

CITIZENS JURY ON ELECTION RECOUNTS

*Citizen-based policy recommendations
for conducting election recounts.*

Draft Report

Minneapolis, Minnesota
June & July 2009

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Statement from Mark Ritchie

“The 2008 US Senate recount in Minnesota is a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to look at all aspects of the election system – from registration and training to Election Day procedures and post-election hand counting rules and regulations. The most efficient way to gather up these lessons would be a broadly representative citizen’s inquiry. A citizen’s panel should be convened and charged with the task of gathering input from all stakeholders and participants – from voters to administrators, election judges to candidates. This information would then be summarized into a report with recommendations for changes in rules, regulations, statutes, and procedures.”

Statement from Laura Brod

“Our system of elections is crucial and it is important after this long recount process that we look at how we can do better to ensure that system is secure, trusted by the citizens, and working well. The Citizen’s Jury gave Minnesota citizens an opportunity to engage in the task of improving and ensuring our system is up to par by giving a view from the ground at how we might reform the process to work better. When citizens engage in a meaningful way; we win, our system wins, and overall we get better results due to the varied perspectives being at the table together to move an idea forward.”

Executive Summary

The 2008-2009 recount of the election for United States Senate in Minnesota gave citizens a front seat in an ongoing examination of the details involved in the administration of elections. The recount also put a special microscope on the special challenges associated with one of the closest electoral races in U.S. history. In a contest with over 2.9 million votes cast, the final difference between the two leading candidates – after a four-week recount, lengthy election contest and 2-month appeal process – was 321 votes.

The broad public access to the process – including live video of the details of the physical recount process -- also created an opportunity for a randomly-selected microcosm of Minnesota citizens to get fully engaged in analyzing the conduct of the recount in order to frame recommendations to state officials on what went well and what could be improved. Promoting Health Democracy and The Jefferson Center, two-Minnesota based non-partisan, non-profit organizations recognized that opportunity and organized the **Citizen Jury on Election Recounts** to give Minnesota citizens their own voice in the resulting discussion of the impact of the Senate election on Minnesota recount law.

The Jury was sponsored by Minnesota Secretary of State Mark Ritchie and Minnesota State Representative Laura Brod. Over the course of three, three-day weekends beginning on June 5, 2009, 24 citizens representing a balanced cross-section of Minnesota and selected at random listened to presenters who gave them background on the Senate recount and opinions on potential changes to consider. They heard from political party representatives, state and local election officials, academics, a Canvassing Board member and other presenters. They asked questions, studied documentary information and engaged in discussion and deliberation with each other in both small and large group settings.

Their recommendations are contained in this report. They cover a variety of topics provided in the official charge to the Jury. That charge related to the time from the recount through certification by the state Canvassing Board. The recommendations do not reflect a review of or recommendations on the election contest that followed the recount, which dealt with legal and Constitutional issues rather than the administration of the election and recount.

The Jury's recommendations focus in the categories of absentee ballots, role of the political partisans, recount administration and timing issues. They are supported by a summary of the rationale for the decision, the votes on the recommendations and some of the opposing arguments that were considered and not accepted.

These recommendations not only give citizen voice for Minnesota policymakers to understand as they look to changes in the election administration, but also to other states as they learn the lessons of the Minnesota recount. Accordingly, on the final day of the Jury, the recommendations were presented to a meeting of the National Association of Secretaries of State at their Summer Conference in St. Paul, Minnesota.

The Citizens Jury Process

About the Citizens Jury Process

A Citizens Jury provides the opportunity for citizens to learn about an issue, deliberate together and develop well-informed, common-ground solutions to difficult public issues. The Citizens Jury process also allows decision-makers and the public to discover what people really think once they have heard witnesses and taken a close look at a topic.

What is a Citizens Jury?

The Citizens Jury process is a comprehensive deliberative tool that allows decision-makers and the public to hear thoughtful citizen input. The great advantage of the Citizens Jury process is that it yields citizen input from a group that is both informed about an issue and a microcosm of the public.

What happens in a Citizens Jury?

In a Citizens Jury project, a randomly selected and demographically representative panel of citizens meets for five days to carefully examine an issue of public significance. The jury of citizens, usually consisting of 18–24 individuals, serves as a microcosm of the public. They hear from a variety of expert witnesses and are able to deliberate together on the issue.

On the final day of their moderated hearings, the members of the Citizens Jury present their recommendations to decision-makers and the public.

Special Characteristics of a Citizens Jury

Random Selection – The members of the jury pool are randomly selected through scientific polling techniques.

Representative – Jurors are carefully selected to be representative of the public at large. No other process takes such care to accurately reflect the public.

Informed – Witnesses provide information to the jury on the key aspects of the issue. Witnesses present a range of perspectives and opinions. The jury engages the witnesses in a dialogue to ensure that all questions are answered.

