STATE OF CALIFORNIA
SECRETARY OF STATE

In the Matter of:

Voting Modernization Board
Board Meeting

VOTING MODERNIZATION BOARD (VMB)

SECRETARY OF STATE BUILDING

MP ROOM
1500 11TH STREET

SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 2019
10:33 A.M.

Reported by: Peter Petty
APPEARANCES

VMB BOARD MEMBERS:

Stephen Kaufman, Chair
June Awano Lagmay
Gabriel Sandoval

VMB STAFF:

Jana Lean
Arman Hirose-Afshari
Robbie Anderson
NaKesha Robinson

PRESENTERS:

Dean C. Logan, County of Los Angeles
Rebecca Martinez, Madera County

PUBLIC COMMENT:

Kim Alexander, California Voter Foundation
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CHAIR KAUFMAN: We are going to call the meeting of the Voting Modernization Board to order.

Welcome, everybody, to our first meeting of 2019 and our first meeting since July of 2017. Good to see everybody and happy to have everybody together. We are unfortunately missing our other board member Teri Holoman this morning but I’m pleased that my fellow board members were able to make it up this morning. We all -- we all came up on the lovely shuttle from Burbank here this morning. So thank you all for making the effort to get here. And thank you all for being here this morning.

Why don’t we formally do the roll and thankfully we have a quorum.

MR. HIROSE-AFSHARI: Stephen Kaufman, Chair.

CHAIR KAUFMAN: Here.

MR. HIROSE-AFSHARI: Teri Holoman, absent.

June Awano Lagmay.

MS. AWANO LAGMAY: Present.

MR. HIROSE-AFSHARI: Gabriel Sandoval.

MR. SANDOVAL: Present.

CHAIR KAUFMAN: Thank you. We’ve introduced the board members.

And before we do anything else, I know we have some
new faces over to our right.

So perhaps, maybe, Jana, do you want to introduce the
new members of our VMB staff?

MS. LEAN: Absolutely. So this is Arman. Arman is
taking over for Katherine. I know you guys have dealt with
Katherine for many years. So he’s brand new.

Do you want to give a little bit about yourself,
Arman?

MR. HIROSE-AFSHARI: Sure. Good morning, great to be
here. I am originally from San Francisco and studied at NYU.
Got my master’s degree in public policy and have been working
at the Secretary of State in elections since last July. So
happy to be here.

MS. AWANO LAGMAY: Welcome.

CHAIR KAUFMAN: Welcome. Good to have you on board.

MS. LEAN: Robbie’s still here.

CHAIR KAUFMAN: Robbie’s still kicking.

MS. Lean: And NaKesha was also here last time.


All right. Well, good to see you all back here. And
thank you.

Okay. Do we have any public comment to start our
day?

Okay. Seeing none.

MS. ALEXANDER: Yeah. (Indiscernible.)
CHAIR KAUFMAN: Excuse me?

MS. ALEXANDER: Yes.

CHAIR KAUFMAN: Oh, Kim. Do you want to come up to the podium?

Please state your name for the record.

MS. ALEXANDER: Good morning, I’m Kim Alexander with the California Voter Foundation. Thank you for being here today for this important meeting.

The California Voter Foundation appreciates the extensive investment of time and talent and energy that has gone into the voting systems for All People Project which is on your agenda today. And this project gives us the promise of an alternative voting model that is publicly owned and meets a range of voters’ voting needs. And we’re really happy to see this progress in California. I’m proud of the achievements that L.A. has made to promote the system and develop it.

Because it’s a publicly owned system, it can promote public trust and confidence in elections and it makes it very different from other voting systems that counties have or looking at acquiring which are privately owned and proprietary.

One feature of the VSAP project that has been widely anticipated is that source code utilized in the system will be publicly disclosed and election security advocates are
eager to learn what the county’s plans are for doing so. It also represents the largest investment in any voting system of public dollars ever made in California and likely anywhere in the United States. So given that it is an enormous investment of public dollars, we hope the state ensures that it gets out of it what it sought when California enacted legislation in 2013 to enable Los Angeles to build and deploy a publicly owned voting system.

You may recall Senate Bill 450 -- 360 of 2013 was the vehicle that facilitated the development and certification of the VSAP voting system. And there was intent language in this bill that included descriptions of the value of nonproprietary source code use in voting systems and the benefits of a local jurisdiction using public funds to research and develop a nonproprietary voting system that utilizes disclosed source code.

In the provisions of your board and your voting modernization finance committee, we’re also amended through SB 360 to specifically authorize research and development of a new voting system that has not been certified or conditionally approved by the Secretary of State and uses only nonproprietary software and firmware with disclosed source code.

So we urge the Voting Modernization Board to support this project with the understanding that this public --
publicly disclosed source code will be forthcoming and we hope that there will be a schedule provided for how that will happen.

I just also want to mention two other important developments in the open source voting space that just occurred. One is that the Department of Defense DARPA branch announced yesterday it’s going to invest $10 million to develop an open source voting system. San Francisco is moving forward with an open source voting system, and these projects could really benefit from disclosed source code from the VSAP project.

So thank you for your consideration.

CHAIR KAUFMAN: Thank you, Kim.

Any other public comment? Okay. With that, we will move to Item 4 on our agenda which is the adoption of the July 20, 2017 actions and meeting minutes.

Does anybody have any changes or corrections to the minutes or the action items?

MS. AWANO LAGMAY: No changes.

MR. SANDOVAL: No changes.

CHAIR KAUFMAN: I’m going to -- I’m going to just -- for my daughter’s benefit, my daughter was with me at the last minute and I acknowledged her in here. And her name is Madeleine, M-A-D-E-L-E-I-N-E. And I would be doing her a disfavor if I didn’t at least state that the -- I’m
correcting the minutes with an amendment to the minutes on
the spelling of her name. I would agree that the minutes are
in order. And I say that as a guy whose name is Stephen with
a P-H, and it drives me crazy when I see people spell it with
a “V.” So I will do that on her behalf today.

MS. AWANO LAGMAY: Is that a motion?
CHAIR KAUFMAN: But with that, do we have a motion to
approve the -- with that change, do we have a motion to
approve the action items and the meeting minutes?

MS. AWANO LAGMAY: I so move as specified.
CHAIR KAUFMAN: Okay. Second?
MR. SANDOVAL: Second.
CHAIR KAUFMAN: Okay. All in favor?
MS. AWANO LAGMAY: Aye.
MR. SANDOVAL: Aye.
CHAIR KAUFMAN: Okay. The motion passes. And we can
now move on.

