

County	Question #1 Election day failure rates for DRE's?	Question #2 Election day failure rates for precinct scanners?	Question #3 Planned early and election day voting centers?
*	Low failure rate. A couple of DRE have gone down every election, in one case one DRE had to be removed.	No precinct scanners.	1 early voting 1 election day
*	Low	Low	2 - Early Election 3 - Election Day
*	Always a few DREs that break and go to be repaired. Their 3 ADA compliant DREs are more of a problem, and only 1 is currently useable.	Similar to experiences with DREs. They have 3 PCOS.	1 for both early and election day (at the courthouse).
*	Out of 368 machines, 2 or 3 fail due to VVPAT printer issues.	10 to 16 PCOS are used at Central Count (purchased in 1997). They fail occasionally, but the county has spares. Dust accumulations cause problems with sensors. Memory card batteries fail so the county changes them every 2 years.	5 early voting centers for 2014. County is prepared to accommodate additional sites if public comment indicates the need. They're used to running 33 or 34 vote centers.
*	Low failure rate. User issues with loose cables / battery connection. One DRE had a power issue.	No precinct scanners.	4 early voting 4 election day
*	Maybe 2 out of 650 might fail.	N/A (all central count)	6 early voting based on 2012 Presidential turnout. 12 to 15 on election day
*	No failures.	2 of 20 failed during the 2012 election. County had back-up units.	3 early voting (one more than the minimum) 3 election day
*	8%, issue with one DRE down, unable to connect between DRE and software	None	1 early voting center 3 election day vote centers (just like for even year election) Do not have a high rate of mail-in ballots.

*	First year had a problem with battery, due to lack of training	Only one failure due to traveling between locations	Planning on 1 to 2 Vote Centers for early voting and election day.
*	Few or none for DREs	eScans are not terribly reliable. Repairs are common. They'd like to replace their PCOS's if possible.	1 early 3 election day (the minimum)
*	Low failure rate, maybe 5 out of 700 DREs fail. Unverified reports of vote switching.	N/A (DREs and Central Count only)	They are planning on using 6 DMV sites in odd year elections
*	None	None	1 early voting center (open all day) 5 election day vote centers.
*	Calibration issues observed in two separate polling places during early voting. No issues in the past. A few calibration problems, stories of incorrect candidates' touch targets being activated but no documented cases. VVPAT printers are finicky, and they had problems when they switched paper types.	County doesn't have any scanners.	Planning on 3 vote centers for early voting and election day. Historical information: They had 6 vote centers on the valley floor and 4 additional in mountain areas on election day. The 6 were also open as early voting centers.

	High failure rate (couldn't use DREs for inability to install election). Problems trying to download election to DRE's. Voters do not like DRE's, they prefer paper ballots. Over 50% are mail-in ballots	None.	Planning on 1 Vote Center for early voting and 3 for election day.
*			
*	None	N/A (no PCOS)	1 at the courthouse
	None.	None.	Early voting: 1 voting center. Election Day: 2 plus the clerk's office = 3.
*			
*	No election day failures. One DRE was repaired for a bent pin. Hart VBO machine failed once.	No failures (5 PCOS)	1 vote center (at the courthouse)
*	0%, no failures. Voters don't use DREs.	County has one scanner that they don't use. All mail-in and HAND-COUNTED.	1 at the clerk's office.
*	A few failures, connectivity problems	Minimal, prefer optical scanners to DREs	1, the minimum
*	Hart JBC (Judge Booth Controller) went down once. No other failures.	Precinct scanners have a small failure/issue rate. Problems were not described.	1 vote center for early and election day voting.