Impartial – Witness testimony is carefully balanced to ensure fair treatment to all sides of the issue.

Deliberative – The jury deliberates in a variety of formats and is given a sufficient amount of time to ensure that all of the jurors' opinions are considered.

Organization

Staff

John Hottinger	Project Director
Cristina Gillette	Research Manager
Larry Pennings	Design and Process Consultant
Tyrone Reitman	Site Coordinator
Elliot Shuford	Resource Coordinator
Molly Keating	Moderator
Robin Gumpert	Moderator
Kim Boyce	Moderator
Ericka Harney	Council of State Governments Consultant
Debra Miller	Council of State Governments Consultant
Aaron Cotkin	Intern
Kathryn Fischer	Intern
Jessie Shiffman	Intern
Sarah Shook	Intern
Ned Crosby	Jefferson Center Co-founder
Patricia Benn	Jefferson Center Co-founder

Organization

Description of Funding Organizations

The Jefferson Center is a nonprofit, non-partisan organization that advocates the use of a democratic process known as the Citizens Jury. The aim of the Center has been to create and maintain a high quality method for engaging a microcosm of the public in the discussion of public policy issues. The Citizens Jury process brings together 18 to 24 randomly selected citizens for five days of hearings in which they hear from a variety of witnesses, **deliberate** among themselves and report their findings to decision makers and the public. The Center does not take stands on issues. Its commitment is to empower the public, in a fair and neutral setting, to discover what it believes are the best ways to deal with significant public issues.

Promoting Healthy Democracy is a non-partisan, nonprofit organization located in Minneapolis, MN Its mission is to invent and present to the public democratic reforms powerful enough to make a significant improvement in the health of American democracy.

For the last few years, the organization has concentrated on the Citizens' Initiative Review including work, which resulted, through coordination with Healthy Democracy Oregon, in legislation piloting the Review in Oregon and including the results in the official voters' pamphlet issued by the Secretary of State.

Charge and Brief History of Project

Charge

In the major statewide recount in the U.S Senate race in Minnesota in 2008-2009, a number of lessons have been learned, yet challenges still remain. One of the main challenges is how to do a fair and thorough recount while reaching a final decision in a timely way at a reasonable cost. This Citizens Jury will review the main disputes that exist over how to improve the recount process to address those challenges. The Jury will choose a few key areas to examine closely and report their conclusion regarding what worked well and suggested improvements.

Brief History of Project

The extremely close election for United State Senate in Minnesota created unprecedented opportunity to observe and follow an extensive and detail recount process. As the recount moved into the election contest stage, the Boards of Directors of Promoting Healthy Democracy and The Jefferson Center collectively began discussions about what could be learned from the recount process and what contribution a microcosm of Minnesotans could provide to policymakers through the use of a Citizen Jury. The Boards decided that they should jointly convene a Citizen Jury on the Election Recount in order to get a clear citizen voice in the ongoing discussion about how well the recount process worked and what changes should be made.

A random set of 7,500 Minnesota voters received letters inviting them to participate in the Citizen Jury. Over 350 Minnesotans responded to the call. Using a randomizing and anonymous process filtered to reflect the demographics and geography of Minnesota 24 jurors were selected. The Citizens Jury was scheduled, staff was hired, agendas were planned and the process began the weekend of June 4, 2009.

Jury Policy Recommendations

Introduction

The Jurors of the Citizens Jury on Election Recounts chose to study and make recommendations in the following areas:

- The Role of Political Parties in the Election Recount Process
- Absentee Ballots
- Timing (Election Certification and Primary Date)
- Formal Standardized Review Process
- Trigger for Automatic Recount

These are the factors considered important in evaluating the quality of the Minnesota Senate Election Recount Process (24 for,0 opposed,0 abstain):

- Efficiency
- Cost effectiveness
- Done in a timely manner
- Election judges are well trained
- Impartiality/Fairness/Balance
- Security of data/privacy
- Utilization of the best technology
- Voters well educated about voter enfranchisement
- Uniformity
- Clarity and consistency of guidelines and laws
- Verifiability
- Accessibility for all voters
- Clear lines of accountability
- Clear winner/result
- Voter satisfaction
- High voter turnout
- Transparency

What went well with the 2008 Senate Election Recount

During the first session, the jury heard from a variety of witnesses who spoke about what went well and what needed improvement in the election recount process. After this testimony, the jury developed the following list of what went well.

- There was public trust and confidence in the recount process.
- The paper ballot recount by hand was very accurate and effective.
- The decentralized recount was effective.
- The voting machines were very accurate.
- Having a paper trail was key to the success of the process.
- There was much public interest and there were many volunteers.
- Military Ballots were handled well.
- The recount laws and statutes worked well.
- The recount was well organized.
- The canvassing board functioned well.
- The process had good security measures and there was no fraud.
- The process was transparent to the public

They then identified areas they wished to study further.