So the first substantive item on our agenda is Item 5
which Ms. Alexander alluded to in her public comments. The
Status of the County of Los Angeles Voting Solutions for All
People Implementation, the VSAP System.

And I’m happy to see that we have here today Dean
Logan, the Registrar Recorder of the county of Los Angeles to
update us on the status of the county’s efforts.

So welcome, Dean.
MR. LOGAN: Thank you. Good morning, everybody.

CHAIR KAUFMAN: Good morning.

MR. LOGAN: Appreciate the opportunity. Again, for
the record, I’m Dean Logan, I’m Registrar Recorder, County
Clerk for Los Angeles County. I’m very pleased to be here to
give you an update and even more pleased to see this
slighted -- or slated on the agenda as --

CHAIR KAUFMAN: Or slighted.

MR. LOGAN: -- as a report on the status of
implementation because in all previous meetings, this has
been more of a concept or plan or research, and we are -- we
are very pleased in Los Angeles County to be in the
implementation stage of this project which has been a
herculean effort but one that I think is going to be
beneficial for the voters in Los Angeles County and hopefully
to the electoral process well beyond the borders of Los
Angeles County.

So again, today we’re not here with a funding
request, although I will reference in my presentation that
there are funding requests coming soon. We believe will give
you the opportunity to meet more frequently than you have in
the last two years. We’re happy to facilitate that as well.

So I did provide a slide deck. I will go through
this relatively quickly because I know you have a full
agenda. But pleased to share with you where we’re at with
the project. And as was referenced in the public comments, the hallmark of this project, Voting Solutions for All People is to create a voting experience for the future but also to do it in a way that it is publicly owned and publicly operated which we believe in Los Angeles County to be particularly important to give them the electorate that we serve.

So the first slide that you see is really just a visual description of the components of the new voting experience. And we have been very deliberative in talking about this in the context of a voting experience rather than simply a voting system because it is more than just technology and just equipment, it is a fundamental change in the way that voting will be delivered and experienced by the voters in Los Angeles County. Much of that relates to the parallel passage of the Voter’s Choice Act and our implementation of that beginning in March of 2020. But then there are other elements of it that are unique to what we are doing in Los Angeles County.

So the components include -- and I’ll walk through these in the clips from the slides. So first because we’re talking about implementation, we did implement the new vote by mail portion of this project in the 2018 election. So voters in Los Angeles County who vote by mail receive the new ballot format which was designed for usability and ease of
voters. We also implemented ahead of the state mandate, we implemented prepaid postage on our vote-by-mail ballots in Los Angeles County in 2018, partially because we knew that was coming and it would have been the first election in L.A. County where voters had multiple cards to vote and may have had to use multiple stamps and then would have been the last time for them to use stamps at all. So again, in our commitment to the voting experience, we didn’t want to have voters go through that change and have that overshadow the benefits of the new vote by mail process.

Associated with that, we had the VSAP Tally Version 1 which was certified by the Secretary of State so those vote by mail ballots were tallied on our new publicly owned tally system and then merged with the precinct results.

Next slide that the -- and again, this relates to the parallel implementation of the Voter’s Choice Act. When we go to full implementation of the solution in March of 2020, we’ll be operating using vote centers and a voting period. So we’ll go beyond the traditional polling place where voters will have the option to go to any location in the county over a period beginning 11 days before the election. And as we ramp up closer to the election during the last four days of the election, the number of vote centers will increase.

And the utility of those vote centers is pretty extensive. Not only does it allow the voter to vote anywhere
in the county and at a time and a place that they deem significant or convenient to them, but it also allows them to take advantage of conditional voter registration at any of those locations, particularly important in the March 2020 presidential primary where we will have party-specific ballots. Voters will be able to modify their party affiliation if they wish and they also will be able to utilize those locations to -- to turn in vote-by-mail ballots.

So full functioning vote centers that will be available throughout the county. We are still in the process of developing our election administration plan which is part of the requirement under the Voter’s Choice Act. But I can share with you that we anticipate that at a minimum, at a floor level there will be about 250 locations that are open beginning 11 days before the election and about a minimum of about 1,000 locations that are open starting the fourth -- fourth day before the election and remaining open through election day.

On the next slide, some of the features or the equipment -- and this will be particularly important as we come back to seek the funding from the Voting Modernization Board. The components that will facilitate the ability to do those activities at the vote centers include electronic poll book, that’s what will allow us to have voters vote at any
location. And what we know from counties that preceded us with the Voter’s Choice Act and the design list is that this will significantly reduce, if not almost entirely reduce provisional ballots in L.A. County. 

So two primary reasons that voters vote provisionally in L.A. County statistically have been shown that they -- where they were issued a vote-by-mail ballot and they showed up on election day but they didn’t have that vote-by-mail ballot to surrender. Or they are appearing at a polling place other than the one that was assigned to their precinct. Both of those issues go away under the vote center model. Because we will be able to clear the vote-by-mail ballot in real time and issue them a regular ballot and there is no longer a requirement to go to a specific location to vote on election day.

Another component of our solution that we’re particularly excited about is what -- although, I’m not as particularly excited about the name of it, so we need to get more creative with the name of it. But for now we’re referring to it as the interactive sample ballot. And this is a feature that allows voters while we will still mail to every voter in the county a printed paper sample ballot with their information, we will also make available to voters an interactive sample ballot that they can use on a personal device, home computer, cell phone, whatever device they
prefer and that they can interact with that sample ballot.

So much the way we encourage voters to hand mark their paper sample ballot and bring it with them to the polling place in the current model, this will allow them to mark that sample ballot using their personal device that will create a poll pass for them much like an electronic boarding pass that we all use today when we travel up here and to take that with them to the vote center, scan that into the ballot marking device, and that will expedite their voting experience.

So it is not their official ballot, it is their sample ballot. It will allow them to upload that to the ballot marking device to review their choices, change their selections if they wish, but for a very long ballot to give them the opportunity to expedite their voting experience. Again, that’s voluntary but something based on our research that we think is a desirable feature for voters to enhance the voting experience.

CHAIR KAUFMAN: Dean, can I just ask you something about that?

MR. LOGAN: Sure.

CHAIR KAUFMAN: So I can walk in, I can basically scan the votes in, it’ll populate, and then you’ll have an opportunity to obviously check it before hitting some button to confirm those votes?
MR. LOGAN: Correct. So it will -- it will bring you immediately to the review screen, you’ll review your choices, again, you can change those choices, make sure they are consistent with what you wanted and then you hit a button and it’ll print your ballot. And at that point you have one more time to review it before it goes into the box.