*	Low	N/A - not using scanners	2 - Early election 3 - Election day
*	Failures related to VVPAT printers.	N/A (only uses central count scanners). Primarily a paper based county.	Maybe 1 or 2 more than the minimums (12 and 24).
*	None	None	1, the minimum
*	10 vote centers with 1 DRE per vote center. Usually 1 of 10 DREs will not "come up." Has sent DREs for repair.	Precinct scanners usually work pretty well, although some have been sent for repairs.	1 early voting center (at the clerk's office). 3 election day vote centers. 70% of the vote is mail-in.
*	None, no failures.	N/A. Central count at the courthouse with no problems. More cost effective and efficient than precinct scan.	For general election: 2 early voting 3 election day
*	No DRE failures. User errors are all that they're aware of, usually one per election.	First year failure rate was about 75%. Now they have a central count scanner and only use PCOS as back-up in a central count setting.	1 for early voting 3 for election day as they expect that they will be within about 400 active voters for that being mandatory.

Summaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none">* DREs have a low failure rate.* The most common errors are:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- VVPAT errors, possibly related to quality of chosen paper,- calibration errors, and- election installation problems, possibly caused by connectivity to EMS.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">* PCOS have a low failure rate* Most counties either don't have PCOS, or use their PCOS in Central Count settings* Most counties that rely on PCOS also have back-up units for emergency use	<ul style="list-style-type: none">* Most counties will have only the minimum number of early and election day vote centers.* A few counties will have one more election day vote center than the minimum.* A few counties may open one or more additional vote centers depending on public comments.
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Question #4 Planned precinct scanners per vote center?	Question #5 Planned voting booths available for ballot marking?	Question #6 Planned DREs per vote center?	Question #7 How many ADA compliant devices?
One	One	One	1 DRE for HAVA compliant
None, won't be using scanners, just the DRE's	One	2, 1-standard and 1-DAU (assisted)	1- DAU
1 at the one vote center.	3 or 4. Can set up as many as a dozen or so if needed, if turnout warrants.	3 at the one vote center. They rarely have lines waiting.	1 DRE
PCOS used as central count (see #2 above)	5 to 10 voting booths per vote center. They expect 70% mail-in, 30% early and election day turnout.	16 to 20 DREs in urban vote centers. Fewer DREs in rural areas.	1 or 2 DREs per vote center for ADA access.
N/A	As many as they can have at each Vote Center. Paper base county.	2 in service. 2 back-ups. A number of DRE's in storage just in case.	2 DRE for HAVA compliance
N/A	4 voting booths per vote center.	4 DRES's per vote center for DAU assess.	4 DREs per vote center for ADA compliance.
1 per vote center	4 in one vote center, 6 in two vote centers; 16 total.	1 per vote center. Voters prefer paper ballots.	1 DRE per vote center.
1 at each Vote Center. Multiple for early vote. Future: would like Central Count System.	6 to 10 (with extra on hand)	The 1 DRE will be ADA compliant	The 1 DRE at each vote center will be ADA compliant. Total of 3

One per Vote Center	2 per Vote Center. Most voters prefer mail-in	1 per vote center for ADA compliance.	(see #6 above) 1 DRE per Vote Center
0 at vote centers, scanners used at central count	Usually 5 to 8 per vote center, but they aren't used much. The county's voters seem to like DREs.	1 per vote center for ADA compliance.	(see #6 above)
N/A	5 to 20 booths per vote center depending on size and locale of the vote center.	2013 & 2014 Primary: 2 in three small vote centers 3 in the larger vote centers 2014 General Election: 5 to 10 DREs per small vote center 15 to 20 DREs per large vote center	For 2013 all DREs used will be ADA compliant
None this election. Only central count system	5 at community center. 3 at each of smaller sites. 76% permanent mail-in. Have a number of portable devices	1 DRE per vote center	The 1 DRE at each vote center will be ADA compliant. 2 for early voting.
None, central count will be used.	10 or more per vote center.	2 DREs per vote center for ADA compliance.	(see #6 above) 2 DREs per vote center

