



THE VOTER

THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF CENTRAL YAVAPAI COUNTY

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P. O. Box 11538, Prescott, AZ 86304-1538

November 2012

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The League of Women Voters
of Central Yavapai County
presents

Juvenile Justice Update



New Yavapai County Juvenile Justice Center

**Focus on the child's potential for rehabilitation:
current programs and probation policies, as well as
detention and rehabilitation.**

**By Paul Gabaldon, YC Juvenile Detention Manager,
Dottie Morris and Pam Tetreault, dedicated volunteers**

Public welcome!

**When: Saturday, November 17, 2012
9 AM - Social Time; 9:30 AM - Program**
**Where: Lower level Community Room,
Las Fuentes Village, 1035 Scott, Prescott**

LWVCYC Website: <http://goo.gl/5R9xU>



President's Message

After a long, arduous election campaign period, our country has chosen to re-elect President Obama. We can all join in the need for supporting him as President, as well as all of our elected officials. If our government functions well, our country will benefit.

No matter how you voted, I know you are relieved that the process is over. It is my deep conviction that campaign reform is and will be a large issue now and in the near future. Perhaps the League of Women Voters can make inroads for true reform. What better organization to do it? Let's think about it, the how and when. Your comments are welcome.

We are excited about our steady increase of new members and the increased attendance at our meetings. Watch for information on these new members in the coming months' issues of our Voter. feeling that they belong, because they definitely do.

Let's give these new members warm welcomes at our meetings and a feeling that they belong, because they definitely do.

Our next meeting, on November 17th is shaping up to be an in depth and informative update on the Juvenile Justice system, with lots of information about the new Juvenile Center as well. Regretfully, I will be out of town that day, but I look forward to seeing you at the fun meet ups we will be having in early December. First the annual Meet and Greet on Dec. 5th, and then the holiday celebration luncheon on Dec. 7th. You will receive an email invitation soon, but hold those dates, we don't want you to miss these fun times.

Until I see you then, I wish all of you a warm and happy Thanksgiving.

Vicky O'Hara, President

708-0608, vohara@cableone.net

Update on Juvenile Justice

Open to the Public! Join us November 17th from 9 to 11:30 am at Las Fuentes Retirement Resort, as we discuss our community justice system. Presenters include Paul Gabaldon, Yavapai County Juvenile Detention Manager, Dottie Morris and Pamela Tetreault. Mr Gabaldon will discuss current programs, and probation policies, as well as detention and rehabilitation. Dottie Morris and Pamela Tetreault, JJC Volunteers and League members, will present a case study in addition to comparing and contrasting the new Juvenile facility with the prior layout.

Newly relocated in October, the Yavapai County Juvenile Justice Center is open and busy helping our community youth. Bring a friend as you partake in the discussion about a child's potential for rehabilitation.

A private tour of the **new Yavapai County Juvenile Justice Center** will be offered for League members on December 20th at 2pm. For questions, please contact Juliana Goswick at 928-830-5768.

Presenters at Nov. 17 Program on Juvenile Justice

Paul Gabaldon, Yavapai County Juvenile Detention Manager

Mr Gabaldon will be discussing current programs, probation policies as well as detention and rehabilitation.

Paul Gabaldon was raised in Prescott and graduated from PHS in 1990. He completed his course work at Adams State College in southern Colorado in 1997 and holds bachelor's degrees in Sociology, Criminology, and Social Welfare.

Paul was the first JIPS Detention Officer for the Juvenile Court Center in 1997, followed by working as a standard probation officer six months later, covering all areas from Chino Valley to Seligman. He then took a position as an intensive probation officer specializing in drug court cases for all of Western Yavapai County.

In 2000, Paul was promoted to Detention Manager and has been in that position ever since.

He's been with the Yavapai County Juvenile Probation Department for about 15 years and is looking forward to another decade working with at-risk youth. Paul serves on numerous state committees; including, the COPE Detention Committee, the Arizona Detention Task Force for policy development, the Arizona Juvenile Detention Administrator's Association, and the Blue Ribbon Task Force for character education.



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Dottie Morris and Pam Tetreault, JJC Volunteers and LWV members, will present a case study in addition to comparing and contrasting the new Juvenile facility with the previous facility.