MS. AWANO LAGMAY: Dean, you said something about being able to change the vote. Can you elaborate just a little bit how long they have to -- what’s like the absolute deadline they can change?

MR. LOGAN: So it’s not changing their vote once it’s cast.

MS. AWANO LAGMAY: Uh-huh.

MR. LOGAN: It’s again the application --

MS. AWANO LAGMAY: Oh, the --

MR. LOGAN: -- that you’re using is the sample ballot, it’s not the official ballot. So you’re uploading it while you’re at the voting booth. So the equivalent of like -- it’s sort of the same idea if you took your printed hand marked sample ballot in and started transferring those choices on to your paper ballot. This is just an electronic version of that that you’re uploading --

MS. AWANO LAGMAY: Oh, an electronic worksheet.

MR. LOGAN: Exactly.

MS. AWANO LAGMAY: Okay.
MR. LOGAN: Exactly.

MS. AWANO LAGMAY: Thank you.

MR. LOGAN: Then the next slide talks about, and this is really the phase of the project that we’re in right now is our vote center placement project. As I talked about the ability for voters to go to any location in the county, the success of this depends on voters knowing where those locations are and feeling comfortable with those locations. So we have embarked on a series of 33 community meetings that we did in partnership with community-based organizations to get input from the public on what are the locations throughout L.A. County that voters would view as -- as locations that would be easily accessible, that would match the significance of the voting process, places that they would like to go. And here the philosophy here is to meet the voters where they’re at. So instead of voters having to go out and seek information about where to vote, that during that 11-day voting period that they would be visible in the community so the voters could just intuitively when they’re ready go to one of those locations to vote.

We also had a website where people could suggest locations --

MR. SANDOVAL: What did you learn through that community convening?

MR. LOGAN: Yeah, it’s been very interesting. So
we’ve had the first series of 33 community meetings and they identified about a little over 1900 locations throughout the county in those 33 geographical areas. And we’re about to go out for another -- a second set of 34 meetings for refinement.

But there was very interesting input that we learned in that process. Things that -- and that really I think illustrate the impact of this particular model. So we had voters who told us that they associated with voting with government buildings so they recommended places like city halls and public libraries and buildings that they associated with government. A lot of feedback on that. Those are places that they would associate with going to vote.

At the same time, we had people tell us that -- that they would not want to vote in city hall because they’re -- maybe there’s a jail attached to the city hall and they find that to be intimidating and that they would prefer to vote in a community center or even in a retail shopping mall or someplace near where they drop their kids off at daycare, something of that nature. And that’s what’s great about this model is we can actually appeal to both of those desires. We can locate both centers and city halls but we can also locate them in retail facilities. So that feedback is particularly valuable I think for asking before.

MR. SANDOVAL: I know they do that in Nevada, Las
Vegas. They have different spots to vote, including retail stores, et cetera.

MR. LOGAN: Yeah, I know, it’s interesting that you mention that. So Clark County, Nevada, that’s right has been using vote centers for early voting for quite some time. Their upcoming election which is here in a few weeks is the first time that they are going to open vote centers on election day. And we’re sending a team of people out there to observe that for that very reason because they’ve had quite a bit of success with that.

MR. SANDOVAL: What’s -- what’s been the receptivity of kind of the retail locations and can you talk a bit about, you know, malls, supermarkets, and that kind of venue for these vote centers?

MR. LOGAN: So that’s sort of our next stage is to take those 1900 recommended locations and start to -- the term that we’re using is ground truth and find out so how realistic is it that we can get a place like that for 11 days or for 4 days and hopefully get that for the good of the community rather than paying retail lease -- lease expenses. So we’re in the process of doing that now.

There’s a whole series of assessments that have to be done on those locations because they have to meet accessibility standards under the Americans for Disabilities Act. They have to have good parking.
proximity to public transportation. So there’s a lot of work that needs to go into that process and we’re working on that right now.

The good news from our perspective is we were successful in passing a bill I think last session or the last session before that for municipalities and other governmental entities, while we’re going to seek their agreement to be vote centers, they actually are legally bound to provide those facilities for vote centers if they meet the requirements. So that’ll be kind of the low hanging fruit that we will get those commitments first and then we’ll move on to the next [indiscernible].

So parallel to that on — we’re running our entire system in consistent test labs. And that basically is using the hardware and the software that develop for the system, integrating the components like the e-Poll book and the tally system and running mock elections through that process. And we’re doing a series of those between May and July of this year. I went to the first display of that with the actual software and actual manufactured equipment last week. It was very exciting to see all of this work kind of come to fruition and see it actually work.

Next slide we will -- because we know that while this was designed by and with voters in Los Angeles County with 5.2 million registered voters in L.A. County, this is only
going to work if voters know what to expect when they show up in March of 2020 and that is going to be a heavy lift doing the outreach and the education of that. So we are going to hold a mock election event in the fall of this year, September 28th and 29th, over that weekend. We are going to open 50 vote centers and do a community-wide mock election and use that as the kickoff for our voter outreach and education campaign. So we anticipate a lot of publicity around that and an opportunity to do some creative things to bring attention to -- to this change.

The next slide gives you the timelines. You can see this is a very ambitious and aggressive schedule that takes us through to certification which we look forward to achieving in December of 2019 and then the full roll off for the March 2020 election. What you don’t see on that timeline is as sort of below the line is that we in the meantime will be running another six to eight elections in L.A. County on our legacy system parallel to getting this up and running. So again it’s a heavy lift but we have invested the resources and the right partners I think to make that successful.

So that gets us to kind of where do you come in on the next slide with the Voting Modernization Board. And I know that we have had a balance of funding sitting with the board for quite some time in L.A. County but I think there’s a good story to be told about that. So it was referenced
earlier that this is a significant investment of public funds. Part of that investment in L.A. County is an investment in the research and development elements that from our perspective never happened in the voting systems that came before this. So our focus has been on the voting experience and putting the voter first. And so we invested a lot of time and a lot of effort in that and we think that that is going to result in a better system and that is something that did not happen in the systems that kind of went quick to market after the decertification of punch card voting both in California and throughout the country.

So we are now in a position where we have a certified component, the Tally System Version 1 that we used last November. And we are preparing our funding proposal to come to you for reimbursement on that now. And then we will do another Phase II of that after we achieve certification in December of the full solution which includes the ballot marking devices and the other components of the whole experience that will roll out in March.

And I think perhaps of interest to you the final thing I’ll cover is what -- what is the future like? We have been very clear in this project that we have to do this and do it right for the voters of Los Angeles County. We have a voting system that dates back to 1967 and it is at the end of its lifecycle. It served us well, it’s been efficient and
accurate but it does not have the agility and the flexibility
to meet the needs -- the modern needs of our electorate and
that is now confirmed by the Secretary of State’s decision to
decertify those legacy voting systems. So it will no longer
be a viable system for L.A. County come February of --

Ms. Lean: February 10th.