N/A	5 to 6 voting booths per vote center	1 DRE per vote center	4 DRE's total for ADA access
N/A	N/A	One	The one DRE will be ADA compliant
1 at each voting center.	About 20 total.	They have 16 total, so about 5 per voting center.	(see #6)
Might use all 5 PCOS for mail-in central count. Might use 1 PCOS at the vote center.	Probably 4, maybe 5.	DREs will be at the vote center. County has 13 DREs, 6 of which are ADA compliant.	1 DRE will be ADA compliant. County has 6 ADA compliant DREs.
0 (see #2)	2 (have 3 if needed)	1 for ADA compliance	The 1 DRE
1 at the vote center, and 5 or 6 for mail-in central count	1 or 2	3 or 4	2 DREs
1 PCOS at that one vote center.	2 voting booths for primary election. 4 voting booths for General election.	Two	(see #6 - 2 DREs)

N/A - not using scanners	15 - 20, doesn't like lines!	One	One DRE
N/A	N/A	4 to 6 at each vote center.	Ballot Marking Devices (BMDs) will be available. iPads will be used at remote locations, group centers, etc.
1, with another as a back-up	2 voting booths	1, with another as a back-up	the 1 DRE
One per Vote Center	Maximum of 4	1 DRE per vote center	The 1 DRE will be ADA compliant
N/A (see #2)	Not yet decided. County has enough materials to handle as many as are needed.	County has 8 total DREs. One vote center will have 3 or 4 DREs. Second center will have 1 or 2 DREs. 3rd vote center will have 1 DRE	All 8 DREs are ADA compliant
Zero. Only used if needed at central count	6 for early voting. About 20 per voting center on election day	1 per vote center	1 per voting center

<ul style="list-style-type: none">* Most counties will have either 0 (none) or one PCOS at each vote center.* Many counties will use PCOS only as central count.* One large county will have as many PCOS at each vote center as they can muster.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">* Counties indicate that they have adequate voting booth materials.* Counties will most commonly have between two and six voting booths set up at each voting center.* One large county will have as many as 20 booths set up at busier voting centers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">* Most counties will have at most 1 DRE per vote center for ADA compliance.* A few smaller counties will have as many as 4 DREs per voting center.* A few larger counties will have as many as 20 DREs per voting center.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">* Counties that will have 1 DRE at each voting center will generally be so for ADA compliance.* Many of the DREs in smaller counties are ADA compliant.* One large county will use paper ballots and Ballot Marking Devices (BMDs) at voting centers, and also an iPad application for off-site accessible voting.
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Question #8

Planning on using BOD or pre-printed ballots?

Question #9

Is the use of ballot stubs necessary/important?

Question #10

Should BOD be separated from the Voter Registration System?

Pre-printed ballots only..

Yes.

No.

Pre-printed ballots, but will have a BOD programmed to be used as a backup

Prefer to use them, they are not required for mail ballot, but they will use them. No

Will use BOD. Will not have pre-printed on hand.

Important for use as confirmation of the correct ballot style.

They like the BOD system linked to the registration system now that it's configured. It was difficult to get the systems to communicate with each other as the documentation was lacking, and it was also difficult to get Runbeck to call them back. The county's IT person solved their problems.

Undecided if they will use BOD, maybe only pre-printed ballots. They expect that vote center voters will want to use DREs.

No benefit to using ballot stubs.

Prefer integration of BOD and Poll Book as it is easier to print ballots, and avoid other questions that might come up.

Yes.

Never used ballot stubs.

Yes, this helps to reduce operator error. Good as a back-up.

Both, BOD with pre-printed paper ballots at strategic locations

Have not used ballot stubs for sometime. No opinion at this time
Also depends on the size of the ballot
11x17 does not have ballot stubs. Ballot stubs not necessary

BOD at the main office, and pre-printed ballots from BOD sent to the other 2 vote centers. Would like 2 more BOD units.

No.

Likes printing to BOD from SCORE.