Role of Political Parties in Election Recount Process

Introductory Jury Comments:

- We want to introduce a level of civility into the election recount process.
- We need to have concise procedures and ground rules regarding the behavior of the candidates' representatives.
- The campaign process should end on Election Day; candidates should not try to claim ownership over our votes. True democratic politics should respect the integrity of the vote, rather than undermining a person's vote to get one candidate to win. (21 for, 1 opposed, 1 abstain)

Role of Political Parties Issue 1: The candidate representatives do not have clear eligibility criteria or "Rules of Conduct" with consequences. (20 for, 3 opposed, 0 abstain) (one juror absent)

Recommendation: Create clear criteria for eligibility of candidates' representatives. (21 for, 2 opposed, 0 abstain) (one juror absent)

Strategies to consider:

- Successful completion of training on election law as designed by the Secretary of State
- Must be a registered voter
- Must be a Minnesota resident
- Recommendation: Create "Rules of Conduct" for candidates' representatives and election officials. (22 for, 1 opposed, 0 abstain*)
- Strategies to consider:
- Require signed "Rules of Conduct" with clear and specific expectations for behavior for individuals directly involved in the recount process
- Have clear and enforceable consequences for not following "Rules of Conduct"

Desired Impact: (22 for, 1 opposed, 0 abstain) (one juror absent)

- Reduce interference in the recount process
- Reduce election judges' and officials' frustration
- Increase accuracy and confidence in the election process
- Reduce frivolous challenges
- Reduce delays
- Ensure that the interests of the candidates' representatives don't overshadow the interests of the voters

- Maintaining the integrity of the election process
- Respecting the integrity of the volunteers
- Respecting the authority of the election judge

Role of Political Parties Issue 2: There may be too many candidates' representatives involved in the recount process. (22 for, 1 opposed*)

Recommendation: Rule # 7 of the Minnesota Secretary of State's Administrative Recount Procedures for the General Election November 4, 2008, in the General Election Final Recount Plan November 18, 2008, should be mandated by state statute.¹ (23, 0, 1)

Desired Impact: Reduce disruption and confusion (22 for, 1 opposed*)

¹ Each candidate may have one representative who is authorized to challenge ballots at each counting table. If the Deputy Recount Official determines that there is adequate space at each Table, each candidate may add a second representative to the table to observe the sorting and counting of the ballots, provided both candidates have a second representative to add to the Table(s). Only one representative for each candidate, who shall be designated by the candidate's Lead Representative to challenge ballots, will be allowed to challenge ballots. If the candidate representative who is authorized to challenge ballots believes a ballot presents a unique situation that has not previously presented itself, he or she may request that the ballot be set aside and discussed at the end of the sorting process when the candidate's Roving Representative is available to advise the candidate's representative. This clause shall not apply when the candidate does not have a Roving Representative at that ballot counting location

Absentee Ballots

Introductory Jury Comments:

- We feel that many of the problems in the recount and election contest were directly related to issues surrounding absentee ballots (24 for, 0 opposed, 0 abstain).

Absentee Ballots Issue 1: Complicated Ballots and Instructions (Vote 24:0)

Recommendation: Revise and simplify absentee ballot materials

Strategies to consider:

- Include an email field on the application for easier contact by election officials in the event of an error on a ballot envelope
- Allow for self-certification on the ballot envelope to replace the need for a witness signature
- Provide instructions and non-partisan resources for ballot completion help
- Continue using a checklist on the ballot envelope, and make it more visible
- Public service announcement of instructions
- Offer an online/telephone absentee ballot application and test them to make sure they work properly

Desired Impact:

- Reduce voter error
- Increase the number of accepted ballots
- Increase public trust and confidence

Recommendation: Use a ballot verification process that replaces the need to compare signatures (This section approved 24:0)

Strategies to consider:

- Specific ID number linked to ballot envelope and application
- Personal Identification Number (PIN)
- MN photo ID, driver's license or last four digits of SSN.

Desired Impact:

- Improve voter confidence
- Improve security of ballots

- Reduce stress of election recount judges
- Reduce risk of error of election recount judges
- Improve the ability to track ballots

Absentee Ballots Issue 2: Ballot Processing (Vote 24 for, 0 opposed, 0 abstain)

Recommendation: Centralize the process for opening, counting and accepting/rejecting absentee ballots at the County level.

