

1 SECURE, ACCESSIBLE & FAIR ELECTIONS COMMISSION

2 STATE OF GEORGIA

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6 The above-entitled SAFE Commission meeting  
7 was held before Mary K. McMahan, Certified Court  
8 Reporter, in and for the state of Georgia, commencing  
9 at 9:11 a.m. on August 30, 2018, in the Columbia  
10 County Exhibition Center, 212 Partnership Drive,  
11 Grovetown, Georgia 30813.

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1 Transcript Legend  
 2 (sic) - Exactly as said.  
 3 (phonetic) - Exact spelling unknown.  
 4 -- Break in speech continuity.  
 5 . . . Indicates halting speech, unfinished sentence  
 6 or omission of word(s) when reading.  
 7 Quoted material is typed as spoken.

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1 P R O C E E D I N G S

2 **SECRETARY KEMP:** We've about got everybody  
3 settled here. Let me just welcome you this  
4 morning to our second meeting of the SAFE  
5 Commission. I'll just note for the record that  
6 it's August 30, 2018 and I want to certainly  
7 thank you all for being here this morning. It's  
8 great to see such good turnout and involvement in  
9 this as we work on this meeting for the Secure  
10 Accessible Fair Elections Commission here at the  
11 Columbia County Exhibition Center in Grovetown.

12 And just before we do the pledge and the  
13 invocation, I want to -- Co-chair Fleming is  
14 going to speak a little bit more in detail to  
15 this, but I just want to thank all of those in  
16 the facility -- Ms. Wells and others -- for  
17 helping coordinate this. Certainly  
18 Representative Fleming, I know Chairman Cross is  
19 here this morning, several members of the  
20 commission, a lot of public safety folks who are  
21 making sure that we have a good, safe meeting  
22 today.

23 So thank you all for your hard work.  
24 Mr. Chairman, we appreciate that.

25 If you would all rise, we're going to do the

1 pledge to start us off this morning.

2 (Pledge of allegiance)

3 **SECRETARY KEMP:** And if you'll pause with me  
4 just a minute, I'll say the invocation.

5 (Invocation)

6 **SECRETARY KEMP:** All right, again thank you  
7 all. You can be seated. I certainly want to  
8 thank the commission members for their commitment  
9 to serving on this panel as we move forward.

10 Again thanks to all that helped us have the  
11 ability to be here in this great facility this  
12 morning. And I'm looking forward to another  
13 great meeting today as our work continues to  
14 progress. I also want to thank all of those  
15 local elected officials that are here. I know we  
16 have many members of the legislature. If you  
17 guys would please stand.

18 Just thank you guys for being here and for  
19 your involvement. We have local elected  
20 officials. Would you please stand.

21 Doug, you guys stand up against. Local  
22 elected officials.

23 And then how about our local election  
24 superintendents, registrars, board members, and  
25 other people that are involved at the local

1 election level. Any of you guys here if you'll  
2 please stand. Thank you so much for what you do  
3 every day and for all the others that are  
4 representing different constituencies and groups  
5 from around the state.

6 I think if you took anything away from our  
7 last meeting, we had a very inclusive group. We  
8 want to hear from everyone as we move through the  
9 process. I know that we have people here from  
10 the Georgia Municipal Association.

11 Larry, thank you for being here.

12 I'm fairly certain we have folks from the  
13 Association of County Commissioners of Georgia  
14 that are here. There's Todd in the back.

15 So thank you guys for being here and we will  
16 continue to move forward.

17 This session that we're going to have this  
18 morning will be composed of four panels on voting  
19 rights, election security, voting accessibility,  
20 and intergovernmental coordination to discuss the  
21 vital considerations in play as we move forward  
22 on the replacement of our voting system.

23 My co-chair Representative Fleming, we thank  
24 you again, Representative, for your dedication to  
25 co-chairing this and for all your work. He will

1 be moderating the voting rights panel.

2 Dr. Wenke Lee, the co-executive director of  
3 the Georgia Tech Institute for Information  
4 Security and Privacy will moderate our  
5 security -- election security panel.

6 Amy Howell, the assistant commissioner and  
7 general counsel for the Department of Behavioral  
8 Health and Developmental Disabilities will  
9 moderate the voting accessibility panel.

10 And then Nancy Boren who's the Muscogee  
11 County Director of Elections and Voter  
12 Registration will moderate the intergovernmental  
13 coordination panel.

14 You will see that we have a great lineup,  
15 truly impressive folks talking about important  
16 subject matters. And we appreciate all of you  
17 that have joined us for this today.

18 Now, our afternoon session has been  
19 well-noted. We're going to hear from the  
20 following vendors which is Clear Ballot, Unisyn  
21 Voting Solutions, Smartmatic, Election Systems &  
22 Software, Hart InterCivic, and Dominion Voting.  
23 We certainly look forward to their presentations  
24 and appreciate you all making your way to the  
25 meeting this morning.

1           And now I'm going to turn it over to  
2           Representative Fleming and he will offer some  
3           guidelines and logistics on the rest of the  
4           meeting today. And thank you all again for being  
5           here.

6           **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Good morning.

7           **AUDIENCE:** Good morning.

8           **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Thank you,  
9           Mr. Secretary.

10          As Secretary Kemp mentioned, this beautiful  
11          facility was made available to us free of charge  
12          by my county commission.

13          And he also mentioned my chairman Brian  
14          Cross is here with a couple of his fellow  
15          commissioners: Trey Allen and our incoming  
16          chairman in January Doug Duncan. We certainly do  
17          appreciate all of the work that they did in  
18          helping us set this up today. It's invaluable to  
19          us.

20          My sheriff also, Clay Whittle, he has been  
21          invaluable in helping to set up all of the  
22          details for today's event. I want to publicly  
23          thank him as well.

24          Just some housekeeping measures. Commission  
25          members, thank y'all all for coming over. This

1 is our second meeting, as the secretary said.  
2 We've got a full lineup today. I'm going to ask  
3 you that when you speak today -- and there will  
4 be, of course, many opportunities for that --  
5 that the microphones that are on the table. When  
6 you see that green light on, that's a hot mic.  
7 So if you don't want it to be green, then you  
8 press it and it'll turn off and you won't see any  
9 light. So remember that, but if you bring it to  
10 you, make sure it's green so that we can hear  
11 you.

12 We will have four panels this morning.  
13 There will be portions of that where you as  
14 commission members will be allowed to ask  
15 questions, and we encourage you to do that, as  
16 well as vendors this afternoon. They're going to  
17 show us their wares.

18 I will mention also that at the conclusion  
19 of our meeting today, there will be a portion for  
20 public comment. We will be circulating during  
21 the day sign-up sheets. I see one moving around  
22 right over here so please feel free to sign up as  
23 we will take public comment, two minutes each  
24 person, towards the end of our session today.

25 Of course, before we launch into each panel



1 session today, we will provide a brief  
2 introduction of those participants that are in  
3 the panel process. Because there is a public  
4 comment portion to our meeting today, I would  
5 certainly welcome our public that is here, but I  
6 would ask you if you would hold your comments  
7 until that point. I think we have a good, civil  
8 crowd here today, so that's not going to be a  
9 problem.

10 Just some other little housekeeping  
11 measures, some of you may have noticed this when  
12 you came in, but there are restroom facilities  
13 right outside these two double doors. There is  
14 another hall on the other side behind you there  
15 with more restroom facilities in case these are  
16 full.

17 So with that in mind, thank you for being  
18 here today. We're going to get right to it. I'm  
19 going to ask the first members of our panel if  
20 they would come forward in these chairs right in  
21 front of me. I will introduce you and we'll  
22 switch to that mic over there and then we can  
23 start.

24 I also think I failed to mention, but I want  
25 to make sure that I do, we have a court reporter

1 here with us this morning who is taking down all  
2 of these proceedings. As you know, when two  
3 people talk at once, it's hard for you to  
4 understand. Can you imagine the court reporter  
5 trying to take down everything that's said? I've  
6 told y'all before that my dear wife is a court  
7 reporter and I have been trained not to talk over  
8 somebody else -- at least I think I've been  
9 trained -- when the court reporter is taking down  
10 what we've said. So if during the day, I mention  
11 that to you or remind you, I know that not  
12 everybody is not as used to being in a legal  
13 proceeding where everything is being taken down,  
14 but I'll certainly try and keep it straight so we  
15 have a good public record of all of the things  
16 that are said here today.

17 At this point, it is my pleasure to  
18 introduce our panelists for our first group to  
19 speak this morning, and as mentioned to our  
20 members of the commission, as we work through  
21 this, if you have a burning question just raise  
22 your hand up there, and I'll try to recognize  
23 you. And of course, as we moved through toward  
24 the end, we'll also try to make sure there's time  
25 for any questions for you.

1           The purpose of this panel is to provide  
2 information to the commission from a diverse  
3 group of experts in the field of voting rights as  
4 to what we should be considering regarding voting  
5 rights' perspective as we formulate a  
6 recommendation for our next voting system here in  
7 Georgia. This will also allow our commission  
8 members to be formulating questions they want to  
9 ask the vendors this afternoon when we have our  
10 demonstrations.

11           The panel today, this morning, is not meant  
12 to be a survey of the entire landscape of voting  
13 right issues. That's a big area. However, it is  
14 meant to be focused on the issues that are  
15 relevant to the work of this commission, which  
16 are really the ones that take place from the time  
17 the voter shows up to vote to the time he or she  
18 casts their ballot. And we have a distinguished  
19 group of panelists to take us through some of  
20 those issues this morning.

21           I'll introduce each of you, allow you to say  
22 a few introductory remarks, and I will ask some  
23 follow-up questions with the idea of getting our  
24 panelists to engage one another, and then we'll  
25 allow the commission members also to ask

1 questions.

2 First, to my far left, your far right, Sean  
3 Young with the ACLU. Sean is the legal director  
4 of the ACLU in Georgia. He's been actively  
5 involved in litigating cases around the country,  
6 challenging voter discrimination, identification  
7 requirements, cutbacks to early voting and  
8 same-day registration, and other attempts to make  
9 it harder to vote.

10 Prior to joining the ACLU, he was a judicial  
11 law clerk in the US Court of Appeals for the  
12 Seventh Circuit, and the US District Court for  
13 the Southern District of New York. He also  
14 served as associate to Skadden, Arps, Slate,  
15 Meagher & Flom LLP where he litigated a variety  
16 of pro-bono matters involving civil rights, fair  
17 housing, and racial justice issues.

18 He has published articles in the *Yale*  
19 *Journal of Health Policy, Law and Ethics* and the  
20 *Florida Coastal Law Review*. Sean is a graduate  
21 of Yale Law School and Duke University.

22 Sean, welcome, and tell us a little bit  
23 about what's on your mind.

24 **MR. YOUNG:** Sure.

25 Members of the state commission, thank you

1 so much for giving the ACLU of Georgia an  
2 opportunity to speak about the impact of voting  
3 systems on voting rights this morning. We're  
4 especially dedicated to ensuring that voters from  
5 vulnerable populations and historically  
6 disenfranchised communities, like communities of  
7 color, are able to participate in our democracy.  
8 The manner of voting, of course, can have a  
9 direct impact on that participation.

10 So for that reason the ACLU of Georgia would  
11 love to make three concrete recommendations  
12 concerning any anticipated move to a paper ballot  
13 system.

14 The first is catching errors. Transitioning  
15 to a paper ballot system increases the rate of  
16 voter error. I would venture to say that's  
17 pretty understated. So there must be a system of  
18 automatically catching those errors before the  
19 ballot is cast. The most common error, as most  
20 of you've heard about in the last session, is  
21 overvoting, when a voter votes for more than one  
22 candidate in an office that can only have one  
23 candidate. The commission is well aware that  
24 this problem was rampant through the 2000  
25 elections. One example of a system that can

1 catch such errors is one that requires voters to  
2 run their paper ballots through a scanner that  
3 will spit it back out if there are errors, which  
4 will then allow you to cast a fresh ballot.

5 I was a poll worker in New York in a past  
6 life and that's the system they had. And it's  
7 unfortunate to say, but there were a number of  
8 folks that came back to me needing to cast such  
9 ballots. Partly that was because the New York  
10 ballot design was a nightmare, and I hope Georgia  
11 doesn't repeat that. But we did see a fair  
12 number of errors. It's really important to have  
13 that safeguard.

14 The second recommendation is that  
15 transparency and open-source software. Now, I  
16 imagine this recommendation is not going to be  
17 very popular with our vendors, but election  
18 systems should not be a black box. That means  
19 that whatever system is adopted by the  
20 commission, any source code that's involved and  
21 any electronic counting procedure should be  
22 open-source and not proprietary. It shouldn't be  
23 a trade secret which means that the public should  
24 have the ability to inspect it.

25 Any kind of voting system, whether

1 electronic or paper-based, must be transparent in  
2 order to determine whether a procedure that seems  
3 to be facially neutral on its face may actually  
4 violate the Voting Rights Act or other laws by  
5 having a disserted act of vulnerable computer  
6 needs. And I don't think anyone in this room  
7 wants to wait until litigation in order for that  
8 black box to have to be opened. If it's opened  
9 up-front, that would resolve a lot of issues.

10 The last recommendation is increased access.  
11 To switch to a paper ballot system, we think you  
12 have to increase the number of check-in stations,  
13 of voting stations, and perhaps even polling  
14 places because there will be guaranteed longer  
15 lines at the polls when voters need to recast  
16 erroneous ballots and especially in the short  
17 term as coworkers and voters adjust to the new  
18 system. Longer lines almost invariably  
19 disproportionately impact lower-income  
20 communities because many do not have the flexible  
21 working schedules or childcare arrangements  
22 necessary to wait any longer than 30 minutes to  
23 cast a ballot.

24 And to that end, we strongly urge the state  
25 commission to also recommend increase -- or the

1 existence of and increase state-level funding for  
2 the increased number of check-in stations and  
3 polling places that are necessary to accommodate  
4 this transition. This assures that voter access  
5 isn't left to the whims of a hundred and  
6 fifty-nine different counties, which would be  
7 terribly unfair to rural communities in  
8 particular who may be budget-strapped.

9 And so in sum, the ACLU Georgia recommends  
10 that any transition to a paper balloting system,  
11 including a system for catching voter errors,  
12 increase number of voting stations or polling  
13 places and transparent and open-source software.  
14 Implementing these measures will help ensure that  
15 the most vulnerable and historically  
16 disenfranchised among us can fully participate in  
17 our democracy.

18 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Thank you, Sean.

19 Next on our panel, I have the pleasure of  
20 introducing Elizabeth McNamara of the League of  
21 Women Voters. Elizabeth is the immediate past  
22 president of the League of Women Voters. She  
23 joined the League of Women Voters in 1983 and has  
24 served in some leadership roles at the local,  
25 state, and national levels including president of



1 the League of Women Voters of DeKalb County,  
2 president of the League of Women Voters of  
3 Georgia, and from 2010 to 2016 was president of  
4 the national league. During her tenure as  
5 national president of the League of Women Voters,  
6 engaged in national campaigns to protect and  
7 empower the vote of every American eligible to  
8 vote.

9 Professionally, Elizabeth is an attorney in  
10 the state of Georgia. She received her  
11 bachelor's and juris doctorate degree from Emory  
12 University in Atlanta. She serves as a fellow --  
13 she served as a fellow prosecutor in DeKalb  
14 County, Georgia from 1986 to 2010.

15 Since 2004, Elizabeth has volunteered with  
16 the Georgia High School Mock Trial Program as an  
17 attorney coach at her local public high school.

18 Elizabeth, great to have you this morning.  
19 We appreciate you being here. We'd love to hear  
20 from you.

21 **MS. MCNAMARA:** Thank you. Well, thank you  
22 for including the League of Women Voters on this  
23 particular voting rights panel. For any of you  
24 who are not familiar with the league, the League  
25 of Women Voters was founded nearly 100 years ago

1 by the women who fought so hard for voting rights  
2 for women.

3 Since 1920, we've been defending our  
4 democracy by empowering voters so that everyone  
5 has the right, the desire, the knowledge, the  
6 confidence to participate. And of course the  
7 most important way, there is no more important  
8 way for Georgia citizens to participate than by  
9 voting.

10 The League of Women Voters has been actively  
11 engaged with elected officials and with election  
12 officials at every level of government to ensure  
13 that our election systems are free, fair, and  
14 accessible to every eligible voter. And we've  
15 done that throughout the country and throughout  
16 our history.

17 The league helped draft the Help America  
18 Vote Act in 2002. The League, I want to mention  
19 also, was actively involved in the passage of the  
20 National Voter Registration Act in the early  
21 1990's and of course it supported the Voting  
22 Rights Act as well, particularly recently with  
23 all of the changes the courts have made to that  
24 particular piece of legislation. In 2002, we  
25 worked closely with civil rights coalitions in

1 developing amendments and lobbying for key  
2 positions.

3 We continue to support the Election  
4 Assistance Commission. We appreciate their  
5 standard best practices and the fact that they're  
6 sharing election administrators around the  
7 country, which we think is extremely important.

8 The League of Women Voters of Georgia was  
9 actively involved when the current voting system  
10 was designed and created. Our members work  
11 closely with election officials in every election  
12 and many of our members serve as poll workers.  
13 So we are intimately familiar with the current  
14 system in Georgia, how it works, and we have  
15 supported that system since it was implemented  
16 16 years ago.

17 The league supports an election system that  
18 is secure, accurate, recountable, accessible, and  
19 transparent. For that reason, we support a  
20 system that doesn't include voters verifying  
21 paper ballots.

22 We support risk-limiting audits using  
23 statistical principles to certify election  
24 results. We support a system that treats all  
25 voters equally, providing for voters with

1 disabilities, and ensuring language accessibility  
2 and while ensuring the privacy of each voter's  
3 ballot. Protecting voting rights at the polls  
4 means protecting voter access and ensuring that  
5 every vote counts.

6 A voting system is about more than simply  
7 the device upon which we cast our ballots, and  
8 ensuring equal access and accurate results is  
9 about more than what voters experience at the  
10 polling location. The league is focused on the  
11 entire system and so it's not prepared to be too  
12 prescriptive as to what technology is employed in  
13 the new system so long as it is secure, accurate,  
14 recountable, accessible, and transparent.

15 Creating a system that significantly limits  
16 our options moving forward simply for the sake of  
17 creating a voter-verified paper ballot strikes us  
18 as dangerous and the Georgia league does not  
19 support such a move.

20 The league also supports a voting system  
21 that is uniform throughout the state and funded  
22 by the state. We see this as a matter of  
23 protecting voting rights by protecting voter  
24 access and ensuring accuracy. Uniform  
25 procedures, protocols, and trainings are critical

1 to protecting the vote.

2 So I want to thank you for this opportunity  
3 and look forward to the discussion this morning.

4 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Thank you,  
5 Elizabeth. We appreciate that.

6 Our next panel member that I have the  
7 pleasure of introducing is Anne Lewis with the  
8 law firm of Strickland, Brockington, and Lewis.  
9 Anne is a partner of the Atlanta law firm I just  
10 mentioned. Her practice involves  
11 election-related litigation including  
12 redistricting, Voting Rights Act cases, election  
13 contests, and candidate qualifying challenges.  
14 She has served as counsel in elections to the  
15 Georgia general assembly and as a special  
16 attorney general for the state of Georgia in  
17 election litigation. She is the general counsel  
18 to the Georgia Republican Party, President of the  
19 Atlanta Lawyers Chapter of the Federalist  
20 Society, a member of the State Bar of Georgia's  
21 Indigent Defense Committee and Post-conviction  
22 Relief Committee.

23 She received her undergraduate degree from  
24 the University of Georgia -- go Dawgs -- and her  
25 law degree from Georgia State University where

1 she was the managing editor of the Georgia State  
2 Law Review.

3 I always wish that I was smart enough to be  
4 a lawyer, Anne, so it's good to sit next to you  
5 up here anyway. But we appreciate you being with  
6 us today and we'd love to hear from you.

7 **MS. LEWIS:** From here?

8 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Well, will that one  
9 stretch?

10 **MS. LEWIS:** Yes.

11 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** When you get  
12 elected to office, they teach you to hog the mic  
13 if possible and I want to make sure I can do  
14 that. There we go. Thank you.

15 **MS. LEWIS:** Well, thank you for having me  
16 today. I want to say -- just a point of personal  
17 privilege at the beginning, I want to thank my  
18 sister Mary who, for a variety of circumstances,  
19 had to serve as my chauffeur today. So thank you  
20 to Mary for being here and she's here to learn a  
21 lot about the voting system too.

22 As I look around at the commission, it's  
23 certainly a great group of people with a lot of  
24 knowledge. I'm looking at Lynn Bailey who for  
25 many years has been my go-to person about my very

1 weird questions about: Okay, what do you do  
2 about this? I think something came up about this  
3 about 20 years ago. And Lynn always says: Oh,  
4 yeah, yeah, you know what that was. That was a  
5 particular precinct.

6 So I appreciate all of the help I've gotten  
7 from you over the years. If you look at our  
8 backgrounds, you might think that we have a lot  
9 of differences, and maybe we do philosophically,  
10 but I think with respect to lawyers who practice  
11 in a voting arena, we all are dedicated to one  
12 purpose which is that every eligible voter gets  
13 to vote and it's not hard to vote, it's not hard  
14 to get on the list to vote, and if you have a  
15 problem, it's not hard to figure out how to  
16 resolve the problem.

17 When we started talking about this panel, we  
18 were originally talking about voting rights and  
19 so all of you are familiar with the capital VR,  
20 Voting Rights Act which generally speaking  
21 involves Section 2, minority vote dilution, and  
22 for a long time involved Section 5, the  
23 preclearance provision. We're not really talking  
24 so much about that today.

25 I think with respect to the voting machines,

1 the instances of minority vote dilution, which is  
2 really the focus of the Voting Rights Act now  
3 does not come up as much as an issue related to  
4 districting, maybe particular voting laws, but I  
5 want to talk a little bit more about the small V  
6 and small R, Voting Rights.

7 Like I said, I think that any voting system  
8 that you consider has to consider from the  
9 beginning to the middle to the end. And what the  
10 overarching purpose is is to make sure that  
11 people get to vote and that their vote is cast  
12 correctly, and frankly that they are confident  
13 that that happens.

14 You may be surprised to hear a lawyer say:  
15 But the object here is collaboration. It's not  
16 litigation because litigation evolves from issues  
17 like: Did we think about this before we  
18 installed this voting machine or did we think  
19 about this before we changed this voting law? I  
20 mean, everybody's paying for it. You're paying  
21 on both sides of the ledger. Somebody has to pay  
22 the state and probably outside lawyers to defend  
23 the law. If the plaintiffs win, then plaintiffs  
24 get their attorneys' fees, and as the secretary  
25 of state is well aware, he's the lucky winner



1 being named as the defendant in every case and  
2 having to come up with the money to resolve  
3 litigation.

4 And so I think that what we want to see is a  
5 system that (a) is going to be a system that  
6 contemplates what is the registration mechanism.  
7 We have a great voter registration system in  
8 Georgia. We're not looking to change the voter  
9 registration system but you have to have the  
10 electronic polls books, which is garbage in,  
11 garbage out, right? We have to make sure that  
12 what goes in is actually who's supposed to be  
13 voting. And then when people come in, they need  
14 to show up on the list. If they don't show up on  
15 the list, they need to know what to do about that  
16 so that whether you pick to vote absentee, early,  
17 or at the polls, when you get there, it's not a  
18 problem for you to vote so long as you're  
19 eligible to vote.

20 I think that any voting system has to  
21 consider how do we troubleshoot on the spot. I  
22 know when we first installed the voting machines  
23 back in 2002 -- and some of you may remember  
24 this -- the biggest complaint on that election  
25 day was: I voted for Sonny Perdue and the

1 machine said I voted for Roy Barnes. Or I voted  
2 for Roy Barnes and the machine said I voted for  
3 Sonny Perdue. Well, there's no way to sort of go  
4 back and figure out what happened there. So a  
5 lot of it is training for voters to not leave the  
6 machine. Until there is a resolution, I think  
7 any system is going to have to contemplate what  
8 is it that we do with problems.

9 And then finally, at the end of the process,  
10 if there is a problem -- so a big problem is a  
11 recount on contests. A smaller problem is  
12 something that doesn't rise to that level but is  
13 going to have to be followed up on. What system  
14 is going to allow us to go back and find out --  
15 and along the lines of what Sean was talking  
16 about, what is it, how do we -- do we understand  
17 how the system works so that when you have to go  
18 back and find the evidence, do we know how to get  
19 that and are we confident that we're getting  
20 everything that we need?

21 I wanted to address real quick something  
22 that Sean said. I think that, yes, you do want  
23 to make sure that any system adequately "staffs,"  
24 for a lack of a better word, the precinct. Well,  
25 we also have to live within our means. I mean,

1 we have to have a system that works, but it may  
2 not be the most expensive system that has the  
3 most bells and whistles. And I'm not trying to,  
4 you know, disparage anybody's system out there  
5 that might have every bell and whistle, but I do  
6 think that that has to be a consideration when  
7 the state is thinking of spending so much money  
8 on something new. And I agree -- I think  
9 everybody agrees it's time for something new.

10 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Thank you, Anne.

11 And I want to go ahead and mention -- or  
12 start us off by talking about -- I think Sean  
13 mentioned this and so did Anne. When we think  
14 about voting machines, our mind immediately goes  
15 to particular laypersons that don't deal with  
16 elections every day: How do I touch that thing  
17 and how does it record my vote?

18 But there's something very important that  
19 happens before that. The voter shows up at the  
20 polls and they have to be allowed the privilege  
21 of going into it and touching that machine  
22 because that's where they're registered. And in  
23 my polling precinct, the ladies that sit there  
24 tell me whether or not I'm registered and in the  
25 right place.

1           So this -- you called it a poll --

2           **MS. LEWIS:** Poll book.

3           **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Poll book. Talk  
4 about that for a second and we'll pass the mic  
5 around, the part of the machinery, the system  
6 we're buying -- because you have to make sure  
7 when people arrive there, it's been set up well  
8 so that we can tell them that they're in the  
9 right place. Anne?

10          **MS. LEWIS:** So for those of you who have  
11 been, you know, working in or being voters for a  
12 long time, like me -- I mean, originally the  
13 books were kind of giant things that were  
14 delivered to the precincts probably the night  
15 before the election had happened, everyone that  
16 was eligible to vote -- or whoever was listed as  
17 a registered voter in that precinct and if there  
18 were any problems that were noted in some sort of  
19 room.

20          And now we have the -- as you will  
21 recognize, when you go in and vote, your driver's  
22 license is scanned in. And so the book is now  
23 electronic. But we were talking when we were  
24 talking about this panel about how do we --  
25 because I think for so long we sort of thought

1 about, okay, well, that's one part of the system,  
2 then the voting machine's another part of the  
3 system, and the counting is another part of the  
4 system, and it really has to all work together.

5 So as Barry said, when you go in, you're  
6 eligible to vote there, your name does appear on  
7 the list -- and if it doesn't appear on the list,  
8 then how are we going to fix that quickly so that  
9 (a) your time doesn't run out before the day is  
10 over or (b) you just don't get so frustrated that  
11 you just leave.

12 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Any other comments  
13 or any of the others want to respond to that  
14 issue? The poll book that would make sure that  
15 when they walk in to vote in the system, it says:  
16 We know you're in the right place.

17 **MS. MCNAMARA:** Yeah, absolutely. And, you  
18 know, I realize that the -- I think we all  
19 realize that the voter registration system is not  
20 necessarily within the commission's purview, but  
21 nevertheless it has to work with whatever system  
22 gets designed. And I think perhaps the focus  
23 that we keep talking about is the design of the  
24 voting machines.

25 Really I think everybody on the commission

1 understands that we're talking about redesigning  
2 a voting system and that that system has to  
3 include considerations on the voter registration  
4 system.

5 The league supports an online voter  
6 registration system. In this day and age, we're  
7 talking about eliminating human error. The best  
8 way to do that is to have the voter enter in  
9 their own data and eliminate transcription  
10 errors. We'd also have the ability to  
11 communicate with the secretary of state's office  
12 because when we were resolving problems out of  
13 those big books and we had to get on the phone  
14 and the frustrations with having to get through  
15 voters waiting absolutely has to be avoided.

16 So how you, you know -- securing that voter  
17 registration system which needs to remain online,  
18 it needs to be -- it needs to communicate with  
19 all polling systems, it has got to be part of the  
20 design of the system and understanding how that's  
21 going to work at polling locations.

22 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Sean, if we get to  
23 the point -- and you commented on that and I want  
24 you to touch on this also. If one walks into the  
25 polling site and, for whatever reason, you're not

1 in the poll book and they can't tell you where  
2 else to go, we have something in Georgia we call  
3 a provisional ballot. And that means that you  
4 get to vote and then you can come back later and  
5 straighten it out for three days. Touch on that  
6 as well --

7 **MR. YOUNG:** Yeah.

8 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** -- and what the new  
9 system might entail or keep the same about the  
10 provisional ballot.

11 **MR. YOUNG:** That's exactly where I was  
12 headed. Provisional ballots -- and they have  
13 some version of this in every state, the  
14 principal reason for the use is if your name  
15 doesn't appear in the poll book when you show up  
16 to vote.

17 As you think about what system you're going  
18 to design, I wanted you to have the  
19 provisional-ballot fear linger over your heads  
20 because no one likes them. They're confusing.  
21 They reduce voter confidence. Poll workers don't  
22 like dealing with them, election officials don't  
23 like dealing with them. They're confusing.  
24 They -- there's very little confidence that your  
25 vote is going to be counted because how the

1 registrar is to determine on the back end whether  
2 you're really a registered voter is, frankly,  
3 from experience, a kind of ad-hoc process. I may  
4 be wrong and I don't mean to -- I haven't  
5 surveyed all hundred and fifty-nine counties and  
6 I'm not saying there's a better way because it is  
7 kind of an ad-hoc issue.

8 And so really making sure that people who  
9 register to vote actually show up on the polling  
10 book, accounting for potential discrepancies in,  
11 you know, someone putting drive instead of avenue  
12 or accounting for that small margin of error is  
13 so critically important because otherwise you  
14 result in provisional ballots, and I know that  
15 Georgia has one of the fewest rates of  
16 provisional balloting in the country and it would  
17 be great to keep it that way.

18 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** So, Sean, this  
19 whole idea of provisional ballots is kind of like  
20 a floatation device on the airplane seat that you  
21 hope you never have to use --

22 **MR. YOUNG:** Yeah.

23 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** -- but it's there  
24 for emergencies and if you ever have to use it,  
25 people have a hard time with it sometimes, but we



1 have to figure out how to work through that,  
2 right?

3 **MR. YOUNG:** Absolutely.

4 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Let's talk about  
5 something that needs more time for people to work  
6 out a problem and it's becoming more popular in  
7 the state when you look at the numbers and that's  
8 early voting.

9 So right now -- and then, Anne, talk about  
10 this for a second -- when I walk into the voting  
11 booth, I vote on a touchscreen. When I walk in  
12 to early vote, I think I can do the same thing  
13 unless I ask for an absentee ballot. Our new  
14 system is going to have to take into account both  
15 of those things: absentee ballots and early  
16 votes. What are your thoughts about that?

17 **MS. LEWIS:** Well -- and real quick before I  
18 answer that, I want to say that I am a proponent  
19 of provisional ballots because I do think that  
20 you shouldn't -- the answer should not be that  
21 you don't get to vote. There should be some  
22 way -- and in Georgia, it is very transparent.  
23 You can see what was voted as a provisional  
24 ballot and what was counted.

25 Now, can you sit there with the election

1 officials as they determine that? I guess you  
2 could if you wanted to, but there are specific  
3 instances we know why they will or will not  
4 count. So I would not be for having fewer  
5 provisional -- I agree with Sean. We don't have  
6 a lot of provisional ballots, but I think that  
7 safety measure is always needed.

8 So back to your question about early voting  
9 versus absentee voting. So, you know, when we  
10 first started early voting, we had a constrained  
11 period and we opened it up more. Then we found  
12 out, hey, look, people are not coming. We are  
13 having these for six weeks and they're not  
14 showing up. And we haven't found that the  
15 overall voter turnout has increased because of  
16 the early voting. I think people who are going  
17 to vote, they either decide they're going to go  
18 to the polling place on election day or they're  
19 going to early vote, but I don't think people  
20 say: Oh, now I can early vote, I guess I'll vote  
21 when I used to not vote.

22 So in terms of deciding, which way do you  
23 want to do it? So do you want to -- you decide:  
24 I want to vote at home, I want to be able to look  
25 on the computer and spend 25 hours researching

1 all the candidates before I cast my ballot. Well  
2 then you want to mail in an absentee ballot,  
3 saying you can do that. You want to just make  
4 sure you vote and don't miss election day because  
5 work or something requires you to be out of town  
6 on that Tuesday, then you're going to go and --  
7 and I always get this wrong. I think the period,  
8 the one week before is called advance voting and  
9 maybe the two weeks before are called early  
10 voting, but in any event, you can vote on the  
11 machine for three weeks before the election.

12 So that's just like being in the polling  
13 place or you can go to the polling place. I  
14 think a lot of people have found that: Oh, I'll  
15 just go to the polling place because there's  
16 nobody there.

17 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** And whatever kind  
18 of system we adopt, we would have to account for  
19 those two things. Well, really three things:  
20 The provisional vote, then we have now the early  
21 voting, and the absentee voting.

22 Sean, you may have touched on this  
23 earlier -- and I don't know, maybe it was  
24 Elizabeth -- you talked about Georgia has very  
25 low residual votes. And we're about to wrap this

1 up. I'm getting close to the end of our  
2 discussion, but you said, and I think that was  
3 very good, in residual votes. Explain that in a  
4 little more detail and tell us why the current  
5 system we have has been good at keeping that low.

6 **MR. YOUNG:** Residual votes, at least the way  
7 I understand them, are votes that don't end up  
8 being counted because there's an error. Usually,  
9 again, overvoting, someone voting for more than  
10 one candidate or just otherwise marking the  
11 ballot in a way that can't be logically correct.

12 Georgia has had a low rate because of its  
13 electronic voting system, because the machine  
14 automatically will not let -- it just will not  
15 let you cast a ballot that is logically  
16 inconsistent.

17 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** In other words, if  
18 you try to vote for two people for the same  
19 office --

20 **MR. YOUNG:** Right.

21 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** -- it will revert  
22 that to you and make you correct it before you  
23 finish.

24 **MR. YOUNG:** Exactly. And it's so important  
25 to keep it that way, and that was our first

1 recommendation, which if is there is a way, if  
2 you're moving to paper, to still do it by running  
3 it through some kind of scanning machine that can  
4 automatically catch that there's inconsistencies  
5 and then they can spoil the ballot and get a new  
6 one and do it again.

7 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** When you contrast  
8 that to some of the other systems, when you  
9 paper-ballot vote, you can actually mark two  
10 people for the same thing and spoil your vote, or  
11 if you have a punch system, you can punch two  
12 people for the same ballot. With our current  
13 system, you don't have that, correct?

14 **MR. YOUNG:** That's correct.

15 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Elizabeth?

16 **MS. MCNAMARA:** Yeah. Georgia's rate of  
17 overvoting and undervoting is something to  
18 be very, very proud of. The machines have  
19 certainly made it a lot easier for us to  
20 accomplish that.