Both

Have always used the one ballot stub in auditing of ballots No

Pre-printed ballots	Yes, for check and balance. A way to track ballots	Yes, but have not used BOD. Received a 5min training overview.
Both pre-printed and BOD.	They can go either way, with or without stubs. Depends on type of election. Prefers no stubs for mail-in.	No opinion.
Will use both. BOD is preferred, but will use pre-printed if BOD is not available	No, not important. Stubs are not consistently returned in the mail.	They are ambivalent, although there are advantages to having linked systems, such as ease of getting the correct ballot style for specific voters.
Both	Good for inventory purposes, not only if there is a variance, but have never had for a variance.	No, prefer connected to SCORE
They have 2 BOD printers used for overseas UOCAVA voting, and to supplement their ballot stock. Would like to have more BOD printers. Probably pre-printed for lack of BOD equipment and its expense. Most voters vote their mailed ballot.	Not important. Stopped using stubs 7 years ago. They use the return envelopes for reconciliations. More than 25,000 voters are too many ballots for stubs to be helpful anymore.	Prefers BOD and registration to be linked.

Both They use stubs for reconciling ballot counts, but mail-in ballots do not always get stubs back No, they think the systems belong together for convenience of both the Clerk's office and the voters.

Yes. No, not needed. Stubs are used to reconcile ballot counts but there are other ways to reconcile counts. No, thinks that linking BOD and registration is good.

Probably both pre-printed and BOD. Likes ballot stubs for use in reconciling counts. Doesn't think it's necessary. Thinks it's inconvenient for the voter to have to check-in and then go elsewhere and identify themselves again for a ballot to be printed.

Will use BOD to pre-print ballots. Uses the Runbeck system, which they found difficult to configure, but they like the system now. Yes, stubs are used to "track and identify" ballots, and as a ballot count reconciliation tool. BOD is used to pre-print ballot stock, so it does not need to be linked to registration.

Pre-printed; Doesn't use BOD; uses pre-printed or photocopies. Only 2 ballot styles in county. No opinion. Doesn't use BOD; uses pre-printed or photocopies. Only 2 ballot styles in county.

Both Yes, for reconciling ballots Yes, stubs are important Thinks that connecting BOD and SCORE is a good thing

Pre-printed ballots. Not comfortable with BOD. Likes ballot stubs for use in accounting and tracking purposes. For "ease of use" prefers that BOD and registration be linked.

Both	Yes, for auditing purposes at the polling place but No, for mail ballots.	No
BOD used only at central location.	Yes for mail-in ballots, Not important for in person voting or BMDs	Yes, even though SCORE makes printing ballots easier
Pre-printed ballots	Useful for tracking ballots that have been sent out, but not necessary.	No opinion. Not using BOD.
Likes BOD, it worked "wonderfully" last election for early voting. Might not have paper ballots available at voting centers; asked "why would anybody come in to vote on paper after they had already been mailed a ballot?"	Doesn't think they are necessary. Has only seen one mix-up when a husband/wife confused their ballots at home.	Yes.
BOD in one vote center. Other 2 centers will use pre-printed ballots for lack of BOD units.	Yes, stubs are used to reconcile ballot counts.	No.
Pre-printed. Would like to have 2 additional BOD printers for the other two vote centers on election day.	Yes, important while maybe not necessary.	If they had BOD printers then they would think that the linkage is good.

* Many counties will use both pre-printed ballots and BOD.
* Pre-printed ballots are favored by counties that are either without BOD equipment, without adequate BOD equipment, or without adequate BOD training and technical expertise.
* BOD is favored by counties with adequate BOD equipment and adequate technical training and expertise.

* Stubs are not consistently returned with mail-in ballots.
* Most counties say that stubs are not necessary.
* Many smaller counties, and Denver County too, use stubs to reconcile mail-in ballot counts.
* Several counties have stopped using ballot stubs for counting and reconciling.

* A few small counties either do not use BOD, or use BOD only to pre-print ballot stock, and either have no opinion on the subject, or do not see a reason for linking the two systems.
* Many counties prefer the two systems be linked for the resultant ease of use and conveniences.
* Larger counties with adequate BOD equipment, and adequate training in its use, prefer BOD linked with voter registration.

Question #11

Is funding currently available for 2013's tech needs?

Question #12

Is funding currently available for 2014's tech needs?

No funding available

In budget phase, possible for upgrades.

Yes

Still budgeting for this.

Yes.

No. They need to upgrade their Hart Tally system unit, and there may be other equipment upgrades, replacements or repairs needed.