- 17 in favor of centralization at County level
- 5 in favor of centralization at State level
- Abstain from vote: 2

(Table of pros and cons of centralization of the process at county and state level can be found in Appendix A)

Strategies to consider:

- Create a uniform standard for opening, counting, and processing absentee ballots
- Have a “no excuse” absentee ballot (do not require voters to list one of the 4 excuses required to vote absentee)
- Count absentee ballots as they are received at the central location
- An absentee voter cannot change their vote later (because of the recommendation to centrally process)

Desired Impact:

- Streamline the process
- Improve consistency
- Reduce stress
- Lower cost
- Reduce human error

Absentee Ballots Issue 3: Timing (Vote 24 for, 0 opposed: 0 abstain)

Recommendation: Allow some type of early voting

Desired Impact:

- Fewer rejected ballots due to late arrival
- Benefits military/overseas balloting

- Better accuracy for counting ballots
- More time to remedy errors
- Reduce number of mistakes/rejected ballots
- Better accessibility for voters

Timing

Introductory Jury Comments:

- The Jury recognizes the need for Due Process. It also believes that eight months is an unacceptable length of time to have a vacant seat, as experienced in the 2008 Senatorial Election in Minnesota (23,0,1).

Timing Issue 1: Certification (Seating a Candidate Elect)

Recommendation: Some witnesses introduced the idea of issuing a provisional election certificate. We reviewed the potential pros and cons but felt it was not something we could support at this time. (0 supported it, 23 opposed, 1 abstaining)

Recommendation: Time limits should be set for the various phases of the election process to ensure speedy trial for both the candidates and the voters (18 for, 6 opposed).

Timing Issue 2: Primary Election Date

Recommendation: The primary election should be moved to an earlier date (23 for, 1 opposed)

Desired Impacts (23 for, 1 opposed, 0 abstain)

- More time
 - for absentee ballot prep and return
 - for primary recount
 - for early voting
 - for preparing election judges
- Less opportunity to interrupt the general election
- Uniform timeline
- Number of people campaigning is narrowed down earlier

- Increased accuracy
- Simple implementation

Undesired Impacts

- Possible lower voter turnout
- More time for candidates to campaign for general election
- The primary date is not considered a significant issue by some members of the jury

Formal Standardized Review

- Following witness' testimony, the jury discussed the proposal of a formal standardized review process.

Recommendation: A formal standardized review process should be designed and implemented to allow local elections officials the time needed to: (24 yes, 0 opposed, 0 abstain)

- Examine precinct elections materials and records
- Verify the accuracy of elections
- Handle any mistakes promptly

Desired Impacts: (24 for, 0 opposed, 0 abstain)

- Increased accuracy of elections
- Mistakes handled more promptly
- Minimizes contest phase
- Creates a verifiable audit trail
- Allows more time to review materials
- Minimizes the need for changes in other aspects of the recount process
- A uniform process leads to fewer inconsistencies and less gray area
- Shortens the recount process
- Less stress on election officials on election day
- Relatively easy implementation (already being done in other counties and cities)
- Allows election officials to perform their jobs properly
- Minimizes mishandling of absentee ballots

- Increases voter confidence and candidate trust in the system
- Would be a step to improving the whole system

Recount Trigger Threshold

Recommendation: Amend MN Statute 204C.35 subdivision 1, so that “less than one-half of one percent” is replaced with “less than one-quarter of one percent” regarding the automatic recount trigger for federal, state, and judicial elections.
(24 for, 0 opposed, 0 abstain)

Desired Impacts

- Decreases the likelihood of an automatic recount
- Reduces cost

Addendum A

Pros and Cons for Centralization of Absentee Ballot Process at the State and County levels

Centralization at the State Level		Centralization at the County Level	
PRO	CON	PRO	CON
One group analyzes for all Less ballot transportation Cheaper Could have central verification process Uniformity of assessing ballots Simplify recount More secure Easier to anticipate	Who is that group? Too many – volume is too big to handle All local election data goes to the state? May not be able to do in-person absentee ballots	Good models already Easier implementation Fewer ballots to go through – volume is smaller so you can help voters More confidence with local process	Lack of uniformity Greater chance of lost ballots More expensive A lot of work for county officials

Addendum B

While this is not a recount issue, the jury felt the recommendation should be included regarding Emergency Votes

Strategies to consider:

- Have ballots at hospitals
- For emergency situations allow representatives to vote at the polls in place of the citizen in emergency situation
- Use Personal Identification Number
- Non-registered voters from emergency locations can fax in registration and vote
- Have a group of 4-6 people on phones/website hotline to receive emergency votes
- Power of attorney can cast vote

List of Jurors

Citizens Jury on Election Recounts Minneapolis, Minnesota June & July 2009

Bobbie	Currier	Dent
Brad	Riebel	Bloomington
Breanna	Carlson	Brooklyn Park
Cana	Yang	St. Paul
Carol	Hamann	Becker
Connie	Taylor	Hinckley
Donald	Matzen	Prior Lake
Ernest	Swinson	Minneapolis
Jamie	Walker	New Brighton
Jitara	Brame	Anoka
Joe	Bradseth	Puposky
Joel	Madison	Apple Valley
Joel	Whitbeck	Mounds View
Katy	Snider	Litchfield
Marilyn	Tinjum	Detroit Lakes
Mary	Cramsie	St. Paul
Melody	Bolin	Duluth
Michael	Beaulieu	Buffalo
Paul	Viss	Willmar
Pearl	Gildow	Brainerd
Randy	Bolen	Two Harbors
Rod	Ciszak	Rochester
Susanna	Styve	Mendota Heights
Trenton	Naffziger	Plymouth

