; additionally, the Elections Office is located within a controlled access County building.
- Placer adheres to the recommended procedures and system configurations set forth in the Premier Client Security Policy and GEMS Server Configuration Guide for its GEMS servers as established and promulgated by Premier Election Solutions, Inc., and also by the Secretary of State.
- The County conducted the required logic and accuracy testing for ballot tabulation.
- Placer elections staff resets the encryption key utilizing a unique key generated for each election for the AccuVote-TSX prior to programming the units for that specific election.
- Placer has established clear separation of duties among Elections staff to enhance internal control over GEMS voting system security.
- Poll workers were trained on types and placement of security seals for both the AccuVote OS and TSX units; on seal verification requirements by poll workers; on signing of the “zero” tapes before the election and on the election results tapes by all poll workers; on allowing public observance of seals and equipment at the polls; and on use of poll incident logs.
- Required signage regarding the penalties for tampering with voting equipment and/or altering voting results was posted in each voting booth and on or near each TSX unit.
- The County did not use any unapproved AccuVote TSX or OS voting equipment models.
- All AccuVote TSX and OS units were stored before and after the June Presidential Primary Election in a secure locked and alarmed facility, with access limited to authorized staff, and which are under camera surveillance.
- All AccuVote TSX units had software replaced from the secured, approved media source.
- All AccuVote TSX and OS units were pre-election diagnostic tested by County IT staff in secure Election facilities. Post-election diagnostics are done on the voting equipment as applicable.
- Every AccuVote TSX and OS memory card had a permanent serial number assigned to it. Each memory card was programmed in a secured facility by staff from the Elections Office. Once a memory card was programmed for the Election, it was inserted by Elections staff into its assigned unit and sealed with the serialized, tamper-evident seal, and its serial number was logged into the County’s tracking

system designed for that purpose. The County also recorded the chain of custody of each memory card and voting equipment unit from the point of programming the memory card for use in the Election through the time of completion of the official canvass.

- On Election Day, prior to any ballots being cast on any unit, the integrity of the TSX tamper-evident seals was verified by the precinct officials before opening the compartment containing the unit power switch. The serial number of the seals was also verified against the log provided to the Precinct Inspector and was witnessed by the other precinct officers. The same process was followed for the OS machines, as well. A complete review of all seal logs by County Election has been completed, and in cases where the integrity of the seal was questioned the Elections Office has recounted the ballot box.
- If it was detected that a seal had been broken prior to unlocking the TSX compartment or OS unit, or if there was a discrepancy between the log and the serial number, the discrepancy was confirmed by one or more of the remaining members of the precinct board, documented, and immediately reported to County Elections.
- Each AccuVote OS and TSX machine was checked Election Night by Elections staff when received back at the Elections Office in Auburn for intact seals and confirmation of security seal and serial numbers. There were no OS units that had a memory card failure however; there were seven precinct poll ballots that were recounted by Elections staff because of broken seals.
- AccuVote OS and TSX results were not transmitted from poll locations or regional receiving centers by modem per direction from the Secretary of State's Conditional Recertification; instead all voting equipment was brought to the County's Auburn election facility for checking of security seals and central vote tabulation.
- The required minimum one percent (of voting precincts) random manual tally was conducted in accordance with Election Code Section 15360(e). The results of these tallies are included in the Statement of Vote, which this report accompanies.
- Poll workers did not participate in any audits or recounts involving AccuVote-TSX AVPM or AccuVote-OS audit records for any precinct(s) for which they served as poll workers.
- Any significant, adverse issues relating to voting equipment would have been reported to the Secretary of State's Office of Voting Systems Technology Assessment on Election Day, including a complete description of the problem and information on how

the issue would have been resolved. However, no such issues arose in Placer County for the June 7 Presidential Primary Election.

- Each memory card from the precinct AccuVote OS voting equipment used was loaded into GEMS tabulation server, with verification of each card's upload before the next card was loaded.

2.4.3 Vote-By-Mail ballots

Placer County has historically had a high number of voters choosing to mail their ballots in, for this election being over 65% of the registered and active voters in the county were part of the Permanent Vote-By-Mail (PVBM) program. In addition to voters who register for the PVBM program, the County had 89 Vote-By-Mail (VBM) precincts for this election, which accounted for 11,751 registered voters who were not assigned a poll location.