Yes, good for 2013 for replacements.

Yes, good for 2014. Some funds available

Yes, including upgrades.

Yes, in budget phase, possible for upgrades.

Yes

In the budget process right now. Have requested funding for technology.

Yes, there are no pending upgrades or repairs.

No. Would like another BOD unit, but waiting on pricing of Runbeck system from the State.

Yes, reviewing replacement schedule.
Depends on the cost of services?

Yes, if replacements for central count. No funds to upgrade polling places.

Yes

Working on 2014 budget; should be ok. There will be no funding available for upgrades and/or replacements only for components.

No. Hart's Servo (tally application) runs on Win2000, which is becoming obsolete.

(see #11 above)

No, they are anticipating making a supplemental request

No. (see #11)

Yes, but not for upgrades and or replacements

In the budget phrase now, requesting funds for additional BOD printers.
No available grants.
Need federal and state grants

Yes, waiting on equipment certifications to be completed by State.

Would like more BOD printers.
(See #11)

Very little. No funds for replacements

None, no funds

Yes, they budget for leasing tabulation equipment from ES&S.

Yes, budget request has been submitted.

No for 2013.

Doesn't know how much to request for 2014. Concerned about difference in pricing between replacement vs. upgrades

Yes.

Budget request has already been submitted. If changes are imposed then the request may be inadequate.

No, no funding available.

No, no funding available.

No, not beyond basic maintenance

No.

Has excess equipment for 2013.

Thinks they will have adequate number of devices for 2014.

No

Still budgeting now, nothing is approved yet.

(Question added after this interview.)

(Question added after this interview.)

No.

No. The need will be greater in 2014.

No, but they have spare equipment to equip 3 vote centers because they used to have 9 vote centers.

No

Yes, county is "doing with what they have."

Should be okay in 2014. Budgeting for upgrades of Hart BOSS, BallotNow, and Tally to Win7 versions.

Yes. They are good for 2013.

Some money is available.

* Most counties report adequate funding for 2013, with the caveat that they are not expecting any repair or upgrade costs this year. "Adequate" funding in this sense may be no funding.

* One county is anticipating making a supplemental budget request.

* A few counties expressed concerns over affording upgraded software due to versions of MS-Windows becoming obsolete in the near future.

* Several counties report having budget requests in process now for 2014.

* Several counties expect that adequate funding will not be available in 2014.

* Several counties acknowledge that funding for equipment upgrades will not be available in 2014.

* A few counties report that funding for 2014 will be adequate, with some funds possibly available for upgrades.

Question #13**How should a new Uniform Voting System be funded?****Question #14****Are there other types of assistance that the State could provide?**

Funds available through the State.

None at this time.

State or Federal. Opposed to an unfunded mandate.

Additional training for clerks

They would like assistance from State or Federal funds. Counties can't afford it by themselves. They have not researched available funding options since 2006 when the current system was purchased with HAVA grant money.

The State's help desk is extremely knowledgeable and helpful.

They hope that the State pays for it, but don't expect that. They'd like to see Federal funding, like HAVA.

They would like to see more technical support from the State. They use Premier GEMS and find ES&S's and Dominion's help support lacking.

Has to be a partnership between the State and counties.

What can the State provide to assist county needs?

If mandated by the state within a period of 1 to 3 years then the State should fund it. If over several years, then the county could plan for it

Use the Kennesaw State University Center for Election Systems model. They have dedicated IT specialists, ballot design expertise, etc.

County cannot afford it. Thinks the Fed or State should pay for it.

No, other than additional training on BOD for the counties would be beneficial.

If mandated by the State they should fund some of it.

Support maintenance cost and negotiation.
 Training through out the state; Cross training between the counties for like systems
 Support center base (tools and education).
 Assist with RMA voting equipment
 On site technical support; help reduce individual cost.

If mandated then it should be State funded for a 3 to 4 year period. No, currently getting State support as needed. County does not have the money.

Would be nice if the State contributed. Not expecting any Federal funding.

