Presentation Feedback

Slide 15: Does each machine print a tape or is it combined?
- Current system combines information from iVotronic and M100 and prints on one tape

Slide 19: How does the electronic media work on the M100 – do poll workers have to program?
- No – flash cards for iVotronic and M100 are burned prior to Election Day by the vendor specifically for the precinct and sealed in the machine.

Slide 19: How often do voters circle or check mark their bubbles on the ballot card?
- Not often, especially on Election Day but it’s more likely to occur on absentee ballots. If there is an error, the M100 is designed to ‘spit out’ the ballot so that the voter and/or precinct election board can correct the issue to the extent possible for the machine to read it.

Slide 19: How hard or expensive is it to purchase a receipt printer for the iVotronic?
- Decision made with initial equipment purchase not to buy additional printer packs and use the printing function on the M100 to save money. Would need to find printer packs that would be compatible with the older generation of iVotronics and based on limited information available to our office, the cost varies between $800 to $1200.

Slide 19: Why pair the two machines?
- M100 optical scanner not HAVA compliant with respect to providing a confidential, independent voting experience for voters with disabilities. The county made the decision to remedy the issue by purchasing iVotronic touch screen machines and marry the two technologies together. Less expensive for Marion County to purchase the M100 for each precinct and an iVotronic for each polling location.

Slide 19: How long are paper ballots retained?
- 22 months pursuant to state retention schedule

Slide 23: Is there any technological intelligence in the M100?
- The PCMCIA card for each specific precinct drives the tabulation of the results, not the scanner itself.

Slide 23: How is a recount conducted? And does the machine tabulate results differently in the event there is one
- Recount processes are outlined in state law. If the court order requires a new accounting of the ballots, the court-appointed officials will review each ballot and determine if it should be counted again (ballots could be missing clerk initials, bubbles not completed properly, etc.) The machine will tabulate the ballots that are fed into it – which generally does change the results, though that’s not the direct result of equipment malfunction; rather, it’s a function of the number of ballots received by poll workers versus the number of ballots the recount team decides should be counted.

Slide 24: Do machines break down?
- Most reports of machines ‘breaking down’ on Election Day are a direct result of poll workers becoming confused and/or impatient so the equipment is not set up properly.
Election Board mechanics will replace the units to give poll workers more confidence, but it’s very rare that the machine is malfunctioning or can’t be reset.

Slide 24: Do the machines get deemed end of life?
- We don’t know of an instance where a vendor or manufacturer has defined an ‘end of life’ for a voting system as the term relates to information technology needs. However, you could argue whether or not the state certifies (or de-certifies) the equipment could fit the end-of-life definition.

Slide 24: How often do poll workers not shut down machines after the polls close Election Day?
- Rarely, there are a isolated reports every few elections where poll workers can’t or won’t shut down the machines after the polls close. Mechanics are sent to the site to address the issue and ensure poll workers can return their electronic media.

**Questionnaire Feedback**

**What are you and/or your organization's top 5 requirements in a new voting system and why?**
- Replacement technology should be HAVA compliant but also employable by abled voters; replacement technology must be quicker than iVotronic if employed by abled voters.
- Accessible; Easy to use & understand; Secure system; Reasonable cost; Utilize newest technology so as to, hopefully, obtain equipment that will provide the longest useful life.
- Must be easy to understand, easy to use; Accessible to those with mobility, vision, hearing impairments, etc.; Equipment should be consistent from precinct to precinct/vote center; Should inspire confidence of voters; Ease/accuracy of count
- Easy to use, set-up; Able to handle multiple voters at a fast pace; Understanding of how to use the equipment; Training classes, CD and on television; Close locations, be nice to have a drive-up service for voters
- Improves upon current system; Expands voter opportunities to vote
- Accuracy of results; Efficiency of machines; Low cost repair, maintenance, updates, etc.; Flexibility to change systems if needed
- Efficient - a machine that may vote all precincts at once; Updated/up to date software and technology, able to use modern technology, very secure technology; Easily transportable, storable; Able to have a paper and electronic record
- Simplicity; Reliability; Convenience; Enabling as much voting on election day or less than one week before as possible; Fair
- Current technology that can serve the City/County for 7 to 10+ years; Flexibility in technology to adjust to changes in business needs; Ease of use for poll workers & voters to reduce errors/problems/frustrations & instills confidence
- Ballot security & paper trail, integrity & voting; Cost of purchase & maintenance throughout life of contract, cost to taxpayers; Awareness & technology & ability to update so that obsolesce can be minimized, fiscal responsibility; Internal hacking if machines were to be reworked, integrity and security of voting; Ease/ability of poll workers to properly set-up new equipment of Election Day
What new information did you hear tonight?
- Demonstration of two voting machines was enlightening
- I learned how to set up the machine and there is audio to listen to on how to vote.
- Requirement of an image of an electronic ballot to be saved.
- I heard that we are using severely outdated software and how badly it is holding us back.
- How much space is required to store/set-up all machines

What topics or concepts need further discussion and explanation?
- Poll worker training and recruitment. How will new technology deal with provisional ballots?
- I’m looking forward to learning more about what equipment/technology is available

What additional materials or data can we provide to make this process more helpful and meaningful?
- Costs; Technology/equipment options
- New technological advancements/improvements how long will new technology last?
- So far, this information is helpful. I’m looking forward to hearing more about what’s out there.
- Multiple choices of new equipment and information on each system