MR. LOGAN: Yeah. But we also were clear at the
beginning of this that because we were doing this in a
different manner than voting systems have typically been
developed, that we wanted to be sure that as a return on the
public investment that what we were doing would be
transferable to other jurisdictions again both here in
California and hopefully even beyond the borders of
California.

So we have -- we have been true to those principles.
So the research and data that went into this design process
is all available on our website and we know from talking to
other jurisdictions that they are benefiting from that, but
we also want to make the system components available to other
jurisdictions once they’re certified. And these systems are
developed. The user interface on the ballot marking device,
the tally system software have been developed using an open
technology approach, using open source stacks of software.

So the next step for that is we need to -- we need to
be sure that there’s a governance process that gives us
direction on how we can share that in a way that doesn’t put us in the position of being a voting system vendor. We don’t want to be a voting system vendor. Our job is significant enough with that. But we do want to be able to share this in a way that other jurisdictions don’t have to make the same sizeable investment.

So we have established an open technology working group that is assisting us with that. We’re going to work with the Secretary of State’s Office, and if needed the legislature to establish the governance model so that we can have a -- either a co-op or an open source library where we can deposit the software but where we can still remain secure in terms of the certification standards that are necessary for the integrity of the election process. That necessarily is going to happen after we do our rollout in March of 2020 because we have to -- we have to serve our voters first. But we do intend to move forward with that and we think that that will still be timely for counties to give extensions from the recent decertification of systems here in California and other jurisdictions beyond California.

So I will stop there and take any questions. Again, our website at VSAP.lavote.net has a wealth of information and education materials. Provided you with our little handout that we’re using for public education now and I’ll just say again that we’re very excited to finally get this
point and to see this vision of a publicly owned voter
centric votes -- voting system come to fruition in Los
Angeles.

CHAIR KAUFMAN: Thank you. We are equally excited
and very excited to be able to give out some money.

Let me just begin by asking a couple of questions. I
just wanted to understand the certification process. So
Phase I has been certified. We’re looking into Phase II.
Looks like you start -- start the certification process in
July with an end date of December.

Can you just give us a little benefit of kind of what
goes into that and the timing considerations there? And of
course we’re all assuming and hoping that you get
certification in December 2019 because if you don’t, the
legacy system will be decertified before our March election.
So.

MR. LOGAN: Yes.

CHAIR KAUFMAN: How do we make sure that everything
goes on track and that you get certified by December?

MR. LOGAN: So I think -- that’s a great question.

So it’s an interesting process and we have worked hand in
hand with the Voting System Certification Office here and the
Secretary of State’s Office. Because this is a publicly
owned system, it doesn’t -- it doesn’t easily fit into the
model that has been used for voting system certification in
the past. And they have been great partners in meeting with us and walking through this incrementally and we’ve been and will continue to try and be transparent in terms of feeding them information as we go along so that we can identify any issues early on in the process, recognizing just as you pointed out that success is the only option in this environment.

So we have submitted the application for certification. We have -- we have deposited our escrow funds for certification. And we’re following the same process that we did last year for the -- it was just for the tally system.

So what you see on the timeline really represents the end points of that certification process. The hardware is the final engineering and design specifications for the hardware is being finalized now. Once that’s done, we’ll be ready to submit that along with the source code. And the Secretary of State will then employ a third-party testing lab to go through a battery of tests on that. Inevitably that will result in issues that we probably have to have dialog between our office, the test lab, and the Secretary of State’s Office. And then ultimately what we anticipate is that the Secretary of State’s Office will certify. But likely that certification will include specific conditions related to the blended system that we’re operating in L.A. County. And the goal is for that to be the December date,
that that’s the point where we actually have the
certification and the conditions so that we can proceed with
the March election.

CHAIR KAUFMAN: Other questions for Mr. Logan?

MS. AWANO LAGMAY: I have a question. Hi, Dean.

Keeping in mind that March 2020 election is so
critical not only for what it means to switch L.A. County
over but that it will be the first election that the county
will be running for the city of Los Angeles, correct?

MR. LOGAN: Yes.

MS. AWANO LAGMAY: Can you speak a little bit about
the level of cooperation and integration of the city’s input
toward the March 2020 election?

As an example, this mock election that you’re
planning to do in September 2019, will that also integrate
aspects of L.A. city so that the city can enjoy seeing the
effects of the mock election before the March ’20 real
election?

MR. LOGAN: Yes. And thank you for that question
because that is another -- it’s not really represented on the
timeline but you’re absolutely right and this is somewhat
unique again to Los Angeles County that 2020 will mark the
first election not just for the city of Los Angeles but for a
number of our cities that have consolidated their elections
now with the even year elections. Some of them won’t do that
till 2022, but a good number of those cities are doing that in 2020.

So city -- city clerks and their staff have been partners in this process. They’re -- they sit on our advisory committee and are part of the planning process. They’re part of the books and replacement project that I spoke about and yes, they will be partners with us in the mock election. There are a handful of cities -- not L.A. city, but there are a handful of small cities that have elections this fall where we are actually doing a pilot project with some of the equipment. So we’re working very closely with those cities in the process to be sure that they know what to expect as well.

We’re doing presentations right now, we have an ongoing schedule where we’re appearing the city council meetings in all of the cities in L.A. County doing presentations like this, presenting on the new model. And the mock election will be a great opportunity for them to kind of do a hands-on demonstration of that process.

MS. AWANO LAGMAY: And, Dean, what is the difference between your mock election in September and your pilot election in November?

MR. LOGAN: Yeah. So the mock election is a community-wide event. And the purpose of the mock election is to -- to begin to socialize the new voting experience with
the electorates. So it’s a literally to bring people into vote centers, have them use the equipment, sample it, and see how it works.

The pilot project is actually more about demonstrating the viability of the actual equipment. So the pilot project when and if authorized by the Secretary of State will allow us to use the equipment in a limited fashion even before certification to identify if there are any issues that we need to iron out before the system is fully certified.

So the pilot is a little bit still in development because we don’t know yet who all will be holding elections in November of 2019 and there are -- there are restrictions in the law of how many devices can be used during the pilot and how many locations that could be used at.

So that’s more about hardening, testing, and the viability of the equipment, where the mock election is really about voter outreach and education.

MS. AWANO LAGMAY: Okay. Thank you.