Dottie Morris

A dedicated volunteer, current activities include: Community Advisory Board of the Juvenile Courts for 13 years; Gabriel's Angels Therapy Dogs (she and her dog Lance visit the children in the detention center); Member of the Ground Breaking and Ribbon Cutting Ceremonies for the Yavapai County Juvenile Justice Center; Library of Congress Veterans History Project Interviewer; and CASA for Kids.

Past Volunteer Activities include: CASA (Court Appointed Special Advocate) for 14 years (one year in Tarrant County, TX and 13 years in Yavapai County); 4 years (2 terms) on the Arizona State Foster Care Review Board; CASA Mentor; Original member of CASA for Kids; Foster parent; Community Juvenile Justice Committee (Juvenile Court Volunteer) for 7 years; and Juvenile Court Institute graduate.

Pam Tetreault

Pam is a retired CPA. She had her own business (computer consulting) in Las Vegas, NV before they moved to Prescott in 2000.

She started volunteering with the Juvenile Court in January 2001 in one of five diversion programs, i.e., Community Juvenile Justice Committee.

Since they have been here, she has served on the Boards of Habitat for Humanity, Highlands Center, Coalition for Compassion and Justice, and the League of Women Voters of Central Yavapai County.

She is also a volunteer for the Arizona Community Foundation, reviewing scholarship applicants for awarding scholarships.



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Dates to Put on Your Calendar

Sat., Nov. 17	9 AM	General Meeting: Juvenile Justice	Las Fuentes
Tues., Nov. 27	8 AM	LWVCYC Board Meeting	Mary Mallory's
Wed., Dec. 5	4-6 PM	LWV-Non-Profits-Gov't Meet and Greet	Adult Center
Friday, Dec. 7	noon	Holiday luncheon	Olive Garden
Tues., Dec. 18	8 AM	LWVCYC Board Meeting	Mary Mallory's
Thurs., Dec. 20	2 PM	Tour of new Juvenile Justice Center	on site
Sat., Jan. 19	9 AM	Member Meeting, Program Planning, Water	Las Fuentes
Tues., Jan. 22	8 AM	LWVCYC Board Meeting	Mary Mallory's

NEEDED:

Donations of hors d'ouvres and wine for the Dec. 5 Meet and Greet. Call Vicky McLane, 445-8511.

Uncounted votes complicate several close races

By Rob O'Dell and Craig Harris The Republic | azcentral.com Wed Nov 7, 2012

Nearly 460,000 votes are still to be counted in Maricopa County, and more than 600,000 statewide, complicating the ability to call several close races throughout Arizona.

In some cases, close elections might not be decided for several days or even a week. Pima County won't even begin counting provisional ballots until Monday, and Maricopa County said it will take at least 10 days to tally all the ballots.

Although all of the precincts of votes cast in person on Election Day have been counted statewide, there are so many early and provisional ballots still uncounted that in some cases 20 percent to 30 percent of the vote has not been tallied.

The reason so many votes are uncounted is threefold:

In many counties, a portion of the ballots that arrived before Election Day were not counted before the polls opened. Some could not be counted in time while others needed to be reprocessed because of overvotes, which occurs when voters cast votes for too many candidates in a given race.

Early ballots that were dropped off at polling places have yet to be counted in many counties because voter's signatures need to be verified.

Provisional ballots cast at polling places need to be verified to confirm the votes cast are by real voters and that they have not voted more than once.

Pima County has 80,000 early ballots and provisionals, Pinal has 27,000, Coconino has 11,000, Navajo has 5,600, Gila has 3,400 and Apache has 2,457.

The number in Cochise County is unknown but there is a large percent of outstanding ballots, according to the Arizona Secretary of State's turnout numbers. Cochise's voter turnout was on 38 percent on Wednesday, the lowest of any county. The turnout could end up being about 70 percent.

Steve Elliott, who called elections in Arizona for five years at the Associated Press and six years at Arizona State University, said calling elections in Arizona is a gut-wrenching experience because of early and provisional votes. All the votes on Election Day can be counted, but a big percentage of the vote can still be left, he said.

"It's easy to look at television screen and say that it's over, but in reality it may take several days to crunch all the numbers," Elliott said. "You have to factor in the early ballots and to a lesser extent those provisional ballots."