Ballots, for both PVBM and VBM voters, were sent out on May 9 (E-29), directly from the vendor's printing facility; this order accounts for 138,419 ballots. All subsequent requests, derived from registration, re-registration or requests for 2nd or 3rd ballot issuances, were handled in house by dispatching ballots on a daily basis. These dispatches varied in size, from a minimum of 7 to a maximum of 1,654 processed on a single day. The final numbers show that almost 10% of the ballots sent by mail were printed and shipped from the main office.

Placer County issued 152,525 vote-by-mail ballots, of which 92,424 returned to the Elections Office, either because the voter mailed it back or because the post office was unable to find the voter (undeliverable ballot). This means that over 40% of the ballots mailed are unaccounted for; they were not mailed back or dropped off at the Elections Office counter by the voters.

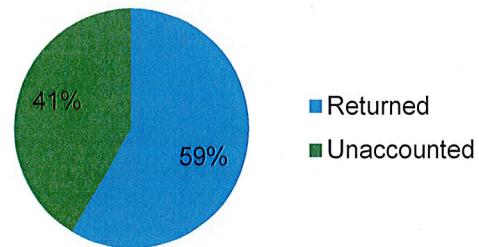


Figure 2 - Overall return status of vote by mail ballots issued

3 Election Day

3.1 Poll setup and opening

Polls workers were instructed to be at the polling station at 6:00 am on Election Day, to allow plenty of time for setting up the station. The setup of the polling place included installing all the HAVA equipment required, organizing the precinct in the necessary layout and setting up the AccuVote and TSX voting machines. At the same time, Rovers and Super

Rovers were doing rounds on their assigned precincts to ensure all necessary support was provided. The total number of poll workers who worked the June 7, 2016 election was 1,182, which was 104 below the ideal, but still 47 above the minimum goal set by Placer County.

All poll stations opened promptly at 7:00 am. In a few instances poll workers were not able to set up the AccuVote OS ballot scanning machines in time, but even in these cases, polls were opened on time, voters deposited their paper ballots in the alternate compartment of the ballot box, and later in the morning – when the replacement unit was delivered – the poll workers scanned the ballots in the alternate compartment.

3.2 Technical issues at the polls

Placer County’s help desk hotline for technical issues started operating at 6:00 am on Election Day. Throughout the day a total of 180 incidents that required technical support were documented, some of which required replacing certain components at the polling places. Table 3 shows the distribution of the replacements that were sent out.

Component	Replacements
AccuVote OS	18
TSX	13
AccuVote OS printer ribbon	4
TSX Power cord	3
Ballot Box	1
TSX Canister	1
TSX housing	1
TSX Voter cards	1
TOTAL	43

Table 3 – Types and quantities of equipment replaced on election day

Half of the AccuVote units that required replacement reported having difficulty feeding the ballot, and that after failing to feed ballots were being contaminated with a “gummy” residue. This leads to believe there may be an issue with the rollers of the paper transport mechanism of the AccuVotes, which need to be reviewed before the next election. The other half of the reports state “Ballot won’t feed” as the cause, which may also be related to failures in the ballot transport mechanism. Given that these are 20 year old machines, it becomes increasingly important to review the root causes, and determine if the County is running into a problem of aging equipment.

As per the TSX units, the most recurrent cause for replacement was communication problem between the TSX and the printer. Messages of “Printer not responding”, “Low paper” and “Unable to print” are consistent through these reports. Only 2 units were replaced

because of physical damage: one due to failing supporting bars (stand) and the other because of a broken metal plate that holds the printer.

3.3 Closing of polls and semifinal official canvass

Polls closed at 8:00 pm, no reports of any delays were received from any of the polling stations. At that same time the Elections Office collected all ballots in the drop off box at the counter and checked all fax machines for any UOCAVA vote transmissions. Anything that would have arrived after that time through any of those two mechanisms would have been considered as arrived past the deadline.

At the poll stations, poll workers began producing final count reports for both the AccuVote and the TSX at each of their precincts. They also began accounting for all ballots in their precincts (spoiled, unused, surrendered, etc.), and ensuring that all the return materials were packed according to the procedures provided by the Elections Office. Once the closing process was completed, the precinct's materials were delivered to an assigned receiving center, where they were accepted into the custody of the Elections Office. After all precincts in the area delivered their materials to the receiving center, the consolidated material were shipped directly to the Central Office.