21 I do want to, however, point out that, you  
22 know, when we're talking about pen and paper,  
23 human-marked paper ballots, no matter how you set  
24 those machines, you know, you catch an error  
25 there at the polling location, nevertheless that

1 voter is now going to have to go through the  
2 process again and that, you know -- so  
3 convenience to the voter, there are obviously  
4 new -- technology has now caught up with the need  
5 to have a voter-verified paper ballot that  
6 doesn't necessarily require another human being  
7 to have to mark that. And human error has of  
8 course been one of the largest issues in any  
9 election system all the way along.

10 And so -- from the least point of view, just  
11 remember and, you know, just bear in mind that  
12 making it as -- you know, in making sure that the  
13 vote counts and that we do have as few  
14 provisional ballots as possible is the technology  
15 is there and it would be dangerous, I think, in  
16 our opinion, to ignore that technology simply for  
17 the sake of making people feel better at the  
18 polls because they can touch that ballot and mark  
19 it themselves.

20 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** As we get ready to  
21 wrap this up, Anne, I'm going to go ahead and  
22 I'll let you comment on that. But I'm going to  
23 give each of you about a minute after Anne  
24 speaks. And we'll start with Sean to give us a  
25 closing while we get ready to move the next panel

1 in.

2 **MS. LEWIS:** I just wanted to make one  
3 comment about overvotes and undervotes. I think  
4 the biggest risk of an overvote is a paper ballot  
5 because the machine is not going to let you vote  
6 for two people for the same office. And while,  
7 yes, you could have a system where a voter scans  
8 in his or her paper ballot and it spits it back  
9 out and then you have to vote again, I would say  
10 I think people would lose patience with that.

11 But the overvote issue really is only an  
12 issue on the paper ballots. The undervote issue  
13 I would suggest is not an issue. You have the  
14 right to vote for governor but decide you don't  
15 want to vote for county commissioner -- no  
16 offense to any county commissioners, but you have  
17 just the right to do that.

18 An undervote doesn't really tell you  
19 anything. It tell you that there were more votes  
20 cast in this election than there were in the same  
21 election but for a different position. So I  
22 don't really think that undervote has anything to  
23 do with that particular issue.

24 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** We have one  
25 question.

1 Jimmy? I'll repeat it. Go ahead and say it  
2 because I have a mic.

3 **MR. MCDONALD:** No, just when they're done,  
4 just to go over some things, I do have a question  
5 before we let them go and it might not be --

6 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Well, ask it now.

7 **MR. MCDONALD:** Well, since we have the three  
8 here, it's not exactly in the scope of what we've  
9 been discussing, which has been very informative,  
10 but I was wondering if you could speak a little  
11 bit to -- is there a legal standard regarding the  
12 language in which ballots are made available and  
13 is that something that is maybe not currently  
14 right, but can anticipate being right, and, if  
15 so, is that something that should be considered  
16 when we're looking at machines regarding the  
17 flexibility of the machine or anything happens  
18 with respect to being able to have access to a  
19 ballot that might be in a different language or  
20 something?

21 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Here's how we're  
22 going to handle that question. Sean, I want the  
23 mic to go down to you and I'm going to let you  
24 answer that and also give us your closing  
25 comments as we move on to the next panel. Go



1 ahead.

2 Good question, Jimmy.

3 **MR. YOUNG:** It's a great question. Just  
4 briefly, there's a formula that the census is in  
5 charge of applying. If a county has -- and  
6 I'm shortening this. If a county has 5 percent  
7 of its population that's primarily non-English  
8 speaking and it's literacy rate is under a  
9 certain threshold, they are put in the category  
10 of counties that must provide ballots in that  
11 language.

12 Right now Gwinnett County is the only county  
13 in the state that has been certified as being  
14 required to provide Spanish-language ballots and  
15 all voting materials. We would also certainly  
16 contend actually that US citizens from Puerto  
17 Rico are also entitled to a Spanish-language  
18 ballot under a much lesser know provision of the  
19 Voting Rights Act, and so that's the brief answer  
20 to your question.

21 But I know that counties that are  
22 anticipating reaching that threshold soon are  
23 already making preparations. Hall County has  
24 done a great job. They hired an elections  
25 director that has done Spanish-language ballots

1 before in anticipation of their county meeting  
2 the threshold.

3 So great question, great thing to keep in  
4 mind.

5 Just briefly, for my closing remarks I just  
6 want to say it's true that the -- Anne's right  
7 that the Voting Rights Act cases specifically  
8 involve voting dilution which is not an issue in  
9 this case. But there have been Voting Rights Act  
10 challenges to voting machines, I think, in Ohio  
11 in particular when you have systems that have  
12 disparate impacts on lower income or communities  
13 of color, and then there's a link somehow to  
14 socioeconomic discrimination. That is a  
15 violation of the Voting Rights Act.

16 Georgia now -- the good thing about Georgia  
17 is that it has a uniform system throughout all  
18 counties which not all states do. And that's  
19 wonderful. I think everyone in this room, I  
20 would just guess, agrees that that's a great  
21 system. That already eliminates a lot of  
22 problems of disparate counting and whatnot. But  
23 that still is something to keep in mind as you  
24 pick a machine and pick some kind of system that  
25 you want to make sure it doesn't have a

1 discriminatory impact.

2 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Thank you, Sean.  
3 Elizabeth?

4 **MS. MCNAMARA:** Well, again, thank you for  
5 having us. And thank you for considering the  
6 rights of voters. Obviously voting is about  
7 voters. From the beginning, the middle, and the  
8 end, it's about our ability to cast ballots. We  
9 do a good job here in Georgia under the current  
10 system. We need to replace that system and in  
11 doing that we take what is good about our system,  
12 it's uniformity, the resources. Of course all  
13 election systems use more resources.

14 If there was ever a silver bullet out there  
15 for creating a better election system, it's  
16 making sure it's properly resourced, but it also  
17 preserves early voting which may not increase  
18 overall voter turnout, but it's very popular with  
19 voters and does provide a huge convenience.  
20 That's going to be a consideration with all of  
21 those ballots as well, taking into account the  
22 folks that have disabilities where a  
23 pen-and-paper ballot would be problem, it could  
24 actually impair their secret vote. And the  
25 language accessibility issues that are coming up,

1 all of which the technology is available as I  
2 understand it, to make that happen and preserve  
3 what's good about Georgia's system and move us  
4 forward in the ways that we need to move forward.  
5 Keeping the voter in mind is always the most  
6 important aspect of this.

7 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Thank you.

8 Now, Anne?

9 **MS. LEWIS:** Well, thank you very much for  
10 having us. And I'm just going to go back through  
11 what I talked about in the beginning. I think  
12 that any new voting system has to contemplate, I  
13 think, three parts of the system: Who's on the  
14 list, how does this person vote when he or she  
15 shows up at the polls, and what do we have to  
16 inform us if something goes wrong and there is a  
17 recount or a contest? What information do we  
18 have to inform us about what happened and what  
19 the results should be?

20 I think a lot of times people are surprised  
21 that in an election contest the result if you win  
22 is not that you win the election, you just get a  
23 new election. And so we don't want to have a  
24 system that gives us a new election because we  
25 still want to know what the problem is.

1           I think that it is correct that we have not  
2 had a capital VR voting-rights issue with our  
3 machines, and I agree with Sean that a lot of it  
4 is due to the fact that we have a systemwide  
5 "system," for lack of a better word, and I think  
6 it is --

7           **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Continuity.

8           **MS. LEWIS:** Continuity in the system, that's  
9 right. And so I'm not expecting there to be  
10 capital voting-rights issues related to the new  
11 machines. I mean, I think that, again, what  
12 we're looking for -- not for the legal business  
13 but good for the voting business, it's  
14 collaboration and not litigation because  
15 ultimately what we want is for people to have  
16 faith in the system.

17           Unfortunately, I get up on my soapbox a lot  
18 about the fact that we say: Oh, we had great  
19 turnout. We had 15 percent of the voters turn  
20 out. That's a terrible turnout. It may be great  
21 compared to last year when it was 12 percent, but  
22 it's not great. And so we want people to know:  
23 When I show up, I want to be welcomed, they're  
24 going to find my name on the list, I'm going to  
25 be able to vote, and I'm not going to hear two

1 days later that everybody in this particular  
2 precinct's vote didn't count.

3 And last but not least, I just have to say,  
4 repeat, that we want the best system we can have,  
5 but we can't necessarily always afford everything  
6 that we want. So we have to decide what we have  
7 to have to avoid problems in litigation and what  
8 we can afford.

9 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** I want to thank our  
10 three panelists today for the fine job.

11 As we get ready for our next panel, I want  
12 to mention one housekeeping measure. I think all  
13 of you kind of know who you are, but I'm not sure  
14 everybody else does. Would you flip your name  
15 tag around so that everybody sitting up here can  
16 see who you are and they want to call on you and  
17 everything. If you forget your name, you can  
18 turn it back around and look at it for a second.

19 The closing thought that I would have for  
20 you as we move to the next panel is what we call  
21 the poll book. You know, there's a lot to be  
22 said about the right to vote but one thing about  
23 the right to vote is that when I go vote,  
24 somebody else doesn't get to not count my vote or  
25 steal my vote or somebody who is not eligible to

1 vote, comes in and votes a different way from  
2 somebody that votes twice. So this idea that  
3 when we protect people's voting rights, we're  
4 also supposed to remember that means getting it  
5 right and not allowing votes not eligible to vote  
6 to come in there because it cancels out  
7 somebody's else vote who did the proper thing and  
8 registered and was the right place and didn't  
9 vote but once.

10 So that will conclude.

11 Amy, I think you're the moderator of the  
12 next panel; is that correct? No? Oh. I  
13 believe -- you are? Okay. I didn't mean to  
14 scare you there.

15 Will the next panel come on up.

16 And I just want to make sure you're on your  
17 toes, Amy. See, I knew all along you weren't and  
18 I just wanted to make sure you knew that.

19 And we'll move to our next panel.

20 **SECRETARY KEMP:** Mr. Chairman?

21 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Yes, sir?

22 **SECRETARY KEMP:** I just wanted to say we'd  
23 like to thank our panelists for being here this  
24 morning.

25 (Applause)

1           **DR. LEE:** Good morning. Welcome to security  
2 voting panel. So my name is Wenke Lee. So let  
3 me briefly tell you how we're going to structure  
4 this panel. So we'll first go around with a very  
5 brief introduction and then we're going to go  
6 through the questions.

7           So the questions will be mostly in three  
8 parts. The first part is about what we think are  
9 the most important vulnerabilities to our voting  
10 and election system. And the second part is what  
11 can we do about it, in particular what are the  
12 roles of the private sectors, including companies  
13 and academia and systems groups. And the third  
14 part will be what do we think that the federal  
15 government can help us.

16           And I hope that we're going to have some  
17 time at the end for questions from the commission  
18 and the audience.

19           So let me start with myself. My name is  
20 Wenke Lee. I'm a professor of computer science  
21 at Georgia Tech. I'm also one of the two  
22 co-executive directors for our institute for  
23 Information Security and Privacy. I've been now  
24 at Georgia Tech since 2001. I teach information  
25 security annually to about 2,500 students. We do



1 have large online student body. And I've been  
2 doing cyber-security research for 25 years. I  
3 specialize in system software security. That  
4 means, you know, I go to malware and see the kind  
5 of intrusions and network. I look at activities  
6 on machines to see what damage has the malware  
7 done to your system and I also have started a  
8 company with that malware, focusing on botnet  
9 detection and attribution, and the company was  
10 acquired by Core Security here in Georgia.

11 And it is obviously my pleasure and honor to  
12 be here. But the work here is in my own opinion  
13 only and I rely on my training in the principle  
14 of cyber security for this work. I also  
15 (indiscernible) from my professional colleagues  
16 who work on voting system security.

17 So let's move on to the panelists. First  
18 up, Mike.

19 **DR. GARCIA:** Good morning. Thank you for  
20 having me. My name is Mike Garcia. I am here  
21 representing the Center for Internet Security, a  
22 nonprofit based in Albany, New York.

23 A little bit on my background. I'm a PhD  
24 economist by training but I've been working in  
25 cyber security for about a decade. I've served

1 in a number of positions, including senior cyber  
2 security strategist at the Department of Homeland  
3 Security. I led a trusted identities group  
4 through the National Institute of Standards and  
5 Technology as part of the Department of Commerce.

6 So I've had a wide variety of cyber security  
7 initiatives that I've worked on over time and  
8 been mostly focused on election security over the  
9 course of the last year.

10 So the Center for Internet Security is home  
11 to both Multistate Information Sharing Analysis  
12 Center and the Elections Infrastructure  
13 Sharing -- Information Sharing Analysis Center.  
14 These entities focus like all CIS -- excuse me,  
15 on developing consensus-based best practices in  
16 cyber security and empowering organizations to  
17 implement those best practices.

18 Over the last year and a half, CIS has put  
19 additional emphasis on elections, including  
20 creating the EIISAC, the Elections Infrastructure  
21 Information Sharing Analysis Center, which for  
22 obvious reasons and time limitations I will be  
23 acronyming, and now has more than 1,000 members.  
24 Those members entirely consist of state elections  
25 directors and localities elections directors.

1           I know you have a substantial number of  
2           them. The count was zero on March 6th and it is  
3           now well over 1,000. I'd also like to say  
4           Georgia, as a state, and several of its counties  
5           are members of that organization. I strongly  
6           encourage and recommend that all counties become  
7           members of the EIISAC.

8           At worst, you'll receive timely information  
9           on threats and mitigations. At best, we operate  
10          a 24/7 security operation center. So should  
11          there ever be an incident, they have true cyber  
12          security experts at the ready at all times for  
13          it.

14          We are funded, in part, by the US Department  
15          of Homeland Security. Our sole mission in EIISAC  
16          is to support the elections community on cyber  
17          security and best practices and risk mediation.  
18          There is no cost for governments to receive these  
19          services and so there's very little to lose by  
20          signing up. It's a two-minute registration  
21          process.

22          I'll also highlight that the state of  
23          Georgia operates what we call an Albert sensor.  
24          It is similar to the Einstein sensors that are  
25          used in the federal government for cyber security

1 intrusion, detection, and prevention. It is an  
2 intrusion detection system that looks for known  
3 vulnerabilities and threat information, conducts  
4 an analysis of what we call "netflow data" which  
5 is basically anything crossing through a network.  
6 And we appreciate that partnership with Georgia.  
7 We're proud of it and we look forward to a  
8 continuing partnership on the cyber security  
9 conference.

10 In February of this year, the Center for  
11 Internet Security published a handbook called the  
12 *Handbook for Elections Infrastructure Security*.  
13 We worked very closely with many state and local  
14 elections directors and officials on this project  
15 as well as some national associations and the  
16 Department of Homeland Security and other federal  
17 agencies.

18 This handbook highlights 88 best practices  
19 that election officials should take to secure  
20 their networks from cyber security attack. This  
21 sounds like a lot of best practices, but let me  
22 tell you that cyber security is very detailed  
23 work and when you miss the detail, only one needs  
24 to be exploited for an adversary to take  
25 advantage of it. So it's indeed important that

1 as much as we look at policy recommendations that  
2 are offered in all a small number, five to six  
3 policy recommendations that are critical and  
4 should be followed, it is really important from a  
5 cyber-security perspective to do the very  
6 detailed work that comes along a broader set of  
7 best practices.

8 I strongly encourage you to use this  
9 handbook in your deliberations. It's available  
10 for download from our website. I am more than  
11 happy to provide hard copies for free to  
12 absolutely anyone in the elections infrastructure  
13 in Georgia who would like to have it,  
14 commissioners of course included.

15 The best practices in this handbook are  
16 prioritized. They include additional data points  
17 such as estimated up-front costs of  
18 implementation, ongoing maintenance costs which  
19 could be very useful in making decisions in a  
20 constrained resource environment. It can be  
21 downloaded from our website, as I mentioned, and  
22 we believe that it's a critical aspect of  
23 security systems across the country and security  
24 in democracy.

25 And I'll make the point we have now

1 distributed over 5,000 of these across the  
2 country, solely to election officials. So it has  
3 some attraction. It is in some ways becoming the  
4 standard benchmark for election security from a  
5 cyber-security perspective.

6 We believe that there is no right way to  
7 execute on elections. There are many factors  
8 involved. Even from a cyber-security  
9 perspective, there is no single way, but there  
10 are many wrong ways and avoiding those wrong ways  
11 is important. The key is to assess the risks, to  
12 prioritize those risks, and to mediate those  
13 risks. You can do things right by taking a  
14 number of different approaches. It is important  
15 that you do that work in assessing risk regularly  
16 and mitigating those risks completely.

17 And even when you eliminate them after you  
18 prioritize the risk, you cannot eliminate all  
19 risks. That's simply not the business that we're  
20 in. It just doesn't work like that. That said,  
21 we can be smart about it. And if we're smart  
22 about it, we can do a pretty darn good job then.  
23 And so that really needs to be the focus:  
24 Identifying what are the priority risks that need  
25 to be mediated and putting those resources

1           towards mediating those risks.

2           Let me say unequivocally that the threats  
3           against our elections and democracy as a whole  
4           are absolutely, positively real. And in this  
5           business, exposure of weaknesses tends to only  
6           bring along additional attackers.

7           The first question we have to ask ourselves  
8           is about the motivation of potential attackers.  
9           Perhaps it's a chain focus. Perhaps it is simply  
10          to undermine democracy more broadly. In some  
11          cases, it's solely for self-branding and the  
12          matter of proving that it can be done. From this  
13          perspective -- and we have to consider all of  
14          these potential motivations -- confidence and  
15          security is as important as the security itself.  
16          This underscores the importance of transparency  
17          and communication of your approach as well as  
18          developing and exercising incident response  
19          plans.

20          I strongly encourage you to consider the  
21          fact that elections are not static, and so  
22          they're not solely about choosing a correct  
23          approach to executing on elections but  
24          considering the operational aspects of those  
25          efforts and ongoing work. This includes a role

1 for exercising response plans, for expecting that  
2 something will go wrong, and for expecting the  
3 need that the threat will evolve as it always  
4 does and always has.

5 In general, we find that aspects of  
6 elections' infrastructure that have a network  
7 connection are the riskiest from a cyber-security  
8 perspective. This especially includes voter  
9 registration and election-night reporting but can  
10 include things like the poll books, election  
11 management systems, in some cases tabulation as  
12 well, and in some cases, depending on the  
13 configuration of them, voting machines.

14 It should come as no surprise, but please do  
15 not underestimate the importance of this point.  
16 Focusing solely on one aspect of elections is a  
17 trap. I can assure you that our adversaries are  
18 not doing so. They seek weaknesses wherever  
19 easiest and cheapest to exploit. When we analyze  
20 our security risks, we must do so focused on the  
21 whole of the ecosystem from the first steps of  
22 voter registration and the filing through the  
23 last certification results.

24 I encourage the commission to consider the  
25 broad range of systems that are involved in



1 elections and to strengthen security within each  
2 of those components. It most certainly is easier  
3 to think conceptually at the system level,  
4 replacing poll books, replacing voting machines,  
5 et cetera, but this is not how those who wish to  
6 undermine democracy think about it, so it is  
7 incumbent upon us to not think about it in that  
8 manner, all right?

9 Thank you.

10 **DR. LEE:** Okay, thank you. So I just remind  
11 the panelists that we're going to do at first  
12 very brief introductions. Then we'll go to the  
13 questions and have plenty of time for the  
14 questions, okay?

15 So next we have Mark Lindeman from Verified.

16 **MR. LINDEMAN:** Good morning. My name is  
17 Mark Lindeman, and I'm a senior science and  
18 technology policy officer at Verified Voting.  
19 We're a national organization, not a chapter  
20 organization by the way. We're nonprofit,  
21 nonpartisan, founded by computer scientists and  
22 razor-focused on the challenge of securing  
23 American democracy in the digital age.

24 A little bit about me. I have a PhD in  
25 political science. My fields of expertise are

1 American politics, public policy, quantitative  
2 analysis, political behavior, and I happen to be  
3 an expert on design of risk-limiting audits. It  
4 was nice to hear the League of Women Voters give  
5 a shout-out, but I'm not going to talk about  
6 those here. It's just too much. It'll be  
7 important. That will be an ongoing discussion I  
8 certainly hope for Georgia.

9 As Mike just said, elections have many parts  
10 and perhaps the greatest threat would be to  
11 suppose that we could find a silver-bullet  
12 solution that would solve the problem of election  
13 security once and for all.

14 Election security is like national defense.  
15 I suppose it's a form of national defense. It  
16 requires ongoing attention, collaboration, and  
17 investment on many different fronts.

18 So I'm very honored to be part of this  
19 ongoing discussion. It's a terrific testimony to  
20 the work that Georgia is doing.

21 Now, verified voters, I think these  
22 particular comments, I will indeed focus on  
23 voting systems very briefly. I'll be as short as  
24 I possibly can. Verified Voting does not  
25 recommend particular vendors or systems, but we

1 do have some central criteria, and this comes  
2 back to two related core principles: verification  
3 and resilience. So last week, Homeland Security  
4 Secretary Kirstjen Nielsen stated this nicely.  
5 She called on election officials to make certain  
6 that by the 2020 presidential election, every  
7 American votes a verifiable and auditable ballot.  
8 She said our systems must be resilient. We must  
9 be able to demonstrate that the votes count and  
10 that they are counted correctly. And that's what  
11 we've been saying since we were founded.

12 So it's a very exciting and also in some  
13 ways a terrifying time for verified voting as it  
14 is for many throughout the country. But in order  
15 to verify that votes have been counted correctly,  
16 in our analysis, our voting systems must use  
17 paper ballots that all voters have had the  
18 opportunity to verify. And we must routinely  
19 check the marks on some of those ballots.

20 So that routine check is what's called  
21 post-selection tabulation audit. And I want you  
22 to know, don't be terrified of the votes, they  
23 can be done very efficiently and in a variety of  
24 ways that are adaptable to the voting systems we  
25 use.

1           However, that said, it's important the audit  
2 officials must examine voter marks on the actual  
3 ballots, not just barcodes or digital images that  
4 voters didn't have the chance to verify. Because  
5 what we're trying to do, again, is demonstrate  
6 the votes are counted correctly. Auditors have  
7 to be looking at what voters could look at or  
8 otherwise verify through other means.

9           So ideally and usually, the audit confirms  
10 that the original count was highly accurate.  
11 That's how most audits turn out. There's at  
12 least one counter example that comes to mind  
13 where a routine audit actually led to a recount  
14 that changed the results in several local  
15 elections. So that's something that happens.  
16 Paper ballots, where maybe it will happen more,  
17 maybe it will happen less, but either way, paper  
18 ballots provide resilience. If there are any  
19 lingering questions about the accuracy of the  
20 count of paper ballots, remove the doubt because  
21 they're available for recounts.

22           I also wanted to point to another way that  
23 paper ballots provide resilience. Under  
24 consideration for the state of Georgia is to have  
25 all in-person voters use ballot-marking devices.

1           Either it could apply just to election-day voters  
2           or could apply to both election day and early  
3           voters. So verified voting has real concerns  
4           about this approach and I wanted to explain why.

5           In a system that relies on ballot-marking  
6           devices, the number of voters who can mark their  
7           ballots depends on the number of machines that  
8           are available. So when machines fail or even get  
9           turnout that's higher than expected, chaos can  
10          ensue.

11          And you've probably heard the stories from  
12          around the country before. In fact, in Johnson  
13          County, Kansas, which deployed a system that  
14          relied entirely on ballot-marking devices, they  
15          just had the primary and they experienced long  
16          lines for reasons they still don't entirely  
17          understand, they're not sure about, but it had to  
18          do with a flaw in the underlying software they  
19          were using. So it's inherently fragile, and  
20          indeed that fragility provides an attractive  
21          target for determined adversaries.

22          So the advantage of a system in which most  
23          voters are able to use hand-marked paper ballots  
24          is that the number of voters who can mark their  
25          ballot at once is limited only by the number of

1 available tables and privacy booths and those  
2 rarely ever fail. So in some sense  
3 ballot-marking devices are still a crucial part  
4 of the system because they provide accessibility  
5 which is a core principle of the commission and  
6 should be a core principle of everyone.

7 But the worst that there -- they're a less  
8 appealing target because if the ballot-marking  
9 device fails and if it's scanner fails, most  
10 voters still are able to mark their ballots by  
11 hand and deposit them in the secure ballot boxes  
12 underneath the standers. So we see that as a  
13 very valuable property that we should probably  
14 not abandon.

15 I heard concern in the first panel about  
16 overvotes and also some discussion of undervotes.  
17 I want you to note that, okay, it's true that  
18 ballot-marking devices can make overvotes  
19 impossible, and I agree that that's an advantage.  
20 Experience has shown that ballot design, the way  
21 that a paper ballot is laid out and instructions  
22 that are given, can have a very large effect on  
23 the amount of overvotes that are cast in the  
24 first place. So we can really help voters to  
25 avoid mismarking their ballots and then it is

1 important, just as I said before, to have a  
2 standard to reject those ballots so that the  
3 voter has a chance to correct them. But that  
4 ends up being a very, very small fraction of all  
5 ballots.

6           Something you do have to worry about is  
7 inadvertent undervotes. It's absolutely true  
8 that some people choose not to vote in a contest,  
9 perhaps many contests, because they just didn't  
10 want to. That's not a problem. We wouldn't want  
11 to automatically reject such ballots.

12           However, there have been elections in which  
13 voters on particular systems in particular  
14 counties somewhat mysteriously undervoted at  
15 double-digit rates that were not true of voters  
16 on other systems or in other counties. No one is  
17 quite sure why this is. We believe it probably  
18 has something to do with the way that the digital  
19 ballot was displayed on the screen.

20           Paper ballots can also be designed so  
21 that -- can either be designed well or poorly so  
22 that people do or do not see contests. One of  
23 the scary things about ballot-marking devices  
24 potentially is in the presence of cyber attack we  
25 may not be able to determine after the fact

1           whether the contest was even displayed, whether  
2           it was even presented or not. The ability to  
3           check the selections on the ballot that's  
4           produced may address that problem, but that's how  
5           well voters are able to use that. It's using an  
6           untested hypothesis whereas over half of the  
7           registered votes are using a system in which --  
8           in-person voters, I should specify, are using a  
9           system in which most people are voting  
10          successfully on hand-marked paper ballots. So  
11          don't overlook those advantages. Thank you.

12                 **DR. LEE:** Okay. So in the interest of time,  
13           I'm just going to move on. So as I ask the  
14           panelists remaining to introduce themselves, I'm  
15           also going to ask a question that I think it will  
16           be best for you to answer.

17                 So sitting next to me is Klint Walker. He's  
18           from the Department of Homeland Security. So I  
19           want him to introduce himself. I'll also ask him  
20           a question about what is in the role of federal  
21           agencies to help the states secure the election  
22           and working systems.

23                 **MR. WALKER:** Thank you. My name is Klint  
24           Walker and I'm the cyber security advisor for  
25           Region 4 for the Department of Homeland Security.



1 That means that I cover North Carolina, South  
2 Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama,  
3 Kentucky, and Tennessee. Just a small area.

4 So I'm -- I always like to use the term that  
5 I'm from the federal government and I'm here to  
6 help, so ... it's a good icebreaker.

7 Because elections security is a national  
8 security issue, our role, as we see it, is to add  
9 support. You know, just like FEMA does in the  
10 event of an emergency, you know, the Department  
11 of Homeland Security is not going to take over.  
12 We are not here, you know, to do things without  
13 permission. We're here to support. And we are  
14 here to support with information sharing, we're  
15 here to support with technical assistance and  
16 maturing partnerships, getting the right people  
17 in touch with the right services that they need.  
18 That is our role and that is what we're here to  
19 perform.

20 **DR. LEE:** Great. Thank you.

21 And we have Senator Bruce Thompson. And  
22 then the question I want to ask you is that what  
23 do you think about the roles of private sectors  
24 in helping in the interest of security. That  
25 would include a private security company's

1 consultants.

2 **SENATOR THOMPSON:** Thank you. What an honor  
3 it is to be able to be here and be a part of  
4 this, so thank you, Secretary of State.

5 My name is Bruce Thompson. I serve in the  
6 senate and I'm the chair of science and  
7 technology. I have a background in PII and  
8 software as well. Anyone that's been around  
9 knows my passion for cyber security and  
10 quasi-elections over the last three years.

11 Your question as well, that's what it says,  
12 what do you think with the private sector  
13 involvement. I think we have to engage the  
14 private sector. As a private sector  
15 businessperson, that's where a lot of this  
16 expertise comes from.

17 You can't just rely on the government. The  
18 government's not here. Although they may be here  
19 to help, they're not going to solve the problem  
20 that's brought in. The private sector is full of  
21 experts and professionals that are the front  
22 lines day in and day out.

23 The challenge I think we have is being  
24 allowed -- safe and sound is when we have  
25 corporations that can collaborate the innovation

1 and experience they have without creating  
2 vulnerability to their stockholders or those that  
3 have equity within those institutions. And I  
4 think that's the challenge we have set before us.  
5 How do you provide that mechanism in place where  
6 the MBA and so on would be able to not  
7 effectively harm their corporations but  
8 collaborate together for the best election  
9 process and/or security for the people of the  
10 state of Georgia.

11 **DR. LEE:** Great. Thank you. And last but  
12 not least Representative Ed Setzler, and the  
13 question I want to ask you is related to the  
14 previous question that I asked Senator Thompson  
15 which is a lot of operations now, they use plan  
16 to encourage -- including why hackers  
17 (indiscernible) many of the systems, and on the  
18 other hand you also have the desire to -- from a  
19 citizen's group that, you know, they demand to  
20 know about the abilities of our working systems.

21 On the flip side of that is, you know, that  
22 may develop -- let's say overconfidence. Also  
23 there's concerns about all the vendors and  
24 government agencies to keep certain operations  
25 and the details out of the purview of the public.

1 So how do you reconcile those conflicts?

2 **REPRESENTATIVE SETZLER:** Thank you for the  
3 question.

4 I want to say once again thank you for the  
5 invitation to be here to the secretary and the  
6 co-chairman.

7 And I think to frame this question, I'd like  
8 to start by saying that the key for us is to fund  
9 the right technology for the right task. When we  
10 talk about technology, everyone, I think, today  
11 is biased with what is emerging leading-edge  
12 technology used to solve our problems.

13 If I can remind us, if you think back to the  
14 first century A.D., there was a cutting-edge  
15 technology that was developed -- developed in  
16 China. Didn't make its way to the western world  
17 until about the 12th or 13th century, and it's  
18 called pulp paper. And paper is something that  
19 we've been able to use for about 800 years. It's  
20 something that's very good for recording a vote  
21 and recounting it. You know, the idea that if  
22 it's not leading-edge technology, it's not really  
23 technology, but all of the things we use, that  
24 we're talking about in voting context is  
25 technology.

1           The question is what is the right interplay  
2           between an array of technologies to solve the  
3           various problems and challenges we have in a  
4           fair, open, and secure election system. And as  
5           we do that, I just want to remind us, you know,  
6           the gist is that this paper technology is  
7           recountable. There's also vectors of threat with  
8           which it can be fraudulently used. And then we  
9           hear the stories of the 1948 election for the  
10          United States Senate where Ballot Box 13 was --  
11          came in with 201 votes for one candidate and 3  
12          votes for the other candidate in a race statewide  
13          in Texas that was decided by a total statewide  
14          differential 87 votes, and the rest is history as  
15          it were.

16                 So whereas the technology is tremendously  
17          useful in a recounting setting, it by itself,  
18          when left into itself, has its own  
19          vulnerabilities.

20                 Likewise, if you look at more modern  
21          technology, an electronic voting system is very  
22          easy to use. They're really -- they're a  
23          breakthrough for us in terms of ADA and handicap  
24          accessibility. They allow us to rapidly  
25          tabulate. They also allows us to rapidly recount

1 votes. And it takes quite a high level of  
2 sophistication to defraud and fraudulently inject  
3 votes into -- for elections, but we also know  
4 that no machine is unbeatable and is accurate.

5 So how do we -- I think as we face this  
6 challenge, we have to ask ourselves what is the  
7 proper complementary use of the various  
8 technologies we have, from paper to electronic  
9 technologies to taking care of ADA  
10 accessibilities, taking care of ease of voting,  
11 rapid recounting, but also the verifiability of a  
12 recounting component that we think paper provides  
13 for us. How do we fold those together in a  
14 complementary system that is really best in  
15 class, that we know we've got a recountable  
16 voting system?

17 I think this discussion sort of leads us to  
18 see that we have the best-in-class technology if  
19 we not just put our election system on the  
20 Internet because it invites hacking. And we have  
21 a process again that's a complementary process  
22 that insures we're doing our best to secure the  
23 vote.

24 I think those are the challenges we face in  
25 technology. Let's not be stuck in 2018 thinking

1 if it wasn't invented in the last ten years, it's  
2 not really technology and it's not relevant to  
3 this discussion.

4 Thank you very much. Yes.

5 To the professor's question, I want to make  
6 sure I'm drawing the fine point to your question.  
7 What component of that would you like me to speak  
8 to directly? I'm not sure I really understood  
9 your question --

10 **DR. LEE:** So I think one question you can  
11 answer is the tension between citizens' right to  
12 know. So basically I think one security  
13 principle is that you should not secure your  
14 system through obscurity. You know, you should  
15 let, you know, people look at system and there's  
16 advocacy for open design, open source so people  
17 can actually look at the (indiscernible) because  
18 (indiscernible). So by many people looking at  
19 the system, giving the system a chance, that we  
20 can help everybody.

21 But on the flip side, you know, vendors,  
22 including some of the secret government agency  
23 operations, they want maybe, you know, to keep it  
24 away from enemy hands. So there's always this  
25 tension, so I just wanted to see what's your

1 opinion on this.

2 **REPRESENTATIVE SETZLER:** I would tell you  
3 it's to face the tension between the open source  
4 and closed source system. You know, if we're in  
5 a circumstance where votes were all publicly cast  
6 and publicly known and the content of it was  
7 known, it would be easy to move to decide if  
8 complete open source, complete transparency to  
9 all parts of it as it were.

10 I think part of what we face in this is this  
11 mandate to maintain confidentiality of the  
12 ballot, that Senator Bruce Thompson when he goes  
13 down to his polling place in Bartow County, that  
14 vote, although your vote is considered public,  
15 your vote as a private citizen at the ballot box  
16 is private.

17 So the idea that everything can be made  
18 open, and -- of course, that'll never be part of  
19 our system. The idea to preserve the  
20 confidentiality of the individual's ballot  
21 presents some challenges to being completely open  
22 source. So that's all parts of the approach.

23 So we've got the tension between open source  
24 and sort of proprietary with respect to open  
25 source. Obviously, it allows for people to look



1 in and confirm. It also opens the door for a  
2 broad array of people coming in and figuring out  
3 how to hack the system. So you have that  
4 tension.

5 I think the potential we have, I think, to  
6 focus on -- you know, I think that a more  
7 difficult and complex way is the idea of  
8 confidentiality of the individual ballot versus  
9 everything being known about it. And I think  
10 that is a component -- when you study the system,  
11 that is a component of -- and when you know we've  
12 got, you know, 2,314 ballots in this precinct and  
13 we want to make sure that those are matching the  
14 people that voted, there's no way to tell -- we  
15 can't allow Mrs. Jones' vote for Hillary Clinton  
16 or Mr. Smith's vote for Donald J. Trump to be  
17 known relative to each other. So that provides  
18 inherent limitations to, I think, a complete  
19 open-source system.