MR. SANDOVAL: Now you’re working with stakeholders like NALEO and also specialty press to ensure that there is enough information that is going to a community about this new system.

MR. LOGAN: Absolutely. So we have a stakeholder advisory committee that includes I think more than 20
organizations --

MR. SANDOVAL: Okay.

MR. LOGAN: -- League of Women Voters, NALEO, Asia-Americans Advancing Justice --

MR. SANDOVAL: Sure.

MR. LOGAN: -- the disability community, the [indiscernible] parties that have been with us on this project from the beginning. We also have a technical advisory committee that includes people with expertise in security, usability, again accessibility. So a wide range of people who are advising us on the process.

The vote center placement project that I talked about, the model that we did for that is we did not -- while we identified the geographic locations to hold those meetings, we actually provided stipends to community-based organizations to facilitate the meetings. So they did the outreach and actually conducted the meetings in the community because they’re closer to the community --

MR. SANDOVAL: Sure.

MR. LOGAN: -- and they can draw in people to those meetings. So there’s a lot of interaction like that.

MR. SANDOVAL: Glad to hear. Thanks.

CHAIR KAUFMAN: Okay. Well, thank you for that presentation. Sounds like we will look forward to seeing you around summertime for your Phase I funding request.
MR. LOGAN: Look forward to it.

CHAIR KAUFMAN: Okay.

MR. LOGAN: Thank you.

CHAIR KAUFMAN: Thank you.

MR. SANDOVAL: Thank you.

MS. AWANO LAGMAY: Okay. Thank you.

CHAIR KAUFMAN: Okay. Now we’ll go to the next item on our agenda. Staff report on the -- and this is something that Mr. Logan just alluded to and that’s the Impact of the Secretary of State’s Notice of Withdrawal of Certification and Conditional Approval of Voting System.

Robbie, Jana, who’s taking --

MS. LEAN: Nakesha’s going to take this on for us.

CHAIR KAUFMAN: Okay. Even better.

MS. ROBINSON: All right. Thank you. Good morning, members of the board --

CHAIR KAUFMAN: Good morning.

MS. ROBINSON: -- and distinguished guests.

On February 27th of 2019, Secretary of State Alex Padilla initiated the process for withdrawing certification or conditional approval of voting systems that were not tested or certified under the most recent state security standards.

The Secretary of State pursuant to the authority granted an Elections Code Section 19232 withdraws,
certification and conditional approval of all California
voting systems in whole or in part not tested and certified
to the California Voting System Standards or CVSS, effective
August 27th, 2019. Elections Code Section 19232 states that
the Secretary of State may decertify any voting system or
part thereof determined to be defective, obsolete, or
unacceptable.

The voting systems being decertified contain obsolete
hardware and software components and employ end of life
operating systems that are no longer supported. This notice
of withdrawal does not apply to other voting technology such
as remote accessible vote by mail systems or RAVBMs or
electronic poll books.

As of today, three voting systems have been tested
and certified to CVSS. Dominion Voting Systems,
Incorporated, Democracy Suite 5.2 Voting System; the County
of Los Angeles’s Voting Solutions for All People or VSAP
Tally 1.0; and Hart InterCivic, Incorporated Verity Voting
3.0.1 Voting System.

Additionally, the following voting systems are
currently being reviewed and tested to CVSS. Dominion Voting
Systems, Incorporated’s, Democracy Suite 5.10; the County of
Los Angeles’s Voting Solutions for All People or VSAP Tally
Version 2.0; and Election Systems and Software, Incorporated,
EVS 6.0.4.2.
The Secretary of State calls for a public hearing to provide interested persons an opportunity to express their reviews regarding the withdrawal of certification and conditional approval of voting systems not tested and certified to CVSS. The hearing will take place on Tuesday, March 19th, 2019 at the state capitol, 1315 10th Street, Room 3191 here in Sacramento. For those unable to attend in person, written comment will be accepted via U.S. mail, hand delivery to our office at 1500 11th Street, 6th floor, or by e-mailing it to votingsystems@sos.ca.gov by 5:00 p.m. on March 27th, 2019.

The Secretary of State acknowledges that there may be circumstances that may hinder a jurisdiction from implementing a CVSS certified voting system by February 27th of 2020 including but not limited to delays in the procurement process or a county budget. As such, counties can submit a written request for conditional approval for extension of use for election schedule after February 27th, 2020.

The request must be submitted by April 5th, 2019, and must include the following at a minimum: The jurisdiction’s justification for conditional approval for extension of use. The jurisdiction’s plan and schedule to implement a CVSS certified voting system which shall include at a minimum, an executive summary, a procurement schedule, staff training...
Again, to reiterate some key dates here. Between February 27th, 2019 to March 27th of 2019, our office will accept written public comment. On March 19th, 2019, we will hold a public hearing located at the state capitol. On April 5th, 2019, all requests for conditional approval for extension of use will be due to our office. The withdraw effective date is August 27th, 2019. Election schedule, six months from August 27th, 2019 shall not be affected by this action. Therefore, any federal, state, county, municipal, district, or schools election scheduled from August 27th, 2019 until February 27th, 2020 may continue to use voting systems not tested and certified to CVSS.

On February 28th, 2020, voting systems not tested and certified to CVSS may no longer be used except for those jurisdictions that have received a conditional approval for extension of use by the SOS.

And that ends my report and I will entertain any questions you may have.

CHAIR KAUFMAN: Thank you, NaKesha.

Just wondering how many counties --

MS. ROBINSON: Uh-huh.

CHAIR KAUFMAN: -- currently have voting systems that are among the -- either the three -- the three that have already been certified or the three that are pending
certification on the list.

MS. ROBINSON: So there are approximately 20 counties that have moved to CVSS certified systems with roughly 16 that are in some phase of moving towards a CVSS certified voting system. And that leaves another 22 that will probably be directly impacted by this decision.

MS. AWANO LAGMAY: So then adversely, how many are outside those borders that are -- that have not moved?

MS. ROBINSON: Have not moved at all, 22.

MS. AWANO LAGMAY: Oh, 22.

MS. ROBINSON: Yes.

MS. AWANO LAGMAY: So it’s 20 yes; 22, no. Okay.

Thank you.

CHAIR KAUFMAN: And so do you anticipate getting requests for deferrals or whatever you call it --

MS. ROBINSON: Yes, absolutely --

CHAIR KAUFMAN: -- current exemptions from those 22?

MS. ROBINSON: -- we have received various inquiries from counties inquiring about the details that they should specify in their justification and to just -- also in addition to any guidance that we could provide to them regarding that justification.

CHAIR KAUFMAN: Has -- is -- I’m sorry, let me just finish my thing.

