Presentation Feedback

- Slide 8: Can we outline the costs for all contractual services?
- Slide 22: How many vote centers do we need? Do precincts go away?
- Slide 22: What are the geographical requirements of vote centers?
- Slide 22: How many hours are vote centers open; what about satellite sites – how many vote centers have to be open to early voting?
- Slide 22: Under the vote center structure, what roles would the precinct officials have?
- Slide 25: Are voting machines certified?
- Slide 32: Instead of 600 teams counting ballots, would there be fewer teams counting ballots for 600 precincts at a central count site?

Responses to Questionnaire

Poll Worker Section: Precinct Model Discussion

Positives concerning precinct-based poll worker structure follow:
1. Fairly well understood process, familiar with respect to staffing needs and manner by which election is conducted
2. More access & gives precinct committee person a better idea of how the voters of his/her precinct casted; cost effective and easier to administer
3. Familiarity; sense of neighborhood/community
4. Ability to walk to polling site
5. Process is familiar to the voter; locations, people involved are known to the voter
6. Neighbors working polls, familiar with voters
7. Workers know the voters
8. Tradition; proximity to one’s home
9. Ease of administration using current technology – that could change as we learn more about other options. Process is known & confidence exists among workers & voters
10. Consistency across precincts as far as process, staffing, etc., to make more predictable for voters
11. Checks & balances
12. Good checks & balances
13. Checks and balances are met; political parties have input on the workers

Negatives/areas for improvement concerning precinct-based poll worker structure follows:
1. Increased emphasis on the roles of poll workers & their responsibility if they encounter a perceived problem during voting process
2. More early voting centers geographically placed to allow every community access to early voting; extended hours
3. More continuity and experience among workers; more training about solving problems
4. Extend hours
5. Improve time to vote
6. All polls workers within a polling site live in the township where working
7. Have longer hours
8. Starting over from scratch to find better methods that may be cheaper and provide better opportunities to vote
9. Need to implement ePollbooks to improve accuracy & efficiency; expand early voting hours or timelines
10. Efficiency during peak times
11. Time learning machines vs. process, ePollbook
12. Waste of resources and redundancy with our current technology; heavily reliant upon people and their availability; need better technology & efficiency
13. Better selection of workers

List of top positives about precinct-based poll worker structure follows.

1. Neighborhood based, cost effective, familiar
2. Easy to administer, familiar process, checks & balances in place
3. Centralized, pre-set, pre-determined & fewer polls workers & equipment(?), and less cost
4. Locations are already determined, less confusion
5. Neighborhood based, familiar
6. Ease of administration, known process/confidence/familiar, checks & balances
7. Familiar, ease of administration, check & balance
8. Good check & balance
9. Checks & balances, familiar/neighborhood based, ease of administration
10. Good checks & balances for selecting polls workers

List of top improvements concerning precinct-based poll worker structure follows.

1. Extend hours, better technology
2. Extend hours, ‘ePollbook’
3. Loss of neighborhood & familiarity (but expands worker base & based on geographical locations), precinct confusion/reduction, redundancy in administration
4. ePollbooks
5. Efficiency during peak times, extend hours, technology
6. Better use of technology, improve efficiency, ePollbook
7. Extend hours for workers, ePollbooks, better use of technology

Poll Worker Section—Vote Center Model Discussion

Positives concerning vote center poll worker structure follow.

1. Central planning?! Workers may have greater expertise than a 1 day, every year poll worker
2. Travel; availability; ease the ‘burden’ of getting to a polling placed
3. Possibly easier access to polls; more options for when/where to vote
4. Needs fewer bodies; workers become more proficient; convenience
5. Convenience for voters. **not sure I know enough yet to answer
6. Becky Motsinger – voters can go to any vote center
7. Less poll workers overall, centralized poll book, no/less confusion over polling sites
8. Pre-set plan; less confusion by arriving voter. Less need for bodies
9. Pre-set & pre – agreed on vote center plan

Negatives/areas for improvement concerning vote center poll worker structure follows.
1. Potential use of technology to even further simplify the functions of poll workers, but reduce the amount of technology necessary to implement vote centers
2. Constitutional or legislative requirement for greater access; increase early vote opportunities to alleviate further voter disenfranchisement
3. On-site problem solvers; technology with improved access
4. Requires new technology
5. Could be costly – both on personal & technology; could be time consuming
6. Establish baseline of number of vote centers
7. Hard copy of ballots, possibly less voting locations overall
8. Extend hours for workers, ePollbook, better use of technology
9. More procedural overview prior to plan being determined

List of top positives concerning vote center poll worker structure follows.
1. None
2. Fewer workers needed
3. Fewer poll workers, pre-set & determined, less confusion
4. Familiar, knowing how many poll workers, few poll workers
5. Need for fewer poll workers & pre-set locations
6. Known plan, convenience for voters, known need for workers
7. Fewer poll workers, pre-set, determined
8. Pre-set, less confusion
9. Pre-set, pre-determined; less confusion for voter, need for fewer poll workers
10. Vote plan is pre-determined