20 So I think the -- I would tell you that if  
21 we're in a place where vetted, confirmed, white  
22 hat, or confirmed, vetted entities can have  
23 visibility in the system, but not everybody,  
24 that's probably the best place you can be. I  
25 think it would be an agreeable (indiscernible).

1           **DR. LEE:** Great. Thank you. So I think at  
2 this point, I think we should open to the  
3 commission members and audience to ask questions.  
4 So I think it's my -- this panel is only open to  
5 the questions from the commission members, so I  
6 apologize.

7           **MS. BAILEY:** Good morning. Lynn Bailey,  
8 local election official from Richmond County.

9           I have had concerns all along about the  
10 implementation of risk-limiting audit in an  
11 environment such as Georgia's where we are  
12 precinct counting ballots. Now granted, I'm sure  
13 that I don't have a complete understanding of how  
14 those audits work, but I do know that in the  
15 state of Colorado, as an example, it took them  
16 probably nine years or so to perfect a system, if  
17 it is in fact perfected at this point, of  
18 risk-limiting audits, conducting those audits.

19           They are an all mail jurisdiction and are  
20 mostly central count which I think differs  
21 greatly from Georgia's set up. So I -- we ask  
22 that, you know, we proceed cautiously with that  
23 and make sure we have some type of post-auditing  
24 effort in place, no doubt, but that we're careful  
25 that we don't bite off more than we can chew with

1 our current environment. Thank you.

2 **DR. LINDEMAN:** May I speak briefly to that?

3 So just to be clear, it's not that Colorado  
4 worked for nine years on implementing  
5 risk-limiting audits. For most of that time,  
6 Colorado was working on deploying the entire new  
7 voting system. It's absolutely true that if  
8 Georgia tried to emulate Colorado in 2020, I  
9 can't imagine that working. They are too many  
10 differences.

11 So what I want you to know is that there are  
12 many ways of implementing tabulation audits that  
13 are risk limiting. There are many ways of  
14 implementing tabulation audits that may not be  
15 risk limiting but nonetheless are valuable and  
16 provide justifiable confidence in results. And I  
17 can tell you that Verified Voting and I  
18 personally am very passionately committed to  
19 working with Georgia to find solutions that  
20 actually work. Because an audit that election  
21 officials cannot do is not a successful audit.  
22 So we're completely on board with that.

23 **SENATOR THOMPSON:** I think it's real  
24 important, first of all, to understand what the  
25 initiative is before us, and that is to make sure

1 we have a bipartisan approach in what we're  
2 trying to do. And ultimately the ingredients  
3 we're looking for is exactly what I think we have  
4 in the state of Georgia in our government. That  
5 is transparency and accountability.

6 Keeping that in mind, the one thing the  
7 chairman sitting to my left here and I worked on  
8 this last year, in hearing after hearing after  
9 hearing we kept saying let's not let perfection  
10 be the enemy of greatness. We keep thinking that  
11 it has to be perfect from day one, so therefore,  
12 for some reason, do not go forward. And  
13 ultimately when you do that in business, you find  
14 yourself a failure. And at that point, we have a  
15 huge problem. We know it's before us. What I  
16 would encourage our state is, again, come  
17 together, let's not let the perfection, what  
18 we're shooting for out there, be the enemy of  
19 greatness.

20 **REPRESENTATIVE SETZLER:** Taking off from  
21 what Senator Thompson said, the director --  
22 examiner's question, that was the concern about  
23 risk-limiting audits in the debate this last  
24 legislative session, was I think there's a  
25 recognition across the board. I'm admitting that

1 risk-limiting audits are an important part of  
2 that complementary regime that I was referring to  
3 earlier in my remarks.

4 I would ask local election officials to not  
5 take a stance against risk-limiting audits  
6 because of what it could do if they're  
7 implemented in 2018 and 2020. I think we're  
8 where we need to be as we need to move towards  
9 phasing in a new system. We need to phase in a  
10 more rigorous risk-limiting audit regime as we  
11 can do it with confidence.

12 What we were very careful to not do this  
13 past year, legislatively, was not to mandate some  
14 statute that created a statutory set of handcuffs  
15 for us that cascaded unlimited consequences that  
16 would throw an entire election into chaos. I  
17 think the -- so with that, we step back  
18 legislatively from a -- the most rigorous  
19 risk-limiting audit regime we could mandate, but  
20 at the same time, I think we can validate the  
21 value of risk-limiting audits as an important  
22 part moving forward with any program.

23 The question is do we mandate a statute, a  
24 full state-wide thing year one, or do we put  
25 something in place, as Senator Thompson said, a

1 great system that we can continue to refine over  
2 years, and as we have confidence in our system  
3 and as we're able to move forward, step-by-step  
4 implement over the course of maybe a decade a  
5 system that's going to -- we're going to be able  
6 to achieve the political moves that we're looking  
7 for and not just throw us into chaos by a "Hail  
8 Mary pass" from day one, something again,  
9 that's -- as Verified Voting said: A radically  
10 different system. We just felt like -- so I  
11 would challenge political election officials to  
12 not be in the anti-risk-limiting audit camp.  
13 It's a very important part of what we do moving  
14 forward. But your legislature and others would  
15 say: Let's not go all in in year one. Let's  
16 step into that and let's take steady, short steps  
17 as we go.

18 **DR. LEE:** Great. Thank you.

19 I think in the interest of time, we should  
20 move to -- oh, sorry.

21 **SECRETARY KEMP:** Thank you, Dr. Lee. I just  
22 want to ask -- this may be a good way to wrap  
23 this segment up, but Mr. Walker and Mr. Garcia  
24 are both fighting this battle every day,  
25 literally nationwide. And what are you guys

1           seeing out there that's working? Anything we  
2           should be concerned about? Any advice?

3           I think it's been a great panel.

4           **MR. WALKER:** So we've been pretty much boots  
5           on the ground, you know, for the last year for  
6           the election systems in the Department of  
7           Homeland Security performing assessments across  
8           counties' and states' election systems.

9           And one of the things I think comes out in  
10          every system is, you know, people. It's  
11          eventually that everything always comes back to  
12          your layers, how you value risk, how you accept  
13          risk, how you mitigate risk, and then how that  
14          trickles down to the people, having the right  
15          people in the right place.

16          You know, I always like to use this analogy.  
17          You know, that imagine you had a football team  
18          and you have a head coach and he never shows up  
19          until the first day, you know, the first game,  
20          throws the players the playbook and says: Head  
21          out on the field, win the game for me. They've  
22          never practiced, they've never been trained, they  
23          don't know what they're doing, but they're  
24          supposed to go out and win the game.

25          And how a lot of organizations treat cyber

1 security is we have a program in place, but  
2 nobody ever practices it, nobody ever, you know,  
3 trains for it. They're always sitting. But  
4 cyber security is everyone's responsibility down  
5 to the last person, and that's what the -- you  
6 know, the threat actor is targeting.

7 So whatever system then you're looking to  
8 putting into place, make sure that you have the  
9 policies and the processes and the training to  
10 support that system. I think that the key to the  
11 big things here is that that's what the  
12 thracker's going after, from phishing campaigns,  
13 you know, to social engineering watering holes,  
14 whatever it going to be. They're going after the  
15 people. And if your people aren't on board with  
16 you, if it's not a top-down approach to training  
17 and to holding people accountable for cyber  
18 security for the system, then it might all be in  
19 vain no matter what other controls you have in  
20 place.

21 **DR. GARCIA:** So I'd agree wholeheartedly  
22 with that and I would also agree with what  
23 Senator Thompson is saying. So there are times  
24 to take a moon shot or throw a Hail Mary. I was  
25 going to use a football analogy but I won't



1 double-up any.

2           So, you know, there are times to throw that  
3 Hail Mary, but you always continue making  
4 incremental improvements. So if something is not  
5 viable to implement now, it does not mean you  
6 don't continue mitigating risk and make  
7 improvements. Find ways to do that and when you  
8 design something where you are trying to make a  
9 large overhaul of a system, be sure that it is  
10 built for evolution as well because these threats  
11 will continue to evolve.

12           And that's really -- you know, if there is a  
13 takeaway about what the threat environment looks  
14 like, it's different today than yesterday. How  
15 dramatically? Well, that depends on the day.  
16 But these things continue to change and that's  
17 okay. Our responses continue to change. We  
18 continue to get smarter and more capable and more  
19 capable, but we have to be thinking about risk in  
20 that perspective, that, yes, you mitigate  
21 something, you move on to the thing, you have to  
22 come back and assess that. You have to  
23 continually assess where you are and what you're  
24 doing. You have to understand your approaches,  
25 how effective they were yesterday is nice, but

1           how effective they'll be tomorrow is far more  
2           important.

3           **MR. WALKER:** Let me add on to that as well.  
4           As you've probably heard the term several times,  
5           you'll probably hear it a lot more: resiliency.  
6           Resiliency is the key. I mean, it's no longer a  
7           matter of, you know, if you're going to get an  
8           attack, it's when. And having resiliency built  
9           into your system -- and a lot of people think  
10          that resiliency is something that you can buy.

11          And we like to use this analogy as well,  
12          it's that you can't go out and buy health. I  
13          mean, we all want to be healthy, right? But  
14          health isn't something you go out and buy. You  
15          can't go to the store and say I'd like one box of  
16          health and you go home and you get healthy.  
17          Health is a way that you are, it's practice.  
18          It's putting into practice the things that you  
19          need to be healthy: Eating right, exercise.

20          Cyber resiliency is not different than that.  
21          It's building a program that looks at the  
22          different risks and it says what do we need to  
23          do, everything from configuration control, owner  
24          building, management training, situational  
25          awareness, asset management. It's putting all of

1 those layers together and saying where are our  
2 threats and where are we going to actually put  
3 our resources and our time and attention to. So  
4 making sure that you're looking at resiliency as  
5 was said, you know, looking for tomorrow's  
6 threats and saying is our system going to be  
7 agile in development and resilient during the  
8 time of crisis and need. That's key.

9 **SENATOR THOMPSON:** Real quick because I know  
10 we're trying to wrap up. One of the things we're  
11 talking about is systems to be put in place, but  
12 in business, especially on a software business,  
13 it's important that not only we put something in  
14 place, but we as a state are committed to that  
15 because if we aren't committed to this, we can't  
16 go ahead and spend whatever the amount of  
17 resources are to be able to put an election  
18 system and so on in place, but we're going to  
19 need the resources to be able to be committed and  
20 be able to support that. Because as the people  
21 on my right have just said and to my left, this  
22 is an ongoing challenge. It changes on a daily  
23 basis. It's going to take financial capital,  
24 it's going to take emotional intellect and it's  
25 going to take physical capital.

1           In the software business, you do pin tests  
2           on a regular basis to see where the  
3           vulnerabilities are. Unfortunately, we deal with  
4           elections as if it's -- when it goes live, that's  
5           when we find out if we have a vulnerability, so  
6           we're going to have to handle this animal a  
7           little bit differently, but the main thing we've  
8           got to do is we've got to be committed to this,  
9           all in from the top down to the bottom or the  
10          bottom or the top, wherever that is, that weakest  
11          link, that's where we're going to find our  
12          vulnerability. Unfortunately that vulnerability  
13          then mitigates any risk that we put in place.

14                 **DR. LEE:** Any last word? Okay.

15           So I would like to thank all the panelists.  
16           I mean, I think that's very informative, helpful.  
17           So let's wrap up and move on to the next panel on  
18           voting accessibility.

19                         (Applause)

20                 **MS. HOWELL:** Good morning. My name is Amy  
21           Howell, and I'm thankful for the opportunity to  
22           moderate this panel around access for individuals  
23           with disabilities in the voting process.

24           Before I introduce our panelists, I wanted  
25           to just give a little bit of the legal context

1 parameters that guide the state in relationship  
2 to our obligations around access. There are a  
3 number of federal laws, and the one primarily is  
4 the Americans with Disabilities and  
5 Rehabilitation Act, federal law, that provides  
6 protections for people with disabilities to  
7 ensure their equal access to activities that are  
8 operated by public entities and ensuring that  
9 equal access and prohibiting any exclusion from.  
10 It imposes requirements to the state and local  
11 governments to ensure that individuals have that  
12 equal opportunity.

13 There are a number of -- as has been  
14 mentioned by a number of our panelists before,  
15 federal laws also govern the voting process that  
16 also contain provisions explicitly making  
17 reference to equal access for individuals with  
18 disabilities, including the Voting Rights Act.  
19 HAVA was mentioned earlier and also the Voting  
20 Accessibility for the Elderly and Handicapped  
21 Act.

22 So I won't go into the specifics of those  
23 provisions, I know our panelists will mention  
24 them, but I wanted to just offer that framework  
25 to indicate how the state has worked to be in

1 compliance with those federal laws and how they  
2 guide the work ahead.

3 So now I'm going to introduce our panelists,  
4 and I'll ask as we engage in this discussion or  
5 if there are any questions from commission  
6 members to make sure that you pull the microphone  
7 close so everyone who's here can hear you really  
8 well.

9 So, first, let me introduce to my right,  
10 Lou Ann Blake. She is the deputy director of the  
11 National Federation of the Blind and Jernigan  
12 Institute where she's worked since 2005. For  
13 eight years Ms. Blake has served as the manager  
14 of the National Federation of the Blind or NFB's  
15 HAVA training and Technical Assistance Grant for  
16 the United States Department of Health and Human  
17 Services and has been responsible for working  
18 with election technology, developers, voting  
19 rights advocates, elections officials to ensure  
20 that the voting process is accessible to blind  
21 voters.

22 She's also published a number of scholarly  
23 articles and works with institutions of higher  
24 education to help them make their digital  
25 campuses accessible.

1           Prior to joining NFB, Ms. Blake worked as an  
2 environmental engineer for a number of consulting  
3 firms in the Baltimore and Washington area. She  
4 holds a BS in environmental engineering and a JD.

5           To my right -- excuse me, to my left, my  
6 other right, is Anne Kuhns. She is a staff  
7 attorney with the Georgia Advocacy Office which  
8 is a non-profit, federally-mandated entity that  
9 advocate on behalf of individuals with  
10 disabilities.

11           She graduated from Georgia State College of  
12 Law and after several years of practice in a big  
13 law firm, she left the corporate litigation team  
14 to join GAO. She advocates on behalf of  
15 individuals with all types of disabilities,  
16 living with physical, mental, and developmental  
17 disabilities.

18           And then we also have Ms. Elizabeth Jones.  
19 She is the director and COO -- executive  
20 director, excuse me, and COO of Shiloh Community  
21 Center, an agency that provides health and  
22 wellness services to senior citizens and persons  
23 with disabilities and other community-based  
24 services.

25           Ms. Jones is a certified Tai Chi instructor

1 and a licensed -- deri-fit (pronouncing)?

2 **MS. JONES:** Geri-Fit.

3 **MS. HOWELL:** -- Geri-Fit instructor. She  
4 has a master's degree in psychosocial  
5 rehabilitation, and she's also a former director  
6 of mental health and developmental disabilities  
7 in a fourteen-county area.

8 I want to thank our panelists for joining  
9 us. And I have a few questions for them to help  
10 sort of engage our conversation.

11 So if you could, tell us what are the key  
12 areas of interest for people with disabilities in  
13 relationship to their access to voting.

14 Elizabeth, do you want to start us off?

15 **MS. JONES:** Yes. One of the major problems  
16 when talking with seniors in the fourteen-county  
17 area is a lack of access to polling sites. When  
18 we look at Richmond and Columbia counties, there  
19 are more polling sites. There is more access to  
20 transportation to get to those polling sites,  
21 whereas when you go out to the rural counties,  
22 there are not as many polling sites and there  
23 are -- there's a lack of transportation.

24 And a lack of transportation in the rural  
25 counties has been an ongoing problem for many,



1 many years. And the polling sites, some of them  
2 they lack the type of accessibility to enter and  
3 exit for people with disabilities, older adults,  
4 and so there is a problem.

5 And I know that a lot of the places where  
6 those sites are being located, they sort of  
7 volunteered their sites for that, but we do need  
8 to look at whether that site really is accessible  
9 for a person with disabilities or an older adult.  
10 Standing in lines, long lines, whether or not  
11 that person is actually capable of waiting in a  
12 line for their time to come in, and the -- and  
13 bathrooms.

14 Some people might think that's not a big  
15 issue for an older adult, but being able to -- if  
16 you're going to be at a site for a very long  
17 period of time, then they need access to  
18 bathrooms.

19 And so when we look at and we talk about  
20 accessibility, we need to remember that we have a  
21 lot of people with disabilities who might feel  
22 like they lost their citizenship because they are  
23 not able to vote. Older, frail adults who feel  
24 the very same way. It bothers me when I talk to  
25 a senior citizen and they say: You know, I

1 didn't get to vote in the last election because I  
2 didn't have a way to get to the poll. Or: I got  
3 to the poll and I didn't -- started not feeling  
4 well and I just said I'm just going to leave.

5 **MS. HOWELL:** Lou Ann?

6 **MS. BLAKE:** Sure. So I am going to speak  
7 primarily about blind, vision, and other print  
8 disabilities. So for a blind voter, access to  
9 the ballot, being able to mark your ballot  
10 privately and independently, and then having a  
11 secret ballot once you mark that ballot are the  
12 real key issues. And this has been particularly  
13 true with the movement from DREs to paper  
14 ballots.

15 Many states, for the lack of federal funding  
16 to purchase new machines, are having the majority  
17 of their voters handwrite their ballots and  
18 they're only purchasing enough accessible  
19 ballot-marking devices to serve as the, quote,  
20 ADA machine. But many of these second-generation  
21 machines create or generator ballots and it's  
22 different in size and content from a hand-marked  
23 ballot. So even though those ballots may be  
24 tabulated, so they're using the same tabulator  
25 and of the same ballot box as hand-marked

1 ballots, when there's a recount and those ballots  
2 are taken out of that ballot box, it's very  
3 obvious which ballots were marked by the  
4 ballot-marking device. And if those machines are  
5 only being used by voters with disabilities, then  
6 you know that that ballot was cast by a voter  
7 with a disability.

8 So it's very important that the processes be  
9 in place to ensure that other voters, voters  
10 without disabilities, are using those machines as  
11 well. So that's sort of the poll-based issue  
12 that's really faced by voters with disabilities  
13 or print disabilities.

14 Another issue that we're facing is  
15 absentee-ballot voting. Typically, an absentee  
16 ballot is a paper ballot which is not accessible  
17 to a blind or a disabled voter. So we're not  
18 able to mark that ballot privately and  
19 independently. So there are systems such as  
20 electric ballot delivery that will enable us to  
21 mark that ballot. So those are the real key  
22 issues that were facing right now.

23 **MS. HOWELL:** Ms. Blake surfaced two  
24 important principles around privacy and  
25 independence. So, Anne, as you talk about access

1 to voting, will you also sort of give us some  
2 information around the importance around  
3 independence?

4 **MS. KUHN:** So, yeah. So the thing about  
5 voters with disabilities is they span across all  
6 race, gender, economic, party lines. So it's not  
7 a partisan issue. I mean, everybody wants the  
8 same thing. They want to go to the polls, they  
9 want to have their vote count, they want it to be  
10 private and accurate.

11 And so the law requires that people with  
12 disabilities have the same opportunity to access  
13 and participation, but obviously throughout  
14 history people with disabilities have been  
15 historically marginalized and continue to be so.  
16 At this time through systems or failure --  
17 failure of people at the polling station to  
18 understand the systems, failure of training to  
19 make sure that people understand the systems, and  
20 to make sure beforehand that the systems in place  
21 actually work.

22 **MS. HOWELL:** You raised a good point about  
23 new systems, Anne, and that's a lot of what we're  
24 going to talk about.

25 Anne, are there some features that could be

1 found in a new system that would enhance  
2 accessibility for people with disabilities. I  
3 know you talked about some of the challenges, but  
4 what might be some of the features that would be  
5 an enhancement and it would help?

6 **MS. KUHNS:** Well, all of the accessible  
7 ballot-marking devices have an audio-ballot  
8 component, so that's clearly critical for a blind  
9 voter or a low-vision voter.

10 Now, unfortunately there is no current poll  
11 basis on those accessible to a deaf-blind voter.  
12 You know, someone who's profoundly deaf, you  
13 know, cannot hear the audio ballot, and he's  
14 blind so they can't, you know, read the  
15 touchscreen.

16 You know, refreshable braille slates, you  
17 know, would solve the problem, however, for a  
18 number of technical or security reasons that  
19 doesn't exist. So, you know, of course, you  
20 know, having the large print, touchscreen for low  
21 vision is also really, really critical. And  
22 then, you know, for other disabilities, you know,  
23 the switch pack -- the tone switches and things  
24 like that, of that nature are also very important  
25 to the public.

1           **MS. HOWELL:** I think that I read that for a  
2 number of people who may be visually impaired and  
3 especially low ability to see and especially on  
4 an aging population that braille may not be  
5 their -- may not be -- they may not be familiar  
6 with braille, so are there other options that you  
7 mentioned that would be important?

8           **MS. BLAKE:** Yeah. So, you know, the user  
9 interface or control panel that a blind voter  
10 would use to get through the ballot to select  
11 their choices of candidates, you know, those --  
12 you know, typically you'll have different buttons  
13 and shapes on the panel or on the control panel,  
14 like an "X" or an up arrow or a down arrow, right  
15 arrow, left arrow. So those are the ways that a  
16 blind voter can use those systems. Typically  
17 they are labeled in braille. The NFB encourages  
18 braille, the use of braille, so that is a key  
19 factor that needs to be included.

20           So the different shapes, they typically are  
21 color-coded as well for voters who can see color.  
22 So that typically is how those controls are made  
23 or are designed.

24           **MS. HOWELL:** Ms. Kuhns, for individuals who  
25 have physical or mental disabilities, what would

1 be some features of a new technology that would  
2 enhance accessibility.

3 **MS. KUHNS:** Well, of course you're allowed  
4 to have a person of your choosing besides your  
5 union leader or employer come help you at the  
6 polls. And one big problem is, at the polls,  
7 people don't understand -- the poll workers don't  
8 understand, one, that you're allowed to have  
9 somebody help you, or, two, that you're allowed  
10 to vote at all.

11 So having somebody there to assist you is  
12 definitely the biggest issue, and I think the  
13 stigma attached to mental health issues and  
14 developmental disabilities is what holds that  
15 back more than the ability of people to vote  
16 because you may not agree with why somebody is  
17 voting for who they are voting for but -- I don't  
18 agree with the reasons why people vote for  
19 somebody, so just, again, as a policy, the  
20 procedures are in place, the people at the poll  
21 know that you can have somebody assist you as  
22 long as you have been not legally adjudicated  
23 incapable to do so.

24 **MS. HOWELL:** Ms. Jones, are there other  
25 features that would help with the aging

1 population?

2 **MS. JONES:** I'm not going to speak to the  
3 actual system as to the wording on some of the  
4 ballots. If there is an amendment or you're  
5 voting for some type -- say 1 percent sales tax  
6 or something like that -- I have a lot of younger  
7 friends on social media. And in one election,  
8 previous election, they made a big joke out of  
9 it, and it just went around and around: What did  
10 I just vote for? Because they really didn't  
11 understand the language of the ballot so some of  
12 them said they voted yes, some voted no, but they  
13 really didn't know what they had voted for.

14 So if we've got 20-somethings and  
15 30-somethings not sure of how and what they  
16 should've voted for, can you imagine an  
17 80-year-old person going in and reading an  
18 amendment that's a half page long and not  
19 understanding what they should vote for.

20 So it's a part of the process of how -- of  
21 what we're looking at. I would encourage the  
22 people here who have some control over our voting  
23 system to -- regardless of what type of system  
24 you go to, that it remain simple and accessible  
25 for people with disabilities and older adults.



1           **MS. KUHNS:** So another accessibility issue  
2           is you wouldn't actually think that people with  
3           hearing impairments might have a problem at the  
4           poll, but what a lot of people don't know is our  
5           American Sign Language is not the same as  
6           English. You can't just write somebody a note  
7           that speaks ASL. It's not the same, doesn't  
8           translate the same.

9           So there needs to be a contingency in place  
10          for somebody who shows up who needs an ASL  
11          interpreter. And you can do that through  
12          telecommunications relay service which is  
13          relatively affordable. But a person who ASL is  
14          their primary language is not going to be able to  
15          understand what is in that ballot.

16          **MS. JONES:** And language barrier, well,  
17          we've talked about, you know, the Hispanic  
18          community having ballots that are, you know,  
19          Spanish for Spanish-speaking populations, but I  
20          do encourage you also to not forget that we have  
21          a lot of citizens who are not -- were not born  
22          and raised in an English-speaking nation. And so  
23          having some type of support in place for people  
24          whose English might a barrier.

25          I just talked about that long amendment.

1 Now, if you weren't born and raised as an  
2 English-speaking person, you will get something  
3 like that, or you have a process that you're not  
4 familiar with, you're not going to vote the way  
5 you probably would like to vote. So not just  
6 looking at Spanish-speaking populations, but  
7 let's look at our entire population and say is  
8 this a system or a process that someone who was  
9 not born and raised in an English-speaking  
10 nation, can they navigate the system also.

11 **MS. HOWELL:** So I know I started by  
12 providing a little overview of the law that --  
13 well, I mean, tell us a little bit about what the  
14 law requires of voting rights or otherwise around  
15 equal access. So in relationship to the issues  
16 raised around being able to understand anyone,  
17 and then when we talk about equal access, what  
18 does that really translate into in the voting  
19 process for people disabilities?

20 **MS. BLAKE:** Yeah. So Title II of the --  
21 well, first we'll talk about HAVA. HAVA, you  
22 know, passed -- was passed after the 2000  
23 election, and HAVA requires that there be at  
24 least one accessible voting machine in every  
25 polling place for all federal elections.

1           And then the Americans with Disabilities  
2 Act, Title II requires that a voter with a  
3 disability could be provided the same opportunity  
4 to vote privately and independently as is  
5 provided to voters without disabilities.

6           So what that means is that when I show up at  
7 the polling place, there needs to be a way or  
8 there needs to be a system in place that enables  
9 me to mark my ballot privately and independently  
10 and verify that I marked that ballot the way I  
11 wanted to mark it, privately and independently,  
12 as is, you know, available to voters without  
13 disabilities.

14           So with that, that is what Title II means in  
15 terms of voting, so that I have the same  
16 opportunity as everybody else, or any other voter  
17 with a disability has the same opportunity.

18           **MS. HOWELL:** And so in relationship to the  
19 issues raised about whether an individual  
20 understands the provisions of the ballot, that it  
21 might not cover that in any particularity, it's  
22 more around making sure that there is access to  
23 the process of the ballot, correct?

24           **MS. BLAKE:** Yeah. That you have an  
25 opportunity to the same benefit or service that's

1 provided by a government entity, yeah.

2 **MS. HOWELL:** I know that we've talked a  
3 little bit about the features of the system, and  
4 Georgia's comprised of a hundred and fifty-nine  
5 counties and we have officials from many of them,  
6 and then we've talked about that we have one  
7 system, that when we talk about replacing it for  
8 a new system will we look at other states. Are  
9 there challenges for a new system that might be  
10 unique to Georgia in terms of our disabled  
11 population?

12 **MS. KUHNS:** Well, you know, we talked about  
13 this earlier, and I just think it's -- I don't  
14 know that it's -- it's not particular to Georgia.  
15 We have centralized populations, and people with  
16 disabilities -- and I know this is in any state,  
17 but in rural areas, people with disabilities  
18 can't get transportation to get to doctor's  
19 appointments. They can't get transportation to  
20 get their groceries.

21 So getting transportation to get to the  
22 voting station so far as I can tell is not  
23 covered in any government benefit. So some  
24 system that actually finds transportation to the  
25 poll -- I don't have the framework for that, but

1           there should be a system that gets people to the  
2           polls, or -- or I believe the future of voting is  
3           going to be web-based. You know, when we  
4           start -- the system that we have now, 16 years  
5           ago was before the iPad and there was a pilot  
6           program in West Virginia that they started in two  
7           counties for military families to vote via -- it  
8           was Android or Apple phone. And I don't know if  
9           the answers are out about how successful that  
10          was, but apparently they're going to run the  
11          pilot into 50 counties I believe. It'll be  
12          general election this year, so that would improve  
13          accessibility for a lot of people. And I don't  
14          know -- I know there's security concerns, but it  
15          seems an absentee ballot has much more security  
16          concerns than watching technology which I can  
17          about, but ...

18                 **MS. HOWELL:** I can too, but I'll let our  
19                 security experts speak to that.

20                 Ms. Jones, are there unique needs for our  
21                 aging population in Georgia?

22                 **MS. JONES:** I keep hearing that we're going  
23                 to web-based voting, and the only concerns that I  
24                 have with that is in rural counties, whether we  
25                 like to admit it or not, we have a large group of

1 people who do not have the same educational  
2 background as people who come from larger  
3 communities who traditionally have had more  
4 access to education and technology. So if we're  
5 speaking about going to a totally electronic  
6 web-based type of voting, I think we need to make  
7 sure that the people in the rural counties  
8 actually know how to use those systems because if  
9 not, what you do is you disenfranchise a large  
10 population of people because they will not go to  
11 the polls if they feel that they don't know how  
12 to use the systems.

13 **MS. KUHNS:** So it is not my indication  
14 that mobile voting should ever be a surrogate for  
15 going to the polling place. Americans love to go  
16 to the polling place. We're entitled to go to a  
17 polling place. Don't think we need to eliminate  
18 it, but I think that it could help with a lot of  
19 accommodation issues to have that as an  
20 opportunity.

21 **MS. HOWELL:** Ms. Blake, did you want to add  
22 something?

23 **MS. BLAKE:** Yeah, I was going to say -- so  
24 regardless of what system you end up selecting,  
25 whenever you change voting systems, it's always a

1 challenge, and outreach to voters is really  
2 important when you change systems. So I would  
3 encourage you to reach out to the disability  
4 community here in Georgia, the National  
5 Federation of the Blind who I'm affiliated here  
6 in Georgia, National Federation of the Blind of  
7 Georgia. There are little chapters that I'm  
8 affiliated, they have a state convention every  
9 year.

10 So all of the local elections officials, I  
11 encourage you to reach out to those little  
12 chapters and the state affiliate. Take the new  
13 voting machine to a chapter meeting so they can  
14 try it out before elections. Take it to the  
15 state convention. I'm sure there are other  
16 organizations of disabled people here in Georgia  
17 that, you know, also have local chapters,  
18 affiliates, and, you know, those are all great  
19 opportunities for y'all to reach out to them,  
20 provide them opportunities to practice voting on  
21 the new machine. It would make the first  
22 election go much, much more smoothly when we do  
23 the change.

24 **MS. HOWELL:** Ms. Blake, you pilot a -- what  
25 sounds like a best practice around the state to

1 help improve familiarity with the voting systems.  
2 You've worked with other states, have you seen  
3 other best practices in other states that have  
4 more promising practices, that enhance  
5 accessibility for individuals with disabilities?

6 **MS. BLAKE:** Yeah. Poll worker training is  
7 really key. You know, I think that's probably  
8 the biggest complaint that I get from our members  
9 when they show up at the polls. Poll workers  
10 haven't set up the machine because they don't  
11 know how to set up the machine.

12 So training poll workers is really key and,  
13 you know, again, engage, you know, the local  
14 community, the local disability community in that  
15 training. Be sure that the training takes place  
16 on an actual machine. It's not just a PowerPoint  
17 that they're watching. Reach out to the  
18 disability community just to serve as poll  
19 workers. You know, what better person to have  
20 monitoring that machine and setting up that  
21 machine and making sure that it works than the  
22 person with disabilities, someone who has a  
23 vested interest in that machine actually working.

24 So those are some of the best practices that  
25 I would suggest and encourage.



1           **MS. HOWELL:** Ms. Kuhns, I know you  
2 highlighted some of the challenges. Are there  
3 also best practices that you think that a person  
4 should be aware of or you would like to  
5 recommend?

6           **MS. KUHNS:** Well, a couple things that I  
7 read about is that -- so being able to register  
8 as permanently disabled for the purposes of  
9 voting, Missouri did that, and so not having  
10 every year to fill out an application, have it  
11 come to you. We don't if you're -- you might not  
12 vote in every election because, again,  
13 transportation's hard and you have a disability,  
14 you might be in the hospital. And you have to  
15 vote every three years in order to stay on the  
16 rolls. Make it as easy as possible to vote for  
17 people who experience difficulty getting to the  
18 polls. So just have a permanent registration if  
19 I have to vote from afar.

20           Also, there was another statement. I'm not  
21 sure which one it was because, again, people with  
22 physical disabilities a lot of times have trouble  
23 using the machines, and you can have somebody  
24 help you do it, but you're -- once they allow  
25 where you can use -- you can have a stamp, you

1 can sign your name with a stamp because some  
2 people just physically cannot sign their name,  
3 but they can vote. They have a right to vote.  
4 They have opinions about who they want elected  
5 and the policies they want them making. So those  
6 are just a couple of things.

7 **MS. HOWELL:** Ms. Jones, are the things that  
8 you've heard from your group, the aging  
9 population that they say have -- are policies and  
10 practices that have helped them have access?

11 **MS. JONES:** I think that most of the older  
12 adults that are very active in the electoral  
13 process appreciate that the print, you know, is  
14 large, and so that helps. The lighting has  
15 improved at a lot of polling sites, so that has  
16 been very helpful to a lot of older adults  
17 voting. I think that if you're looking at  
18 changing the technology that we use to vote to  
19 remember to use the larger print, of course, and  
20 also the type of print, you know, the font, you  
21 know, making sure that it's, you know,  
22 user-friendly for anyone to be able to read and  
23 also the background of the screen being -- having  
24 a lot of contrast to the print because if you're  
25 using a dark screen and you've got, you know, a

1 light-colored font or a print, and it's very  
2 difficult to be able to see it to read it, and  
3 the more your vision is compromised, the more  
4 difficult it is for you to read.

5 So looking at all of those things, whether  
6 you're looking at shaping a system, making sure  
7 that people who have very low vision are able to  
8 read and access the voting ballot.

9 **MS. HOWELL:** For any of our panelists, are  
10 there any of the current features in our current  
11 system or in our current practices that we need  
12 to make sure that we retain, that really are  
13 helping Georgians access voting?

14 **MS. BLAKE:** Well, you know, I mean, I think  
15 what you have now is a universal system which  
16 is -- which is the ideal. I mean, the ideal is a  
17 system -- everybody uses the same system. So,  
18 you know, if it's possible to maintain that, I  
19 would strongly encourage you to do that. I know  
20 the financial realities being what they are these  
21 days that is not the case. I come from a state  
22 where we used to use the same machines we use  
23 now. Everybody used the same machine. You know,  
24 it just make things so much easier in so many  
25 ways, you know, from the administration of the

1 elections, to poll worker training, to, you know,  
2 just so many things. You know, everybody's  
3 ballot, you know, is the same. You know, and if  
4 it's possible, you know, to maintain that here, I  
5 would really strongly encourage you to do that,  
6 you know, so, you know -- and, you know, looking  
7 at the -- after looking at by mail that's another  
8 option, rather than the traditional poll-based.  
9 That is another option. Of course then you have  
10 to have an accessible way for a disabled voter to  
11 access that, access that ballot privately and  
12 independently, marking that ballot privately and  
13 independently.

14 And, again, electronic ballot delivery is an  
15 option there, so universal voting systems are so  
16 -- yeah, yeah.

17 **MS. HOWELL:** I'm mindful of our time so if  
18 there is for our panelists -- I know certainly  
19 Ms. Kuhns, if there is one thing you want to make  
20 sure that the commission takes away from our  
21 discussion today, what would that be?