Is there an effort to help move those counties
towards a certified system --

MS. ROBINSON: Absolutely --

CHAIR KAUFMAN: -- by --

MS. ROBINSON: Yes.

CHAIR KAUFMAN: -- February?

MS. ROBINSON: Yes. Absolutely. So as you may be aware of, just this last year in this fiscal year, there was approximately $134 million allocated to the counties throughout the state. Each county received a specific allocation amount that can be used towards the purchase of voting systems and other voting technologies.

CHAIR KAUFMAN: Gabe.

MR. SANDOVAL: There are some requirements with regard to requests for having an extension granted by the Secretary of State and there are references to the procurement process in its delay or the budget. So are there any hard deadlines that the county has to come back and comply with this particular requirement?

MS. ROBINSON: Not necessarily. The only deadline that we have stipulated right now is that the request has to be in by April 5th --

MR. SANDOVAL: Right.

MS. ROBINSON: -- of this year.

MR. SANDOVAL: Subsequent to that?

MS. ROBINSON: The procurement schedule, essentially
it is what it is. Procurement delays happen all the time, you’re certainly familiar with that --

MR. SANDOVAL: Sure.

MS. ROBINSON: -- from the Secretary of State’s perspective. And thus if they can at least just give us the ballpark figures, we will certainly entertain those.

CHAIR KAUFMAN: So you referenced some funding that had been extended to all of the counties. So outside of what we’ve got here, there was additional funding that was provided for these most recent upgrades that was allocated among the counties.

MS. ROBINSON: Yes, that is correct.

CHAIR KAUFMAN: Was that -- I remember when we were at the last -- two years ago --

MS. ROBINSON: Uh-huh.

CHAIR KAUFMAN: -- we were talking about AB 668. Did that make it out and --

MS. LEAN: So this is --

CHAIR KAUFMAN: -- did that provide additional funding or this is something else?

MS. LEAN: No, this is something different. So this actually was some general fund money that was put in from the budget, from the legislature, so it was $134 million right from the general fund.

CHAIR KAUFMAN: But there’s no -- is there any source
of funding in the last couple of years -- with all of this movement, has there been -- there hasn’t been any source of funding, additional source of funding that’s been added to our pot, is it?

MS. LEAN: Correct, no.

CHAIR KAUFMAN: Okay. Well, did you have any other questions?

MS. AWANO LAGMAY: No. Uh-uh.

CHAIR KAUFMAN: We’ll look forward to further word on that.

MR. SANDOVAL: Thank you.

CHAIR KAUFMAN: Hope that everybody can get their systems in place for March of 2020.

That would be great if we could get kind of a progress report on that.

MS. LEAN: Yeah.

CHAIR KAUFMAN: As we set our schedule for the year which I know is a [indiscernible]. So we look forward to your updates.

Okay. Next, Item 7 on the agenda is the Project Documentation Plan Review and Funding Award Approval for Madera County, Phase II.

I guess why don’t we start with the staff report and then we’ll invite the folks from Madera up front to add to that.
MR. HIROSE-AFSHARI: So this is Madera County’s Phase II Project Documentation Plan Staff Report Summary Highlights.

Phase II county requested and staff recommended funding award amount is $183,179.65. Phase II county estimated total system cost is $834,856.70. And Madera’s vendor is Dominion Voting Systems. And their voting system is called ImageCast Voting Equipment which is composed of hardware which is ImageCast central tabulating units as well as other items and software called the Democracy Suite software.

Madera County’s Phase II project documentation package meets the requirements for completeness. The ImageCast Voting System and corresponding components are certified for use in California. Madera County began a search for a new voting system after the November 2016 general election. Upon conducting an assessment of its existing system, Madera County determined that the Mark-a-Vote system has become antiquated and that significant maintenance issues became present from the lack of available repair parts in supply.

The Dominion Voting Systems was selected to provide a comprehensive voting system that could encompass a wide array of functions. In September of 2017, Madera County entered into an eight-year agreement with Dominion Voting Systems.
Systems to purchase and employ the ImageCast Voting System.

Unlike the disparate model of the previous system, the ImageCast Voting System is an integrated suite of equipment that allows for ballot scanning, remote accessible vote by mail, accessible marking devices, ballot adjudication, and results reporting among other functions.

Madera asserts that the comprehensive design of the system reduces staff training time and increases accuracy of ballot tabulation providing greater efficiency in conducting an election.

The new system provides enhanced flexibility to meet the diverse needs of a voting population in Madera County. Voters may select from different options of how to vote, including a touch screen display of utilizing an Audio Tactile Interface device. Voters also have the capability to listen to their ballot, customize their language, text size, contrast, volume, and speak speed. The ImageCast 1 system was fully implemented in the election administration process with a June 2018 primary and November 2018 general election.

Madera County reports that the new system was heavily utilized by walk-in voters at six vote centers in Madera County on election day. Poll workers and election staff received feedback from voters that the new voting system was both user friendly and trustworthy to cast their ballots accurately. Madera County will only receive VMB payments
once it has submitted detailed invoices for its certified voting equipment. Please note that the staff proposed funding award is based upon allowable reimbursement under Proposition 41 for voting equipment -- for voting equipment, hardware, and software only.

The professional services and extended warranty items listed in the Madera County contract with the Dominion voting systems would not be covered by a reimbursable claim under Proposition 41. It is our staff recommendation that Madera County’s Project Documentation Plan be approved and that funding or letter be issued in the amount $183,179.65.

CHAIR KAUFMAN: Why don’t we have folks from Madera come up and then we can all ask questions of staff or of our guest form Madera.

Please introduce yourself.

MS. MARTINEZ: Yes. Good morning. Rebecca Martinez, county clerk recorder and registrar of voters for Madera County.

CHAIR KAUFMAN: Good morning.

MR. SANDOVAL: Good morning.

MS. AWANO LAGMAY: Good morning.

MS. MARTINEZ: I’m really here because I knew Dean was going to ask for money so I need to get mine before he gets his.

CHAIR KAUFMAN: Your money is safe with us.
MS. MARTINEZ: I knew it was. I’m trying to save you from continually accounting for it.

CHAIR KAUFMAN: Okay. Great.

MS. MARTINEZ: So Madera County had a voting system that I purchased, frankly, in 1990 and we’ve used it successfully since then. And -- but it became old and antiquated which had nothing to do with its reliability or its accuracy but it was time to find a voting system that would work for our county.

And because we were considering the Voter’s Choice Act and becoming a Voter’s Choice Act county which was authorized by law, we knew that we needed to do something and that something was to purchase a new voting system, move to the new voting model which was the Voter’s Choice Act which we conducted Voter’s Choice Act elections in June of 2018 and again in November of ’18.