Pima County Deputy Recorder and Registrar of Voters Chris Roads said this year was the largest he has ever seen for provisional ballots and early ballots dropped off at polls. "We've never received this type of volume before."

Pinal County had yet to process about 20,000 early ballots and 7,000 provisional ballots as of Wednesday.

County Recorder Laura Dean-Lytle, said the additional ballots set a county record for largest number of ballots to be tabulated after the election. Pinal County Elections Director Steve Kizer anticipates the last ballot will be counted early next week, by Wednesday at the latest. Until then, he said, the county will provide a daily update of election results.

Maricopa County has 115,000 provisionals and 344,000 early votes to be counted.

On Wednesday, more than 100 mostly Hispanic residents rallied outside Maricopa County Recorder Helen Purcell's office at mid-day.

The group expressed concern over the number of provisional ballots, and some questioned whether their votes would be counted. They claimed the Recorder's Office was not being transparent in reporting the number of outstanding provisional ballots, but offered no proof. Many went into the lobby and chanted, "Count my votes today!"

Randy Parraz, an activist with Citizens for a Better Arizona, said Purcell's office should have hired more workers to quickly process the provisional ballots. "We want accountability," Parraz said.

Secretary of State Ken Bennett said it was good there were so many provisional ballots. "It's the mechanism we use in Arizona to make sure no one at the polls is turned away," Bennett said Wednesday.

A person is given a provisional ballot at a polling site if there are questions as to whether the person is legally registered to vote and to make sure their vote is counted just once. When the provisional ballot is completed, it is individually sealed and then sent to that person's county recorder's office. The ballots are set aside until all absentee or early ballots, which may have not been turned in until Election Day, are counted. Officials at the offices of county recorders then cross reference the voting rolls to make sure a person's ballot is not counted twice.

If a person cast a provisional ballot Tuesday without identification, they have until Friday to show identification at the voter's respective county recorder's office, according to Yuma County Recorder Robyn Stallworth-Pouquette.

Bennett attributed the number of provisional ballots to redistricting and precinct consolidation, which changed many voters polling locations. He also said if people had moved and not re-registered with the new address, their names would be on the voting lists in their previous precincts.

In those instances, voters can request provisional ballots. However, Bennett said a person's provisional ballot only will be counted if a registered voter cast that ballot at the correct precinct. He also said a provisional ballot wouldn't count, for example, if a person lived in Tempe and tried to cast a ballot in Glendale or went to the wrong precinct in the same city.

"If you are not voting in the precinct where your voter registration applies then your ballot does not count," Bennett said. "The ballot only counts if your voter registration is in the precinct where you cast your ballot."

In Maricopa County, there are approximately 1,500 clear plastic boxes filled with provisional ballots, according to Purcell. The boxes are neatly stacked more than six feet high at the Recorder's Office in Phoenix. They came from the county's 724 precincts, and the number of ballots in each box range from less than 10 to more than 100.

Purcell on Wednesday said that in the 2008 presidential election there were more than 100,000 provisional ballots to be counted. This year, they estimate there are 115,000.

"Our priority is not counting them, but getting them processed. We process them before we count them," she said.

Purcell said she hopes to have the provisional ballots counted within 10 days, and her staff will work from 7 a.m. to 10 p.m. daily to get the job done.

Little to Show for Cash Flood by Big Donors

By [NICHOLAS CONFESSORE](#) and [JESS BIDGOOD](#)
New York Times Published: November 7, 2012

At the private air terminal at Logan Airport in Boston early Wednesday, men in unwrinkled suits sank into plush leather chairs as they waited to board Gulfstream jets, trading consolations over [Mitt Romney](#)'s loss the day before.

"All I can say is the American people have spoken," said Kenneth Langone, the founder of Home Depot and one of Mr. Romney's top fund-raisers, briskly plucking off his hat and settling into a couch.

The biggest single donor in political history, the casino billionaire [Sheldon Adelson](#), mingled with other Romney backers at a postelection breakfast, fresh off a large gamble gone bad. Of the eight candidates he supported with tens of millions of dollars in contributions to "[super PACs](#)," none were victorious on Tuesday.

And as calls came in on Wednesday from some of the donors who had poured more than \$300 million into the pair of big-spending outside groups founded in part by Karl Rove — perhaps the leading political entrepreneur of the super PAC era — he offered them a grim upside: without us, the race would not have been as close as it was.