22 **MS. KUHNS:** So even if you have all of the  
23 perfect systems in place, the best technology for  
24 the most impaired for the most accessible, there  
25 is no accessibility without availability, so if

1 the policies aren't in place that poll workers  
2 know what the technology is, what the rights of  
3 people that there are, and that it's checked the  
4 day of, that these systems are in place, that  
5 people know how to use them, and that there are  
6 contingencies because every person with a  
7 disability is not the same, every person with the  
8 same disability experiences things differently.  
9 So even if you have all of the right things in  
10 place, you've got to have contingencies and there  
11 should be a place where we can report this, where  
12 it's publicly -- it's publicly available, not to  
13 the individual but the problem encountered at the  
14 polling place, and also a record of how that  
15 individual problem was solved.

16 **MS. HOWELL:** Ms. Jones?

17 **MS. JONES:** The take away, to keep the  
18 system as simple as you possibly can so that it  
19 remains accessible to all voters, and that's all  
20 I have to say.

21 **MS. HOWELL:** Lou Ann? Ms. Blake?

22 **MS. BLAKE:** Well, I think -- I think it's  
23 important for commissioners to keep in mind that  
24 the right to vote for a voter with a disability  
25 is no different than the right of a voter without

1 a disability.

2 And then our right to be able to mark our  
3 ballot privately and independently, to be able to  
4 cast a ballot that's going to be a secret ballot  
5 is the same as that for everybody else. And I  
6 think that's really the bottom line. And  
7 whatever system will guarantee that, I think that  
8 would be the one that would be -- meet your needs  
9 the best, meet the needs of all of the voters.

10 **MS. HOWELL:** I just wonder if there are any  
11 commission members that have questions. Yes?

12 **JUDGE MCCOY:** I just have a couple of  
13 comments. I'm Darin McCoy, probate court judge  
14 and election superintendent from Evans County,  
15 Claxton, Georgia.

16 So just to make sure everybody understands,  
17 first of all, about the referendums and the  
18 amendments. They definitely can be confusing.  
19 There is a summary that is provided by the state  
20 of those amendments in very plain lay terms. It  
21 is available in each county election office prior  
22 to the general election, and I believe that is  
23 also available online from the secretary of  
24 state's office, and that is a very helpful tool  
25 that I promote in my county for people to prepare

1 prior to their voting to understand what those  
2 amendments mean. And also, I know you are aware,  
3 but I want to make sure everybody is aware that  
4 there is a provision currently in Georgia law for  
5 the disabled voters who were not able to have  
6 transportation or for whatever reason to get to  
7 the polls and they are provided a ballot for  
8 every election in the election year by making  
9 just one application and indicating that they're  
10 either disabled or elderly. And that is the big  
11 advantage that we need to promote to the  
12 disabled.

13 **MS. HOWELL:** Thank you.

14 **JUDGE MCCOY:** Thank you.

15 **MS. HOWELL:** Yes?

16 **MS. BOREN:** Yes. I'm Nancy Boren. I'm from  
17 Muscogee County, Georgia, and I have a question  
18 for Ms. Blake.

19 When you discussed the electronic ballot  
20 delivery for blind voters, once you receive that  
21 e-mail, how will you handle that electronic  
22 ballot delivery? Because as we currently do it  
23 for our military, they receive an e-mail, but  
24 then they have to put it onto a piece of paper  
25 and then mail it to us. How would you suggest

1 handling that EBD, which is what election  
2 officials call it?

3 **MS. BLAKE:** Yeah. So I have used the  
4 Maryland electronic ballot voting system, what  
5 they call an online marking tool since it's been  
6 available. And so what happens with that system  
7 is I get an e-mail, it has a link to a website  
8 where you log in and you access the ballot on  
9 that website and mark the ballot, the ballot is  
10 very accessible.

11 Now, to be accessible the systems have to  
12 use websites or an HTML ballot, has to be  
13 compliant with the web content accessibility  
14 guidelines, 2.1(o)(a), and that covers all  
15 disabilities, so, you know, it's not just -- it  
16 doesn't make it accessibility to somebody who  
17 uses a screen reader or screen application. It  
18 covers, you know, other disabilities as well.

19 So I, you know -- and you see my own access  
20 technology, my screen reader, my screen  
21 magnification software. I'm able to mark that  
22 ballot privately and independently and I'm just  
23 using my keyboard. So once I finish -- once I  
24 mark the ballot, I then print it out and mail it  
25 just like anybody else.



1           And, you know, there's a number of systems  
2           that are available that are similar to the  
3           Maryland system. A number of different -- you  
4           know, Dominion, Five Cedars, Prime Three.  
5           There's a number of them out there.

6           **MS. HOWELL:** Yes?

7           **MR. MCDONALD:** I wanted to piggyback on  
8           Mr. McCoy to make one clarification. The  
9           language on those referendums and those  
10          amendments, those are determined by the  
11          legislative process at the capitol. So when  
12          they're drafting it or writing it out, a bunch of  
13          lawyers like me -- I once told a civics teacher  
14          that came to the capitol it was my job to write  
15          things as complicated and ununderstandable as  
16          possible to make sure lawyers had jobs.

17          So we don't write these things so -- it's  
18          out of the hands of the process once it gets out  
19          of there, and I think that really needs to be  
20          clarified because I think the election officials  
21          do the best job they can in order to make that  
22          communicated, but the way it's written is part of  
23          the process.

24          **MS. KUHNS:** And I think it's confusing for  
25          all of us.

1           **MR. MCDONALD:** Yeah. It was my job to write  
2 those.

3           **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Amy, just one  
4 comment if I could about that. It's humorous to  
5 say that it's written as complicated as possible,  
6 but the courts will actually overturn the  
7 election results if they determined that the  
8 question legally was not written properly to ask  
9 the right question.

10           So that is a constant balancing act when the  
11 legislature is trying to ask the public through a  
12 voter referendum a question or a change to our  
13 constitution. Are we going to set aside what the  
14 courts are going to demand because it legally did  
15 ask the right question versus putting it in plain  
16 enough language?

17           So it's a constant battle that we have to  
18 try to get to a happy medium between those two  
19 and actually give the voters something, number  
20 one, they can understand, but, number two, giving  
21 what the full election contemplates because it  
22 was properly written.

23           **MR. MCDONALD:** One thing that you said in  
24 passing I found interesting was, you know, a big  
25 point of verifying who someone is is a signature

1 or some type of verification. You said that  
2 could be a challenge for someone. I think you  
3 said something about a stamp or some type of  
4 easily functional (indiscernible). Is that  
5 something that's mandated by federal law or is it  
6 codified anywhere? Or is that -- is that  
7 something that would be helpful if it's codified  
8 saying that this must be accepted?

9 **MS. KUHNS:** It would be helpful if it was  
10 codified because the process of -- literally, if  
11 I don't have any hands, how do I sign my -- and  
12 there are processes by which you can learn to  
13 make your mark, but something that's consistent  
14 so that it can be verified at other places.  
15 Because if somebody's stuck with a provisional  
16 ballot, and I guess I said somebody needs to -- I  
17 don't know if I said that but if somebody has to  
18 do a provisional ballot, somebody better follow  
19 up on that in the next three days or else  
20 somebody with a disability is disenfranchised.  
21 But if it's thrown out because a signature  
22 doesn't match or something, then again,  
23 disenfranchised.

24 **MS. HOWELL:** Thank you all for your  
25 questions and contributions, and thank you to our

1 panelists for your participation today.

2 (Applause)

3 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Next we have our  
4 panel that Nancy Boren, Muscogee County elections  
5 and registration director, is going to moderate  
6 for us dealing with intergovernmental  
7 coordination. I think we're going to get into a  
8 little bit about the state and the locals and the  
9 board of elections all work together and how this  
10 new system may go forward.

11 **MS. BOREN:** All right, good morning. I  
12 think we've heard what everyone wants to see in  
13 the new voting system, and now I think this group  
14 is going to tell you how to get -- we're going to  
15 kind of talk about the nuts and bolts of the  
16 funding, whether it's state funding, whether it's  
17 county funding, city funding, how we're actually  
18 going to accomplish getting a new system in the  
19 state of Georgia.

20 As you know, the burden of the expense is  
21 probably going to fall on the state as well as  
22 many of the counties and some of the cities. So  
23 we're going to talk about that. I've written  
24 down some of the quotes as I listened to the  
25 other panels and it's been a great opportunity.

1 Let's not let perfection be an enemy of  
2 greatness. I love that. Senator Thompson said  
3 that for us. And we heard from the three panels  
4 all the things that they would like to see.

5 And so I think this group talks about from  
6 the state perspective, the city perspective, and  
7 then the county perspective how we attain the  
8 funding and the ability to get what the state of  
9 Georgia and the people in the state of Georgia  
10 want.

11 So as we listen to Ms. Young -- or Mr. Young  
12 and Ms. Lewis, they said the object is  
13 collaboration because everyone is paying for it.  
14 And that's true for everyone in the room.  
15 Representative Setzler said: We must fund the  
16 right technology for the right purpose.

17 And so I think this group can provide some  
18 information as far as funding. I'll introduce  
19 myself and then I'll ask each person on the  
20 committee to introduce themselves and give a  
21 little bit of information.

22 My name is Nancy Boren. I'm the director of  
23 elections and voter registration in Muscogee  
24 County, Georgia. I have held that position for  
25 23 years and I have been in city government for

1 32 years. My position immediately before  
2 elections was the affirmative action officer for  
3 our county.

4 But, again, I've been in elections for 23  
5 years and I've had the privilege of implementing  
6 optical scan in Muscogee County in 1996 so I'm  
7 very familiar with the aspects of optical scan  
8 voting.

9 Of course, technology has changed quite a  
10 bit since 1996, but I do understand the unique  
11 challenges that are posed through optical scan  
12 voting. We now have, of course, the touchscreen  
13 voting, and I'm interested in moving forward to  
14 see what the state of Georgia will have.

15 To my right I have Chris Wells with the  
16 Governors Office of Planning and Budgeting.

17 If you would like to take a moment and  
18 introduce yourself.

19 **MR. WELLS:** Good morning. My name is Chris  
20 Wells. I've been with the governor's office now  
21 for the last five years and I've had the  
22 opportunity to work as an analyst coordinator and  
23 currently as a division director. We noticed  
24 back in our division that after public safety,  
25 after health care, as well as health-care

1 education, our division kind of has a little bit  
2 of discretionary agency, so we have to fight and  
3 claw a little bit to make sure our agencies  
4 receive all the help they need. But part of my  
5 job in the everyday work is to provide  
6 independent analysis associated with any  
7 recommendations that our agencies may provide.

8 I previously worked with the Georgia  
9 Department of Labor as a statistical analyst and  
10 previously worked with the executive budget  
11 office in South Carolina.

12 **MS. BOREN:** Thank you.

13 To my right, I have Pam Helton. She  
14 represents the Georgia Municipal Association, and  
15 that's kind of the city perspective. Counties  
16 and cities often are different, so she will give  
17 you maybe a city perspective of funding and the  
18 approach that cities may take.

19 **MS. HELTON:** Thank you.

20 I am Pam Helton with the Georgia Municipal  
21 Association, but I've been in city government for  
22 26 years before I started with GMA. So I did  
23 serve as an election superintendent before I  
24 left. I think we were the only city in Georgia  
25 that had a tie on a liquor referendum, so ...

1           As you may know, in Georgia there are 538  
2 cities, so we have a lot of needs. The branches  
3 of our municipals range from anywhere from  
4 Atlanta from almost 500,000 to the city of Edge  
5 Hill which has a 24 population. So you can see  
6 we're very unique. In that population, 70  
7 percent of those are under 5,000 population,  
8 so -- and even 44 percent of those are less than  
9 a thousand population.

10           So you can see that we have to look out for  
11 our smallest to our largest cities. So there  
12 will be some concerns with the funding, what  
13 we're going to be required to do, how is it going  
14 to affect them, is there going to be some kind of  
15 legislative requirements asked of them and also  
16 is there going to be the availability of  
17 education and training that will be needed? So I  
18 think there's a lot of questions that some of our  
19 cities have as you go through this process to try  
20 to address.

21           **MS. BOREN:** And next if we could hear from  
22 Todd Edwards. Todd represents the county  
23 perspective. He is with the Association of  
24 County Commissioners of Georgia.

25           **MR. EDWARDS:** Thank you very much.



1           And I'm Todd Edwards. I'm the deputy  
2 legislative director with the Association of  
3 County Commissioners. We represent all hundred  
4 and fifty-nine counties. Elections are a big  
5 part of what we do. I won't go into all of it,  
6 but we certainly -- Pam from the Municipal  
7 Association, cost is a primary factor to Georgia  
8 governments, to county taxpayers not only  
9 up-front but the purchase of the machines, for  
10 the subsequent training, the replacement of those  
11 machines, et cetera. That certainly weighs in in  
12 any factor.

13           What I do with ACCG, I've been speaking on  
14 intergovernmental coordinator. I'm a lobbyist on  
15 the advocacy side. So I work with the general  
16 assembly on the front end when they're  
17 considering legislation such as over, I think,  
18 five or six bills last session dealing with the  
19 replacement voting machines. We work closely  
20 with the secretary of state's office, and I know  
21 the office works closely with our local election  
22 superintendents.

23           And right up front, I just wanted to speak  
24 on that same note about intergovernmental  
25 coordination. With all those bills last year,

1           until the end, the big concern was over cost of  
2           replacement. I think the last versions of the  
3           bill had it. I was hopeful that that did not  
4           pass but I will commend this commission for  
5           getting together. It's a perfect example of  
6           working with your local governments. I know  
7           there's at least four local election folks on the  
8           commission. Getting their input, it's very  
9           important. They are our experts. I rely on them  
10          as well. But this is a key example of  
11          coordinating among our government in Georgia to  
12          try to get this right.

13                 Thank you.

14                 **MS. BOREN:** Last but certainly not least is  
15          my co-election official Nancy Gay from Columbia  
16          County who is hosting this wonderful meeting  
17          today.

18                 **MS. GAY:** Thank you. Thank you for everyone  
19          joining us in Columbia County. I am Nancy Gay,  
20          the executive director. I'm kind of a newbie  
21          here. I've been the director for five years so  
22          I'm still kind of learning the way. I've been  
23          with the county for 18 years. Served the first  
24          13 as the registrar for the county. So I do have  
25          a little bit of experience. I went through the

1 transition from the paper ballots back in 2000,  
2 2002 and the DREs, so ... it was fun. It was  
3 entertaining and the public really -- I thought  
4 they received it well. So going in to this new  
5 transition should be exciting. We do have two  
6 cities in Columbia County that are kind of  
7 different in size. Harlem is maybe 2,000  
8 registered voters and Burke County is right at a  
9 thousand. So it should be interesting to move  
10 forward with this.

11 **MS. BOREN:** Mr. Wells, if you could provide  
12 for us, coming from the governor's office, the  
13 process of obtaining funding for a statewide  
14 issue like this.

15 **MR. WELLS:** So this is actually a perfect  
16 time. Usually September 1, by law, agencies have  
17 to submit their agency recommendations as well as  
18 their budget. This year because we have the  
19 holiday it will be September 4th, but during that  
20 time, agencies will be able to submit their  
21 requests.

22 The office of the secretary of state is  
23 actually within our division and so we've been  
24 working with them throughout the summer to  
25 establish some guidelines and some goals related

1 to how to submit a request of this nature in the  
2 system. Currently, just based on the rules and  
3 regulations, we have a certain amount of capital  
4 bonds that agencies are allowed to request. And  
5 so we're -- we disseminate that particular amount  
6 across most of our agencies.

7 In this particular year, we provided the  
8 office of the secretary of state about 25-million  
9 in a bond planning amount. And so by that  
10 process, we're able to evaluate for the next six  
11 months of what is the total cost, look at this  
12 panel, look at what the recommendations are, work  
13 with the general assembly when the governor  
14 submits his recommendation in January, make a  
15 determination of what will that ultimate number  
16 be.

17 So right now we're under the process of just  
18 evaluating; knowing that the current  
19 administration as well as the next administration  
20 and general assembly would have a say in terms of  
21 what that ultimate number will be. And so  
22 because we're working closely with our agencies  
23 and their counterparts, we'll know in January  
24 what that initial number will be. We'll know  
25 throughout the legislative process what the

1 counterparts in the House and Senate may  
2 recommend. And usually around May, the governor  
3 has an opportunity to sign the budget, and from  
4 that point, whatever number is settled on between  
5 the general assembly and the governor's office,  
6 it may be a bond. And if it's a bond, we usually  
7 sell bonds in July of each year. And so we would  
8 probably see a lot of movement, again, in May  
9 when the governor signs the budget, in July when  
10 those bonds come up for sale, and potentially  
11 provide the office of the secretary of state the  
12 opportunity to enter into any type of RFI to be  
13 to secure whatever recommendations that come with  
14 this panel, the general assembly, and the next  
15 governor.

16 **MS. BOREN:** So kind of May is the deadline  
17 or the focus point for budgetary items?

18 **MR. WELLS:** Ultimately, an opportunity to  
19 see what the appropriations process and what the  
20 general assembly may request also during that  
21 time. So usually around January, I'm assuming  
22 that this will probably be one of the topics that  
23 will be of discussion and so as you see the  
24 appropriations bill pass through the House and  
25 the Senate, through conference you'll probably

1 start seeing a lot of the recommendations related  
2 to funding that come about, and so that is  
3 usually where we see a little bit of movement,  
4 and again in May, you'll be able to see what the  
5 governor may sign and prepare. The decisions  
6 will be made in terms of bond allocation, what's  
7 being sold, based on those particular  
8 recommendations.

9 **MS. BOREN:** And I do believe I'm correct,  
10 with the implementation system that we have now,  
11 the state expended \$54 million if that is  
12 correct, I believe, in 2001, to implement the  
13 system that we have now. That does not include  
14 funding that each of the counties and cities  
15 chose on their own to purchase additional  
16 equipment.

17 So from the city perspective, cities have  
18 the option currently, under current law, to use  
19 the touchscreen voting that we have or they can  
20 use other technology. If you could speak to that  
21 just a little bit.

22 **MS. HELTON:** Actually cities like being able  
23 to have that choice, to be able to use a paper  
24 ballot or the old sheet machine or optical scan  
25 or even to contract with the counties to hold

1 their elections for them. So they like having  
2 that option to go do that, and I think that's  
3 important.

4 **MS. BOREN:** Okay, and you can tell us about  
5 county input that you get as far as: We don't  
6 have enough money or, you know, our county needs  
7 to buy a fire truck and we don't have enough  
8 money for extra voting equipment.

9 **MR. EDWARDS:** Well, because I usually tell  
10 most folks about what I do for living or how to  
11 explain everything most people deal with, it's  
12 going to be about money one way or another. I  
13 did call several of our members, including our  
14 elections folks, prior to coming down here.

15 Our overall thoughts, if we do agree that  
16 it's time to replace Georgia's voting equipment,  
17 I think that's pretty clear obviously security is  
18 an issue: tampering, hacking, all of that. We do  
19 also believe uniform systems across the state  
20 will work.

21 We appreciate the state putting up the  
22 funding in advance last time, the state and  
23 federal government. We hope to work together  
24 with them this year again in that regard. I  
25 think some of the concerns with the old equipment

1 is when you -- well, even though the state  
2 initially paid for it, replacing it over the  
3 years is not always easy. You have to buy some  
4 used. A lot of times it comes with technical  
5 difficulties, so I think there's a wide  
6 acceptance of replacing it, and then when they do  
7 get them, they're not in good shape.

8 So we're on board. We look forward to  
9 working with you, but I think it's -- again, as I  
10 stated earlier, this is the time and we hope to  
11 get it right.

12 **MS. BOREN:** And, Nancy, I -- Nancy and  
13 Nancy. I do believe that in the county --  
14 obviously, I don't know what priority elections  
15 are as far as your county expenditures, but often  
16 we see that it's fire trucks and public safety  
17 and salary adjustments. How would you say that  
18 your county would be receptive to expending lots  
19 of money to change your voting system?

20 **MS. GAY:** They wouldn't. Sorry. I mean,  
21 fortunately for Columbia County, the -- I might  
22 be going out on a limb here, where we might be  
23 better off financially -- not to say we're loaded  
24 or anything, but the cost is a factor and nobody  
25 wants to come out and come out of pocket for it.



1           So if the state can mirror what they did back in  
2           2002, I think that would be beneficial to all of  
3           the counties and the municipalities in the state.  
4           I know for our two cities, they would have a hard  
5           time funding anything, and so they depend on us  
6           to conduct the elections. And we do have a  
7           contract so I try to keep their expenses as low  
8           as possible. But for the county as a whole, I'm  
9           going to go to my county commission and ask them  
10          for additional money to buy additional equipment  
11          because I like to be overly prepared.

12                 **MS. BOREN:** Mr. Edwards, do you see  
13          different concerns from counties that are more  
14          rural? Say economic issues? Do they have  
15          greater concerns?

16                 **MR. EDWARDS:** Certainly, and that's usually  
17          the case in most issues that we deal with across  
18          the state. A panelist mentioned earlier the  
19          difference between the size of the cities in the  
20          state. The counties are the same, we have  
21          several right around or below the 2,000  
22          population, and, obviously, four or five in the  
23          metro area that are right around or above  
24          1 million. Any decision like this will  
25          definitely impact the smaller, rural, less

1           affluent counties more than it will the larger.  
2           I mean, obviously, it's going to be a larger  
3           expense with all of the additional equipment for  
4           the larger counties, and you're going to find  
5           that they may be able to have a little bit more  
6           leeway. And I can't speak for all of them,  
7           certainly, in this disregard, but it's going to  
8           have a disproportionate impact on Georgia's rural  
9           and smaller counties right at a time when they  
10          can least afford it.

11                 **MS. HELTON:** May I?

12                 **MS. BOREN:** Sure. Please.

13                 **MS. HELTON:** We've probably got about half  
14          of our cities that still do their own elections,  
15          that do not contract with the counties to hold  
16          their elections. So we really have to think  
17          about those cities too as we move forward with  
18          this process.

19                 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Nancy, I have a  
20          question if I may --

21                 **MS. BOREN:** Yes.

22                 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** -- that I think  
23          blends well with this portion of the program.  
24          We're here to discuss getting a new voting system  
25          for the whole state of Georgia. Some people are

1           throwing around the figure \$100 million, plus or  
2           minus depending on what kind of system we get.  
3           Many of us remember back in 2002 how big a change  
4           that was for some people to learn how to touch  
5           these fancy computer things and have their vote  
6           recorded. And we tend to forget the trepidations  
7           that some people had for a system. It worked out  
8           pretty well and served us well.

9           So I got a question the other day from one  
10          of my constituents that said: Hey, why do you  
11          want to change? What's wrong? I have learned  
12          how to do this thing now. Why do we want to get  
13          new machines?

14          And, Nancy, I asked that question maybe to  
15          you or anybody else. I remember when you came to  
16          the capitol and testified before the committee  
17          that I was chairing about this issue. You talked  
18          about the fact that when we first started in  
19          2002, Columbia County had less maybe than a  
20          hundred thousand people. Now, it has close to  
21          maybe a hundred and sixty thousand. You've had  
22          to go out and get new machines because, number  
23          one -- and you commented on this -- you didn't  
24          have enough, and, number two, some of the ones  
25          you had had -- like any other piece of equipment

1 had had a problem and you had to replace them.

2 So talk about the status of our current  
3 machines and why we're here talking about  
4 spending all this money on new equipment.

5 **MS. GAY:** Well, I can only speak for  
6 Columbia County, and currently we do have 94,000  
7 active registered voters. If you combine the  
8 inactive, that's a hundred and thirty thousand.

9 In our inventory we have just over 500 total  
10 voting units. Some of them, the bulk of it, I  
11 think 360 of them, are the original 2002 R6  
12 models. Out of those 40, maybe 50, of them no  
13 longer work. We do -- we have been very creative  
14 in making them last this long. Some of them  
15 might have some duct tape on them, but, you know,  
16 they still work.

17 The actual voting unit itself is great. The  
18 life of it has done very well. In 2016, I think  
19 it was, I purchased -- or it might've been last  
20 year, I purchased a hundred and twenty newer  
21 machines from California because they don't make  
22 these units any more, so, you know, as a growing  
23 county, I am -- I'm really stuck.

24 So I hope we don't grow too much more right  
25 now because I'm at my limit. I don't have any

1 more units to put out. So if they break, then  
2 that means longer voting time for the voters.

3 **MR. EDWARDS:** May I please add to that? She  
4 brings up a good point. And, you know, it is a  
5 partnership. Obviously we're asking that the  
6 state advocate for initial costs up-front, but  
7 that doesn't mean that the counties are  
8 necessarily getting a free ride. There are all  
9 sorts of other costs involved that  
10 particularly -- we mentioned before the training  
11 for the replacement. That might be difficult.

12 But that was a big -- you know, one of the  
13 biggest questions we get is, you know, how --  
14 there are concerns are over replacement issues,  
15 being able to find them and the condition of  
16 them.

17 And so it's not -- it is a partnership with  
18 both paying (speaking out of microphone range).  
19 Sorry.

20 **SENATOR STRICKLAND:** Nancy, I have a  
21 question as well on making change. There's  
22 currently a federal lawsuit pending that's  
23 asking -- the group's asking the state for the  
24 paper ballots for this fall's election, which I  
25 believe early voting is a month and a half away

1 from starting or less now.

2 Todd, do you have any perspective on behalf  
3 of the counties as to how that could work?

4 **MR. EDWARDS:** Well, obviously we're aware  
5 of --

6 Do you want it?

7 **MS. GAY:** No.

8 **MR. EDWARDS:** Okay. We're aware of the  
9 concerns with the current machines with the  
10 issues. They're being looked at. But also are  
11 greatly concerned with the impact this would have  
12 on such a quick turnaround prior to the November  
13 election.

14 I don't think there's one magic bullet  
15 that's going to solve all of this, but I --  
16 you've got to balance with what are the potential  
17 risks, what sort of complications would switching  
18 in a short time frame be. You're going to have  
19 to require -- you know, require the light  
20 inventory.

21 I talked to some of our folks. Train local  
22 officials and folks on how to vote on whatever  
23 ballot you put out there. I think there is going  
24 to be confusion. I think one thing we heard  
25 earlier, at -- I believe it was the last meeting

1 of this commission about Virginia doing it in  
2 such a short time frame.

3 When Virginia did it, it already had  
4 legislation passed the previous year that set out  
5 a two- or three-year time frame to replace all of  
6 them. They were in the middle of the process and  
7 when they got the -- I guess it was a  
8 recertification of the DRE systems, at that  
9 time -- and I wrote down some numbers -- there  
10 were only 13 localities in the state that had to  
11 make that change. Or I think there were about 20  
12 total. Seven of those are already in the  
13 process. We're dealing with only a couple  
14 thousand -- let's see, about a hundred and ninety  
15 thousand voters out of 5 million. That pales in  
16 comparison to the task we would have in front of  
17 us today here in Georgia.

18 We do have concerns. Again, you're going to  
19 have to weigh the benefits of us sticking with  
20 the current machinery and paper ballots, but I  
21 believe it would be quite challenging for  
22 counties and voters in the state to pull it off.

23 **MS. GAY:** (speaking out of the range of the  
24 microphone) I'm sorry. For me, from my  
25 standpoint, this is going to sound crazy, I'm not

1 worried about the staffing or the poll worker. I  
2 would be more concerned with the confusion for  
3 the voter if you try and make that kind of change  
4 in such a short time frame because it's just  
5 unfair to them, having to try learn something on  
6 short notice. And the confusion of it, they  
7 don't need that, but that's not what this is  
8 about, so ...

9 **MR. EDWARDS:** If I -- and real quick, one of  
10 the questions -- I did follow the Virginia  
11 Association of Counties. One of the big issues  
12 they had was making sure if they're going to do  
13 something like that, the rule was in place of  
14 what is a vote, what counts as a vote. We talked  
15 about overvoting and mismarking a ballot. You're  
16 going to have to have those rules in place to  
17 make sure that the voters and the poll workers  
18 understand them beforehand and I'm not sure we  
19 do.

20 **MS. BOREN:** And just a little perspective  
21 from me. Again, I implemented the optical scan  
22 voting in Muscogee County in 1996, and at that  
23 time, we did not have a vote review panel to  
24 determine voter intent. And so many of the  
25 ballots that were voted --



1           I went back and looked at the 2000  
2           presidential election. As we were converting to  
3           the DRE voting, many of the choices were clear,  
4           who the voter wanted to vote for but because of  
5           current legislation, we could not reject that  
6           ballot. It was rejected as an overvote even  
7           though they had voted for a candidate and then  
8           had marked or bubbled-in the write-in line and  
9           written the same candidate's name in. Voter  
10          intent was extremely clear, but it was an  
11          overvote because the law wouldn't provide us to  
12          send it back or to give it to that voter for them  
13          to fix.

14                 So there are a lot of issues that you have  
15          to think about in paper balloting.

16                 Ms. Bailey, I believe you had a question.

17                 **MS. BAILEY:** Yes, I do. This is Lynn Bailey  
18          from -- local election official from Richmond  
19          County. It's a question going to -- going back  
20          to cost. I know when we made the transition in  
21          2002, the counties were able to write it on the  
22          contract to purchase additional equipment.

23                 And I don't know if you've heard from any of  
24          your constituents, Mr. Edwards, from a county's  
25          perspective if that's desirable, but I would

1           imagine it would be, and I would hope that we  
2           could consider putting that into the contract  
3           moving forward.

4           **MR. EDWARDS:** I think our voters would be  
5           most pleased with that, ma'am.

6           **DR. LEE:** Thank you. So this may be a crazy  
7           question, and if so, forgive my ignorance. So it  
8           seems if we spend all of the money up-front, we  
9           kind of tend to stick with it for a long time.  
10          So from a cyber security point of view, we may  
11          establish too short (indiscernible), right, to  
12          meet with the degrees of threats.

13          So why can't we lease the systems? Suppose  
14          we keep the templates the same so we don't have  
15          to cause voter confusions. So can we do anything  
16          like that?

17          **MS. BOREN:** So the possibility of leasing  
18          new equipment to use it through an  
19          intergovernmental lease through a company, is  
20          that your question? That's definitely a legal  
21          question, and I'm sure that somehow we would be  
22          able to do that.

23          **SECRETARY KEMP:** Well, I would say I think  
24          that's a very good question. I think that is  
25          something that certainly this commission can talk

1 about. It's certainly an option. I mean, we've  
2 had that option with other systems that we have.  
3 I think that also is up to the vendor community  
4 and what they're willing to do and then also what  
5 the legislature would be comfortable with. You  
6 go through the appropriations process to decide  
7 what's the most cost-effective way to do that.  
8 So I think that's certainly something that will  
9 remain on the table in my opinion.

10 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** I agree.

11 **MS. BOREN:** And my one fear with that would  
12 be, again, voter confusion. You have one set up  
13 voting for a couple of years and then you change  
14 it again. And there's that upward education,  
15 that you have to educate voters. We have  
16 6 million voters in Georgia. That would be a  
17 difficult process to change paperwork and  
18 procedures over a short span or period just  
19 because you think you have a better technology.  
20 I think we want to move slowly on that leasing of  
21 equipment to use for a short period of time.

22 Again, that's my opinion, and I don't know  
23 how you want to respond to that.

24 **MR. WELLS:** Again, from a technical side,  
25 like I said, funding, sometimes once you to fund

1 certain things which -- for example, in using  
2 bond funds, there are certain requirements, like  
3 the state has the only asset and certain things  
4 of that nature. So I think the secretary made a  
5 perfect point in terms of it'll be a  
6 collaboration effort from the governor's office  
7 with the general assembly to determine what's the  
8 best approach.

9 And I think that once the approach is agreed  
10 upon, I think, the governor's office and the  
11 office of planning and budget would definitely  
12 work very hard to make sure that the money is  
13 available and that it's -- basically, it can  
14 execute being able to get the money to our  
15 partners at the local level.

16 **MR. MCDONALD:** Follow up?

17 **MS. BOREN:** Yes.

18 **MR. MCDONALD:** This might be a question for  
19 him (indicating) from a technology standpoint,  
20 but when we talk about the technology, we have  
21 machines that actually process the process. But  
22 the cyber security, is there any way of  
23 segregating those two things in the sense that we  
24 have the same process for the voter utilizing  
25 pushing the buttons, but as technology evolves,

1 the cyber security in there is something that  
2 might be being leased and actually evolving with  
3 the same system so that what we're not doing is  
4 changing whole system every time we have a  
5 cyber-security issue. Rather the system is the  
6 same but we're treating the security for that  
7 system different. I just don't know if that's  
8 even technically possible or is it a one -- is it  
9 a package deal?

10 **DR. LEE:** It's possible.

11 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** This is just along  
12 those lines if I may, Nancy.

13 The secretary and I were just mentioning  
14 that when we began with the current system, the  
15 machines we had in 2002, the back-room process or  
16 the behind-the-scenes of how all that is counted  
17 and tabulated has changed with different software  
18 and different changes, although the voter  
19 interaction has changed very little. All the  
20 upgrades behind the scenes have occurred and with  
21 significant expenditures sometimes to keep the  
22 system rolling, so ...

23 **MS. WELCH:** Cynthia Welch with Rockdale  
24 County, election supervisor. I think it needs to  
25 be clear that any system that we consider for the

1 state of Georgia, that we continue as we have the  
2 system today. Our election system has no  
3 Internet accessibility. So when we talk about  
4 cyber security, it's more or less for our  
5 voter-registration side, our poll-book side when  
6 you talk about hacking. But when you talk about  
7 actually counting ballots, votes being cast on  
8 voting machines, there are no Internet  
9 connectivity whatsoever.

10 So we need to be clear about that when we  
11 talk about cyber security, that we're not talking  
12 about the vote that has been cast by the voter,  
13 again, the vote that are being counted, because  
14 that is not at risk because, again, there is no  
15 connectivity there.

16 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Nancy, if I may  
17 once again, Cynthia is exactly right. I've made  
18 this point when I have received questions about  
19 what this panel is trying to do in the current  
20 system.

21 When you touch the screen to vote, that  
22 machine is not connected to the Internet. When  
23 those machines are gathered together by Nancy and  
24 Nancy to tabulate them, the computer that  
25 tabulates them is not connected to the Internet.

1 It produces a disk which is picked up by,  
2 ultimately, the secretary of state's office and  
3 state patrol office -- or where they pick it up.  
4 Transmitting the official results to Atlanta is  
5 not by Internet. When it gets to Atlanta to the  
6 secretary of state's office, the system there  
7 that combines all of that data from 159 counties  
8 is not connected to the Internet.

9 And so that point is well-taken that our  
10 current -- you can't hack it through getting in  
11 through the Internet. You would have to  
12 physically be there just like you would with any  
13 other system if you tried something mischievous.

14 And may I add that there are paper-copy  
15 backups of our tabulations that are in three  
16 places: secretary of state's office, in the  
17 election superintendent's office, and we're  
18 required to file that third copy with the  
19 superior court clerk of that county. So there is  
20 a paper backup of the tabulation that matches  
21 that that goes to Atlanta.

22 **MS. BOREN:** All right. I think that ends  
23 our few moments on the panel unless anyone else  
24 has any questions.