Trucks started to arrive at the Elections Office around 10:30pm on June 7, and continued to do so until 12:30am June 8. Each arriving truck was unloaded, and the staff proceeded to verify that all ballot boxes, ballot bags and AccuVote units had arrived. In the same process, all seals of each AccuVote unit were verified against the log created prior to dispatching them, to ensure integrity of the unit. If a unit had a broken or non-matching seal, then the precinct was recounted prior to sending the data to the SOS. The semifiofficial canvass was completed around 2:30 am, after recounting seven ballot boxes that arrived from the Polling Centers with broken seals.

4 Canvassing

4.1 Provisional ballots

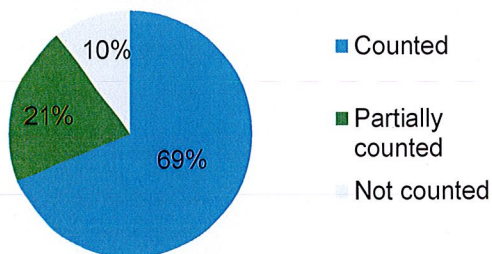


Figure 3- Distribution of final status of provisional ballots

A total of 4,283 ballots were provisionally cast in Placer County. Almost 70% of them were qualified to be counted once they were reviewed by the Elections Office. The majority of these ballots were from voters who had been issued VBM ballots and did not have them at the time of voting to

surrender prior to voting at the poll place. In some other instances the voters had been made inactive in the county, due to a notification received at the Elections Office that the voter had moved from their registered residence, but given their confirmation on the provisional vote envelope that they still reside at their registered addresses, their records were made active and their votes were counted. Votes that had to be partially counted (21% of provisional ballots) came from voters who did one of two things:

1. A voter that cast a ballot in a precinct that was not the one she/he was registered in and where the races offered in the ballot were not the same offered in the ballot of the voter's assigned precinct.
2. A voter that requested a ballot for either:
 - a. a party she/he was not registered in, or
 - b. if the voter was a No Party Preference voter, a party that did not hold open primaries.

Finally, ballots that were not counted were cast by voters who were determined as Not Qualified to vote. The reasons for determining a voter as not qualified, together with the quantity in each category are presented in Table 4.

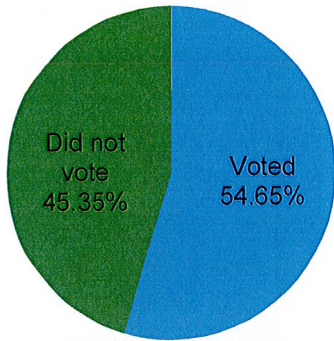
Reason	Number
Not registered	252
Indicated out of county address	57
Registered in other county	47
Purge of cancelled	34
Registered after the deadline	20
Not 18 years old	11
Signature does not match	5
Vote-Cal merge cancel	5
Miscellaneous	4
Ineligible	3
Voter requested cancellation	1
Surrendered ballot was counted	1
TOTAL	440

Table 4 - Reasons for not counting provisional ballots and quantity found in the June 7, 2016 primary election.

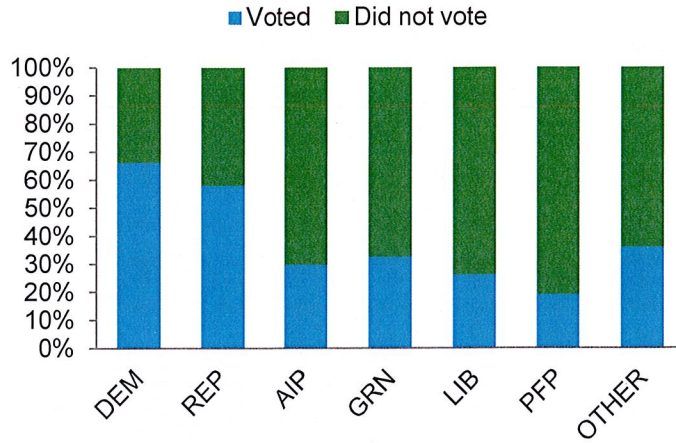
4.2 Official canvass

Final results were uploaded to the SOS on July 5, after all provisional voting envelopes had been reviewed and all qualified ballots were processed. The final numbers on the election are shown in the following infographic.