State could have back-up Central Count scanners for use in an emergency breakdown, and could help with training too.

If the State mandates a specific system then the State should fund it, along with peripherals.

If the State mandates a specific system then the State should either provide help desk support or pay for vendor support.

Should be shared between county and state. Unfunded mandate has to be State funded. Need to grandfather us in because other counties have older equipment that will need to be replaced. Hart equipment is working well, and should for the next 6 to 8 years

Provide state-wide assistance with ballot formatting and envelope printing services

They use ES&S but their equipment is aging. For \$300K they could upgrade to precinct scanners from Central Count. Would like the State to help. Expects pricing to decrease as it becomes more software oriented as opposed to hardware oriented.

The State could provide a catalog of services, hopefully resulting in better pricing for the counties. Thinks the State does a lot (mail ballot plan, and security plans) already. Would like the State to offer help desk/support functionality.

If the State wants an upgraded system then the State should pay for it. The county has no money to fund the State's wants.

Concerns about funding, and technical support. They would like some support from the State other than phone-only support.

If the State mandates a system then the State should assist with paying for it.

The State has been responsive in providing technical help as needed.

Would like the State to alleviate some of the costs of the County's. Had HAVA grant money in the past.

Would like to apply for ADA money for the DREs' costs, but does not know if grant can be used for DRE's.

If the State mandates a system then the State should pay for it.

State level contract with Hart for maintenance and support, programming (election definitions), etc. would be good as the county hasn't the training or technical expertise to perform those functions.

No funding available in the county other than a tax increase, if that'd be possible.

No.

If the State mandates a system then the State should pay for it, or at least subsidize it. Favors the idea of a uniform system.

Technical assistance, programming help, supplies for the uniform voting system.

Would like to see the State participate in funding.

(Wants to think about this question and reply later by email.)

Possibly through a SOS Grant system with a small (less than 25%) match from the counties. Borrowing would be a BAD idea (SOS loan through the treasurers, then counties re-pay)

Yes:

- 1) Training Classes for equipment use
- 2) Ability for counties to create their own ballots
- 3) Trusted Build

State should assist, possibly with grants. Smaller counties cannot afford an upgrade. Should not be Federally funded. Maybe the State should fund a pilot project.

No. SCORE was made for smaller counties, and is less helpful in larger counties. State should see the difference in needs of counties of different sizes.

County is satisfied with their current system, and does not favor changing systems. They are a small county and would prefer leasing, or State and/or Federal funding.

No, satisfied with the State's assistance.

Current system was bought with HAVA money. They spend about \$25,000 per year for programming and maintenance. Thinks that since elections are also held to benefit the State and Federal governments that the State and Fed could share some of the expense.

Not other than financial support.

County could budget for a new system if the purchase could be spread out over multiple years, and if the purchase can be delayed until the current system is at the end of its useful life. State help would be appreciated.

Access to and use of additional BOD units without the county having to purchase them, possibly leasing the units.

If the county will have control of the system then the county should pay for it, with State financing assistance.

Would like to see the State provide both technical and equipment support when it's needed. They currently use Hart's support, which is expensive, and Hart is not so familiar with Colorado election law.

* The most common response was that if the State mandates a new system, then the State should fund it.

* A variation of the most common response was that the State should at least help finance the purchase.

* A third variation was that if the purchase could be either delayed or spread out over multiple years, then their counties could budget for those purchases.

* A few counties recalled receiving HAVA grants, although that is not expected again.

* The most common response was that the counties are satisfied with the State's level of assistance. The State's support staff was described by some as extremely knowledgeable and helpful.

* Technical training in the use of the BOD system.

* Technical support in the event of difficulties with the county's chosen election system, replacing vendor help desk support.

* The State could be a central source of supplies at (hopefully) better prices than from the system vendors, and also be a source of "loaner" equipment as it may be needed.

Question #15

Election day issues between the county and the State?

Question #16

Back-up plan in place the SCORE system fails?

Question #17

Are there other questions we should be asking?

No.

Will transfer to (neighboring county, or use provisional ballots.