25 Yes, secretary.

1           **SECRETARY KEMP:** If y'all don't mind, I just  
2 want to make a quick announcement before we go to  
3 break. First of all -- well, let me just say  
4 that we're -- for the commission itself, we have  
5 lunch next door. This is a commission  
6 member-only lunch where going to have kind of a  
7 lunch-and-learn luncheon with the commission.  
8 We'll try to be back -- if everyone in the  
9 audience would be back at 12:55, we'll try to get  
10 started right at 1:00 with the demonstrations.  
11 And please help me thank our last panel of the  
12 morning. Thank you very much.

13           (Break for lunch)

14           **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** We are going to  
15 begin the portion of our meeting with vendor  
16 demonstrations. We have set aside approximately  
17 30 minutes for each one of our vendors and maybe  
18 about 25 minutes for the demonstration and about  
19 five minutes for questions. Of course, I  
20 understand we're starting to a tad late. We're  
21 not going to penalize anybody for that. I'm  
22 keeping time.

23           We will begin the demonstration portion with  
24 Clear Ballot.

25           And you've got a mic there so I'm going to



1 allow you to introduce yourself and I'll allow  
2 you to take off.

3 **MR. MURPHY:** Thank you very much,  
4 Mr. Chairman.

5 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Yes.

6 **MR. MURPHY:** First of all, I want to thank  
7 the SAFE Commission and the secretary of state's  
8 office for the opportunity to come in here and  
9 introduce us.

10 My name is Bill Murphy. I'm the director of  
11 sales for Clear Ballot. I would also like to  
12 thank American Audio Visual Services for helping  
13 me navigate at another conference A/V setup.  
14 It's always fun and exciting.

15 My goal today is to introduce you to Clear  
16 Ballot. We are the newest voting system to be  
17 certified through the TAC and I think that our  
18 system aligns very much to a lot of the things  
19 that you guys have been discussing today.

20 And it's my goal today to show you, through  
21 a few videos and a demonstration of our product  
22 and any questions that you guys might have, what  
23 Clear Ballot is all about and how we can  
24 potentially help the state of Georgia to  
25 accomplish the objectives that you guys have got

1 set out in front of you, so ...

2 Clear Ballot was founded in 2009, and we  
3 were founded as an audit system. Our core  
4 technology is principally an audit system. So  
5 transparency, auditability, and resilience is  
6 built into our DNA. And those are the things  
7 that I have heard over and over today as being  
8 critical to what you guys are looking for in  
9 moving forward.

10 We are currently certified in seven states  
11 from around the country operating as a voting  
12 system and audit system. We like to call  
13 ourselves a smart digital scan system as opposed  
14 to an optical scan system. And for some of the  
15 reasons that I'm going to talk about, hopefully  
16 that becomes clear.

17 But the whole objective of our company and  
18 the founding principles of our organization are  
19 to put as much control back into the hands of the  
20 jurisdictions to make smart decisions both from a  
21 financial perspective, have confidence in the  
22 results, and be able to prove that every vote was  
23 counted as cast.

24 And I'm going to show a quick video now from  
25 a few of the members of our team and a few of our

1 current customers talking about the system and  
2 what it's brought to their organization.

3 (Recording played)

4 **MR. MURPHY:** The architecture of our system  
5 is very simple. We designed it that way. It  
6 starts with our ballot design tool. A lot of the  
7 questions that people had mentioned or a lot of  
8 the comments that people mentioned about  
9 accessibility, large-print ballots, UOCAVA  
10 ballots, in our system, none of those ballots  
11 would need to be proofed in a secondary way or  
12 remade manually which is one of the limitations  
13 of a lot of the things that are out there now.  
14 They have to remake the ballots in order to  
15 tabulate.

16 Our system allows you to maintain the actual  
17 voter record as it was cast by the voter without  
18 any interpretation by an election official or by  
19 the technology in the middle of that process.

20 So design caption creates those ballots. It  
21 creates the media that's populated to both our  
22 accessible touchscreen voting system and our  
23 ClearCast tabulator.

24 And then the results from the ClearCast  
25 tabulator are then aggregated through our central

1 tabulation system, ClearCount, which is what you  
2 saw a little bit of a preview there just now, and  
3 then I've got the actual system pulled up. So  
4 I'm going to jump into that after I get done with  
5 this quick presentation.

6 ClearDesign, one of the nice things about  
7 our system is that everything is built on a  
8 browser interface. The core system is offline.  
9 It's a closed system, but we're leveraging a  
10 browser interface with navigation and it allows  
11 us to do a lot of things with the usability of  
12 the product that -- it's harder in a hard-coded  
13 gooey interface. That's a little geeky. You  
14 know, the end result is it's easier to use and  
15 it's faster to do the things that people do on a  
16 regular basis.

17 Our largest client is Voting Systems King  
18 down in Washington which is Seattle, which has  
19 about 17,000 ballot styles. And in King County,  
20 through the -- when we first started talking to  
21 them, through the procurement process, I believe  
22 they said it took them over a week to generate  
23 their ballots. And with us, they were able to  
24 cut that down to just a couple of days, so a lot  
25 of exponential time savings and the cost savings

1 involved.

2 This is a quick video with regard to our  
3 precinct tabulator which is an optical scan  
4 ballot reader. And hopefully this will give you  
5 some idea how the voters in the precincts would  
6 cast their ballots.

7 (Recording played)

8 **MR. MURPHY:** Now, one of the things that's  
9 paramount of the ClearVote system is an identical  
10 paper ballot for every voter. The accessibility  
11 voting panel that was up here -- and one of the  
12 folks mentioned that, you know, having a ballot  
13 that distinguishes somebody that voted on a  
14 separate system because it looks different, you  
15 know -- is an issue with voter anonymity, and I  
16 think that it stands in the way of disabled  
17 voters voting independently, and we believe that  
18 the identical paper ballot is key to auditability  
19 and key to making the system accessible for all  
20 without any reinterpretations.

21 Every ballot that is produced through our  
22 accessible voting system would be submitted  
23 through our tabulator here. So there would be a  
24 paper ballot for every voter that could be  
25 audited, and I am of the opinion that, you know,

1 when you talk about security, having an identical  
2 paper ballot for every voter that came into the  
3 polls is the best form of security that you can  
4 have because you've always had physical record of  
5 the election that you can go back to to check the  
6 results if there is any question.

7 We also have a version of this machine.  
8 Same machine, but in this picture here, you're  
9 seeing the larger ballot box which is also a  
10 secure part of the system; and for the larger  
11 jurisdictions, a better fit, so ...

12 Everything with the exception of the  
13 ClearCast tabulator that I just showed you is a  
14 commercial off-the-shelf piece of hardware. So I  
15 think we -- again, going back to the idea that we  
16 want to allow you guys to make, you know, smart  
17 decisions to maintain current hardware, if new  
18 hardware comes out, we believe that that's the  
19 best way.

20 So from a central tabulation perspective, we  
21 use commercial off-the-shelf scanners from the  
22 accessible ballot-marking device. We use  
23 commercial laptops, commercial printers which  
24 allow you guys to keep the costs down and also  
25 allows for a longer usable life and an easy

1 transition should new hardware become available  
2 that offer significant value, so ...

3 We also leverage the anywhere ballot which  
4 is a EAC-funded voting wizard. There was some  
5 discussion about, you know, down the road, you  
6 know, if different voting channels open up for  
7 ballot-delivery-only voting, we don't do that  
8 now, but the Anywhere Ballot was designed to  
9 allow for voting on any platform.

10 So, you know, our whole system is built to  
11 allow you guys to stay ahead of curves so you  
12 don't have to rethink your entire voting system  
13 should things change. And if anybody thinks  
14 that, you know, elections is going to not change  
15 from this point into the next ten years, I think  
16 you probably would find a lot of people with a  
17 different opinion, so ...

18 And then really the engine and the -- what I  
19 feel is the most important part of our system is  
20 our tabulation-and-results presentation. And  
21 what we do is we take a high-quality image of  
22 that ballot and then we take every voting mark on  
23 that image and we organize it. So our system is  
24 in place to capture the ballot image, organize  
25 that data, and then present it to you guys as

1 election officials to show you how we interpreted  
2 those marks and present them to you so you can  
3 essentially validate what we have counted in a  
4 tabulation.

5 And that's going to lead me to -- the  
6 question that I think -- and this is a, you know,  
7 rhetorical question, you know. If transparency  
8 and auditability is important, I think that you  
9 should look at ClearBallot and consider us  
10 because I feel like we're giving you a picture  
11 and a window into the election that no one else  
12 can provide.

13 And I'm going to jump in -- I'm going to put  
14 down my microphone for a second and switch  
15 laptops.

16 What I'm showing you right now is the actual  
17 system that your election officials would be  
18 using on election night. After the polls have  
19 closed and results have come in, people are  
20 bringing back their thumb drives just like you  
21 guys do today. We aggregate them through the  
22 system.

23 And I'm going to show you a few examples of  
24 things that have been pointed out today. And how  
25 will we show you those examples and how we allow



1           you to manage them and really provide you with a  
2           set of data that you've never had before. And I  
3           think that's going to be really important when  
4           you're looking at the next voting system that you  
5           guys are going to invest in. The data that  
6           you're about to see is going to allow you to do  
7           so many things, from poll-worker training to, you  
8           know, identifying trends in polling places to  
9           identifying equipment that needs maintenance, and  
10          that's really where I think we shine.

11                 So what I've just done is I've clicked on  
12          our statement of votes cast and it shows me every  
13          contest and because we're running a browser,  
14          every one of these blue buttons is a live link  
15          that I can go into. So if I wanted to look at  
16          the votes cast for George Smith, I can click on  
17          that and it's now going to pull up every vote  
18          that was cast for this candidate in this contest.  
19          And it's going to organize them by our system's  
20          contents.

21                 So this is 86 votes, this is our demo  
22          database. But if I scroll over any one of these  
23          particular marks, it's going to pull up the  
24          entire contents area. So I can look and see if  
25          there's anything in there that needs attention or

1 anything in there that's worth note. And then if  
2 I click on it, I can pull up the entire ballot,  
3 and it shows me in 200 dpi, you know, how each  
4 one of the votes was cast. It's got a little  
5 legend here. Green means that there was a vote  
6 counted. And we actually have an annotated  
7 version of this, that if you click on this, it'll  
8 show you almost a real-life audit of that ballot.  
9 So you can see the green is where we counted the  
10 vote for that particular candidate.

11 So you can visually audit any ballot on the  
12 spot. But these are ballots that we counted as  
13 votes and we're not asking you guys to relitigate  
14 that, we're just presenting them to you so you  
15 can see them.

16 But one of the things where it really does  
17 come into play is in the case of overvotes, okay.  
18 Coming up as an audit system and working a lot of  
19 vote-by-mail states, we see a lot of things that  
20 most precinct tabulators would catch and filter  
21 out, but you can quickly go over these overvotes  
22 and see pretty clearly that these are all  
23 overvotes. But in a case like this, that might  
24 be something that in a close contest or depending  
25 on how you guys handle overvotes in a regular

1 situation, you might want to look at that. And  
2 here, you know, you might want to present that to  
3 your commissioners and say is that something  
4 where voter intent may be clear and is that  
5 something that we should change. And if you  
6 wanted to change this, our system gives the  
7 ability to modify our adjudication without ever  
8 having to alter the physical ballot as cast by  
9 the voter which is important because --

10 I had a conversation about this with an  
11 election official in New Orleans at Election  
12 Center this week. And they said: Well, if you  
13 don't change it, how are they going to know what  
14 the voter's intent was. And I said: Pull that  
15 ballot up. Is there going to be any question  
16 about why you changed that vote? And we log in  
17 to -- if I go to this ballot, you'll see how this  
18 works. I can just deselect Martin. It's going  
19 to ask me if that's what I want to do and I can  
20 save. And that's now going to change to a vote  
21 for George Green, but it is logged that I am the  
22 user that has made that change and it will log  
23 the time that I've done it. And then, if I go  
24 back to the statement of votes cast and refresh  
25 this, you'll see now that the total for George

1 Smith increased from 83 to 84.

2 Now, I'll show you one more example and then  
3 we can take some questions. There was -- there  
4 was a -- somebody had pointed out that  
5 undervotes, you know, are something that happen  
6 and sometimes they are important, sometimes  
7 they're not, but this is an example that I wanted  
8 to show you where an undervote may go -- an  
9 undervote may not be cast in the way the voter  
10 intended.

11 So with the ballot then what we do is we  
12 pull up any events in the candidate area that  
13 might be important for you guys to look at. In  
14 this case they circled the candidate, which  
15 happens sometimes, but if click on that ballot,  
16 you can see that there are a few votes here where  
17 it actually went through the candidate area. So  
18 this might -- it might've been caught as an  
19 undervote on one contest where the votes in  
20 contests where it passed through the oval. In  
21 this case it didn't look like any of those  
22 registered, but if it did, that ballot would pass  
23 through the precinct scanner and it would -- it  
24 wouldn't raise any red flags, it wouldn't be  
25 caught as a -- I think it is flagged for an

1 unmarked ballot.

2 But with this, because those votes were --  
3 there was a vote on the ballot, it's going to  
4 stand. It's going to count the other ones as  
5 undervotes, and voter intent would be missed. So  
6 we give you the visibility to ensure that voter  
7 intent is captured as cast and we show you the  
8 math behind every one of the numbers on our  
9 system, the tabulation that we've presented as  
10 the accurate tabulation of the election. And we  
11 organize it in a way that allows you guys to make  
12 decisions and proof that you guys have done  
13 everything the right way.

14 So that's what I think ClearBallot brings to  
15 the table that makes us unique. And this was  
16 kind of quick. I'll take any questions that you  
17 guys have and I look forward to continuing the  
18 conversation with you guys and continue this  
19 journey.

20 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Bill, we appreciate  
21 your presentation. It's Bill, right?

22 **MR. MURPHY:** Yes, sir.

23 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Bill Murphy?

24 **MR. MURPHY:** Yes, sir.

25 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Okay. One question

1 I might start off and you may not have the answer  
2 to this, but any idea how much it would cost  
3 Georgia to purchase your system for all hundred  
4 and fifty-nine counties we've got?

5 **MR. MURPHY:** I was told there would be no  
6 math.

7 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** I know it's a big  
8 question at this stage of the game so I  
9 understand if you wouldn't have those figures.

10 **MR. MURPHY:** I think that the figures that  
11 you guys have been throwing out are probably in  
12 the right ballpark. I think it's going to come  
13 down to when you guys put your RFP out, you know,  
14 what are the types of services that you want, you  
15 know, from the vendor to support you or what kind  
16 of ancillary systems will be integrated in with  
17 the system.

18 I can tell you as an optical scanning system  
19 or a digital scanning system, our footprint in  
20 the precinct is probably as small as you can get.  
21 We advocate, you know, a one-to-one set-up for  
22 our precincts to have the ability to have an  
23 accessible machine in precincts under 2,500  
24 registered voters and then, you know, for every  
25 registered voter over that many we would add

1 another precinct tabulator to make sure that the  
2 lines are moving basically.

3 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Bill, how long has  
4 your system been around? How long has someone  
5 been using this system?

6 **MR. MURPHY:** We were founded in 2009 and  
7 we've been working as a voting system since 2015.

8 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** And I think you  
9 said King County, Washington was your largest  
10 user at this point?

11 **MR. MURPHY:** They're our largest  
12 voting-system client and they purchased at the  
13 beginning of last year. We also work with  
14 Broward County, Florida, which is pending an  
15 audit, and the way that they use our system as an  
16 audit system is they do a secondary tabulation of  
17 every ballot.

18 So they want this -- it's almost like a  
19 ballot census. So they're using our system after  
20 the ballots go into their warehouse, then archive  
21 these digitally, then they put the paper away so  
22 they have to -- to do that.

23 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** I'll look around  
24 the table and I'll start taking questions from  
25 the panel, and I'll start over here with Jimmy.

1 Go ahead.

2 **MR. MCDONALD:** I want to make sure I  
3 understand this right.

4 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Jimmy, talk into  
5 your mic there real good.

6 **MR. MCDONALD:** Let me make sure I'm  
7 understanding this right. So you have machines  
8 that would be part of the processing system that  
9 scan and -- so does that mean that the  
10 jurisdictions would also have to maintain a paper  
11 system as well? Because it seemed like if there  
12 was a paper ballot that was being filled out and  
13 having to be scanned into the machine and the  
14 tabulation and the maintenance paper ballot  
15 system would be part of a -- so are there two  
16 separate costs here as far as administrating the  
17 election, as far as maintaining the machines and  
18 the purchase of the machines, still having to  
19 maintain paper ballots?

20 **MR. MURPHY:** Let me make sure I understand  
21 the question correctly. So the answer to your  
22 question is yes there's a paper ballot for every  
23 voter. And you guys would either print those  
24 paper ballots out in the precinct on demand so as  
25 the voter comes up you can print the ballot on



1 demand for them or you would preprint those  
2 ballots.

3 **MR. MCDONALD:** There's a paper component to  
4 this.

5 **MR. MURPHY:** This is 100 percent paper.  
6 There is an identical paper ballot for every  
7 voter that comes through the polling place, yes.

8 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** And sometimes is it  
9 necessary for a voter to use multiple pages of  
10 paper, I would assume?

11 **MR. MURPHY:** It depends on your election.

12 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Right.

13 **MR. MURPHY:** We have worked with up to  
14 four-page -- four-card ballots.

15 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Okay.

16 As I come around the room, questions?  
17 Looking around the room.

18 Amy, do you have one? Go ahead.

19 **MS. HOWELL:** So clarify for me as to the  
20 paper process when it comes to access for  
21 individuals with disabilities. It's  
22 computer-based or ...

23 **MR. MURPHY:** Yes. We have a cost-based  
24 touchscreen voting system which is based off the  
25 Anywhere Ballot, which is a VAC-funded voting

1 wizard. It produces an identical paper ballot so  
2 in the system you cannot distinguish the ballots  
3 that were printed off by the accessible system  
4 from the preprinted ballots.

5 And when they're in the system, they're  
6 identical. I think that's -- make sure I've --  
7 did that answer your question?

8 **MS. HOWELL:** You did. Thank you.

9 **MR. MURPHY:** Oh, the other thing I wanted to  
10 say too, there's no tabulation done on that  
11 accessible voting system. It is just a  
12 ballot-marking device.

13 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** You've got about  
14 five minutes left so I'm going to continue coming  
15 around the table.

16 Do you have a question right here? Sheila,  
17 did you have a question?

18 **MS. ROSS:** So when in the process would the  
19 ballot be scanned? Is it while the voter is  
20 still present or after or it's up to the  
21 individual precinct or how does that work?

22 **MR. MURPHY:** In the precinct, in the polling  
23 location, they would mark their ballot on -- in  
24 the voting booth, and then they would scan they  
25 would scan the ballot through the precinct

1 tabulator like they were showing in the video.  
2 They just slide it through.

3 **MS. ROSS:** So the voter would slide it  
4 through themselves?

5 **MR. MURPHY:** Yes.

6 **MS. ROSS:** And how long does that take to  
7 scan a ballot?

8 **MR. MURPHY:** About three to four seconds.

9 **MS. ROSS:** Regardless of how long the ballot  
10 is?

11 **MR. MURPHY:** Yes.

12 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Nancy?

13 **MS. BOREN:** (inaudible)

14 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Turn your mic on.

15 **MS. BOREN:** At the end of the voting day,  
16 would the election workers certify this contest  
17 or is that part of the post-election process? So  
18 before certification of an election, at what  
19 point do you look at the marks to determine  
20 undervotes, overvotes, votes that are on the  
21 ballot?

22 **MR. MURPHY:** It depends on the state's  
23 rules. You know, we've worked with jurisdictions  
24 that do it differently in different places. We  
25 can help you in the transition to figure out what

1 works best. Most people look at the overvotes,  
2 but depending on the law on how you decide it,  
3 some people -- I know specifically with  
4 RLAs (phonetic) it focuses on margin.

5 So if there are contests with close margins,  
6 you know, you could, you know, evaluate and look  
7 in the audits of those votes that were not  
8 counted or ballots that were not counted as votes  
9 to see if there was any uncaptured event.

10 But it's really more of a decision for the  
11 jurisdiction. You know, our job, I think, in  
12 this process is to present you guys with the  
13 tools to do whatever you need to do in the  
14 easiest way possible.

15 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Continue around the  
16 table. Right here. Lynn?

17 **MS. BAILEY:** Thank you, Mr. Chair.

18 Can you tell us in a nutshell how your  
19 system works in terms of a recount and the  
20 ability to isolate one particular race for a  
21 deeper look.

22 **MR. MURPHY:** Yeah. Yeah. So that's a great  
23 question. I usually tell this example when we  
24 talk about recounts because it was a situation --  
25 we were working in Colorado. It was a first-time

1 clerk so it was his first election and we were --  
2 they were using our system for the first time.  
3 So there was a lot of firsts in this election for  
4 him, and it was at the end of the night. There  
5 was about three contests at the local -- you  
6 know, small contests that were within a three- or  
7 four-vote difference.

8 And in Colorado, they adjudicated all of  
9 their overvotes during the election process, that  
10 they do their vote-by-mail and they do  
11 early-voting. So they had looked at all of the  
12 overvotes that our system pulled up to make sure  
13 that they applied to state law. And his first  
14 reaction at the end of the night, at two in the  
15 morning when he realized that there were these  
16 three -- three contests were less full, all of  
17 that -- all of those ballots I want to rescan to  
18 make sure that we counted everything correctly.  
19 I want to -- I was like: That may not be the  
20 best idea at two in the morning. Why don't we  
21 look at the dashboard first.

22 And we were able to go through each contest  
23 in about ten minutes and look at every vote that  
24 we counted, look at every vote that was counted  
25 as an overvote that they had adjudicated and

1 classified as an overvote, look at everything  
2 that they had changed, and look at every  
3 uncaptured ballot where there wasn't a vote for  
4 that particular candidate but to look to see if  
5 there was anything in there that could be  
6 interpreted as intent.

7 And in about ten minutes, he looked at all  
8 three contests and said: I'm going to bed. I'm  
9 fine. And when the candidates came in the next  
10 day, he showed them the dashboard and they shook  
11 hands and they said congratulations because he  
12 was able to show them the math behind the  
13 tabulation number, and they saw very quickly that  
14 there wasn't anything there that they were going  
15 to be able overturn with.

16 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Judge, you look  
17 like you have a question.

18 **JUDGE MCCOY:** What about ballot-marking  
19 stations, booths for voters to actually privately  
20 mark these ballots? Is that something that comes  
21 with the package, or are we going to have to deal  
22 with that issue separately?

23 **MR. MURPHY:** No, that's part of the system  
24 that we would provide. I think there are  
25 probably going to be a lot of things from

1           whatever vendor you guys decide to go through  
2           from an infrastructure perspective that the  
3           jurisdictions will have to, you know, use to  
4           upfit their precinct voting, ballot booths, you  
5           know, little ballot booths or one of those  
6           things. There's a lot of options out there, but  
7           we've got a few that we think are good, both, you  
8           know, high cost and, you know, top of the line,  
9           and, you know, low-cost versions. So it depends  
10          on what you guys prefer.

11                 **MS. HOLDEN:** Yes, I'm Deirdre Holden,  
12           Paulding County election supervisor in Dallas,  
13           Georgia. I have two questions. First question  
14           is when we were listening to our panels, there  
15           was a discussion of when that ballot is put  
16           through the tabulator if there is an overvote,  
17           does it kick that ballot back out and give that  
18           voter the opportunity to correct that?

19                 **MR. MURPHY:** Yes, ma'am. Yep.

20                 **MS. HOLDEN:** Second question: Currently  
21           with the system that we have in Paulding, I do  
22           have ballots -- I will tell you we print all of  
23           our ballots. I know that that would not be a  
24           reality to have one of those in all precincts for  
25           different counties. It wouldn't be for me

1 because I know how much I paid for it. There is  
2 a setup fee that when we're done with our ballots  
3 that we have to pay, but there's also a cost per  
4 ballot.

5 Now, if we go all paper, I have a precinct  
6 that has over 15,000 voters. Now, I'm going to  
7 have to have 15,000 ballots there, but we know  
8 all 15,000 of those people are not going to show  
9 up. To me, that is going to be an extra cost  
10 burden on the counties to pay for ballots that  
11 we're basically going to put in the shredder. So  
12 that's a concern that I have. I am a metro  
13 county but I still have to think about my sisters  
14 and brothers around the state that don't have  
15 that extra money to just basically put into a  
16 shredder, you know, after the election's over  
17 with. That's one of my concerns.

18 And I don't, you know -- I know all the  
19 election people at the table have spoken but I do  
20 have concerns with that because my biggest  
21 concern, number one, is that that voter does get  
22 to walk away knowing that who they voted for  
23 counted and it's tabulated correctly, but I also  
24 have to look at it on our side of how much this  
25 is going to cost us on the county level. So that



1 was one thing.

2 I guess my question is is there an  
3 additional price per ballot with your company?  
4 Will we have to pay 39 cents per ballot or 45  
5 cents if it's color? That's what I would like  
6 for you to answer for us.

7 **MR. MURPHY:** Yeah. Yeah. That's not an  
8 uncommon concern with folks moving from a DRE to  
9 a paper system. We hear that all the time. Our  
10 ballot-on-demand system we have in, essentially,  
11 two flavors. We have one that would be in a  
12 check-in mode where you're printing off a ballot  
13 as the voter comes up to the registration desk  
14 and is checked in by a poll book that we  
15 integrate with, you know, your poll book of  
16 choice and to make sure that that ballot is of  
17 the correct style.

18 We also have a more enterprise ballot  
19 management system that would print out Test X  
20 (phonetic), you could print ballots in bulk. So  
21 rather than printing out 15,000 ballots, you  
22 know, for a precinct that has 15,000 registered  
23 voters, you can print out half of that and then  
24 if it gets low you can print out more on demand  
25 for your central location and send it out to that

1 in plenty of time. We do not charge per ballot.  
2 We just charge a flat software fee for both of  
3 those systems and for the hardware, so ...

4 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Good question.  
5 Bill, good presentation.

6 **MR. MURPHY:** Thank you, sir. I appreciate  
7 that.

8 **MR. MONDS:** I have a question.

9 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Who's that? Oh,  
10 okay.

11 **MR. MONDS:** John Monds.

12 What will the voter see once their ballot is  
13 scanned that shows them that they voted for  
14 exactly what shows up in the ballot?

15 **MR. MURPHY:** Yeah. So on the precinct --

16 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Hold on.

17 John, I'm not sure I heard that question.

18 Can you repeat it as you understood it,  
19 Bill.

20 **MR. MURPHY:** Yeah. So you asked what do the  
21 voters see --

22 **MR. MONDS:** Once --

23 **MR. MURPHY:** -- as how our system has  
24 tabulated their ballot?

25 **MR. MONDS:** Right. Once it's on the

1 scanner, what will voters see? An example being  
2 George Smith, will it show the voter their vote  
3 was for George Smith?

4 **MR. MURPHY:** No, not in the precinct. In  
5 the precinct, we only notify the voter for  
6 overvotes. It's configured along the alerts. We  
7 can alert for overvotes. We can alert for  
8 undervotes. Most people don't do undervotes.  
9 But the accessible voting system would allow the  
10 voter on the touchscreen to preview their votes  
11 before they print the ballot and inspect the  
12 ballot after it's been printed. Once they've put  
13 it through the tabulator, it is cast as they've  
14 submitted it unless it's an overvote in which  
15 case it would kick back and then you could spoil  
16 that ballot or they could submit it if they  
17 choose to do so.

18 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Bill, thank you so  
19 much.

20 **MR. MURPHY:** Thank you for everything.

21 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Yes?

22 **JUDGE MCCOY:** One quick question.

23 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Judge?

24 **JUDGE MCCOY:** Has anything ever been brought  
25 to your attention about the South Georgia

1 humidity and moisture in a ballot and your  
2 scanners being able to scan those ballots in  
3 high-humidity situations?

4 **MR. MURPHY:** I live in Tampa, Florida and  
5 grew up in Charlotte, North Carolina so I'm  
6 familiar with what you're talking about. We grew  
7 up as an audit system in, you know, a kind of  
8 vote-by-mail environment. So our system is a lot  
9 more tolerant of ballots that may not be  
10 perfectly formed or may be a little bit bloated  
11 because of the summer weather. So we have not  
12 seen any instances of that being an issue.

13 I think paper -- the paper decision that you  
14 make -- you know, we like to tell people that we  
15 give you a lot more flexibility on the types of  
16 paper you can use in an election, but paper is  
17 one of the things that contribute to a factor  
18 like that.

19 So we would work with you guys to make sure  
20 that through the testing process, you know, that  
21 we're coming up with the best stock that works  
22 for your client because we know that it is  
23 sometimes challenging.

24 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Bill, thank you so  
25 much. We're going to move on to our next --

1           **MR. MURPHY:** Thank you very much for the  
2 time. Thank you.

3           **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Thank you.

4           Unisyn, we're going to give you all time to  
5 get set up, and we'll start the clock when you're  
6 ready to go.

7           (Pause)

8           **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** All right. We're  
9 going to get started now with our next  
10 presentation. This is Unisyn Voting System. Did  
11 I pronounce that right?

12          **MR. WAGNER:** Yes, sir.

13          **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** I'm going to turn  
14 it over to you and let you introduce yourself.

15          **MR. WAGNER:** Very good. Thank you all for  
16 giving us the opportunity to come and visit with  
17 you a little bit today. One of the things that  
18 we want to emphasize is poll-worker setup and how  
19 easy it is for poll workers to use our system.  
20 You saw us wheel in the ballot box, on top of it  
21 our digital scanner. The poll worker is simply  
22 going to plug it in and turn it on.

23               I am going to do the introductions in a  
24 second, but I want to start with that because,  
25 again, your poll workers are probably like my

1 poll workers. I used to be the director of  
2 elections in Jefferson County, Missouri. It's in  
3 St. Louis. And one of the things poll workers  
4 have always asked me during training, they said:  
5 Wes, don't skip any steps. So when I speak to  
6 you today, I am not skipping any steps. So when  
7 I say the poll worker simply plugs it in and  
8 turns it on, that's all they have to do.

9 Our touchscreen, we call it the FreedomVote.  
10 You'll see how it is deployed right now with the  
11 legs, a privacy shield. I'm going to have my  
12 coworker Mark, he's going to remove the shield so  
13 we can all get a look.

14 To turn this unit on, plug it in, turn it  
15 on. Mark, he's already done that. He simply  
16 lifted the tablet into its current position. The  
17 tablet does have four positions. The vertical  
18 position would be most beneficial to voters with  
19 disabilities that require a wheelchair, but you  
20 can lay the tablet completely flat. The  
21 FreedomVote takes approximately 15 seconds to set  
22 up. The ballot box is about three minutes  
23 because it is a computer.

24 Our digital scanners are on the Linux  
25 platform, 256-bit encryption. Our touchscreen,

1 the thing I want you to know about that is the  
2 components, the tablet, the printer, those are  
3 commercial off-the-shelf, what we call COTS. In  
4 the event that a voter or poll worker breaks the  
5 tablet -- I have not seen that happen, but if  
6 they would, we would simply replace the tablet.  
7 You don't incur the cost of replacing the entire  
8 unit.

9 Also, because it is tablet technology, we  
10 are offering the benefit to your voters with  
11 disabilities, with visual disabilities, the  
12 screen-reader functionality. What we have found  
13 is that braille is not enough, not any more.  
14 We're going to show that to you today.

15 It's just printing out the opening reports.  
16 Again, poll worker, they simply plug it in and  
17 turn it on, this is the opening report. It gives  
18 you the opportunity to print multiple copies.  
19 There's a place at the bottom for the poll  
20 workers to sign. I would recommend to you to  
21 have every poll worker at your precinct sign it.  
22 If you have six poll workers -- three Democrats,  
23 three Republicans -- everybody should just sign  
24 and attest that we're starting at zero. When we  
25 walk into the precinct and we're ready to go,

1 you're looking at less than five minutes to set  
2 up.

3 Okay, so I have with me today -- this is  
4 Dustin Vanderburg. Dustin is the vice president  
5 of Adkins Election Services. Adkins is a  
6 Missouri company. We have customers all through  
7 the Midwest. Adkins has been in business for  
8 75 years.

9 This is my coworker Mark Carter. Mark has  
10 just joined our team recently. Mark has had a  
11 long career with Democracy Live. So Mark has  
12 real expertise with voters with disabilities and  
13 UOCAVA voters.

14 And my name is Wes Wagner. I am the former  
15 director of the Washington County clerk from  
16 Jefferson County, Missouri. I held that position  
17 for 11 years. Prior to that, I served in the  
18 Missouri legislature for eight years as the  
19 ranking member on the elections committee.

20 Okay, so let's go a little bit out of order  
21 and I want to show you absentee ballots first.

22 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Oh, hold on a  
23 second.

24 **MR. WAGNER:** Yes, sir.

25 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** You served in the



1 House or the Senate?

2 **MR. WAGNER:** I served in the House.

3 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Oh, you're a good  
4 guy. Go ahead then.

5 **MR. WAGNER:** Threw me off track.

6 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** I'm sorry. I was  
7 having a timing issue. My bad.

8 **MR. WAGNER:** Okay, so what Mark is holding  
9 is a typical absentee ballot that you would send  
10 to someone who was going to be out of town on  
11 vacation. Our system can accommodate an 11-inch  
12 ballot, 14-inch, 17-inch, 19-inch, printed front  
13 and back. The voter is simply going to take a  
14 marker and color a bubble of his or her choice,  
15 send it back to the election office. We're going  
16 to adjudicate that outvote and make sure that all  
17 of the requirements have been met. And the  
18 election official in the office is simply going  
19 to feed the ballot into the scanner in any  
20 orientation. It doesn't matter faceup, facedown,  
21 backwards, forwards, doesn't matter. You just  
22 have to lay it flat like a dollar bill in a soda  
23 machine. And when I do poll-worker training,  
24 that's absolutely how I explain it because  
25 everyone seems to understand a dollar bill in

1           soda machine.

2           You see how quickly Mark is sliding the  
3           ballot in. That one's backwards. There's a  
4           little green light. You may not be able to see  
5           it in the back of the room. The green light says  
6           it's ready to have ballots inserted. And it's  
7           just that quick.

8           Okay, then Mark is going to grab this ballot  
9           because the other voters sometimes don't follow  
10          the instructions, and we have voters that they  
11          liked Donald Trump and they liked Hillary Clinton  
12          so they voted for both of those candidates,  
13          right? And so they colored in the circle for  
14          both candidates.

15          So Mark is going to insert it into the  
16          digital scanner. It's going to be rejected and a  
17          little slip of paper is printed off. That little  
18          slip of paper -- if you decide to use a paper  
19          ballot at the precinct level, that little piece  
20          of paper will indicate to the voter at the time  
21          of the casting of the ballot where the mistake is  
22          on the ballot. And so that one should say --  
23          overvote for sheriff is what that should say and  
24          that's what we're showing you.

25          The reason we think that is important is

1 because a lot of jurisdictions have what we call  
2 "busy ballots." In Missouri, we have a lot of  
3 constitutional amendments on the ballot. It is  
4 the same time as our congressional members and  
5 governor and so on.

6 That little ticket will allow the voters to  
7 look immediately to determine where the mistake  
8 was made. If this happened at the precinct  
9 level, the voter would simply take that ballot,  
10 bring it back to the poll workers who would spoil  
11 it, put it in a spoiled-ballot envelope, issue  
12 the voter a second ballot and therefore get a  
13 second chance and comply with federal law. If  
14 that voter says: You know what, I really do like  
15 Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton, I want to vote  
16 for both of them, the whole screen will allow the  
17 voter to checkmark the box and accept the ballot.  
18 Now what will happen is the votes, the incorrect  
19 vote, the overvote will not be counted but the  
20 rest of the ballot will. So the voter will not  
21 be penalized for the correct selection.