Juror Statements

Citizens Jury Selection & Composition

Method

One of the key goals of the Citizens Jury on Election Recounts was to be demographically reflective of the state of Minnesota's voting population. Potential jurors were first identified through a random sampling of 7500 voters from the statewide voter registration list. A recruitment mailing that included a questionnaire was sent to these 7500 voters in April 2009. In all, 356 (4.7%) completed questionnaires were returned for inclusion in the "Jury Pool" from which the jury of twenty-four voters were selected for the Citizens Jury on Election Recounts.

The final twenty-four panelists were carefully selected to be representative of Minnesota's voting population based upon the demographics of age, gender, race/ethnicity, congressional district, educational attainment, and partisan affiliation.

On May 20th, 2009 Citizens Jury on Election Recount staff methodically selected from the Jury Pool the twenty-four panelists to serve on the Citizens Jury. Potential jurors were made anonymous, and selected based solely upon the demographic criteria mentioned above.

Below is a chart of the demographic targets for the Citizens Jury on Election Recounts. Demographic targets were determined through an assessment of current U.S. and Minnesota census information, as well as reputable polling statistics.

The initial jurors selected to serve on the Citizens Jury provided an exact match with the target demographics. However, an exact match with the Jury demographics was ultimately not achieved due to last minute cancellations. Additional jurors selected from the Jury Pool as substitutions were included as the best matches available from a list of alternate jurors.

Citizens Jury Selection & Composition

Demographic Chart

Citizens Jury on Election
 Recounts Demographic
 Targets & Jury Composition

	Target N	Target %	Actual N	Actual %
1. Geographic Distribution				
Congressional District 1	3	12.5%	1	4%
Congressional District 2	3	12.5%	3	13%
Congressional District 3	3	12.5%	3	13%
Congressional District 4	3	12.5%	4	17%
Congressional District 5	3	12.5%	1	4%
Congressional District 6	3	12.5%	3	13%
Congressional District 7	3	12.5%	5	21%
Congressional District 8	3	12.5%	4	17%
	24	100%	24	100%
2. Partisan Affiliation				
1. Republican	10	42%	11	46%
2. Democrat	12	50%	12	50%
3. Independence/Other	2	8%	1	4%
	24	100%	24	100%
3. Race / Ethnicity				
White	21	88%	18	75%
Non-White	3	13%	6	25%
	24	100%	24	100%
4. Gender				
1. Female	12	50%	12	50%
2. Male	12	50%	12	50%
	24	100%	24	100%
5. Age				
1. 18 - 29	3	13%	4	17%
2. 30 - 44	7	29%	6	25%
3. 45 - 59	7	29%	7	29%
4. 60+	7	29%	7	29%
	24	100%	24	100%
6. Educational Attainment				
1. High School or Equivalent	9	38%	6	25%
2. Some College or Associates	8	33%	12	50%
3. Bachelors Degree	5	21%	5	21%
4. Graduate Degree	2	8%	1	4%
	24	100%	24	100%

Presenter Selection Process and Presenter List

Process

Presenters were selected for the purpose of informing the jurors on a specific topic. Every effort was made to ensure that all perspectives of the issues were presented to the jury.

Over a period of three months, resource staff contacted over 60 individuals including academics, election officials, other government officials, political party representatives, and professionals working for elections related non-profits. Presenters were interviewed about their areas of expertise or experience with the recount and their interest in presenting to the Citizens Jury.

Presenter List (in alphabetical order)

The Honorable Laura Brod, Minnesota House of Representatives

Michael Brodkorb, Deputy Chair, Republican Party

Mike Dean, Organizer, Common Cause Minnesota

Keesha Gaskins, Executive Director, League of Women Voters

The Honorable Kathleen Gearin, Chief Judge Second Judicial District; State Canvassing Board Member

Mark Halvorson, Director, Citizens for Election Integrity Minnesota

Laura Hayes, Big Lake Township, Sherburne County

Peter Harald, 5th Congressional District Chair, Independence Party

Kent Kaiser, Professor of Communication, Northwestern College; former Communications Director, Office of the Secretary of State

Craig Lindeke, Attorney, Minnesota Office of the Revisor of Statutes

Joe Mansky, Elections Manager, Ramsey County

Jeanne Massey, Executive Director, Fairvote Minnesota

Presenter Selection Process and Presenter List

Presenter List (continued)