The most expensive election in American history drew to a close this week with a price tag estimated at more than \$6 billion, propelled by legal and regulatory decisions that allowed wealthy donors to pour record amounts of cash into races around the country.

But while outside spending affected the election in innumerable ways — reshaping the Republican presidential nominating contest, clogging the airwaves with unprecedented amounts of negative advertising and shoring up embattled Republican incumbents in the House — the prizes most sought by the emerging class of megadonors remained outside their grasp. President Obama will return to the White House in January, and the Democrats have strengthened their lock on the Senate.

The election's most lavishly self-financed candidate fared no better. Linda E. McMahon, a Connecticut Republican who is a former professional wrestling executive, spent close to \$100 million — nearly all of it her own money — on two races for the Senate, conceding defeat on Tuesday for the second time in three years.

"Money is a necessary condition for electoral success," said Bob Biersack, a senior fellow at the Center for Responsive Politics, which tracks campaign spending. "But it's not sufficient, and it's never been."

Even by the flush standards of a campaign in which the two presidential candidates raised \$1 billion each, the scale of outside spending was staggering: more than \$1 billion all told, about triple the amount in 2010.

Mr. Obama faced at least \$386 million in negative advertising from super PACs and other outside spenders, more than double what the groups supporting him spent on the airwaves. Outside groups spent more than \$37 million in Virginia's Senate race and \$30 million in Ohio's, a majority to aid the Republican candidates.

The bulk of that outside money came from a relatively small group of wealthy donors, unleashed by the Supreme Court's Citizens United decision, which allowed unlimited contributions to super PACs. Harold Simmons, a Texas industrialist, gave \$26.9 million to super PACs backing Mr. Romney and

Republican candidates for the Senate. Joe Ricketts, the owner of the Chicago Cubs, spent close to \$13 million to bankroll a super PAC attacking Mr. Obama over federal spending.

Bob Perry, a Texas homebuilder, poured more than \$21 million into super PACs active in the presidential race and the Senate battles in Florida and Virginia, where Democrats narrowly prevailed. A donor network marshaled by Charles and David Koch, the billionaire industrialists and conservative philanthropists, reportedly sought to raise \$400 million for tax-exempt groups that are not required to disclose their spending.

Mr. Adelson's giving to super PACs and other outside groups came to more than \$60 million, though in public Mr. Adelson did not seem overly concerned about the paltry returns on his investment.

"Paying bills," Mr. Adelson said on Tuesday night when asked by a Norwegian reporter how he thought his donations had been spent. "That's how you spend money. Either that or become a Jewish husband — you spend a lot of money."

Flush with cash, Republican-leaning groups outspent Democratic ones by an even greater margin than in 2010. But rather than produce a major partisan imbalance, the money merely evened the playing field in many races.

In several competitive Senate races, high spending by outside groups was offset to a large extent with stronger fund-raising by Democratic candidates, assisted at the margins by Democratic super PACs. For much of the fall, Mr. Obama and Democratic groups broadcast at least as many ads, and sometimes more, in swing states than Mr. Romney and his allied groups, in part because Mr. Obama was able to secure lower ad rates by paying for most of the advertising himself. Mr. Romney relied far more on outside groups, which must pay higher rates.

Haley Barbour, a former Mississippi governor who helped Mr. Rove raise money for American Crossroads and its sister group, Crossroads Grassroots Policy Strategies, said that without a blitz of coordinated anti-Obama advertising in the summer, the campaign would not have been as competitive.

"I believe that some of that money actually kept Romney from getting beat down by the carpet-bombing he underwent from the Obama forces," Mr. Barbour said. "I did look at it more as us trying to keep our candidates from getting swamped, like what happened to McCain."

Some advocates for tighter campaign financing regulations argued that who won or lost was beside the point. The danger, they argued, is that in the post-Citizens United world, candidates and officeholders on both sides of the aisle are far more beholden to the wealthy individuals who can finance large-scale independent spending.

"Unlimited contributions and secret money in American politics have resulted in the past in scandal and the corruption of government decisions," said Fred Wertheimer, the president of Democracy 21, a watchdog group. "This will happen again in the future."

But on Wednesday, at least, the nation's megadonors returned home with lighter wallets and few victories.