22 Okay, Mark is holding in his hand the same  
23 scenario. This is an overvote and the voter  
24 wrote us a note on the ballot. Those of you who  
25 have dealt with paper have seen all kinds of

1 notes I'm guessing. So why did the voter do  
2 that? Why did the voter scratch out that  
3 candidate and vote for somebody else? Well,  
4 because they only received one absentee ballot in  
5 the mail. Same process. The ballot's going to  
6 be rejected. You know, this scenario, what we  
7 would recommend that you to do, you go ahead and  
8 staple or paperclip that slip that indicates  
9 where the overvote has taken place. You would  
10 simply grab a new ballot out of the filing  
11 cabinet, if we're talking about in our office,  
12 and faithfully duplicate that ballot and slide it  
13 through the scanner.

14 Okay. I want to show you our electronic  
15 poll book. This is an iPad. We work with a  
16 company called Tenex, T-e-n-e-x, and Mark is  
17 going to -- we're going to do a little  
18 role-playing here. Okay. Let's show everybody  
19 the home screen first. Your poll workers are  
20 going to be on this particular screen all day --  
21 red, yellow, and green.

22 Mark, do you want to fold it?

23 **MR. CARTER:** Sure (demonstrating).

24 **MR. WAGNER:** Then just unfold it.

25 That's literally all your poll workers have

1 to do. Mark is going to demonstrate that the  
2 tablet flips back and forth. There's a reason  
3 for that. Because I am a poll worker on this  
4 side of the table and when I check you in, we're  
5 going to ask for your signature. The screen is  
6 going to reorient itself. We're going to flip  
7 that iPad to voters on the other side of the  
8 table. That's what we're going to show you.

9 Okay. So Mark the voter, we've asked him  
10 for his identification. The poll worker selects  
11 the green driver's license scan. It activates  
12 the camera on the iPad and the iPad is going to  
13 scan the barcode on the driver's license. We, as  
14 poll workers, are going to ask that voter if  
15 their information is correct. If it is, we're  
16 going to get their signature.

17 Mark, do you want to show them that it's --  
18 (Adjusting iPad)

19 **MR. WAGNER:** Okay, perfect.

20 It was upside down for the voter. Now it's  
21 correct. The voter has signed and we're going to  
22 issue the ballot.

23 Now, on that particular screen, we're  
24 looking at name, address, party affiliation if  
25 you want that on there, date of birth or just the

1 year of birth, voter ID number, all the  
2 information is customizable.

3 So Mark's going to complete the check-in  
4 process. And you may not be able to see but  
5 there's a little printer in there. The printer  
6 has printed out an authorization-to-vote slip  
7 that has a QR code. That QR code does not have  
8 your social security number, no birthdates, no  
9 name, no addresses. It's simply your ballot  
10 style. We are going to use this QR code to turn  
11 on our touchscreen. This is how most voters in  
12 Georgia are going to vote.

13 So, Mark, do you want to hold it under the  
14 left corner just under the green light.

15 Now, that barcode that Mark had in his hand,  
16 that is no longer any good. I would recommend to  
17 you, as a former election official, keep all of  
18 those barcodes. You want to keep those for  
19 auditing and reconciliation purposes. But if for  
20 some reason you didn't keep that and a voter left  
21 and threw it on the sidewalk, that particular  
22 barcode is no longer usable.

23 Okay, on the first screen, Mark, press  
24 start.

25 Yeah, I know it's a little difficult to see

1           there in the back, but here's the list of  
2           candidates. Mark's going to use his fingers to  
3           select the candidate. He didn't like his choice.  
4           He wants to vote for somebody else. Our  
5           touchscreen will not allow you to vote for  
6           someone else until you deselect and then  
7           reselect. The reason I think that's important is  
8           because sometimes voters have a tendency to drag  
9           their hand down the front of the screen -- I've  
10          seen that numerous times -- and they accidentally  
11          change their vote as their hand drags to the  
12          bottom.

13                 At the very bottom of the screen, there's a  
14                 couple of arrows that allow you to go forward or  
15                 backwards. My mom and dad use the arrows at the  
16                 bottom, but you can also use your finger because  
17                 it is a tablet to navigate back and forth.

18                 Mark's going to go the next screen. He's  
19                 going to choose someone for, I believe, attorney  
20                 general. He likes his choice so he goes to the  
21                 next screen. Either with his finger or with the  
22                 arrows, he's going to continue to vote. If he  
23                 doesn't like his choices, he may choose write-in.  
24                 If you touch write-in, a keyboard comes up.  
25                 Mark's going to enter my name because I know he

1 wants to vote for me. No, he doesn't want to  
2 vote for me. He's continuing his -- okay.

3 This particular screen, here's an example of  
4 what happens if 30 people sign up for congress,  
5 not all of their names are going to fit on the  
6 screen. Our system that we are offering, even if  
7 you vote for the first -- this is a vote for  
8 three for city council. Even if you vote for the  
9 first three, our system will not allow you to  
10 navigate to the next race. Our system protects  
11 the voter and protects the candidates. Our  
12 system forces you to recognize that there were  
13 candidates to be seen at the bottom.

14 So, again, even if you've selected the  
15 candidate at the top, we don't want you to move  
16 on until you've seen everybody. I always use an  
17 example of a newspaper. You may not want to read  
18 the comics but we force you to pass through the  
19 comics to get to the sports section.

20 Okay. So Mark is happy with his selections.  
21 He is on a constitutional amendment. All we want  
22 you to recognize there is that there's more text  
23 and we want that voter to recognize that there's  
24 more text at the bottom of the screen. Once he's  
25 reached the end of his ballot, he's going to



1 choose "done" at the bottom. Here is the review  
2 screen. He is reviewing all of his selections.  
3 If he's not happy with any of those at any time,  
4 he can touch any one of those races and he comes  
5 right back to that race, but he can change his  
6 mind. So you can change your mind a million  
7 times. Any change that you make is going to be  
8 in blue. So it's a way for a voter to keep track  
9 of any changes.

10 Mark, will you do an undervote for me,  
11 please.

12 **MR. CARTER:** Sure.

13 **MR. WAGNER:** Choose any race, don't select  
14 anyone. Any time you see red, red is a courtesy  
15 to you, saying you didn't make a selection for  
16 sheriff. Obviously, our system does not require  
17 you to vote in every race. If you just want to  
18 come in and vote for governor or vote for  
19 president, that's fine. We've made you review  
20 all of your choices and that's the sizzle to our  
21 steak, which is on the system that you have now,  
22 your voters are going to touch the word "cast,"  
23 they get in the car, they drive home. Our  
24 system, we're going to have you touch the word  
25 "print" and here comes your review ballot right

1 out of the machine.

2 Voters have a chance at this point to review  
3 their selections. They're not locked into it.  
4 If they like their choices and are satisfied,  
5 they're simply going to lay their ballot into the  
6 slot like a dollar bill in a soda machine.

7 In a normal precinct set up, just so we're  
8 clear, you would have any number of FreeVotes.  
9 So you would have four or five or ten or twenty,  
10 but you would only have one additional scanner.  
11 Just so we're clear on that point.

12 Mark's going to lay it flat like a dollar  
13 bill in a soda machine. Doesn't matter face up or  
14 facedown.

15 I heard a question earlier I wanted to  
16 address. The question was how I know that that  
17 machine is faithfully counting my selections. As  
18 an option on that screen, if you want it to, it  
19 will display your choices on that ballot. You  
20 can see it right there at the time of insertion,  
21 okay?

22 As the ballot is inserted through the  
23 digital scanner, a digital image is taken of that  
24 ballot. We're going to talk a lot about that  
25 here in just a second.

1           Okay, Dustin, can I use you?

2           One of the things our company is very proud  
3 of is our working relationship with the  
4 disability community. And so the voter -- let's  
5 say the voter comes in and it's obvious that the  
6 voter's going to need to use the screen-reader  
7 functionality. That ability can be given to the  
8 voter at the time of check-in with the electronic  
9 poll book. With that little slip that's printed  
10 from the electronic poll book what would happen  
11 is when you scan it, it will turn on a  
12 touchscreen. And right now we did not make the  
13 screen go black, but it will (demonstrating).  
14 There we go.

15           (Recording played)

16           **MR. WAGNER:** The series of taps and swipes  
17 is how the voters with visual disabilities are  
18 using their iPads and their own lives. We  
19 incorporate that technology as part of our  
20 system. We are very proud of that.

21           Okay. So the election is over. Election  
22 day is over, and we're ready to close our  
23 equipment, we're ready to go home, I've been a  
24 poll worker for 15 hours, I'm going to go home.  
25 There is nothing to do on the FreedomVote. This

1 is simply a ballot-marking device. It does not  
2 retain any of your selections. It's a very  
3 expensive pencil is what is it.

4 So Mark, all he did was lay a tablet down,  
5 we'll put the lid on it, and that's all you have  
6 to do. The digital scanner -- I want to show  
7 everybody that Mark -- we give you a ballot with  
8 the word "close" on it. That will be in the  
9 poll-worker supplies. They simply slide it  
10 through the machine. It'll then ask you if you  
11 want to close the election and print the results.  
12 If the poll workers would lose that for some  
13 reason, there is a hidden button on the screen  
14 that the poll workers could select, enter the  
15 password, and prints the results.

16 I'm not sure who asked it earlier, but these  
17 would be the unofficial results. Just so we're  
18 clear, on election night we will report  
19 unofficial results. The ballots inside the  
20 ballot box, the box itself has plenty of  
21 opportunities for a Democratic/Republic padlock,  
22 lots of security seals. So it's really going to  
23 be up to the administrator as to what you want to  
24 do with the ballots. Do you want to have the  
25 poll workers break the seals and bring all of the

1           ballots in on election night? Do you want to  
2           leave them in the box and have the election  
3           commissioners break the seals? We're very  
4           flexible in what we're offering.

5           Okay, so election night, we reported -- or a  
6           hundred percent reported and now it's Wednesday,  
7           Thursday, and we're doing our post-election  
8           audits. I know you all dealt with a -- or are  
9           becoming comfortable with a term called  
10          "risk-limited audits." If y'all don't know what  
11          that means, please find out because it's so  
12          critical to what we're doing here.

13          I'm a voter who -- I put my ballot into the  
14          ballot box. How do I know this thing counted my  
15          vote correctly? I'm going to show you how.  
16          Dustin has a little mini scan on the table set  
17          up. Yes, we do offer a central scan for big  
18          counties like Fulton, but we offer a mini scan  
19          which may be a more economical choice for smaller  
20          counties. Lunch is over, the results are on a  
21          thumb drive.

22          Do you want to do that, Mark?

23          **MR. CARTER:** Sure.

24          **MR. WAGNER:** Mark is simply going to lift  
25          the screen out of the way. He's going to use a

1 barrel key. There's a security seal that he's  
2 already broken. He will remove the lid. There's  
3 a thumb drive, 256-bit encryption. That thumb  
4 drive will come back to the office on election  
5 night where it's downloaded into a laptop not  
6 networked. The thumb drive itself takes  
7 approximately three seconds to download the  
8 results. You can't make a mistake and download  
9 the results twice, okay?

10 So now the election is over and we have all  
11 of the thumb drives in our office, all of the  
12 thumb drives have been downloaded to a laptop.  
13 The thumb drives contain digital images. Every  
14 time you put a ballot through the ballot box, a  
15 picture is taken of your ballot and we don't know  
16 it's yours. It's all anonymous, but a picture is  
17 taken.

18 In the post-election auditing process, we  
19 call an auditor -- so Dustin's going to be my --  
20 my driver. I would recommend to you, as a former  
21 election official, that you have a Democrat and a  
22 Republican sitting here in front of the monitor.  
23 Our software's going to ask you what precinct do  
24 you want. So Dustin and his bipartisan coworker  
25 are going to choose a precinct. He's going to

1 choose a city. Now, our software is asking you  
2 how many ballots do you want to look at from the  
3 city. You can look at them all. You can look at  
4 a small percentage. Dustin's going to choose  
5 50 percent. He's going to select right there  
6 (demonstrating). Perfect.

7 Okay, so you'll notice in blue that word  
8 says "unprocessed," right there at the top. It  
9 says unprocessed. Dustin's going to choose the  
10 first one. On the left side of the screen is the  
11 ballot. On the right side of the screen is how  
12 our software interpreted your selections. They'd  
13 better match, right? So in this scenario, we  
14 voted for Dwight Eisenhower for president, right  
15 there (indicating), and at the very top,  
16 Eisenhower is reflected. That is your  
17 risk-limited audit.

18 Dustin, want to do another one? Another --

19 **MR. VANDERBURG:** Okay.

20 **MR. WAGNER:** -- next process. No  
21 selections, look at that (indicating). No  
22 circles were colored in for any voters so no  
23 selections were reflected. You may see a yellow  
24 color that's reflecting a write-in vote. This is  
25 a way to quickly and accurately ensure that the

1 voting system juju has integrity, that the  
2 results are fair and square.

3 If I can take five seconds and get on my  
4 soapbox, elections are not about winners.  
5 Elections are about losers. They are. That's  
6 what makes our country the best country in the  
7 world because the losers always accept the  
8 results. It's not about the winners; it's about  
9 the losers.

10 Okay, Dustin's going to show you the  
11 adjudicator feature, something we're very proud  
12 of. I want to show you a couple of things.  
13 Let's talk about UOCAVA ballots. For the people  
14 in the audience, I'm talking about military,  
15 overseas citizens. When they send their ballots  
16 back to us, it's usually on copy paper. That's  
17 how we get it. We, as election officials, are  
18 forced to pull it out of the filing cabinet, get  
19 a marker and color in the circles.

20 What if I showed you a way that you can  
21 eliminate human intervention and do it all  
22 electronically? UOCAVA ballot comes back, we  
23 scan it through our scanner. Just like the  
24 process I showed you before, Dustin is going to  
25 open up this ballot. There's the ballot



1 (indicating). At the top in red -- I know you  
2 can't see it, but at the top it says: Can't  
3 verify that this is a ballot. It doesn't know if  
4 it's my kid's artwork from school, doesn't know  
5 if it's a newspaper article. Just knows it's a  
6 piece of paper.

7 So what we're offering to you is the ability  
8 to recognize that's a UOCAVA ballot. Over on the  
9 right our software asked you to pick a precinct.  
10 Dustin's going to do that. Then he's going to  
11 choose what ballot style is appropriate for that  
12 UOCAVA voter. And he's simply going to  
13 adjudicate this ballot with his bipartisan  
14 teammate, right? This person wanted to vote for  
15 Abraham Lincoln for president. You'll see the  
16 dialogue box that comes up. He wanted to vote  
17 for -- is that Senator Barry Fleming or Peggy  
18 Fleming for attorney general. I think it's  
19 Peggy.

20 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** You were doing good  
21 there for a while.

22 **MR. WAGNER:** (indiscernible)

23 Dustin adjudicated the vote for Peggy  
24 Fleming for attorney general. Now that voter's  
25 right there in the corner. That voter's intent

1 is accurately reflected electronically. Those  
2 results are dumped into the system, a report -- a  
3 breadcrumb report is printed out that you can  
4 simply staple and attach to the original UOCAVA  
5 ballot for accounting purposes. That was just  
6 used -- this process that I described was just  
7 used in the Kansas gubernatorial primary two  
8 weeks ago.

9 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Wes, I know we've  
10 got a little less than five minutes left for you  
11 so I don't want to interrupt you, but I do want  
12 to give you the option to save time for questions  
13 if you like, okay?

14 **MR. WAGNER:** And feel free to jump in.  
15 We're here for this, so ...

16 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Let's do it at this  
17 time --

18 **MR. WAGNER:** Absolutely.

19 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** -- if that's okay.  
20 Questions from members of the panel. I'll start  
21 with one and I asked the same one earlier. Do  
22 you know -- and if you don't, I understand. Do  
23 you know how much it would cost the state of  
24 Georgia to implement your system in all hundred  
25 and fifty-nine counties? Any estimate?

1           **MR. WAGNER:** I hate people that don't answer  
2 questions. I mean, again, I think the first  
3 presenter was accurate. It just depends on your  
4 RFP.

5           **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Okay.

6           **MR. WAGNER:** If you all decide that counties  
7 in excess of a certain number of voters should  
8 have a big central scan --

9           **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Right.

10          **MR. WAGNER:** -- that may be a different  
11 price point than if you say counties with, say,  
12 less than 10,000 buy a smaller -- mini scan is  
13 what we call it.

14          **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Sure.

15          **MR. WAGNER:** You're going to decide what  
16 kind of service you want from our company. Our  
17 company prides itself on election-day support.  
18 That's a big service we provide.

19          **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** One other quick  
20 question. The machine printed out a small piece  
21 of paper. You also had a bigger piece of paper,  
22 we could see that. Which is going to be the  
23 printout from the machine, bigger or smaller?

24          **MR. WAGNER:** So the FreedomVote ballot is  
25 what your voters are going to experience at the

1 polling places, small.

2 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Small. And the  
3 other one may be an absentee ballot? I don't  
4 think I understood.

5 **MR. WAGNER:** We just wanted to show you that  
6 the FreedomVote ballot and the absentee ballot  
7 both can go through the same scanner.

8 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Same scanner,  
9 gotcha.

10 Questions as I go along. I'm going to start  
11 on this side this time.

12 Sara, were you about to raise your hand? Go  
13 ahead, Sara.

14 **MS. GHAZAL:** So you showed us how the  
15 absentee ballots are audited. Do you also have a  
16 demonstration of how a live in-person vote would  
17 be audited?

18 **MR. WAGNER:** Yeah. Maybe I wasn't clear  
19 earlier on your question. If a ballot at the  
20 precinct, at the time of insertion, if you wanted  
21 it to, on your screen it will show you your  
22 ballot that's being inserted. It will hold your  
23 ballot in suspension until you say accept or  
24 reject. If you look at that screen and say:  
25 Boy, I really didn't want to vote for that

1 candidate, you could hit "reject," and the ballot  
2 will come out. Take it back to the poll worker  
3 and get a new opportunity.

4 **MS. GHAZAL:** But during the risk-limiting  
5 audit, how would that work?

6 **MR. WAGNER:** So during the risk-limiting  
7 audit the thing you have to remember, every  
8 ballot whether it's absentee, early, election  
9 day -- when I say every, I mean every -- every  
10 ballot is going to go through a digital scanner.  
11 Every ballot has a digital image captured. Every  
12 ballot can appear as part of the risk-limited  
13 audit, that process. You can visually inspect  
14 every ballot.

15 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Judge, do you have  
16 a question?

17 **JUDGE MCCOY:** Obviously, we'll need more  
18 than one poll book in a precinct. How do they  
19 sync or how do you know that somebody's already  
20 voted? Somebody comes through and then goes and  
21 gets back in line to another poll worker and  
22 tries to vote again. How do those sync?

23 **MR. WAGNER:** That's a great question. So  
24 the iPads have what they call bluetooth.  
25 Bluetooth is about distance. They talk to each

1 other if they're close by. Obviously, you're  
2 going to have at least two, maybe three iPads in  
3 a polling location. The idea that a husband and  
4 wife come in to vote, wife can check-in with this  
5 one, I'm helping the husband. They are talking  
6 through a bluetooth. So that's not Internet.  
7 Just so we're clear, that is not the Internet,  
8 but they are talking through a bluetooth. When  
9 the husband checks in with me, his name will show  
10 up as checked in here.

11 Now, Missouri, our rules allow communication  
12 between this iPad and central office. So during  
13 my time, I could sit at my desk and the newspaper  
14 would call and I could tell them accurately how  
15 many people had voted in a particular  
16 jurisdiction. I can see, you know, the husband  
17 and wife had checked in.

18 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Sara, did you have  
19 a quick follow-up? You don't? Okay.

20 Senator?

21 **SENATOR STRICKLAND:** How many scanners do  
22 you have per voting booth because it looks like  
23 it'd take -- it could take a little bit longer to  
24 scan and actually review your ballot at the time.  
25 How many of those scanners do you have to have

1 per -- voting booth I'm calling that, I guess?

2 **MR. WES:** So every precinct is going to have  
3 one scanner, right? You could have a hundred of  
4 these, a thousand of these at a location. If you  
5 do what we call "full ballot review," that's what  
6 you're -- sure, you could have people standing  
7 there, you know, they're looking at their ballot.  
8 Sure, that could happen.

9 **SENATOR STRICKLAND:** So you don't have  
10 situations where you have to have more than one  
11 scanner per precinct?

12 **MR. WAGNER:** Only if you wanted more than  
13 one.

14 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Nancy, did you have  
15 a question?

16 **MS. BOREN:** How would your iPad --

17 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Turn your  
18 microphone on.

19 **MS. BOREN:** How is your iPad populated with  
20 the data?

21 **MR. WAGNER:** Through your VR system in your  
22 office.

23 **MS. BOREN:** But is it connected?

24 **MR. WAGNER:** It will be when we download the  
25 information initially.

1           **MS. BOREN:** Right, but on election day?

2           **MR. WAGNER:** Again, up to you. Missouri, we  
3 were allowed that connection. I'm not trying to  
4 twist your arm one way or the other. I found it  
5 beneficial for me to have inquiries and for  
6 trying to -- I'm sorry, go ahead. I'm just  
7 saying we're trying to really kind of prevent the  
8 potential voter fraud from somebody going from  
9 poll to poll if you want this frozen out. If  
10 they voted at the school, you don't want them  
11 showing up at the church and try to vote.

12           **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Dr. Lee?

13           **DR. LEE:** So this is more like a usability  
14 question. So the small printout that you print  
15 out from the tablet machine, have you done any  
16 user study to see how likely the user is  
17 bothering to actually verifying because they come  
18 to the section --

19           **MR. WAGNER:** You're asking me how long it  
20 would take a voter --

21           **DR. LEE:** No. Have you done a study to find  
22 out how likely a user is actually verifying and  
23 then scanning because it's very different from  
24 hand-marked where you have voters really  
25 carefully commit, whereas you're using digital



1 devices to make such an event and print it out,  
2 how likely is a user actually verifying?

3 **MR. WAGNER:** I am from the "Show-Me" state.

4 **DR. LEE:** Yeah.

5 **MR. WAGNER:** Voters, they want to know that  
6 their vote is accurately reflected on the  
7 equipment. So, yes, I see them. Yeah, they  
8 stand there and they look at it. That's a good  
9 thing.

10 **DR. LEE:** No. No. I'm not asking -- I'm  
11 not asking what you believe. I'm asking whether  
12 you've done a user study.

13 **MR. WAGNER:** Oh, no, we have not.

14 **DR. LEE:** Thank you. And also, because you  
15 actually secure the ballots in, you know, the  
16 physical device, right --

17 **MR. WAGNER:** Right.

18 **DR. LEE:** And then if you want to have the  
19 option that supplies a digital image sometimes  
20 people say I don't want to be hampered, manually  
21 check their ballots. Again, so similarly user  
22 study, right? So these small pieces of paper,  
23 how easy do people find to go through those?

24 **MR. WAGNER:** Well, it may a little tangent  
25 but the part that I like is --

1           **DR. LEE:** Right.

2           **MR. WAGNER:** -- that we can security-seal  
3 the ballot, the ones that are cast on election  
4 day or early or absentee. No human being can get  
5 to those because they're security sealed. If we  
6 end up in a recount in front of a judge, we can  
7 honestly say when we raise our hand: Judge, no  
8 one's tampered with these ballots since election  
9 night.

10           I use this example all the time. It's like  
11 when you go to the doctor, the doctor might take  
12 an x-ray of your arm before he uses a scalpel to  
13 open you up. We're giving you an x-ray through  
14 our auditing software of what's inside that  
15 ballot box so a human being doesn't actually have  
16 to touch it. And I hope I answered it. I get  
17 your point.

18           **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Wes, what state is  
19 in your user system? What state is in your user  
20 system?

21           **MR. WAGNER:** All through the Midwest:  
22 Missouri, Iowa, Kansas. We have --

23           **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Several. Okay.

24           **MR. WAGNER:** Arizona.

25           **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** This system that

1           you're showing us today?

2           **MR. WAGNER:** Yeah, we have approximately A  
3 hundred and sixty accounts in Missouri and Kansas  
4 and Iowa.

5           **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Any statewide?

6           **MR. WAGNER:** We do not have statewide.

7           **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Okay.

8           Yes, Cynthia? Quick question?

9           **MS. WELCH:** I have two questions as it  
10 relates to the poll book. The first one is on  
11 direct -- we talked earlier about directing  
12 voters to the correct precinct and making sure  
13 that they're not disenfranchised. Will the poll  
14 book allow us to tell people which precinct they  
15 are to vote in?

16           **MR. WAGNER:** Yes.

17           **MS. WELCH:** Without it being connected to  
18 the Internet?

19           **MR. WAGNER:** Yes. So I am at the wrong  
20 place. I should be at the church, okay? So you  
21 scan my driver's license, wrong location. So  
22 it's going to direct me to the right location.  
23 In Missouri, where it's really nice, we get that  
24 redirect. If you do have an Internet connection,  
25 you have Google maps, you can text the driving

1 directions over to the church. There's some  
2 bells and whistles in that, but I would encourage  
3 you baby steps first.

4 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** You had one last  
5 follow-up, Cynthia?

6 **MS. WELCH:** Yes, and this is real quick.  
7 Can -- on the ballot marker, is that the  
8 largest screen tablet that we could connect to  
9 that system, or ...

10 **MR. WAGNER:** Yes.

11 **MS. WELCH:** Okay, thank you.

12 **MR. WAGNER:** We could increase the font,  
13 just so you know that, on the screen.

14 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Amy?

15 **MS. HOWELL:** Quick question on the printout  
16 for individuals. Does that -- is there a way to  
17 enlarge the font on those, the individual  
18 verification?

19 **MR. VANDERBURG:** Yes.

20 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Wes, a good  
21 presentation. Thank you so much. I appreciate  
22 you being here.

23 (Applause)

24 **MR. MONDS:** Representative Fleming? I'm  
25 sorry.

1           **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** John, you're going  
2 to make me run over. You know I'm going to  
3 charge you for this, right? All right, quick  
4 question, John.

5           **MR. MONDS:** We're in the process of saying  
6 that you're selected sometime in 2019 or  
7 whatever. How long would it take to implement  
8 the system throughout the state?

9           **MR. WAGNER:** I suspect it's true for all of  
10 the vendors. We're already all making  
11 preparations now.

12           **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Good question.  
13 Thank you, John.

14           Wes, thank you very much.

15           Our next presentation, as they pack up, will  
16 be Smartmatic. And we'll let these good folks  
17 break down and we'll get our next set up and get  
18 started.

19           (pause)

20           **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** All right. We're  
21 going to go ahead and get started with our next  
22 presentation. This is Smartmatic.

23           And I'm going to turn it over to you and ask  
24 you to introduce yourself.

25           **MR. SHELLY:** Sure. Sure. My name is Kevin

1 Shelly. I'm with Smartmatic. First off, I want  
2 to thank the state of Georgia, secretary of  
3 state's office, and the SAFE Commission for  
4 giving us this opportunity to meet with you  
5 today.

6 What I'm going to do is I'm going to tell  
7 you a little bit about the company Smartmatic,  
8 then I'll turn it over to my colleagues: Ed  
9 Smith who is our director of services and James  
10 Long. James is the project director for a recent  
11 contract with LA County which is the largest  
12 county in the United States.

13 So Smartmatic, we are a global company. I  
14 don't know if you can see it, but the light blue  
15 depicts where we have offices. The darker text  
16 is where we have supported elections. We have  
17 supported elections on five continents. We are  
18 the largest elections company in the world.

19 So to look at some of the numbers, clearly  
20 from all of the work we've done, we've supported  
21 3.7 billion ballots cast. The elections that we  
22 have supported, 62,000 candidates have been  
23 elected. In of all this activity and this  
24 history, we have not ever been breached, no vote  
25 was ever changed, it's always been very

1           successful.

2           So this is just a sample of some of our  
3 clients. I mentioned LA County. This was  
4 awarded to us in June of this year. LA County  
5 has 5.5 million voters. It's larger than 40 of  
6 the states in our nation. It's a very, very big  
7 opportunity for us. In Belgium, we are in the  
8 midst of a 15-year contract to run their  
9 elections. In the Philippines, we have a history  
10 of supporting their elections, and I've got a  
11 video that I will show you that kind of depicts  
12 everything that we did to support our customer.  
13 And it's not to say that we'll face some of those  
14 challenges here in Georgia, but I think it does  
15 show what we do to support our clients in their  
16 requirements. And of course, we've got a legacy  
17 of supporting elections in the United States.

18           So let's go to the video.

19           (Technical difficulties)

20           **MR. SHELLY:** We can run elections but we  
21 can't run a video. It's right there. So it's  
22 not going to ...

23           All right. So we don't have sound so I'll  
24 ad lib.

25           Literally, we deploy voting equipment to

1 7,000 islands. We use motorcycles to get the  
2 equipment over there, and I think in some of the  
3 slides from before, we actually used donkeys.  
4 But what we did for the customer was just --

5 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Do you use  
6 elephants too?

7 **MR. SHELLY:** I don't know --

8 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** (indiscernible) --

9 **MR. SHELLY:** That's --

10 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** That was going to  
11 (indiscernible).

12 **MR. SHELLY:** That might be a best practice  
13 next time because they're probably more effective  
14 than donkeys. But, again, you know, I think  
15 there's 55 million voters, 62,000 -- 55,000  
16 candidates. So it was just an enormous  
17 undertaking and here are the numbers.

18 (Video image projected)

19 **MR. SHELLY:** Okay, at this point, I will  
20 turn it over to Ed Smith, the director of United  
21 States services.

22 **MR. SMITH:** Thank you, Kevin.

23 Once again my name is Ed Smith. I'm  
24 director of US global services. Today we're  
25 bringing to you a voting system that has four



1 pieces of hardware. We're starting with an  
2 electronic poll book, the VIU-800 which serves as  
3 a statewide electronic poll book. It also serves  
4 to activate voter cards in the polling place.

5 And once a voter is credentialed, you can  
6 scan their voter ID in an integrated scanner and  
7 make out this smart card with this encrypted  
8 information.

9 They'll walk that over to an A-4 series  
10 ballot-marking device. We have deployed 5,000 of  
11 these in Belgium. It's a tried-and-true  
12 ballot-marking device. As you can see, it's very  
13 self-contained. It's lightweight. And we'll  
14 offer it here in the state of Georgia with a  
15 cut-and-drop feed path on the right-hand side  
16 and, where needed, accessibility pieces on the  
17 left-hand side. And the voter will touch the  
18 screen, they will make their selections, review  
19 their selections, and then they can review and  
20 verify their selections on the voter-verified  
21 paper audit trail. We'll talk about that a  
22 little bit more in a moment.

23 If the state so chooses to go with paper  
24 ballots, we do offer both precinct scan and  
25 central count scan. This is our precinct

1 scanner, the 1800 Plus. We have over 92,000 of  
2 these deployed in the Philippines, and as you saw  
3 with some of the competitive offerings, the voter  
4 will mark in private a paper ballot, put that in  
5 the slot, and use the screen to review the  
6 selections. And the nice, large, red and green  
7 buttons to either cast their ballot or bring it  
8 back to correct any errors.

9 All of this hardware is underlaying and  
10 supported by our election management platform.  
11 And the election management platform is comprised  
12 of five pieces that run seamlessly as one piece  
13 of software.

14 The first is the election configuration  
15 system and it's, along with the results  
16 management system, comprised of what you  
17 traditionally think of as an election management  
18 system where the election configuration system is  
19 doing ballot layouts, ballot proofing, and  
20 machine programming, and the results management  
21 system is doing the results aggregation and  
22 reporting. But we've added to that three  
23 additional components.

24 The first is election-night reporting which  
25 offers a finer grain reporting facility and also

1 population of your county and state websites.

2 To that we have added Election-360. And  
3 Election-360 offers both the opportunity to  
4 examine your election on election day in real  
5 time and understand things like polling-place  
6 wait times, if machines are down and in need of  
7 repair and provide help-desk support and in  
8 post-election audit and forensics.

9 Lastly online ballot delivery provides a  
10 portal for the voter to log in, get their ballots  
11 printed, and turn it back in via mail or by hand.  
12 The state rules allow they are a printed ballot.

13 So that is the system we are bringing to you  
14 today. As we advance, we'll look in a little bit  
15 more detail.

16 First off, let's talk about security because  
17 it's on everybody's minds, right? We have the  
18 only system that you're going to see here today  
19 that from its inception was built to comply with  
20 VVSG 1.1. You might ask: Well, what's VVSG 1.1?  
21 So there were the original voting system  
22 standards promulgated by the Federal Election  
23 Commission in 1990. Those were updated in 2002  
24 and then when the EAC came along, also in 2002,  
25 they wrote VVSG 1.0. And that was written in

1 2005. Keep that in mind, 2005. They updated  
2 those to VVSG 1.1 which are the current operative  
3 standards in 2015.

4 Now, do you think that the threat  
5 environment to the voting system has changed  
6 since 2005? Yes, indeed, it has. And so there's  
7 a huge advantage to the state by selecting a  
8 system that has started its development against  
9 these newer standards with their higher  
10 requirements for security and their higher  
11 requirements for accessibility. And we're the  
12 only folks with that.

13 We recognize because of our worldwide  
14 deployments, as Mr. Shelly pointed out earlier,  
15 some very unusual threats here. We can only say  
16 the parties don't necessarily trust each other,  
17 political parties, but in other countries that's  
18 certainly taken to a different level. And  
19 threats like voter coercion and stuff exists that  
20 have forced us to take a deeper and more  
21 comprehensive look at security than perhaps other  
22 systems that you'll see.

23 And we recognize that it's a combination of  
24 people, processes, technology, communication,  
25 governmental policy, all of those things come

1 together to create security in addition to the  
2 higher degree of inherent security in these  
3 devices.

4 So we're bringing forth today -- and it's a  
5 pleasure to coming before you -- in particular  
6 this A4 ballot-marking devices. So speaking  
7 today just briefly, it is a device -- once again,  
8 we've deployed 5,000 of these in Belgium. It is  
9 for in-person both early and election day.

10 I know on your request for information this  
11 would be Voting Method 2. And when you have  
12 ballot-marking devices as the sole option for  
13 people who are voting, you get a number of  
14 advantages. One is a uniform early and  
15 election-day voting experience. It's also a  
16 uniform poll worker experience so it will  
17 minimize your poll worker training. It also  
18 minimizes and aides your voter education and  
19 outreach.

20 If, for instance, different counties are  
21 voting on different technologies or you have  
22 different machines, when voters come from outside  
23 the Metropolitan Atlanta area, downtown Atlanta,  
24 to work, they see machines on billboards and it  
25 may not be the same machine they're trying to

1 vote on back home and that creates confusion.

2 So uniform system, uniform machine allows  
3 for some serious education advantages. It also  
4 allows for uniform equipment maintenance, spare  
5 parts and supply chain that are all the same.  
6 All of your technicians across the state are  
7 trained to deal with one and only one of the same  
8 device. So there's certain advantages there as  
9 well.

10 You don't need ballot on demand. These  
11 units store all of the ballot styles for a given  
12 election. So as envisioned by the request for  
13 information, voters from any part of the county  
14 can go to any vote center and vote early  
15 regardless of if that vote center's across the  
16 county or their nearest vote center because all  
17 of the styles are contained inside the units.