Patty O'Connor, Director of Taxpayer Services, Blue Earth County

Andrew J. O'Leary, Executive Director, Minnesota DFL Party

Kathryn Pearson, Professor of Political Science, University of Minnesota

Carol Peterson, Elections Supervisor, Property Records and Taxpayer Services Department, Washington County

Gary Poser, Director of Elections, Minnesota Office of Secretary of State

The Honorable Mark Ritchie, Minnesota Secretary of State

David Schultz, Professor and Attorney, Hamline University

Rachel Smith, Program Director, Excellence in Election Administration, Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs (former Anoka County Elections Manager)

Wy Spano, Director of the Masters Degree Program in Advocacy and Political Leadership at the University of Minnesota, Duluth

Dan Tokaji, Professor, Ohio State University, Moritz College of Law
Currently teaching in the summer program at University of Oxford

Jay Weiner, Journalist, MinnPost

Appendix 1: The Agenda

Citizens Jury on Election Recounts Session # 1, June 5-7, 2009 Planned Schedule

Friday, June 5, 2009

8:30 Welcome
9:00 Panelist Introductions
9:30 Introductory Comments
10:00 Break
10:20 Procedural Instructions
11:00 Small Group Process
12:00 Lunch
1:00 Learning about Election
Process
2:15 Break
2:35 Learning about Election
Process
3:30 Discussion
4:30 Wrap-up and Evaluation
5:00 Adjourn

Sunday, June 7, 2009

8:30 Check-in
8:50 Follow-up Questions
10:00 Break
10:20 Discussion on Topics for Next
Session
12:00 Lunch
1:00 Concluding Work
2:00 Wrap-up and Evaluation
2:30 Adjourn

Saturday, June 6, 2009

8:30 Check-in
8:50 Election Experience
10:00 Break
10:20 Issues to Consider
10:55 Election Perspectives
12:00 Lunch
1:00 Election Perspectives
2:10 Break
2:30 Discussion
3:00 Election Perspectives
4:00 Discussion
4:45 Wrap-up and Evaluation
5:00 Adjourn

Appendix 1: The Agenda

Citizens Jury on Election Recounts Session # 2, June 26-28, 2009 Planned Schedule

Friday, June 26, 2009

8:30 Welcome and Reconnecting
9:15 Presenter on Rules and Statutes
9:50 Break
10:00 Presenters—Election Judges
10:50 Break
11:00 Deliberation
12:00 Lunch
1:00 Deliberation
2:15 Break
2:25 Deliberation
3:30 Break
3:40 Deliberation
4:30 Wrap-up and Evaluation
5:00 Adjourn

Sunday, June 28, 2009,

8:30 Check-in
9:00 Deliberation
9:50 Introduction to Agenda Planning
10:00 Presentations on Alternative Processes
10:40 Break
10:50 Deliberation
12:00 Lunch
1:00 Further work on statements
2:00 Wrap-up and Evaluation
2:30 Adjourn

Saturday, June 27, 2009

8:30 Check-in
9:00 Introduction on Absentee Ballot Voting
9:10 Presentations on Absentee Ballot Voting
9:50 Break
11:00 Deliberation
12:00 Lunch
1:00 Presentations on Absentee Ballot Voting
2:30 Break
2:40 Deliberation
3:30 Election Perspectives
3:40 Deliberation
4:30 Wrap-up and Evaluation
5:00 Adjourn

Appendix 1: The Agenda

Citizens Jury on Election Recounts Session #3, July 16-18, 2009 Planned Schedule

Thursday, July 16, 2009

8:30 Welcome and re-connection
9:00 Presentation on Certification
9:20 Review prior work on Role
of Political Parties
9:30 Break
9:40 Presenters on the Role of
Political Parties
10:55 Break
11:05 Deliberation
12:00 Lunch
1:00 Deliberation
1:45 Presentation on Primary
Date
2:30 Break
2:40 Deliberation
3:10 Presentation on Certification
3:40 Break
3:50 Deliberation
4:45 Wrap-up and Evaluation
5:00 Adjourn

Saturday, July 18, 2009

8:30 Check-in
9:00 Review, revise and approve
statements
9:45 Break
9:55 Review, revise and approve
statements
10:35 Break
10:45 Review, revise and approve
statements
11:25 Final evaluations and
personal statements
12:00 Lunch
1:00 Preparation for presentation
and closing circle
2:00 Press conference
2:45 Presentation to NASS