The model not only was successful but so was the equipment. It worked very, very well for us. We have purchased some additional components just because we needed -- we ended up needing more equipment. But it was more feasible for us to make the purchase under the Voter’s Choice Act model for the equipment as it was for traditional polling places because we would have had to purchase way more equipment for that.

CHAIR KAUFMAN: And I don’t want to take you off
track but if I can just interrupt for a minute to clarify for
the record and for everybody in the room. By being a Voter’s
Choice Act jurisdiction, you only had voting by mail and in
voting centers in those last elections, correct?

MS. MARTINEZ: Every voter, every registered voter
received a ballot in the mail. They then were able to vote
in an 11-day period at those vote centers. They could either
vote the ballot that we sent them and we included postage in
November. They could have put it in the mail or dropped
their ballot in a drop box or dropped it at a vote center.

In addition to that, they could vote at the vote
center if that’s what they so choose -- chose. They could
have voted on paper or they could have voted on the electron
equipment which was well received actually.

They could have dropped their ballot off at the drop
boxes which we had out. Three of them were open for 24 hours
up to election day. The others were indoors so they were
open basically 8 to 5 during that period after we issued the
ballot.

So we enjoy the luxury of the Voter’s Choice Act
because our voters truly were able to go and decide when they
wanted to vote and how they wanted to vote. And so it worked
very well -- very well for our population and the system
worked very well with that system.

CHAIR KAUFMAN: Can you talk about your selection?
This is kind of following up on the conversation with Dean. Madera’s a very different county than Los Angeles County and has very different needs. Can you talk about how your early voting centers or your vote centers were selected and what type of needs you had to address with your population in selecting those particular locations?

MS. MARTINEZ: So there was criteria within the SB 450 section that spelled out the criteria like, you know, the paths of travel, your -- the kinds of population that you were trying to serve and attract. And I can’t remember how many criteria there were.

MS. LEAN: Fourteen.

MS. MARTINEZ: There were about 14. So we ended up with six vote centers, two of which are 10-day or 11 days and the other four are the 4-day vote centers.

And we were able to use -- we used the government center, we used the city building, we used the school theater room, we used a mobile home park that’s for seniors, and two community centers. So it’s kind of widespread throughout the county. We don’t know if we’re going to increase those numbers for November yet because we did have high foot traffic in those vote centers so for November.

The equipment, we started out with three units of the ICXs and we increased those to six at some locations for November. We anticipate --
CHAIR KAUFMAN: You’re talking about at each location, starting with three at each location?

MS. MARTINEZ: Correct.

CHAIR KAUFMAN: Okay.

MS. MARTINEZ: Correct.

We expect that we’ll increase those numbers for 2020 just because of the volume that we believe that we’ll have.

So we’ll -- so we’ll have more units out there for people to vote on. But again, they -- they will all have in possession a ballot that they could have voted on and turned in or mailed.

CHAIR KAUFMAN: And one last question for me, I don’t want to monopolize this. I’m just kind of curious. So this system allows them to either vote a paper ballot or vote electronically? Can you just explain how that takes place?

MS. MARTINEZ: One of the reasons I think that the new voting system was so well embraced from the community is because they came from an Optical Scan Voting System. That’s what the voting system was that -- that we used from 1990 forward. So the system that we have now accommodates that very same idea. It can still be a paper balloting system and it technically is. So they can receive this ballot by mail or they can go into the vote center and get a ballot printed that they can fill out or they can vote that ballot on a piece of equipment and then print their ballot out.
CHAIR KAUFMAN: Okay. So when they’re -- when they’re casting a paper ballot at the vote center, they’re not doing it -- they’re not really using the machine, this is a separate process.

MS. MARTINEZ: Correct.

CHAIR KAUFMAN: Okay.

MS. MARTINEZ: Correct. We’re printing a ballot on demand, which we weren’t able to do before. We were -- we were having to order ballots in advance of the election. Make sure that we had, you know, large enough quantities. So it was a lot of waste. We don’t have that any longer because now we’re printing on demand.

CHAIR KAUFMAN: Okay. Understand.

June, Gabe, questions?

MS. AWANO LAGMAY: I don’t have any questions.

CHAIR KAUFMAN: Okay. Thank you.

Any questions of staff? No?

Thank you, Ms. Martinez.

MS. MARTINEZ: Thank you very much.

CHAIR KAUFMAN: Thank you so much.

So with that, do we have a motion to approve Madera County’s Phase II Project Documentation Plan and Funding Award in the amount of $183,179.65?

MR. SANDOVAL: So moved.

MS. AWANO LAGMAY: The question and it says so in the
county sheet in front of me but this pretty much clears out
their account, correct?

CHAIR KAUFMAN: This would mean that there is no more
funding left --

MS. AWANO LAGMAY: For --

CHAIR KAUFMAN: -- for VMB pot --

MS. AWANO LAGMAY: Thank you.

CHAIR KAUFMAN: -- for Madera County after this one.

MS. AWANO LAGMAY: I second Gabriel’s motion.

CHAIR KAUFMAN: Okay. We have a first and a second.

All in favor of the motion and the funding award for Madera
County say aye.

MS. AWANO LAGMAY: Aye.

MR. SANDOVAL: Aye.

CHAIR KAUFMAN: Okay. We have consensus and Madera
County has its funding. So congratulations.

MS. MARTINEZ: Appreciate it.

MS. LEAN: So we’ll bring you the funding award
letter right after we finish.

MS. MARTINEZ: Okay.

MS. LEAN: Then we’ll get it over to Becky.

CHAIR KAUFMAN: Great.

Okay. Let’s look ahead now that we’ve got that under
our belt.

We received a proposed meeting date proposal from

CALIFORNIA REPORTING, LLC
229 Napa Street, Rodeo, California 94572 (510) 224-4476
staff. Presuming that we’re putting these on to reserve in
the event we have matters coming before us, it sounds like
L.A. County will be coming to us sometime in summer-ish.
Due -- and I’m totally fine with putting -- reserving
calendars. Do we anticipate something in the next month or
two that may as likely?

MS. LEAN: We have had a few counties that have come
forward who are interested who have purchased new voting
equipment, they just haven’t been reimbursed for it yet.

CHAIR KAUFMAN: Okay.

MS. LEAN: So -- or they’re in the process of
finalizing their request for proposals. So they have shown
some interest, they’ve come forward, they have some
allocations remaining. And just in anticipation of that,
we’d like to at least get something on your calendars
reserved. If these dates don’t work, we can modify them at
any time and they’re subject to change, of course.