18 We do not tabulate from barcodes. It's a  
19 sensitive subject. It's come up. I'm on  
20 Twitter. I see it every day. You probably do  
21 too. So we are taking the human and readable  
22 part of the VVPAT, the tape that comes down, and  
23 once a person accepts it, it's cut off and  
24 dropped in a bag. And we are doing optical  
25 character recognition on that tape and tabulating

1 it from the human readable just as a person  
2 verified. We're not tabulating from barcodes.

3 So once again, the same as Georgia voters  
4 are doing now, they come and they get  
5 credentialed, they activate the unit and make  
6 their selections. Ultimately, they print the  
7 VPAT tape, review that, and cast their ballot.  
8 But it's a much better technology, a much better  
9 graphics, user experience, more modern, certainly  
10 more secure.

11 So with that, I'll turn it over to my  
12 colleague James Long.

13 **MR. LONG:** Again, I'm James Long. Some  
14 people may recognize me. I used to work here in  
15 Georgia quite some time ago. I've made it around  
16 the country and now I'm back here.

17 So what I want to talk to you about is our  
18 effort the past couple of years has been to  
19 basically bridge the gap between accessibility  
20 and security. You hear that a lot at the federal  
21 level. I spent a good amount of time at the  
22 federal level and it really was the conversation  
23 that we engaged in the most: when you have  
24 accessibility or you have security. And so what  
25 I've been working on for the past two years is

1 basically to bridge that gap and to bridge that  
2 gap with this solution.

3 So let's start first with the election  
4 management platform as mentioned. This is a  
5 centralized platform. By centralized, I don't  
6 want you to get the impression that this all  
7 networked and, you know, on the Internet. What  
8 we mean by centralizing, that each of these  
9 proponents, all five of them, were developed at  
10 the same time, using the same user interface and  
11 the same user experience.

12 So across the whole platform as you interact  
13 with these different systems, you'll get the same  
14 experience. Nothing is bolted onto the system or  
15 an add-on. It was all developed from the ground  
16 up to meet the growing security concerns and  
17 accessibility concerns of the community.

18 This is collaborative software as well,  
19 meaning that within the election configuration  
20 system this is where you put in your candidates  
21 and all of that information. You can have  
22 several client relationships over your larger  
23 counties where there's a lot about  
24 ballot-proofing or a lot of machines that you can  
25 create. You can have several clients to create



1           these machines from an open format like  
2           ballot-proofing format. That's streamlining the  
3           process, making it quicker.

4           So let me show you two things real quick on  
5           the election platform. First thing I want to  
6           show you -- this may be more of interest to, you  
7           know, the secretary of state's office -- we  
8           understand that you create all of your ballots  
9           centrally. These ballots are created, you know,  
10          at the secretary of state's office and  
11          distributed down to the election jurisdiction for  
12          deployment on the machines.

13          So right now you currently use a system  
14          which requires you to create a database for each  
15          jurisdiction copy and you have to copy to the new  
16          jurisdiction or you have to -- so you have to  
17          copy for a new election or you have to put all of  
18          this information in again, and this can introduce  
19          state integrity issues, et cetera, et cetera.

20          Our system allows you to add every  
21          jurisdiction to a single platform. You can  
22          manage those jurisdictions, you can share  
23          information between those jurisdictions, and  
24          centrally for contests, you just put the  
25          candidates in once from election to election.

1 You don't have to insert the information again  
2 for your districts, you just create a new  
3 election. It loads all of the previous data, for  
4 your jurisdictions and precincts are laid out,  
5 all of that information. And you can modify the  
6 information of course from election to election,  
7 polling centers, et cetera. But this allows you  
8 to manage it more centrally.

9 So I mentioned ballot-proofing. The screen  
10 is a little whited-out here, but what you'll see  
11 here is an interactive view of the ballot. So  
12 what you can do here is you can check out some  
13 ballot styles because, as I said, this is  
14 collaborative. You can check out the ones you  
15 want for review.

16 You can perform that review by adding  
17 comments anywhere you want to on the ballot. It  
18 will also identify any errors that the machine  
19 itself has identified, saying there's probably  
20 one issue here, like this ballot where you have a  
21 contests rolling over different pages and into  
22 the margin. You can correct those issues right  
23 here (indicating). All of your actions that each  
24 user does -- each user has a log-in, so there's  
25 no one log-on for everyone. Their actions are

1 logged here and this ballot is either picked back  
2 up for more design help or accepted. All that's  
3 locked over here.

4 So let's talk about what's in a precinct  
5 because this is what the voter receives. This is  
6 their interaction. As Ed indicated, we have this  
7 electronic poll book system. It's designed in a  
8 way to be extremely lightweight and it's arranged  
9 to have two different sides.

10 The first side is basically your poll-worker  
11 side, and then we call this the voter side. So  
12 this is configurable to whatever that  
13 jurisdiction needs. If they require signatures,  
14 a signature pad can be added here. If they  
15 require authorization to vote, like in Ohio, you  
16 can print out a receipt so that they can take  
17 that to the polling station to get their ballot  
18 and continue the process.

19 This is very modular so you can put whatever  
20 you want on the backside to meet your individual  
21 jurisdiction's needs. This one's configured to  
22 work with a card given to a voter so that is what  
23 this looks like. So this is the voter  
24 confirmation card. It goes inside so it works  
25 just like any other poll book. You select a

1 candidate, you get your card, you give it to the  
2 voter.

3 So let's walk through a few screens here.  
4 So these are the kind of screens that you should  
5 be seeing right here. So you insert your card.

6 Move to the next slide.

7 Here are some options that you can add.  
8 These are configurable, what you want to be able  
9 to initialize for the voter before they get to  
10 the polling station. The idea here is to let the  
11 voter be as independent as they're capable of  
12 being.

13 So you can to go ahead and pass up these  
14 options to the machines. It's audio voting, but  
15 they need to connect their own sip-and-puff  
16 device. And the instructions will change on the  
17 screen based on these options as well. So the  
18 user is given a just generic list of instructions  
19 of how to interact with the machines. It's  
20 audio. All the instructions are on the different  
21 audio, et cetera, et cetera.

22 So once you've created the card, you'll give  
23 this card to the voter, and they'll come to this  
24 machine here. What you see is what we idealize  
25 here for George. This is a -- basically, it's a

1 digital interface with a cut-and-drop,  
2 voter-verified, paper-ready, so what you'll see  
3 to the right. All the accessibility controls are  
4 on the left.

5 And so the voter, just like they do right  
6 now, will insert the voter card. One difference  
7 here is that they can insert this card any  
8 direction they wish. It will activate the  
9 system.

10 So this is the screen. We'll insert the  
11 card. We have offered many different languages.  
12 I believe that only Gwinnett County has an  
13 alternative language requirement here, which I  
14 believe is Spanish, so Spanish can be added in  
15 here. No problem.

16 We go to the voting experience. One thing I  
17 want to point out is -- oh, here it is. I want  
18 to talk to you real quick about this voting  
19 experience. This is where we've vested a  
20 tremendous amount of time. So this is laid out  
21 intentionally into basically three zones. We  
22 have the top zone here (indicating) which is  
23 where all of your help, accessibility, and  
24 language features are presented. So  
25 accessibility, should that be your disability,

1 but you can change these throughout the  
2 experience.

3 So let's say you get into the experience,  
4 but you don't know what to expect. If you've  
5 never voted on this and you think that yeah, the  
6 text will be fine, I don't have to read it, and  
7 you get in there and you realize the text is a  
8 little small for me, so you can adjust it. I'll  
9 show you that in just a moment.

10 Language, again, you can, you know, be a  
11 pretty proficient English-speaker and decide when  
12 you get in there, maybe I want to see it in a  
13 different language. The help is contextual as  
14 well. It's not just a generic help. It's -- it  
15 tries to anticipate where you are in the process  
16 to provide you help. It's not just a generic,  
17 just something out of a PDF or something to count  
18 the vote.

19 The next thing you see here is the contest  
20 navigation. It tells you the number of contests,  
21 which contests are relevant, allows you to  
22 navigate back and forth through the contests.  
23 You have the contest name pretty large here. I  
24 want to draw your attention right here  
25 (indicating). These are the instructions. Here

1 we have included this feedback in this.

2 So we've worked with disability experts  
3 across the country and Princeton University as  
4 well to find a better way to address the plain  
5 language requirement. So you'll see that term  
6 creep up in a lot of documentation, a lot of  
7 accessibility guidelines saying use plain  
8 language, and then you see this two-page  
9 definition of what plain language is.

10 So in that effort, what you will not see in  
11 our system are technical terms that you normally  
12 see in an election of lingo like under- and  
13 overvote, vote for one. We try to guide the  
14 voter by talking to them in a voice that would  
15 normally converse.

16 So here we have one option. So this says  
17 vote for one. So we said: Vote for one. You  
18 have one selection left, meaning that you haven't  
19 made any selections yet. And the contest is  
20 unvoted. So we present this in three different  
21 ways to help guide the voter through the process  
22 to ensure that they know at all times where they  
23 are in the voting process.

24 So let's vote for someone real quick.

25 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** James?

1           **MR. LONG:** Sir?

2           **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** We're getting real  
3 close to the five-minute mark, so I just wanted  
4 to let you know.

5           **MR. LONG:** Thank you. I'm going to speed  
6 this up real quickly. So you see that it changed  
7 here. You have zero selections, contests fully  
8 voted.

9           So let's go to the next.

10          I print it out real quickly. Got some  
11 accessibility features. I just want to point  
12 out, we also offer small text as well. This  
13 ballot is -- the word's not going to come to me,  
14 but, anyway, it's kind of counterintuitive and,  
15 you know, large text would work better for some  
16 people so we could do that.

17          Let's go here to some of the usability  
18 features. We'll white this over. One thing I  
19 want to show you is in messaging. You have  
20 here -- this is a message, again, you won't see  
21 the word "undervote." This is where the  
22 undervote contest -- it tells you what happened  
23 and the consequences of you continuing.

24          Keep going.

25          We have the review screen. This lets you



1 modify your selections. You can go back to your  
2 contest and come back forward without having to  
3 navigate back and forth through the ballot.

4 This is the paper record that we'll print  
5 from the system. You'll see there is a QR code  
6 for more rapid auditing or processing. But,  
7 again, this here, the text is what is actually  
8 interpreted. This is what is read back to the  
9 voter using its accessible session, and this is  
10 also what is tabulated from when the voter  
11 accepts the ballot. It prints when it's  
12 accepted.

13 And this is not visible to the voter, but it  
14 ensures that you can do one-to-one ballot for  
15 risk-limiting audits. It will print a code on  
16 the ballot. The code has no associations to any  
17 voter or anything. The voter never sees it  
18 prior. It's the last thing it prints before it  
19 cuts the paper and drops it into a receptacle. I  
20 want to make sure that that's clear that this  
21 isn't reel-to-reel where you could potentially  
22 violate voter privacy. It actually cuts and  
23 drops into a large container that automatically  
24 shuffles.

25 I want to kind of just do this quick. If

1 the state does want to go a different direction  
2 than to go the paper route, we offer other  
3 options as well, which is the paper scanner.  
4 It -- you know, I could demonstrate it. You've  
5 already seen two of them. If you mark a paper  
6 ballot, it scans, it has a review screen. The  
7 voter can review the choices and accept the  
8 ballot.

9 Yeah, this is basically the end of the  
10 presentation. Just want to close and say, you  
11 know, we're, you know, a full-functioning  
12 elections company. We offer logistic support,  
13 manufacturing, training services.

14 So for further brevity here, we'll open it  
15 up for questions.

16 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** James or whoever,  
17 do you have any idea how much it would cost  
18 Georgia to implement one of these systems?

19 **MR. LONG:** I'm just a tech.

20 **MR. SHELLY:** So I anticipated that question.  
21 So I think I have seen in the newspapers or  
22 articles that there was numbers as low as  
23 30 million, which was primarily paper, and then I  
24 think there was an upper limit of a hundred and  
25 fifty million.

1           **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** I've seen those.

2           **MR. SHELLY:** We can fit in there. Certainly  
3 it would depend on the density of the machines,  
4 the configuration of the machines. You know, it  
5 would depend on the requirements in the RFP, but  
6 without giving you a number, which is I know what  
7 you want, we would be very competitive in the RFP  
8 when it comes to technology, past performance,  
9 and price.

10           **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** No, I understand  
11 the range and I appreciate that. That's the  
12 range I've heard people talk about.

13           I'm going to start on this side of the room.  
14           Doctor?

15           **DR. LEE:** Just so I understand, so  
16 paper-scanning-based technology, that would be  
17 \$30 million range versus we go with the fancy  
18 tablet, it will be upwards of a hundred-and-fifty  
19 million dollars; is that right?

20           **MR. SHELLY:** Yes. I mean, so that's the low  
21 end to the high end. This piece of equipment  
22 would have a cut-and-drop printer, okay, so that  
23 would be additional. And this is the poll book.

24           **DR. LEE:** So you go into paper scanning  
25 solution. Do you have support for the ballot

1 design as well?

2 **MR. LONG:** Yeah, so the same record that  
3 comes out of the computer that you would tabulate  
4 off of would be (indiscernible), so you wouldn't  
5 lose any accessibility features. The cost --

6 **DR. LEE:** I'm talking about the ballot  
7 design. Ballot design.

8 **MR. LONG:** Yeah. Yeah. You can load any  
9 ballot design the state requires. To show the  
10 cost differences, the amount of equipment, you  
11 need more of this than you need of that.

12 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Coming on around,  
13 Sheila, do you have a question?

14 **MS. ROSS:** Out of curiosity, which way did  
15 Los Angeles go? Paper? Or did they use a  
16 machine? And how much did it cost Los Angeles  
17 County?

18 **MR. LONG:** So the technology in Los  
19 Angeles -- so the first thing that I would say,  
20 Los Angeles centrally tabulates so they went with  
21 the paper route. So it was a digital interface  
22 that prints on a thermal piece of paper that's  
23 eight and a half by eleven. So it prints the  
24 selections of the voter and the QR here  
25 (indicating), and then it goes into a secure

1           receptacle in which they gather it electronically  
2           and take it back to central to tabulate from the  
3           precinct tablet.

4           **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Estimation of the  
5           cost for Los Angeles you think as far as --

6           **MS. ROSS:** What would be estimated and how  
7           much did it cost to get them online?

8           **MR. LONG:** I think the total procurement,  
9           because there is design work here -- it's a  
10          custom solution, they don't have it -- it's not  
11          like we took it off the shelf and gave it to  
12          them -- was two --

13          **MR. SHELLY:** It was 200 and I think the  
14          initial --

15          **MR. LONG:** 280.

16          **MR. SHELLY:** Well, the 280 is -- that would  
17          include several years of maintenance and  
18          everything. But the base years of the contract,  
19          I think, are like 230, but it's a very different  
20          contract because we're actually doing the  
21          software development for them and the warehousing  
22          and cards and the maintenance. I mean, it's  
23          pretty much end to end.

24          **MS. ROSS:** Have you not had an election with  
25          them yet?

1           **MR. SHELLY:** No. We -- we were awarded this  
2 contract in June of this year.

3           **MS. ROSS:** So when will your first election  
4 be so we can watch it?

5           **MR. SHELLY:** So there's going to be some  
6 intermediate mock elections ...

7           **MR. LONG:** So the first time it will be  
8 voted is September of next year, '19. So that  
9 will just be a pilot. It will be used in the  
10 local election in November of next year, but its  
11 full-metal deployment will be for the 2020 March  
12 primary.

13           **MS. ROSS:** Thank you.

14           **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Over here on this  
15 side? Lynn?

16           **MS. BAILEY:** Thank you. Would you please  
17 explain to me then how the QR code is used?

18           **MR. LONG:** Sure. The QR code --

19           **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Remind us what the  
20 QR code is, Lynn. You're too smart for some of  
21 us.

22           **MR. LONG:** Do you have the slide to the  
23 image. Keep going.

24           Here, that's a QR code.

25           **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Okay.

1           **MR. LONG:** So it stand for quick response.  
2           You can embed a lot more data in that than you  
3           can in your typical barcode.

4           So this barcode is used several different  
5           ways. You can use this for quickly tabulating  
6           using a third-party auditing system, meaning like  
7           a system that doesn't tabulate the same way that  
8           we do. So unless you hire some independent  
9           auditing agency that wanted to, you know, scan it  
10          or do a recount for you, so you can use the QR  
11          code for that.

12          We use the QR code, you know, predominantly  
13          just for those features and just for auditing  
14          features. Internally, before the ballot is cast,  
15          we take the content of the QR code, we compare it  
16          to the OCR text and to what was contained in the  
17          machine buffer before it was printed. We compare  
18          all three of those together to ensure that the  
19          data and the QR code matches what was printed on  
20          the tape.

21          **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Coming on around.  
22          This side of the table? One more pass. Amy?

23          **MS. HOWELL:** Point of clarification. So in  
24          the instance when a paper ballot is used, they  
25          are still for individuals with disabilities who

1 have access needs? You're still getting the  
2 touchscreen in addition?

3 **MR. LONG:** We don't necessarily recommend  
4 having the -- your -- you know, you're ultimately  
5 putting an additional barrier in front of someone  
6 that already has barriers to vote. Because they  
7 have come to this machine first to get their  
8 printed ballot or to get their marked ballot.  
9 Then you have to take that ballot to another  
10 machine.

11 Now, this one could tabulate for you as  
12 well, but then you have two machines that have to  
13 consolidate at the end of the night, which, you  
14 know, it might not be an issue for you as well,  
15 so ...

16 There's many way to arrange it, but if you  
17 did it in a traditional fashion and you treat  
18 this only as an accessible machine, you are going  
19 to introduce the issue of barriers.

20 **MS. HOWELL:** Okay. So your solution is they  
21 use a paper ballot. How do they provide access?

22 **MR. LONG:** So if they require consolidation,  
23 most of those jurisdictions, you know, will do  
24 exactly that. They have it print from here and  
25 have the voter take it to another machine. A



1 machine like this usually can't validate the  
2 ballot in the same way that this can. It has no  
3 accessible, you know, controls on it for the  
4 voters. So after it's been cast, they can't  
5 actually verify it. It's just something that the  
6 counties exempted, the jurisdictions exempted.

7 Now, we can tabulate it and we can treat it  
8 just like it is a ballot. And you can have this  
9 in addition to, but, you know, there's other  
10 procedural barriers.

11 **MS. HOWELL:** Thank you.

12 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Okay. Gentleman,  
13 we appreciate it. We know you had to work  
14 through some technical difficulties. You had to  
15 integrate with a system that was already here.  
16 We understand that's difficult so we appreciate  
17 you working through that. Good presentation.  
18 Thank you very much.

19 All right, next up. Next we will have  
20 Election Systems and Software. And we're going  
21 to allow them to break down and allow Elections  
22 Systems and Software to set up. So we'll stand  
23 in recess for a moment.

24 (Pause)

25 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** We have our next

1 presentation of Election Systems and Software.

2 So I'm going to turn to you and ask you to  
3 dazzle us.

4 **MR. CAMERON:** Great.

5 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** All right.

6 **MR. CAMERON:** We will do our best.

7 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Welcome. Welcome.

8 **MR. CAMERON:** Thank you, Representative  
9 Fleming and members of the commission. My name  
10 is Jeb Cameron with Election Systems and  
11 Software, and we brought today, in response to  
12 your RFI, a system that we think will be a great  
13 solution for the state of Georgia.

14 I've got a couple members of our team here  
15 and I'll briefly introduce them. We have Mac  
16 Beeson. Mac is a vice president of regional  
17 sales from North Carolina. And we have  
18 Miss Kathy Rogers, senior vice president of  
19 governmental relations from down on the coast,  
20 right outside of Savannah. I saw Kim Carlisle  
21 floating -- there she is. Kim Carlisle is one of  
22 our account managers from here in Columbia  
23 County.

24 Like I said, my name is Jeb Cameron. I am a  
25 regional salesperson. I grew up an hour and a

1 half south of here, in Swainsboro, Emanuel  
2 County. I live in Cobb County now.

3 I'm going to turn it over to Mac and Mac's  
4 going to give you a little introduction to our  
5 company. We'll talk a little bit about what you  
6 see in front of you and then we would like to  
7 really focus our time on the equipment itself and  
8 how this solution would work for county election  
9 officials, for poll workers, and most  
10 importantly, for voters. Thank you.

11 **MR. BEESON:** All right. Thank you, Jeb.

12 So, again, my name is Mac Beeson, regional  
13 sales manager with Election Systems and Software.  
14 And briefly, a lot of you are very familiar with  
15 our company, but for you that are not, we'll talk  
16 a little bit about Election Systems and Software.  
17 We are a US-based company and we are focused  
18 entirely on US-based elections. We've been in  
19 business for around 40 years. We're  
20 headquartered in Omaha, Nebraska, have over 450  
21 US employees. We are currently in 42 states. We  
22 have a lot of experience with statewide  
23 implementations, statewide roll-out voting  
24 systems. Currently we're the statewide vendor in  
25 12 states, including several that are right

1 around Georgia here. We have Alabama, South  
2 Carolina, North Carolina, Arkansas, West  
3 Virginia, several customers in this area with  
4 statewide implementation.

5 But what we want to spend our time on today  
6 is talking about this voting system. We're so  
7 proud of this system that we're showing you  
8 today. We call it the power couple. Why is it  
9 the power couple? Because this is the system  
10 that's revolutionizing the election business  
11 today.

12 We've got our DS200 precinct scanner. I'm  
13 going to start talking about that in just a  
14 little bit here.

15 So this system was built entirely with the  
16 poll workers in mind. So what makes this so  
17 simple? Literally all a poll worker has to do in  
18 the morning is look at the screen. It'll  
19 automatically turn on, automatically print your  
20 zero tape, and you're ready to go. We have poll  
21 workers standing up and giving us ovations in  
22 training class because they did not realize a  
23 voting system could be so simple for them to get  
24 started.

25 The DS200 is a digital scanner that takes a

1 digital image of the ballots that are scanned.  
2 Beyond the ease of use for the poll workers,  
3 we've got a lot of things that are very  
4 attractive for others as well. You see this very  
5 large touchscreen here. Great interaction with  
6 the voters. We've talked about with this system  
7 you can actually use it for full-size paper  
8 ballots that are marked with a pen.

9 So in this case, I've marked a ballot. We  
10 run it into the scanner and you can go with any  
11 orientation. Put it in faceup here. It takes  
12 about two seconds to scan the ballot. This was  
13 an overvoted ballot. Again, you've got a large  
14 touchscreen that notifies the voter that we've  
15 got this issue. We keep the ballot into the  
16 throat of the scanner so if the voter to call a  
17 poll worker over to assist, they don't -- they're  
18 not notified of how the -- what the voter -- how  
19 they marked the ballot.

20 In this particular case, it says clearly in  
21 the contest for favorite agricultural product in  
22 Georgia, you have two choices, and you made two  
23 choices and you're allowed one. So then the  
24 voter has two options. Hopefully they will  
25 return the ballot and spoil that and get a new

1 ballot. If they want to cast that ballot, they  
2 can actually do that as well. But it takes about  
3 two seconds to take a digital image of the ballot  
4 and so at the end of the night, after you close  
5 the polls, bring the results back to the  
6 elections office, not only do you have a paper  
7 ballot here with all of your selections, all of  
8 the voters' selections, you also have a digital  
9 image of every single ballot. And you also have  
10 the software, the image of the digital -- the  
11 digital image of the ballot, you have the vote  
12 cast record, and you have exactly how the system  
13 interpreted that ballot.

14 You've seen a lot of different -- you've  
15 already seen a lot of demonstrations of systems  
16 here. We're focusing on while the voter is in  
17 front of the machine, letting the voter make the  
18 decision that they overvoted. We want it to  
19 resolve right here in front of the voter. Let  
20 the voter make that change and rescan their  
21 ballot.

22 We don't want you back at the back end of  
23 the system having to go through a bunch of images  
24 and make changes. We want to provide the voter  
25 with as much information as possible. This

1 system right here, if it does not recognize the  
2 marks or if it's an overvoted ballot, it's going  
3 to be presented back to the voter and the voter  
4 then has an opportunity to correct that error,  
5 not election officials back at the end of the  
6 night trying to do that.

7 So, again, the DS200, very simple for the  
8 poll workers. Like I said, you literally lift a  
9 screen, print your zero tape, it's ready to go.

10 Another feature of this system that we  
11 really like is that at the end of the night, you  
12 don't have poll workers getting on their hands  
13 and knees, having to get these paper ballots.  
14 All of the ballots go into a blue bin and at the  
15 end of the night, literally, the poll worker just  
16 has to shut the bin, pull the ballot box out, and  
17 then this has wheels and a handle so all the poll  
18 workers have to do is lock this box and bring it  
19 back to the elections office. Poll workers are  
20 never physically touching the ballots.

21 Also the media on the DS200 uses a USB thumb  
22 drive so it's an encrypted, secure thumb drive.  
23 There's no batteries for the components for poll  
24 workers to have to deal with. There's no rolls  
25 of paper or anything that's printing throughout

1 the day that poll workers are going to have to  
2 change.

3 In this particular configuration, we use,  
4 like I said, full-size paper ballots and very  
5 simple set-up for the voters throughout the day.  
6 Very easy for the poll workers and this system is  
7 well-tested and well-used all over the US. Large  
8 jurisdictions like New York City. We have small  
9 counties in Nebraska with less than 200  
10 registered voters. This system is proven and by  
11 far the largest, most widely-used precinct  
12 scanner in the US.

13 All right, now I'm going to turn it over to  
14 Jeb to talk a little about the ballot-marking  
15 universal device.

16 **MR. CAMERON:** Thanks.

17 We wanted to spend the time focusing on the  
18 DS200 first, and the reason I demonstrated that  
19 first is because across the configurations that  
20 we're talking about, and of course, in response  
21 to your RFI, we know that the state of Georgia is  
22 looking at a couple of different configurations:  
23 A straight paper system, ballot-marking devices  
24 for all voters, or sort of a hybrid system of the  
25 two where maybe early voters vote on the



1 ballot-marking device and on election day all  
2 voters would get a paper ballot.

3 So we want to focus on the DS200 first  
4 because this is where the tabulation happens  
5 across all three of those configurations. We'll  
6 talk next about our ballot-marking device which  
7 is the ExpressVote.

8 We call this a universal system, a  
9 ballot-marking device and ADA device for all of  
10 the voters. And that's important because what's  
11 unique about the ExpressVote is that it is  
12 designed as an ADA device. It creates  
13 ADA-accessible ballots, but it's also designed  
14 for all voters to use.

15 So we'll go through a demonstration of this  
16 in just a second, but, again, know that only the  
17 ExpressVote Voting System, every single ballot  
18 that is created and displayed is an ADA ballot.  
19 There is audio attached to every single ballot,  
20 and that's very important for voters with  
21 disabilities who don't want to be called out at  
22 the check-in process for having to receive a  
23 special ballot. They don't want to have to go to  
24 a different voting unit within the voting  
25 location to vote their ballot. They want to

1 vote, go through the check-in process, vote, and  
2 cast their ballot just like every other voter  
3 within the precinct.

4 In addition to the ExpressVote, we also have  
5 our ExpressPoll, our electronic poll book  
6 check-in system, okay?

7 So at this point, I'm going to go through  
8 sort of the voter experience. And I had talked  
9 about the DS200. I'm going to go through a  
10 check-in process. I'm going to go to our  
11 ballot-marking device and mark a ballot for us,  
12 and then I'm going to tabulate, okay?

13 So at the ExpressPoll, the check-in process  
14 happens just like it does today. If I'm a voter,  
15 I'm going to come in, I'm going to show my ID. A  
16 poll worker is going to validate that I am a  
17 voter in the state of Georgia, in the county  
18 where I am coming to vote. And they're going to  
19 look me up on the ExpressPoll and they're going  
20 to validate my information. And then they're  
21 going to give me something that will activate the  
22 ballot-marking device so that I can start the  
23 process of marking my ballot.

24 So we're going to do that here. We're going  
25 to look up a voter. We're going to validate that

1 voter, and the poll worker's going to insert into  
2 a printer what we call an ExpressVote  
3 voter-activation card, okay? This started out  
4 blank. Whenever I insert it into the printer,  
5 the information that it printed at the top is  
6 basically the ballot style that applies to me,  
7 okay?

8 So, again, the check-in process is the same  
9 for the voter, instead of receiving what we  
10 received today in the state of Georgia, that  
11 little yellow voter access card, this will  
12 replace the yellow voter access card. Same  
13 information that's on the yellow voter access  
14 card. Not showing personal information here, no  
15 social security number or blood type or anything  
16 else. It's simply the key that unlocks the unit  
17 and pulls up the ballot that is special to me,  
18 okay?

19 So the voter receives their activator, steps  
20 over to the ExpressVote. We're going to insert  
21 it here. And just like today where we insert our  
22 yellow voter access card, this is what's going to  
23 start our voting process. When we do that, it  
24 pulls up our ballot. First race appears on the  
25 screen. There are instructions as well.

1           We're going to make selections simply by  
2           touching our choice for each race. Down here on  
3           the bottom of the screen, we do have the zoom  
4           option here. We have the high contrast that was  
5           mentioned earlier today. We're going to change  
6           the screen from color to straight black and  
7           white. And just like today, we go through the  
8           screen, we make our selections. We cannot  
9           overvote in any races, just like we heard  
10          earlier.

11          And at the end, we'll get to our review  
12          screen. And on the review screen, it shows each  
13          one of those races and each one of the selections  
14          that we made from the choices. And I know it's  
15          hard for you to see, but there is a race down  
16          here at the bottom of this letting us know that  
17          it needs our attention. And when I notice that I  
18          see that okay, this was a race where we could  
19          vote for two, but I only voted for one, okay? So  
20          I essentially undervoted in that race. And I  
21          could continue just as before and I could choose  
22          to make only one selection in that race. At any  
23          time I want to go back and change anything on the  
24          review screen, I can do so simply by touching  
25          that race, making an additional selection. And

1 when I touch that, it goes back to the review  
2 screen and highlights the changes that were made,  
3 okay?

4 So at this review point, we can continue to  
5 make changes as long as we need to, okay? Once  
6 we are satisfied we've reviewed all of those  
7 selections, we press next. And here's where it's  
8 a little different than it is today in the state  
9 of Georgia. Typically, we go through and we make  
10 our selections, we review our selections, and  
11 we've reviewed, we're satisfied with what we've  
12 done, we usually touch the button that says "cast  
13 vote -- or "cast ballot," okay?

14 With the ExpressVote, instead of touching  
15 "cast ballot," we're going to touch "print card,"  
16 okay? And when we do that, the ExpressVote is  
17 going to take that same activator that we  
18 inserted and it's going to give us a review of  
19 each one of the races and each one of the  
20 selections that we made. If we did not make a  
21 selection in the race that race will still  
22 appear, and there will be an indication on our  
23 written record -- if you want to pass that  
24 around -- that basically says, "No selection  
25 made," okay? So at this point, the voter has a

1 hard copy record of all the selections that we  
2 just made on the ExpressVote on our  
3 ballot-marking device, okay?

4 Now, at this point, we still haven't cast  
5 our ballot. We're still in the review process,  
6 okay? If we see something that may be inaccurate  
7 on that record or we feel like there was  
8 information that we didn't see or there was a  
9 mistake made or an undervote we made, because we  
10 haven't cast our ballot, we can still go through  
11 a process of creating a paper ballot, okay?

12 If we wanted to understand the content or  
13 have a selection read back to us by an audio  
14 ballot, we could simply reinsert this card -- and  
15 if you don't mind, I'm going to take that back  
16 from you. We can reinsert this card into the  
17 ExpressVote, and when we do, it will take us  
18 right back to that review screen and show us each  
19 one of those races and each one of the selections  
20 that we made, okay? And in addition to seeing it  
21 on the screen, we can also listen to it via  
22 headphones, okay?

23 But, again, if we're satisfied, we've  
24 reviewed all of our selections, then we're ready  
25 to cast our ballot. And when we do so, we step

1 over to the DS200, any orientation, slide it in  
2 there to the top, scanning dial-up, please wait.  
3 Thank you for voting. Your vote has been  
4 counted, okay?

5 As far as any additional information on the  
6 DS200 ExpressVote, ExpressPoll, we'll open it up  
7 to any questions y'all have.

8 **MR. BEESON:** Let me just add something real  
9 quick too. Our ExpressVote Universal Voting  
10 Device is running on battery right now. All of  
11 these systems -- both of these have internal  
12 backup batteries so if the power goes out, we can  
13 continue voting. So there's no additional  
14 components you have to buy. You're looking a  
15 system here, there's no UBS or no internal  
16 batteries or anything like that. You have them  
17 already in the system, so -- and, again, there's  
18 no printers. The paper we used here is thermal  
19 paper -- it's basically the half of a full-size  
20 ballot, thermal piece of paper so there's no  
21 waste in this particular scenario.

22 So I think somebody asked earlier about,  
23 well, I've got a lot of voters, when I go to a  
24 paper system, I'm going to get a 15 percent  
25 turnout. We're going to pre-print all of these

1 paper ballots. With this blank card -- piece of  
2 paper, if you don't use them all on the election,  
3 you can use them the next election. There's no  
4 waste associated with that as well. And we're  
5 using a full flat piece of paper that's half of a  
6 ballot. There's no rolled up piece of paper or  
7 paper rolls that have to be changed by poll  
8 workers. There's no COTS printers that you have  
9 to put ink and toner and things like that that  
10 poll workers have to deal with. It is a thermal  
11 printer that's inside the ExpressVote. There's  
12 nothing the poll workers have to deal with or  
13 change.

14 And with that, we'll open it up with  
15 questions.

16 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Mac, how much would  
17 it cost the state of Georgia to implement a  
18 system like this?

19 **MR. BEESON:** Well, we just responded to the  
20 RFI. It was three different options in there,  
21 and the range is somewhere between 20 million on  
22 the low end to right under a hundred million on  
23 the high end, depending on how many units.

24 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** You said Alabama,  
25 South Carolina, what else around us?



1           **MR. BEESON:** North Carolina, Arkansas, West  
2 Virginia.

3           **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** And do y'all have  
4 statewide application in those areas where  
5 everybody uses the same machine?

6           **MR. BEESON:** That is correct, yes.

7           **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Who's been using  
8 the equipment the longest of those?

9           **MR. BEESON:** Most of these customers bought  
10 a new system around the same time Georgia did,  
11 but most of them around 2005 or 2006. They all  
12 implemented them about the same time.

13           **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Who's the last one  
14 that implemented?

15           **MR. BEESON:** We just won the Delaware so --

16           **MS. ROGERS:** Maryland.

17           **MR. BEESON:** Okay, Maryland would be the  
18 statewide that we just rolled out, yes.

19           **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Okay. As we go  
20 around the room here. Dr. Lee?

21           **DR. LEE:** (inaudible)

22           **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Dr. Lee, turn your  
23 mic on.

24           **DR. LEE:** Okay, yeah. Yeah, so couple  
25 questions. First one is I want to make sure that

1 your system that you're demonstrating is not the  
2 same as the one that Georgia is using currently,  
3 correct?

4 **MR. CAMERON:** Correct.

5 **DR. LEE:** Second question I want to clarify  
6 is that when you demonstrated the paper ballot,  
7 you scan the ballot, you said it's an error, it's  
8 overvote. The voter can -- just using the  
9 touchscreen to register the correct vote, right?  
10 You do that when you introduce some discrepancy  
11 between the virtual record versus the paper  
12 record, so how are you going to deal with this in  
13 the audit process?