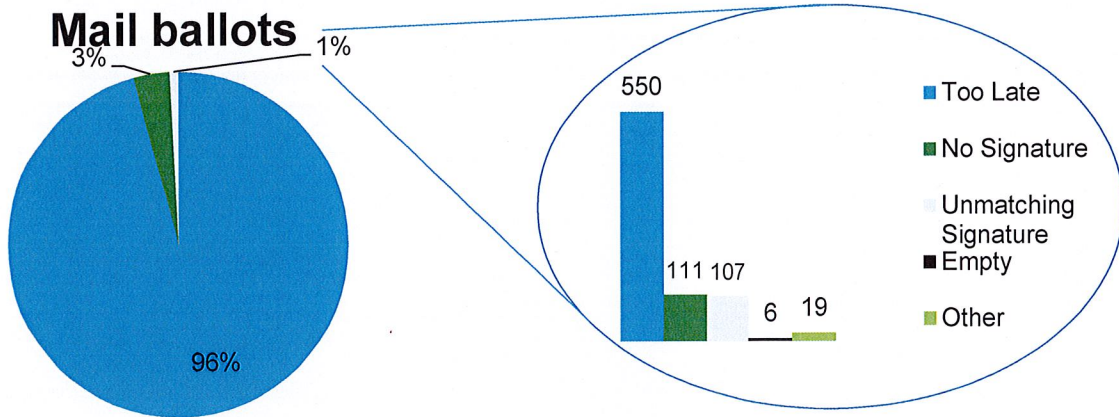
Turnout



Turnout by party

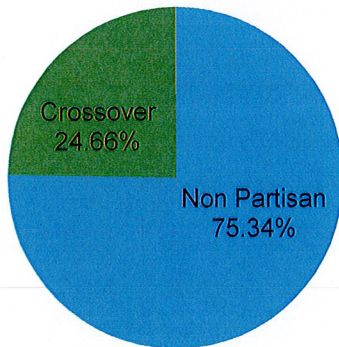


Mail ballots



■ Returned Good ■ Undeliverable ■ Challenged

NPP Voters Ballots chosen



5 Conclusions and recommendations

Based on all the information presented above, the Elections Office of Placer County concludes that:

1. Placer County had a successful election on June 7 2016, and considers the project as a whole a success. Pre-election activities, as well as Post-Election canvass activities were successfully executed and all deadlines required by law were met.
2. New strategies to bring down the number of provisional ballots being cast must be defined: knowing that 90% of the provisional votes were either fully or partially counted, it is very likely that by finding new ways to inform the voters and new mechanisms to keep the registration updated this number can drop significantly. This conclusion has considered the fact that this was a Primary Election, in which party affiliation plays an important role and is definitely a significant factor that causes many of the provisional votes; and although a great number of the 20% partially counted will not happen again in the General Election (party affiliation will not determine the ballot that the voter is entitled to cast), 69% of provisional ballots that were fully counted were not related to this cause.
3. New strategies to recruit poll workers and reduce dropout numbers must be defined.
4. New strategies to reduce the number of "too late" ballots: although the law is clear on the deadlines the voters have for returning their ballots, it is worth exploring alternatives that will help bring down the number of ballots that are sent back but do not make in before the E+3 deadline defined in the Elections Code.

The Office of Elections also presents the following recommendations:

1. Evaluating the procurement of new voting equipment for vote counting: the equipment currently being used is 20 years old, and during this election cycle performance issues and lack of spare parts for some machines were already happening. In fact, all ballots that were processed at elections central were manually fed into the scanners as opposed to being processed by automated feeders. This consumed important resources during the 6 weeks ballots were being counted. In addition, as stated in the Technical issues at the polls section, issues seen at the polls seem to be related to the natural deterioration of the existing units.
2. Monitoring the usage of the TSX and create an open discussion about their use if in upcoming elections the number of votes cast in these units continues to be zero: not a single vote was cast on any of the 227 TSX (Touch screen) voting machines deployed throughout the county. If indeed the registered voters of Placer

County are not interested in using this type of technology, it may be worth opening the discussion on how to comply with federal regulations while bringing down the costs related to maintaining this option available.