List of top improvements concerning vote center poll worker structure follows.
1. Train time needs to be decreased, technology needs to be increased, precinct not involved
2. Requires new technology
3. None
4. Increase early voting, less workers
5. Current technology does not support model
6. Reduce redundancy
7. Early voting, remove redundancy
8. Large amount of resources needed, increases early voting opportunities, current technology doesn’t support
Absentee Ballot Processing Section – Precinct-Based Model Discussion

Benefits of processing absentee ballots at the precinct?
1. Vote totals available more quickly
2. Timeliness and integrated totals
3. Voters know precinct workers, names are in the book, absentee vote counted in the precinct total; timely
4. More manageable, more quickly processed
5. Will already know the count
6. Voter anonymous, joined vote tally from the precinct
7. Known process, it’s understood; could be more efficient with ePollbooks
8. Ease in organizing ballots to correct precinct, more efficient
9. All ballots of precinct counted together
10. Counted & secure with members of ‘your precinct’ perception, timely results
11. Vote gets counted within your precinct

Negatives of processing absentee ballots at the precinct?
1. Ballot co-mingling & insecurity; more you move ballot more concerned about proper handling in a prompt manner
2. Transporting ballots and difficulties
3. Total confusion last time, bogus challenges
4. Distribution of ballots to precinct for county & back is wasteful; required move later to distribute and count
5. Suspicious of their neighbors knowing how they voted
6. Too many to count. Knowing how one votes
7. Logistics; expenses
8. Time consuming, costly
9. Time & expense of getting ballots to precinct, need to sort beforehand
10. Room for human error in travel; waste of $/resources in travel; logistics
11. Waste (in transportation for ballots, twice; once to deliver to precinct & once back); logistics, expense

Absentee Ballot Processing Section – Central Count

Benefits of processing absentee ballots at a central site?
1. Expertise; smaller population with greater familiarity processing all ballots
2. Less transporting of ballots
3. Efficiency of process
4. Eliminates counting at precinct & delaying workers from getting home, better logistics
5. Ease of storing & counting ballots in one location
6. Ease of processing ballots; less chance for lost ballots
7. Convenience, process faster
8. All ballots are delivered to one location instead of 600 preventing lost ballots
9. No travel, less cost for gas/cabs, etc.; ease of sorting; lower chances of error
10. Safety, less opportunity
11. One location for all ballots; ease of storage & counting votes

**Negatives** of processing absentee ballots at a central site?
1. Need a steady number of committed poll workers
2. Too much to do at one site; delay in obtaining vote totals
3. How are votes secured between receipt & counting?
4. None
5. Too many ballots to count
6. Probably no negatives
7. Time consuming, costly
8. Cannot split ballots easily among 600 precincts
9. Machines are outdated; it would take too much time or machines; need to be stored and run one precinct at a time – too much time
10. Amount of resources necessary; people needed
11. Resources required

**Consensus**
What are some areas of consensus to focus on moving forward?
1. Can we employ a simpler machine, easier to set up?
2. The need for more satellite/early voting; updated technology
3. Improved technology
4. Abandon discussion of Vote Centers
5. New equipment would improve either process; Vote Centers could work if guaranteed great access to polls
6. No response
7. Speakers from another county that has dealt with vote centers
8. Agreeing that improvement can provide for better elections
9. Need actual experience from jurisdictions that have vote centers and compare to precincts
10. Need for improved technology; need to improve efficiency; need to improve the amount of resources needed

**General Information**
What new information did you hear tonight?
1. Indiana General Assembly is attacking the voting process in the ‘Mega City’ of Indianapolis
2. Additional information on central site count
3. There are only so many vote centers per # of workers
4. Bill on Governor’s desk would require a central count
5. I learned so much, further understanding about Precinct vs. Vote Center & how absentee count could work in both
6. Flexibility of vote centers and various types of voting
7. The amount of people needed to make elections work using our current technology; the
A rising number of voters voting by absentee
8. Provisional ballot counts, voting equipment costs from 2002

What topics or concepts need further discussion and explanation?
1. Projected cost of new machines; mechanics of how new machines differ from current M1000
2. Security of the process; more training for workers
3. Location of center, breakdown of set-ups & tear down
4. What are the differences in the requirements for vote centers vs. precincts?
5. Costs, technology options
6. Why would the 600 precincts be needed in a vote center model?
7. Technology available and how it can improve the voter process in Marion County
8. What are the vendors/companies are under consideration to help with the voting process?

What additional materials or data can we provide to make this process more helpful & meaningful?
1. Cost comparisons
2. Information from counties that have used vote centers
3. It would be nice to have someone from another county that uses vote centers come in & talk about the pros & cons
4. Vote machines, options
5. What technology is currently available; what would it be able to do for precinct voting or vote centers?
6. Information regarding technology that is available
7. All data related to the companies & products under consideration

Audience Feedback
1. Any new voting system should continue to have paper ballots to preserve the possibility of having a re-count if required. I’m very proud of my service as a poll worker, and feel the current system has integrity. I want to continue to feel good about the system I vote with and take an oath to work within.