Friday, July 17, 2009

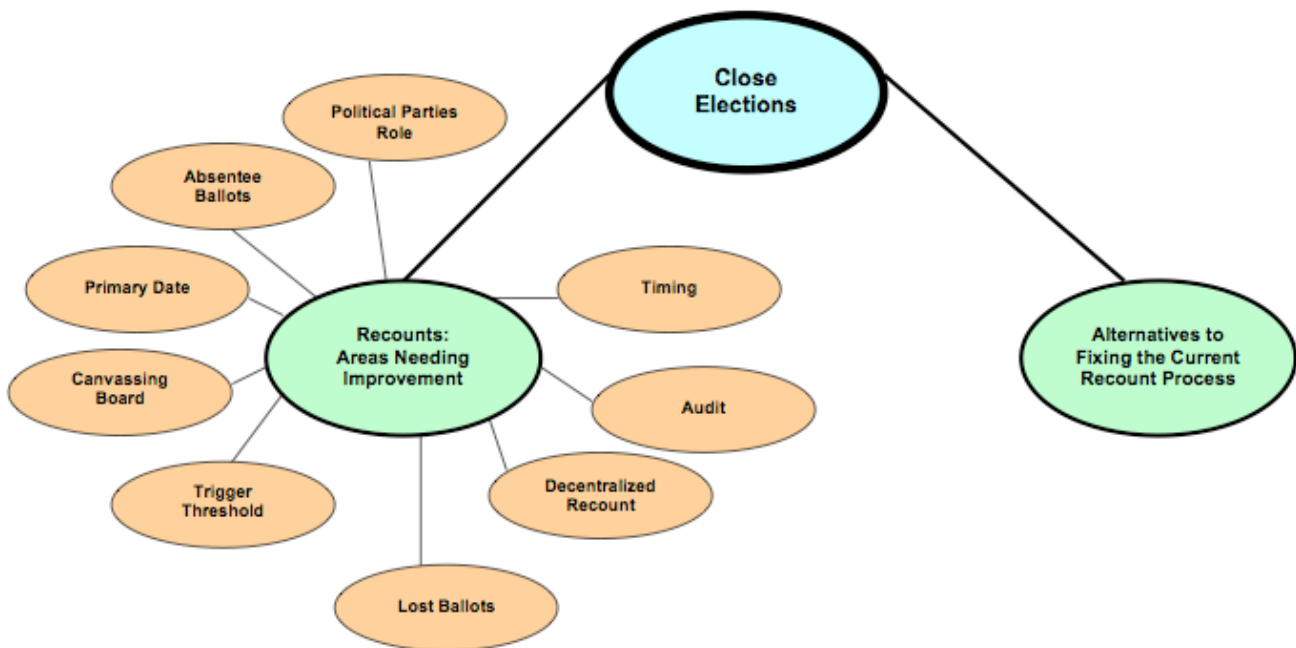
8:30 Check-in
9:00 Deliberation
9:50 Break
10:00 Presentation on
Comprehensive Review
10:55 Break
11:05 Presentation on
Comprehensive Review
12:00 Lunch
1:00 Deliberation
2:30 Break
2:40 Deliberation
3:30 Break
3:40 Deliberation
4:15 Wrap-up and Evaluation
4:30 Adjourn

Appendix 2: Issue Map

The issue map presents the areas needing improvement regarding the recount. The election professionals identified the issues during interviews conducted by resource staff. The issues were documented and grouped into two main categories: 1) areas needing improvement; and 2) alternatives to fixing the current recount process.



Issue Map

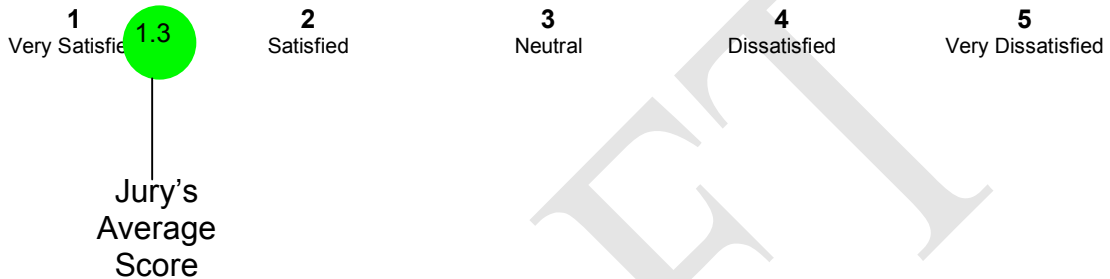


Appendix 3: The Evaluations

Citizens Jury on Election Recounts: Full Session Evaluation Average Scores

Please circle the number that best describes your response to each item.

1. One of our aims is to have the staff conduct the Citizens Jury in an unbiased way. How satisfied are you in this regard?