As the morning wore on at Logan Airport, more guests from Mr. Romney's election-night party at the Boston Convention and Exhibition Center trickled in, lugging garment bags and forming a small line at the security checkpoint.

"It's going to be a long flight home, isn't it?" said one person, who asked not to be identified.

The investor Julian Robertson, who held fund-raisers for Mr. Romney and gave more than \$2 million to a pro-Romney super PAC, arrived with several companions. Mr. Robertson spotted an acquaintance: Emil W. Henry Jr., an economic adviser and a fund-raiser for Mr. Romney, to whom Mr. Robertson had offered a ride on his charter. "Aww, group hug," Mr. Henry said.

Vote Data Show Changing Nation

Wall Street Journal, November 7, 2012, By [NEIL KING JR.](#)

President Barack Obama's election victory exposed tectonic demographic shifts in American society that are reordering the U.S. political landscape.

The 2012 presidential election likely will be remembered as marking the end of long-standing coalitions, as voters regroup in cultural, ethnic and economic patterns that challenge both parties—but especially Republicans.

Older voters and white working-class voters, once core elements of the Democratic Party, have drifted into the Republican column. Rural and small-town voters, whose grandparents backed the New Deal, now fill the swath of the U.S. that leans reliably GOP.

But in cities and dynamic suburbs, a rapidly growing force of Latinos, Asian-Americans, African-Americans and higher-income whites emerged this week as the strength of Mr. Obama's winning Democratic coalition.

"The Democrats now own a coalition of emerging metro areas where the whites and minorities live together, and where they vote Democratic," said Robert Lang, a demographer who directs the Brookings Mountain West, a research center at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas.

In northern Virginia's Fairfax County, for example, Democratic Rep. Gerry Connolly represents a district where 20 years ago, he said, 3% of residents were born outside the U.S. Now, it is nearly 30%, with the majority Asian immigrants.

Mr. Obama won big there Tuesday, helping him to tally the once reliably Republican state of Virginia for the second straight general election.

Similar shifts throughout the U.S. help explain how Mr. Obama was returned to the White House on support from young people, minorities, women and upscale whites, a coalition virtually identical to the one that carried him to victory four years ago.

Some political analysts thought that coalition came together only because of the historic nature of Mr. Obama's 2008 victory and wouldn't prove durable. That belief didn't hold up this week.

The question now is whether Mr. Obama and other members of his party can solidify this coalition into a foundation of the Democratic Party.

Republicans said their party won a smashing victory in congressional elections just two years ago, when they took control of the House of Representatives, illustrating that there is no clear claim for either party.

The 2010 election, they said, shows that even with modest inroads among Latino and Asian-American voters, the GOP can build a solid majority on the foundation of its strong white support. Republicans enjoy historically high levels of control over governorships and state legislatures, which they say shows the party's potential if it can improve its message to minorities.

In any case, both Democrats and Republicans see new contours of a split electorate.

Twenty years after supporting former President Bill Clinton, a majority of white voters have returned to where they were during the Reagan administration, firmly planted in the Republican camp. Nearly six in 10 white voters told exit pollsters Tuesday that they sided with Republicans, up from 40% during Mr. Clinton's 1992 presidential victory.

More striking is the GOP's loose grip on minority voters: just 29% of Latinos, 25% of Asians and 8% of African-Americans said Tuesday they identified with the Republican Party.

The trend has strengthened the Democrats' hold in cities and extended a new reach into once-white suburbs now filling with successful Asian and South Asian immigrants, as well as Hispanics.

Mr. Obama scored a big win, for example, in Denver's Arapahoe County, a bedroom community of family farms and high-tech firms. The county, in turn, helped propel Mr. Obama to victory for the second time in Colorado, formerly a Republican-leaning state.

The presidential election also cast a spotlight on a generational shift under way. Senior citizens, who swung to the Democrats during the Medicare and Social Security fights of the 1990s, have swerved to Republicans. Close to six in 10 seniors backed Republican presidential candidate Mitt Romney, according to exit polls Tuesday, up from the 51% of the group siding with Sen. John McCain in 2008.

The split by age reached even deeper: A majority of voters age 40 and older sided with Mr. Romney. The majority of every younger age group voted for Mr. Obama, according to exit polls.