What is each county opinion of their current voting system?

No. Sometimes it can be difficult to contact someone at the state on election day.

They are working on this, currently in the planning stages.

Do you think the implementation of a new Uniform Voting System should occur during a general election year?

A few connectivity issues, SCORE upgrades and the like, that the State has helped resolve.

Paper poll book.

If SCORE became unavailable on election day, they would like a back-up of the database so that the local application could continue in the event of a loss of connectivity. They are very concerned about maintaining connectivity for both of Poll Book and for mail-in signature verification.

No

Yes, currently working on updating their backup plans.

None

Provisional Ballots

Very few issues, mentioned 2010 SCORE outage.

Provisional ballots. Would prefer a paper poll book if they could afford it.

SCORE failure with connectivity issues on election night at 6:45pm. Single point central failure

Yes, we have a contingency plan is place going to the state for review.

What are the counties replacement schedules?

One issue with scanner going down, but County had a backup. No.

Connectivity to SCORE went down a few years ago. Paper poll book

SCORE going down just before 7:00 PM in 2010 was mentioned. Copy poll book to laptops for use off-line

Yes, for the general election in 2010 SCORE shutdown at 6:45pm.
In 2012 could not access SCORE system on last day to register. Can SCORE handle the traffic?
Concerned with how robust SCORE will be throughout the day

Use provisional ballots, and paper poll book

What is the state talking about in terms of a Uniform Voting System.
What is the vision of what a Uniform Voting System look like and features.
What about the Georgia model?
• Use the Kennesaw State University Center for Election Systems model. They have a dedicated group of IT specialist.

SCORE failure in 2010 at about 6:45 PM. They switched to provisional ballots.

In 2012 they used a 3rd party Poll Book application that was networked through their vote centers. For 2013 they will fall back on provisional ballots.

No. No back-up system if SCORE fails

No issues. Manual paper based voter registration list/poll book.

No, not usually. SCORE went down just before 7:00 PM a few years ago. They had a hardcopy Poll List to allow them to continue. There was some issue with tabulating multiple uploads/submissions a few years ago, but it was correct in the end. Backup plan is a hardcopy Poll List.

No. Printed paper poll book.

No, the State has been very helpful when needed. Hard copy registration cards on file, and printed poll book.

No. No.

No. Previously they've had paper Poll Books and signature cards. Now would like guidance from the State as to what to do if SCORE goes down.

* The most common response was that there have been no election day issues between the counties and the State.

* Several counties mentioned SCORE becoming unavailable just prior to the polls closing in 2010.

* Four interviewed counties did not profess to having a back-up plan in place.

* One county is hoping to rely on a neighboring county in an emergency.

* Either a paper poll book (and registration cards on file), provisional ballots, or both.

* General comments regarding the Kennesaw State University Center for Election Systems model.

* How long of a life expectancy remains in the current systems?

* What is each county opinion of their current voting system?

* What are the counties replacement schedules?

* Would counties have an interest in cost sharing with other counties, to have the ability to create their own elections and choose their own ballot printers?

* Do you think the implementation of a new Uniform Voting System should occur during a general election year?

Other

Opposed to implementing (deploying) a new system during a general election. Expressed concern as to how a uniform system will be both affordable and useable for all of the counties given their size diversities.

Limited bandwidth -
County does not have
a dedicated IT person
(20 miles away).
Better
communications
about a new Uniform
Voting System.

Would like to get
away from DREs, and
use iPads as is being
done in Denver.

Voters do not like
DRE's. Voters like
mail-in ballots, able to
mark own ballot, and
have their vote count.
County prefers paper
ballots for the paper
back-up they provide.
They are a poor
county dealing with
unfunded mandates.

Equipment needs for
2014?

Military ballots
(everyone Counts)
issues with returning
ballots

Election night
reporting -
communications
between the State
and Counties
concerning any issues
and or problems
found. Real time
status; issue log

Something similar to
"Everyone Counts."
Return to some type
of paper ballot. A
more software based
system
would help to better
manage costs.