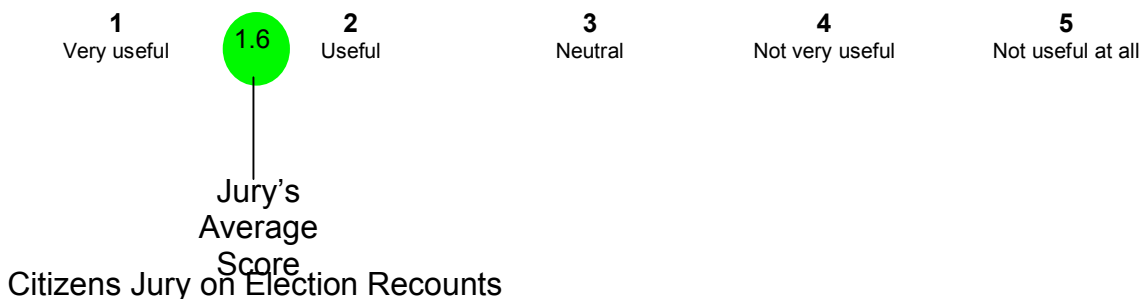


2. How would you rate the effectiveness of Citizens Jury staff for each of the following tasks?

Jury's Average Scores

Scores:	Very high (1)	High (2)	Neutral (3)	Low (4)	Very Low (5)
Overall management of project:	1.3				
Site coordination and overall logistics:	1.4				
Gathering useful information and providing relevant background witnesses:	1.6				

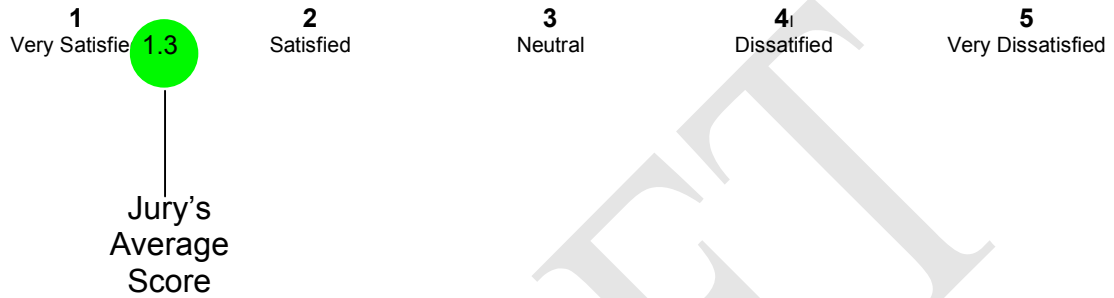
3. How useful were the presenters in helping you to better understand the election recount process, and related issues, in Minnesota?



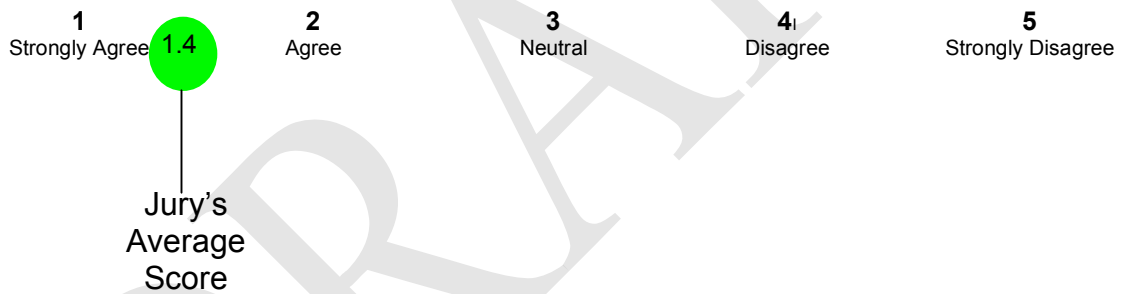
Citizens Jury on Election Recounts: Daily Juror Evaluation Average Scores

Please circle the number that best describes your response to each item.

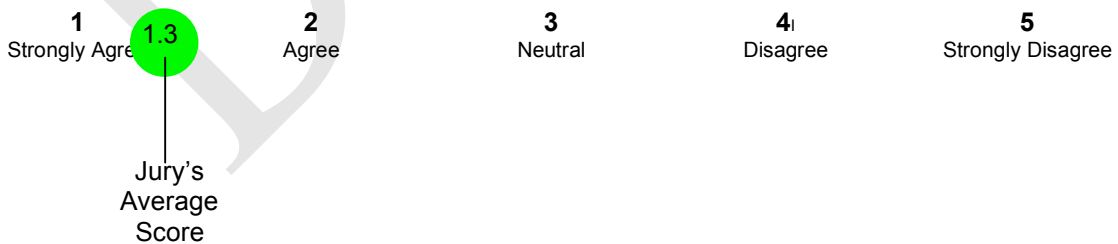
1. One of our aims is to have the staff and volunteers of the Jefferson Center conduct the project in an unbiased way. How satisfied are you with their performance in this regard?



2. Moderators *avoided* demonstrating preference one position over another.



3. The proceedings were conducted in a manner that allowed me to participate fully in the process.



4. Meeting facilities and handling of logistics were adequate to support the process.