When former President George H.W. Bush, Mr. Reagan and Mr. Clinton won their respective elections, they won among all ages. But no Republican presidential candidate has won a majority of voters under age 30 since Mr. Bush in 1988.

Polls earlier this year showed cooling interest among young voters in the Obama re-election campaign. But turnout among voters ages 18 to 29, in fact, eclipsed the 2008 election, with nearly 60% siding with the president. The robust turnout by younger voters boosted Democrats nearly as much as the strong showing among Latinos.

Concerns grew Wednesday among some Republicans that the party's base will be hobbled in national elections if it becomes too old, too rural and too white. "What worries me is that the GOP is about to become the WOP—the White Old Party," said Norm Coleman, a former Minnesota senator.

Nothing casts more fear in the GOP than estrangement with the swelling U.S. Hispanic population, which now accounts for 10% of the electorate.

During the 1970s and 1980s, Republican presidential candidates routinely received a third or more of the Latino vote. Former President George W. Bush garnered just over 40% in 2004. That share has since plummeted amid sometimes harsh debate over legislation to deal with millions of illegal immigrants, mostly from Mexico, living in the U.S.

Mr. Romney got 29% of the Hispanic vote Tuesday, the lowest share since Sen. Bob Dole ran for president in 1996.

"The party has hit a new floor," said Al Cardenas, the head of the American Conservative Union and former chairman of the Florida Republican Party. "The reality is we face a very big, very important shifting demographic in the country, and we saw how it played out in Colorado, Florida, Nevada and Virginia."

Mr. Obama beat Mr. Romney among Latinos by 58% to 40% in Florida; 87% to 10% in Colorado; 80% to 17% in Nevada; and 66% to 31% in Virginia, according to an ImpreMedia/Latino Decisions poll.

"Texas probably has a huge potential to trend Democratic if the Democratic Party engages the electorate there," said Matt Barreto, co-founder of the Latino Decisions polling firm.

The Romney campaign devoted attention to Asian voters, particularly in northern Virginia. Exit polls showed the Asian vote expanding to 3% of the total U.S. electorate—an all-time high—with 75% of those votes cast for Mr. Obama.

IMPORTANT WEBSITE REFERENCES

LWVUS Website
www.lwv.org

LWVAZ Website
www.lwvaz.org

LWVCYC Website
<http://centralvavapai.az.lwvnet.org/>
OR: <http://goo.gl/HxKph>

We recommend that you check these out monthly, or more often. Lots of good information! Bookmark them to save on typing, or go to lwvaz.org, where there are links to click on. Or Google LWVCYC!

Our website includes current and past VOTERS, and other great material.

Reminder – Members are always welcome to attend Board meetings – fourth Tuesday of the month, at 8:00 am at the home of Mary Mallory in Prescott Valley. To request placement of an item on the Board agenda and/or to receive the Board agenda packet, contact the LWVCYC President a week in advance.

LWV MEMBERSHIP REGISTRATION

2012-2013

Dues cover membership through June 30, 2012. Membership in the LWV is open to any person 18 and over who subscribes to the purposes and policies of the LWVUS. Dues for 2012-2013 cover payment for local (\$11.00), state (\$13), and national (\$31.00) memberships.

Name: _____

Address: _____

City/Zip: _____

Phone: _____ Fax: _____

Email: _____

Note type of membership, and make check to “LWVCYC”:

_____ \$55/Yr Individual Membership

_____ \$82.50/Yr Household Membership

Plus suggested donation:

\$_____ Contribution to League (not tax deductible)

\$_____ *Contribution to Education Fund (tax deductible)

*Donations to the LWVAZ Education Fund must be made by separate check, to preserve tax deductibility. This supports our Webpage and Voter Service activities. Thank you!

Both new and renewal members, please include this form with your check.

New: _____

Renewal: _____

OR

Be a “Friend” of LWVCYC:

_____ \$50/Yr Individual or _____ \$75/Yr Household
(open to businesses and individuals)

Please mail this form and all checks to:

LWVCYC
PO Box 11538 Prescott, AZ 86304-1538



**League of Women Voters
of Central Yavapai County
P.O. Box 11538
Prescott, AZ 86304-1538**

A nonpartisan membership organization, the League of Women Voters neither supports nor opposes political parties or candidates, but encourages informed and active participation in government, works to increase understanding of major public policy issues, and influences public policy through education and advocacy.