If we do not have any systems that are ready to come
forward, then we will let you know, we’ll cancel the meeting
and just continue with the next one.

CHAIR KAUFMAN: Okay. And just one -- and on that
note, if there’s something that we need to talk about like
for example an important development on the certification
issue, even if we don’t have a funding request that’s coming
before us but we have important updates and developments to
talk about, I don’t want to put them off so long, you know,
just because we don’t want to -- we feel like we’re wasting a
meeting.
So let’s do a meeting, let’s talk about it so we can
at least receive that information.

MS. LEAN: Understood.
CHAIR KAUFMAN: Okay. And I know we were kind of
informally just looking at this calendar at the beginning of
the meeting. I think I have a concern on the July 31st date
only because it’s filing deadline day, probably not a good
day for me to be away from the office. So if we could move
that a few days, I would be in favor of that. And I think we
had --

MS. LEAN: The week before didn’t we say?
CHAIR KAUFMAN: Yeah, the week before would be fine
if you wanted to target for July 24th, that would be okay.
It’s just that one day.

Assuming one week doesn’t impact L.A. County’s
ability to --

MR. SANDOVAL: Are you submit to changing the days,
it seems as Wednesday’s been selected.

CHAIR KAUFMAN: Yeah. We could do it on --
MR. SANDOVAL: I feel like Friday is to --
CHAIR KAUFMAN: -- any day of the week, too,
although --
MS. LEAN: Absolutely. It was just the day of the week, we decided that midweek would be a good --

MR. SANDOVAL: I’d prefer a Friday or a Monday morning or something as opposed to the middle of the week.

CHAIR KAUFMAN: Generally?

MR. SANDOVAL: Generally. Just Fridays or Mondays, if possible.

CHAIR KAUFMAN: Okay. Those sometimes can be complicated with weekends, particularly as we work through the summer, there’s less availability.

I mean, you know, we can be as flexible as we need be but I think we should put some dates on calendar. So.

MR. SANDOVAL: Okay.

MS. AWANO LAGMAY: Okay.

CHAIR KAUFMAN: I mean, do you have -- other than Wednesdays generally not being as convenient for you, do you have conflicts on these dates?

MR. SANDOVAL: I don’t have conflicts on those as far as I know at this time.

CHAIR KAUFMAN: All right. Why don’t we try and move the Wednesday, July 31st to another day of the week. We can try for Monday, July 29th if that serves purposes.

MS. AWANO LAGMAY: I’m sorry, I’m gone July 16th through August 1st --

CHAIR KAUFMAN: Okay.
MS. AWANO LAGMAY: -- so it would have to be the week, the -- the second week of July or first week of August.

CHAIR KAUFMAN: Okay. So it could be -- why don’t we look at the week of August, I think 2nd, 3rd, 4th, like the 5th, 6th, 7th -- sometime middle, middle or later that week. I know I’m out a little bit a little bit at the end of July, beginning of August but later that week.

MS. AWANO LAGMAY: Like August 7th, 8th, or 9th?

CHAIR KAUFMAN: Something like that or --

MS. LEAN: 7th is a Wednesday, the 9th is a Friday.

CHAIR KAUFMAN: So to accommodate Mr. Sandoval’s concerns, maybe we can shoot for the 9th, assuming staff is around.

MS. LEAN: That works better.

CHAIR KAUFMAN: Thank you.

MS. AWANO LAGMAY: Yeah, August 9th is fine.

MS. LEAN: That date would not work for --

CHAIR KAUFMAN: I think that’s it, right?

MS. LEAN: Okay. We’ll get that modified and we’ll put that on the website so those are the standing dates right now. If we have anything that comes up ahead of that, we’ll get a hold of everybody and we’ll try to schedule a meeting if we need to.

CHAIR KAUFMAN: Thank you.

MR. SANDOVAL: Okay.
CHAIR KAUFMAN: Good. Any other business we need to discuss? We’re all good?

Okay. With that, I’ll take a motion to adjourn.

MS. AWANO LAGMAY: Before we do that, Mr. Chair, excuse me. Loved your suggestion that we get continued updates on the withdrawal of certification as -- in real time as it goes forward. I’d like to suggest that we do the same with the L.A. County’s VSAP as this is their last year as they’re drawing to a close.

We don’t have to have Mr. Logan personally, a staff could certainly -- or in writing. But if we’re going to monitor this as we get closer to launch date, it would be great to have that as a standing item as well.

CHAIR KAUFMAN: So if staff can, as part of our meeting agenda, just put a kind of update status on county of L.A.’s efforts and make sure they’re on the timeline that Dean gave us this morning, that would be great.

And as June said, it doesn’t mean you have to --

MS. AWANO LAGMAY: Right. Right. Thank you.

Communication in writing is fine too.

MS. LEAN: Yes, I can do that.

CHAIR KAUFMAN: Thank you.

MS. SANDOVAL: Thank you.

CHAIR KAUFMAN: Okay.

MS. LEAN: Okay. I’m done.
CHAIR KAUFMAN: Motion to adjourn? Good? You do it.

MS. AWANO LAGMAY: Mr. Chairman, I move that -- that we adjourn.

MR. SANDOVAL: Second.

CHAIR KAUFMAN: Okay. Gabe, second?

MR. SANDOVAL: Second. Yeah. That is correct.

CHAIR KAUFMAN: I presume we’re all in favor of that?

MS. AWANO LAGMAY: Aye.

MR. SANDOVAL: Aye.

CHAIR KAUFMAN: Aye. Thank you all for coming today and we look forward to seeing you again soon.

(Thereupon, the hearing was adjourned at 11:36 a.m.)

--oOo--
REPORTER’S CERTIFICATE

I do hereby certify that the testimony in the foregoing hearing was taken at the time and place therein stated; that the testimony of said witnesses were reported by me, a certified electronic court reporter and a disinterested person, and was under my supervision thereafter transcribed into typewriting.

And I further certify that I am not of counsel or attorney for either or any of the parties to said hearing nor in any way interested in the outcome of the cause named in said caption.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 14th day of May, 2019.

[Signature]

PETER PETTY
CER**D-493
Notary Public
TRANSCRIBER'S CERTIFICATE

I do hereby certify that the testimony in the foregoing hearing was taken at the time and place therein stated; that the testimony of said witnesses were transcribed by me, a certified transcriber.

And I further certify that I am not of counsel or attorney for either or any of the parties to said hearing nor in any way interested in the outcome of the cause named in said caption.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 14th day of May, 2019.

Jill Jacoby
Certified Transcriber
AAERT No. CERT**D-633