14 **MR. BEESON:** Yeah. If I understand your  
15 question correctly, so what we provide on the  
16 screen is we notify the voter that it's an  
17 overvoted ballot. In terms of a ballot that's  
18 undervoted, if it's blank, it's a mismarked  
19 ballot. So then the voter has a choice to cast  
20 that ballot or to return it and go correct the  
21 situation. So if it's an overvoted ballot, you  
22 will need to spoil that one, get another piece of  
23 paper and mark it if they didn't intend to  
24 overvote.

25 **DR. LEE:** But suppose he chooses to just

1 cast it? Then in the audit process, what would  
2 we do?

3 **MR. BEESON:** So if that voter wants to cast  
4 an overvoted ballot, they're totally allowed to  
5 do that. That particular contest wouldn't be  
6 counted and in all of the other contests the  
7 ballot would be.

8 **DR. LEE:** Thank you.

9 **MR. CAMERON:** In reference to the audit  
10 there, I mean, I think the important thing to  
11 note also is that post-election when county  
12 election officials are going through a  
13 post-audit, there will be an audit of any of  
14 those votes that the voter overvoted. It does  
15 provide you an audit of that ballot. It shows  
16 you that that voter did actually intend to cast  
17 the ballot as it was even though they were given  
18 the choice to --

19 **DR. LEE:** (inaudible)

20 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Dr. Lee, turn your  
21 mic on again.

22 **DR. LEE:** Sorry. I was unclear how you  
23 actually record the action that the voter  
24 actually chose to miscast it. So how is that  
25 captured?

1           **MS. ROGERS:** You might be referring to the  
2 internal audit of systems today, how it logs  
3 that. It will show you every action that's  
4 captured. In post-election, we have election  
5 officials today who will use that audit-log data  
6 to determine how they can improve the election  
7 process of a certain poll. They can take that  
8 data and say we need more voter education in this  
9 particular area. A lot of voters overvoted on a  
10 particular ballot. So that capability exists now  
11 within our technology.

12           **DR. LEE:** Okay.

13           **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Okay. Going around  
14 the room here. Questions? As I move back to  
15 this side over here? Lynn?

16           **MS. BAILEY:** Thank you. So when processing  
17 absentee ballots on regular paper, there is a  
18 different type of device or is it the same  
19 device? And what's the scan speed for those  
20 ballots?

21           **MR. CAMERON:** That is a great question.  
22 Thank you for asking that, Lynn. In response to  
23 the RFI, in addition to the DS200 scanner that  
24 you see here, we also -- and this is something  
25 that at a personal level that I'm excited about

1 for the state of Georgia. Having worked as a  
2 county election official in both a small county  
3 and a large county, I like that we are able to  
4 offer different types of scanners for different  
5 sizes of counties. We know that, you know,  
6 especially in a place like Georgia where you have  
7 all the way from Appling County to Fulton County,  
8 I'm excited that we're able to offer high-speed  
9 options from medium- to large-size counties.

10 So in response to our bid, we did do the  
11 DS200 for, you know, the vast majority of the  
12 counties in the state that are considered small.  
13 So in this county, for example, Judge McCoy may  
14 have a couple hundred absentee ballots to count  
15 at the end of the election. You can use the  
16 DS200 in your office to scan those ballots.

17 Lynn, you asked the question. In a place  
18 like Richmond County, in addition to the DS200,  
19 we also have our DS450 which is one of our  
20 high-speed scanners, and it counts anywhere  
21 between a hundred to two hundred ballots a  
22 minute, okay?

23 We also have for the Fulton Counties in the  
24 world, Cobb Counties, Gwinnett Counties, DeKalb  
25 Counties, we have our DS850. And our DS850

1 counts the hand-marked absentee ballots and  
2 ExpressVote components for that matter as well at  
3 a speed of close to 300 ballots.

4 Did that answer that question?

5 **MS. BAILEY:** Yeah, thank you.

6 **MR. CAMERON:** Great. Thank you.

7 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Jeb, I have a very  
8 important question for you. Instead of it coming  
9 in red and gray, will it come in red and black?

10 **MR. CAMERON:** As a UGA graduate, we will  
11 color this however the state wants it.

12 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** I will be more apt  
13 to color it red and black than I would anything  
14 else.

15 All right, the judge has a serious question.

16 **JUDGE MCCOY:** Couple of questions. First of  
17 all, I'm not clear on the ballot marker, the  
18 receipt. The paper comes back out and the voter  
19 says this isn't right or I want to change that.  
20 I saw you reinsert it. If that voter makes a  
21 change, what happens to the paper?

22 **MR. CAMERON:** That's a great question.  
23 That's a great clarifying question. Whenever I  
24 reinsert it to review, know that that is a marked  
25 ballot. It's already been printed as a record.

1 So if I were to reinsert a ballot that's already  
2 been marked into the ExpressVote, I can't make  
3 any changes at that point. It's simply going to  
4 provide us a review of what has already been  
5 marked on a ballot.

6 So I do my record and I say no, I think I  
7 see a mistake. The state would use the same  
8 procedures that are in place today. For spoiling  
9 a provisional ballot, for example, you would  
10 create a spoiled ballot, you would go to the  
11 ExpressPoll, reissue a card, and that voter can  
12 begin their marking over.

13 **JUDGE MCCOY:** One other question. Are the  
14 votes embedded in a barcode? Is there a --

15 **MR. CAMERON:** The selections are represented  
16 on the ballot marked -- any votes that are cast,  
17 any ballots marked on the ExpressVote are  
18 represented by a barcode in addition to the  
19 hand-readable text that appears on the ballot as  
20 well.

21 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Okay, any more  
22 questions? Deirdre?

23 **MS. HOLDEN:** I want to go off what Lynn was  
24 asking with the high-speed counters because I  
25 know that would be something that Paulding County

1 would have to have because we have several  
2 thousand absentees, but does that counter take a  
3 digital image of those ballots --

4 **MR. CAMERON:** Yes.

5 **MS. HOLDEN:** -- for auditing purposes?

6 **MR. CAMERON:** Absolutely. So the DS200,  
7 DS450, and the DS850, all, as they are tabulating  
8 and scanning are taking a digital copy, front and  
9 back, of every ballot that's being scanned.

10 So back at election central, when y'all are  
11 doing post-election audits, you can look within  
12 the election management software itself. Every  
13 image of the ballot and a cast-vote record, side  
14 by side, to show you here's the image of the  
15 ballot, and then here is how the software itself  
16 interpreted that ballot.

17 But most importantly, in addition to the  
18 digital image and the cast record, you also have  
19 all of the hard copies of the ballots that could  
20 be audited postelection.

21 **MS. HOLDEN:** Next part of my question is  
22 with this system or any of the other systems that  
23 we've seen, is this going to help in the logic  
24 and accuracy testing? Is it going to be  
25 simplified more than what we have to do now?



1           Because, you know, it could take -- in Fulton  
2           County, it would take them weeks. It takes us a  
3           couple weeks to do that. So will the process of  
4           the testing of the machines be simplified with  
5           these new systems?

6           **MR. CAMERON:** It will. And the important  
7           thing is you're going to continue to test the  
8           most important part of what happens on election  
9           day which is, of course, the tabulation itself.

10          You will test the ballot-marking devices to  
11          make sure when you talk about things like  
12          barcodes, that the barcodes are representing the  
13          correct selections that are being made in that  
14          ballot-marking device.

15          Let me put it in a nutshell and let me talk  
16          about election day real quick, opening and  
17          closing procedures to kind put in a nutshell how  
18          this kind of consolidates down based on what we  
19          do today.

20          So today let's say, Ms. Holden, in your  
21          largest precinct, how many touchscreens do you  
22          employ?

23          **MS. HOLDEN:** Thirty.

24          **MR. CAMERON:** Thirty? Okay. So let's take  
25          that precinct. In the morning, your poll workers

1 go through an opening process on 30 units and  
2 part of that opening process is you are printing  
3 tapes, zero tapes on 30 units, and they are  
4 verified that each unit has a zero count at the  
5 beginning of the day. Throughout the day voters  
6 are voting on those 30 units. 7 p.m. rolls  
7 around, it's time to close down the precinct.

8 Your poll workers now are going to go  
9 through the process of closing down 30 units and  
10 they're going to end the election on 30 units.  
11 Then they're going to print three copies of the  
12 results tape on the 30 units, and then they're  
13 going to remove the memory device out of 30 units  
14 and they're going to bring those tapes, those  
15 memory cards back to your office. And then  
16 you're going to go through the process of  
17 uploading 30 cards to get the results for that  
18 precinct.

19 Let me tell you in a nutshell how this is a  
20 little different, okay? You may have -- let's  
21 say, you take that same precinct. You may  
22 have -- if you do a one-to-one ballot-marking  
23 device for the touchscreens that you have today,  
24 you'll have 30 touchscreens, ballot-marking  
25 devices for the precinct. You may have one, you

1           may have two scanners depending on the volume of  
2           that precinct, okay?

3           The opening process for the ballot-marking  
4           device, because it does not tabulate, is to  
5           simply open the security door and power it off.  
6           That's it. There's no printing zero tapes from  
7           here because there is no tabulation that's done  
8           here.

9           So you've consolidated down the opening  
10          process for 30 units to one single or two units  
11          at your precinct. Same goes for the closing  
12          process.

13          To power down the ExpressVote and close out  
14          the election on the ExpressVote, you simply  
15          reopen that security door and you turn it off.  
16          That's it. There's no tapes you have to get.  
17          There's no memory devices that need to come back  
18          to election central. Instead, here, with the  
19          DS200, you open the security door, there are two  
20          buttons for your poll workers. One says power.  
21          One says close poll. And when they touch "close  
22          poll," three copies of the results tape are  
23          automatically going to generate out of the DS200,  
24          okay? Then they bring, just like Mac showed you,  
25          that blue ballot bin, the memory device, the

1 tapes back to your office. Instead of uploading  
2 30 memory cards, you're uploading one or two.  
3 Does that give you kind of a high-level idea of  
4 what we're talking about when we're simplifying  
5 the process, not just for you but for your poll  
6 workers as well?

7 **MS. HOLDEN:** Thank you.

8 **MR. CAMERON:** Sure.

9 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** John?

10 **MR. MONDS:** I have a question about the  
11 digital scanners. Now, you said that possibly in  
12 the polling precinct you have one or two of  
13 those. And in your demonstration I believe you  
14 said that if a voter was unsure that they wanted  
15 to change their ballot, that they could do that,  
16 and my question would go to would that possibly  
17 cause any backups, you know, in a polling place  
18 if you have a voter that's standing there taking  
19 a long time, you know, making their decisions if  
20 you only have one or two of those? And is that  
21 your recommendation that there will only be one  
22 or two digital scanners in a polling place?

23 **MR. CAMERON:** Yes. Most precincts across  
24 the US have chosen a system that's one scanner in  
25 a polling place. We have a few in New York

1 City -- I have some locations that use two.  
2 Fairfax, Virginia has 800,000 registered voters.  
3 They use one in most of their polling places.  
4 The digital scan technology in the system is so  
5 good, you could scan the ballots -- it's about  
6 two seconds to scan the ballot.

7 And then it's really one options for -- or  
8 two options for the voter if they overvoted a  
9 ballot. If they cast it or return it. So then  
10 they would move away from the scanner and then go  
11 back to the check-in.

12 **MR. MONDS:** And then my other question is  
13 going back to deliverability on the scanner. On  
14 the time frame of implementing and changing the  
15 whole system, what kind of time frame would we be  
16 looking at?

17 **MR. CAMERON:** Well -- and we have a lot of  
18 experience rolling these out statewide, and, you  
19 know, different -- often we're given shorter time  
20 frames than everyone would like, sometimes we  
21 have more time. I would say with us being the  
22 largest US manufacturer, we've got a great supply  
23 chain. We're preparing for a really large number  
24 of jurisdictions to buy new equipment next year,  
25 and we're planning now for something like that,

1 and, again, it's just -- you know, some states  
2 will do a phased-in approach, some states will go  
3 everyone at the same time. And we would work  
4 with you all on what the best plan based on your  
5 timelines is, and we've got the team ready and  
6 available to get it done in the time frame you  
7 need us to.

8 Thank you.

9 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** All right? All  
10 right, Sheila has our last question.

11 **MS. ROSS:** Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I'd  
12 just like to piggyback on one of John's questions  
13 which is in the 42 states that you have active  
14 and rolled out already, what is the average  
15 voting time for the voter?

16 **MR. BEESON:** We've done some studies on --  
17 especially we have a lot of experience with  
18 customers moving from DREs to this type of  
19 system. And if we're talking usually going from  
20 a DRE to ballot-marking, we're seeing the times  
21 all very similar to the time it takes to load it  
22 on a DRE as the time it takes to load it on a  
23 ballot-marking device. So very similar to what  
24 you're used to today.

25 **MS. ROSS:** Did you actually do studies on

1 that or is it just ...

2 **MS. ROGERS:** First I want to say I have  
3 tried to study that but it becomes difficult  
4 because ballot size is different all across the  
5 country. Georgia's done a pretty good job of  
6 trying to reduce amendments and summary language  
7 on their ballots. Not everyone is that good.

8 We just recently had an election in another  
9 state where there were, like, hundreds and  
10 hundreds of ballot decisions because of some  
11 precinct committee races. So it does depend on  
12 the ballot length as to how long it actually  
13 takes a voter to cast a ballot.

14 But Mac's right, if the ballot size is  
15 similar to today, then you wouldn't really see  
16 any degradation in time.

17 But I apologize. It is a hard question to  
18 quantify because of ballot complexity across the  
19 states.

20 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Gentlemen, Mac,  
21 Kathy, thank you for a very good presentation.  
22 Appreciate your being here today. Thank you.

23 Our next presenter will be Hart InterCivic.  
24 And as they breakdown and Hart sets up, we will  
25 be in recess for a moment.

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(Pause)

**REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** All right. If everybody will come on back and find their place, we will begin with Hart InterCivic.

I'm going to turn it over to you. Please introduce yourself. Good to have you today.

**MR. BROXTON:** Thank you, Mr. Chairman. My name is Dwayne Broxton with Hart InterCivic. It's good to be here today. I've worked with Hart beginning of this year, prior to that I worked with the state of Georgia (indiscernible) election night reporting system.

So today, we're going to take some time and talk about who we are as a company. I think that Hart may be new for some of you. And we're also going to talk about the Verity Voting Platform. And we're going to talk about the paper ballot and also we'll walk you through a quick demonstration of our software.

Unfortunately, Sean Phillips had to go back to Texas because of a family emergency this morning. Again, my name is Dwayne Broxton. I'm the regional sales manager.

So for those of you who have not heard of Hart, we have been in business since 1912,



1 printing ballots. I don't think there's anyone  
2 else that we've seen today that can say that they  
3 have been around in the elections for that period  
4 of time.

5 And as you notice as you look at the  
6 timeline, throughout all of that, we introduced  
7 the first DRE in 2000. We were the first digital  
8 ballot in 2002. In 2011 -- and why I point that  
9 out is because it's pretty important. We were  
10 the first company to actually have a survey. And  
11 we're going about what we got from the survey and  
12 why it was important.

13 2015, we came up with the Verity Voting  
14 Platform for our customers. So you'll notice  
15 that we've got a footprint all over the United  
16 States, and that's important. And Georgia is  
17 looking to pick their next voting hardware  
18 vendor. You definitely want to pick someone that  
19 has experience.

20 From Hawaii to Virginia and a lot of states  
21 in between, you'll notice that we're in those  
22 states. We have over 800 jurisdictions served  
23 and Texas is where we're headquartered, in  
24 Austin, Texas. We also manufacture our equipment  
25 in Austin, Texas as well.

1           Statewide implementation experience:  
2 Oklahoma and Hawaii. So let's talk a little bit  
3 about both of these states and why I think it's  
4 important for Georgia here today. The state of  
5 Hawaii, which we handled their elections, does  
6 everything except hire their election workers.  
7 From soup to nuts, we run the elections for the  
8 state of Hawaii.

9           Oklahoma's a little bit different. For  
10 Oklahoma, we support them as they need. They  
11 have regions similar to your regions that you  
12 have here. I think they have 11 as opposed to  
13 you have 13. We train their technicians to be  
14 able to actually do some of the repairs to their  
15 equipment. We don't -- and we'll talk about  
16 maintenance as we get into the presentation.

17           Why this is also very important, both of  
18 these two states are top-down states and they're  
19 paper states. So we have the experience with  
20 states that are top-down and use paper ballots.  
21 Again, proven experience: Our largest county,  
22 Harris County, Houston, Texas, 2.3 million  
23 voters. Our smallest county, Kenedy County,  
24 Texas has 208 registered voters.

25           So I say this essentially, the make up of

1 counties, large counties, small counties, and  
2 everywhere in between, we services those  
3 counties.

4 So just to let you know, our VP of  
5 operations is not actually Pete Lichtenheld, it's  
6 Dr. Phil. And why I put that out there, it's  
7 pretty important because, you know, working with  
8 states and counties, Dr. Phil talks about  
9 communication and that's very important and we're  
10 going to get into why that's important. So our  
11 customers rate us 95 percent of overall customer  
12 service. The biggest number there is a hundred  
13 percent.

14 So there are roughly 4,000 jurisdictions  
15 nationwide. Out of those 4,000 jurisdictions,  
16 you know, as you can imagine, in the industry  
17 some people move from one vendor to the next.  
18 Those counties or jurisdictions that have chosen  
19 to moving to Hart have rated our services far  
20 superior to the vendor that they left.

21 So we talk about how we do that.  
22 Communicate, we'd like to help. Our VP of  
23 operations spends about half of his year meeting  
24 with current clients, talking about what are  
25 their issues, what are they going through, what

1 are their challenges. We've taken that feedback  
2 and put it into action.

3 The Verity Voting Platform which is why I'm  
4 here today. So every vendor that's been here in  
5 front of you, at some point in time had a  
6 decision to make around 2011, 2012. Ten years  
7 after Harvey, we had the experience of running  
8 the elections -- I'm sorry, I said Harvey. I  
9 live in Houston. It's on my mind. Ten years  
10 after HAVA, we realized that we got a lot of  
11 feedback and HAVA was a great starting point.

12 But in that ten years, from talking to our  
13 clients, we learned a tremendous amount about  
14 elections and how we can process better. So  
15 instead of bolting onto existing technology, we  
16 took a blank sheet of paper and we decided to  
17 come up with the Verity platform. Easy, modern,  
18 trusted.

19 So, again, we took that blank sheet of  
20 paper -- there we go, a blank sheet of paper, and  
21 we took feedback from our clients, came up with  
22 the Verity platform, and here's what makes it  
23 easy. As we walk through a demonstration, we're  
24 going to talk about the user interface. They're  
25 all similar, they're all the same.

1           So once you train the election worker on  
2 this piece of equipment, they're going to  
3 understand how to operate this piece of equipment  
4 as well as the scanner.

5           The compact design, as you'll notice, our  
6 ballot box on top here (indicating) at the very  
7 end. It's an ADA-accessible height. It's a  
8 collapsible ballot box, 17 pounds, breaks down to  
9 about 6 inches.

10          You'll also notice the hardware. All of the  
11 pieces that you see in front of you come in a  
12 suitcase with the tablets protected inside of the  
13 suitcase. You've got three different pieces in  
14 front of you. This is called the Verify  
15 controller. This is a full-working device. It  
16 allows the election worker to manage the polling  
17 place from your desk, from your setup.

18          This is the Verity Touch Duo. This is a  
19 ballot-marking device. This allows you to keep  
20 the DRE experience and add a paper trail.

21          And this of course, the last piece, is the  
22 scanner. And we're going to get into all of  
23 these a little bit more later.

24          So Verity by the numbers: We're in 11  
25 states, 92 jurisdictions, 4,100 precincts. The

1 biggest number there, 6.4 million people have  
2 voted on the Verity platform. And, again, that  
3 is a new platform, first implemented in 2016. So  
4 in that short period of time, we've been able to  
5 gather 6.4 million registered voters.

6 Common platform for adaptability. If  
7 there's one thing I want you to take away from  
8 this platform, it's common platform adaptability,  
9 what that means to Georgia.

10 I've talked to many people in this room and  
11 I know that Georgia financially is in a very good  
12 position. You don't have to go out and buy the  
13 cheapest voting system just because it's the  
14 cheapest voting system. You've done a very good  
15 job and right now, 2018, you can afford to go out  
16 and maybe spend that a hundred million dollars, a  
17 hundred fifty, hundred seventy, whatever the  
18 price tag may be once you decide.

19 Where are you ten years from now?  
20 Purportedly in 2019, 2020, your counties, some of  
21 your smaller counties have to go out and purchase  
22 equipment, okay? And even if that pendulum  
23 swings from where it is is right now where  
24 everyone's talking paper, we can go back to DREs  
25 in ten or fifteen years. This platform will

1 allow you to convert this scanner into a DRE.

2 Let me say that again and why that's  
3 important. Right now, we offer an initial  
4 investment, you're going to try your best to make  
5 sure every county, every jurisdiction has the  
6 equipment that they need, the proper  
7 configuration. But sometimes populations change,  
8 voters move from one county to the next. You  
9 can't predict in 15 years down the road where  
10 you're going to be.

11 We're the only system that allow you to be  
12 able to do that, to convert one piece of hardware  
13 into other as a county needs at a fraction of the  
14 cost of actually going out and purchasing new  
15 equipment.

16 Let's talk paper. One thing that Hart is  
17 not going to tell the state of Georgia to do is  
18 exactly how you should spend your money. We're  
19 going to give you options. We support an entire  
20 voting platform, all forms of paper, whether  
21 we're talking preprinted ballots, which is  
22 essentially preprinting the ballots, and a  
23 scanner in a precinct along with an accessibility  
24 device. There's also the option to actually  
25 print out ballots in the precinct on demand.

1 That's exactly what it sounds. And when the  
2 voter is checked in, you're able to look up their  
3 ballot style and print their particular ballot  
4 there in the precinct, eliminating the waste of  
5 preprinted ballots. They take that ballot and  
6 then put it directly into a scanner.

7 Now, the option that you see in front of you  
8 today is what's considered in the industry a  
9 hybrid concept. Again, taking a ballot-marking  
10 device, adding a piece of paper to it, which is  
11 thermal, after they vote, they will be able to  
12 actually see. And here's where it's going to be  
13 a little different. I'm going to walk around so  
14 you all can see this. You'll notice a full-size  
15 ballot even though it's a contest and the  
16 candidates on the paper. You'll also see that QR  
17 code in the corner.

18 Let's talk about all of it. We read the  
19 contest in character off the paper. In this  
20 code, there is nothing that ties the contest or  
21 the candidate or the voter inside that code.  
22 This code strictly allows this piece of paper,  
23 the ballot, to be put into the scanner. There's  
24 nothing in here that, again, reveals the voter,  
25 the contest, or the candidate in that barcode.



1           So this is a bad picture of a screwdriver, I  
2 apologize, but this is to talk a little about our  
3 maintenance plan. We don't lock you into a  
4 maintenance plan. All you need is a  
5 Phillips-head screwdriver to change the battery  
6 in the bag.

7           So there are two batteries. There's a  
8 hot-spot battery which powers the tablet itself,  
9 and also there's a battery for the motherboard.  
10 Now, having talked to people in Georgia, I  
11 understand that some counties have different  
12 resources. I think what we would do is work with  
13 the state of Georgia in 13 different regions to  
14 be able to actually train roaming technicians  
15 throughout the state of Georgia, closest to the  
16 models we have on loan.

17           Now, if the state of Georgia wants to spend  
18 the money for a maintenance contract, we'll do  
19 that, but I think the more responsible way  
20 fiscally is to actually train you all to be able  
21 to handle some of the light repairs. We can  
22 always send major repairs back to Hart.

23           We're going to talk a little bit about  
24 security. We call it defense in depth. If you  
25 think about back in medieval times in a castle,

1           you had different levels of security. You had an  
2           open field, you can see any intruder coming from  
3           miles around. You have a moat and you also have  
4           the drawbridge and the wall.

5           So the first thing in security is the  
6           physical access. Key locks, you'll notice on all  
7           of our hardware we have key locks, sometimes on a  
8           handle, tamper evidence seals. So inside here --  
9           you can't see it from where you are, I  
10          apologize -- we have what's called -- like  
11          everyone else, we have a removable flash drive.  
12          That's where the media and the vote's going to be  
13          stored. On actually, this piece that we see  
14          today, it's under a lock. It can also be a  
15          tamper evidence seal.

16          We also have what's port obfuscation. Now,  
17          what that means essentially is this. Our cable  
18          is not the standard wiring for our cables. As  
19          the data is transmitted from one piece of  
20          hardware to the next, it's actually so the wires  
21          are scrambled. So no one will be able to come  
22          and take it. The cable bought at Walmart, Radio  
23          Shack and that's just taken into the back  
24          assuming you'll be able to get information off of  
25          it.

1           One of the most important parts of this is  
2 actually people and procedures. All of your  
3 election administrators will tell you this.  
4 Hiring the right people, coming up with the right  
5 procedures. You're going to go from right now  
6 using DREs and paper. That's going to be a lot  
7 different than what most people in most elections  
8 have experience. So it's going to be important  
9 that Georgia sits down with a partner that has  
10 the experience and can bring best practice to the  
11 state on the people and procedures you need to  
12 have in place.

13           So we'll go through these very quickly.  
14 Threat modeling, walled-off security protocols,  
15 attack service reduction. This essentially is a  
16 custom Windows 7. It's industrial-strength  
17 Windows 7, not typical to what you would go on  
18 your computer at Best Buy and purchase. It's  
19 industrial strength, industrial grade. We  
20 basically only use the components of Windows that  
21 we need for our operating system.

22           When you start, this starts the kiosk system  
23 mode, you do not have the ability to have  
24 solitaire or any other applications you would  
25 like to.

1           Whitelisting. So essentially what we do, we  
2           don't blacklist. For those of you that are  
3           unfamiliar with the term, blacklist is  
4           essentially knowing what threats are out there  
5           and making sure that those threats can't get into  
6           the door. Well, as soon as you actually publish  
7           that, those are old threats.

8           So what we do, our system only allows you to  
9           use what's actually coded for it to use. You  
10          can't actually load anything onto these systems,  
11          again.

12          Secured boot. Again, they boot up. They  
13          boot in the kiosk mode. When they boot up,  
14          they're actually able to tell if they've been  
15          tampered with. One of the things that's out  
16          there -- and we'll talk about the hacking of  
17          election equipment. I think we all understand at  
18          this point that the system is air-gapped.  
19          There's actually no way to actually hack on to  
20          any of our equipment -- probably most of the  
21          vendors will say the same -- from the Internet.  
22          They just don't have the hardware, the internal  
23          hardware, to get online.

24          Well, also with the secure boot, if someone  
25          tried to actually sit down at the system and get

1           into the system, it would basically shut down the  
2 hardware.

3           Two-factor authentication. Something you  
4 have versus something you know. There's a  
5 security key and a password key, exportable hash  
6 files, and we'll get into the role-based access  
7 and control. So it's based on permission levels  
8 at the county level and the state level and  
9 credentials. You basically can control who has  
10 access to what -- that's essentially what we're  
11 saying -- at state level, even into the counties  
12 you have the ability to lock out people.

13           And also this: You can see who has accessed  
14 the data, just as important. If someone goes in  
15 with their password, you can know what functions  
16 they performed. Password management, again, will  
17 give you best practices on password management,  
18 system log-in auditing.

19           Permission levels, we've gone through that.  
20           Human readable data, this is important. Our  
21 keys, our flash drives are basically encrypted.  
22 But if you stick that in, you've gotten access to  
23 it, you will actually be able to read the votes.  
24 What you will not be able to do is change them.  
25 If you do somehow figure out a way to change

1           them, if it is, quote/unquote, hacked, as soon as  
2           you take that to the central count or the  
3           workstation, you'll know right away that that  
4           was -- that somehow that flash drive became  
5           corrupted. You will simply go back to the  
6           scanner, download the results again, and take it  
7           to your central count.

8                     Now (indiscernible) encryption standards,  
9           data in motion, again, human readable, tamper  
10          evidence seals, I think we've got over that.

11                    Let's talk about the ballots again. I think  
12          I mentioned this earlier. Again, that QR code,  
13          nothing ties the voter to this piece of paper.  
14          You can't see the contest, you cannot see the  
15          candidates. Let's vote.

16                    Bethany, if you would come up.

17                    So, again, I'll walk through it quickly.  
18          The hardware you have in front of you, this is  
19          what we call the Verity controller. Again, this  
20          allows the election worker to actually manage the  
21          precinct. I have it facing you right now, but in  
22          the precinct -- in the polling location, it would  
23          turn around, facing the election worker. This is  
24          a ballot-marking device and again that is the  
25          precinct scanner.

1           So right now, you'll notice -- this may be a  
2           little difficult for you to see -- these two  
3           pieces communicate right now to send the data.  
4           The reader is not -- so this piece of paper in  
5           here -- the voter has already voted. This is  
6           going to happen when you move to paper. Because  
7           of the DRE experience they experience now, it's  
8           probable the voter's going to walk away and leave  
9           their ballot sitting right here.

10           Now, what you'll see, after a couple of  
11           seconds, it will let an election worker know,  
12           okay, that this voting terminal is not ready to  
13           be used.

14           So, Bethany, if you want to vote.

15           What she's doing is actually creating a  
16           voter access code. That's a voter access code  
17           (indicating). That essentially makes sure that  
18           when a voter goes to the ballot-marking device,  
19           they vote the right ballot style. The election  
20           worker is going to hand the voter that voter  
21           access code and a piece of paper.

22           Punch in your access code. Go ahead and  
23           insert.

24           So you'll see here that the voter has  
25           correctly inserted the piece of paper that's

1           creating a check mark, let's her know that it was  
2           accepted.

3           Go ahead and vote. Yeah.

4           So you can't see the screens from where you  
5           are but as she's voting, on the left-hand side of  
6           the screen, it gives the voters instructions to  
7           every single screen. So the voter always knows  
8           exactly what to do. If they have any questions,  
9           they will see it on the left-hand side of the  
10          screen. All of our screens, again, you can  
11          adjust the contrast and the font size.

12          For contests that have more than two  
13          choices, not until you mark both choices will it  
14          actually appear green. So once she's actually  
15          gone over her choices, she has the option to  
16          print. It's going to ask her twice if she  
17          actually wants to print the record.

18          This is her ballot, the same ballot I showed  
19          you earlier. And she'll walk over to the  
20          scanner, place her ballot on the scanner, she's  
21          voted. And similar to the other systems you've  
22          seen here today, if we were talking hand-marked  
23          paper ballots ...

24          Okay, perfect. So there's an error screen.  
25          The error screen says that you cannot scan -- it



1 let's the voter know right away what's going on.  
2 There's a paper jam. Contact your poll worker.

3 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** She forgot to vote  
4 for me. That's what the problem is.

5 **MR. BROXTON:** Could be exactly what it was.

6 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Yeah, that's it.

7 **MR. BROXTON:** Unfortunately, that's a  
8 problem for the scanner. That was a poll-worker  
9 issue by the way. It could happen. It's  
10 probably exactly like that. The scanner wasn't  
11 placed on top of the ballot box. That never  
12 happens, right?

13 Lynn, that never happens? Probably not.

14 And she's voted.

15 Any questions?

16 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** So in that case,  
17 the machine, the scanner knew it wasn't in the  
18 right place?

19 **MR. BROXTON:** Correct. So the ballot box --

20 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Ah, it lines up.

21 **MR. BROXTON:** It lines up. There's a  
22 locking mechanism right here that locks into  
23 place. So an election worker sets up. It's as  
24 simple as pulling this white cord to lock it into  
25 place.

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**REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Okay.

**MR. BROXTON:** They may do what I did, it's quite possible, probable even. Once it locks into place, it lines up.

**REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Dwayne, how much would it cost the state of Georgia, in y'all's estimate, to implement this all across a hundred and fifty counties? Any guestimates there?

**MR. BROXTON:** Absolutely. So if we're talking pure paper, you're talking roughly around \$40 million for a pure paper-based system. If you're talking a hybrid, similar to what you've heard, around a hundred-million dollars. And printing the ballots at the poll location, somewhere in between.

What we would need, as probably every other vendor here, was the correct configuration of not just precincts but polling locations. And Fulton County precincts, the polling locations may be different than some of your smaller counties here. Your metro counties may have combined super precincts at a polling location, and in those places you may absolutely think about a second scanner, whether it's preprinted ballots or a hybrid system.

1           **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Dwayne, you've -- I  
2 think you began to touch on this. It's something  
3 that's been brought up today. I think Dr. Lee  
4 mentioned it a time or two, but what about the  
5 flexibility of the system as we move forward into  
6 the future. You know, as Georgia has different  
7 needs or the industry demands change, how about  
8 that?

9           **MR. BROXTON:** So I'm going to go over this  
10 again. Thanks for the question. Right now it's  
11 not just Georgia, it's all across the United  
12 States. Everyone's going to paper on some form,  
13 whether it's preprinting the ballot, printing the  
14 ballot at the poll location, or hybrid.

15           Ten years ago, no one saw going back to  
16 paper or very few people saw going back to paper.  
17 Where are we going to be ten years from now? No  
18 one can tell you. I can tell you probably this  
19 with some certainty, as you go back to paper,  
20 there will be some people that remember paper  
21 from before, and they may even say: You know  
22 what? Maybe we want to go back to the DRE.  
23 That -- those calls are going to be out there  
24 just like the calls for paper right now. What  
25 the Verity Voting Platform will allow you to do,

1 if you go back to a DRE and you no longer need a  
2 scanner or if you decide to go another version of  
3 paper just -- if you decide to go to preprinted  
4 ballots and you wouldn't need either one of  
5 these, you can convert those to scanners.  
6 Complete flexibility across the platform.

7 Fiscally, ten years from now, you also don't  
8 know where Georgia will be. I think Georgia will  
9 probably be in a pretty good place. I'm sure you  
10 all feel the same. What if you're not and you  
11 still have these concerns about your hardware and  
12 your platform?

13 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** I'll start over  
14 here on this side and work my way around the  
15 table. See if there's any questions.

16 Nancy?

17 **MS. BOREN:** The first step that you do --

18 **MR. BROXTON:** Yes.

19 **MS. BOREN:** -- does that contain voter data?

20 **MR. BROXTON:** No.

21 **MS. BOREN:** Okay. Where do you get the  
22 voter data for the code to create the ballot?

23 **MR. BROXTON:** So what happens, the voter  
24 comes in, they check-in at the electronic poll  
25 book, similar to what you've seen earlier. And

1 we've worked with Tenex, Know.ink, and many of  
2 the poll books that are out there. Once that  
3 voter gets checked-in, they get their ballot  
4 style. You can come over and the election worker  
5 can manually input that or they can use a  
6 bar-code scanner. Now, we suggest using a  
7 bar-code scanner that would print out from your  
8 electronic poll book. They scan the barcode, it  
9 prints out -- it's called the access code. The  
10 access code is essentially their ballot style.

11 So if they go to the ballot-marking device,  
12 they punch in the access code, and I'll use the  
13 old access code. And you can see it turns red  
14 because this code has already been used. So a  
15 voter won't be able to come back and use the code  
16 and try and vote and again. Or even go to  
17 another precinct and try to use this code.

18 Does that answer your question, Ms. Boren?

19 **MS. BOREN:** Yes. And so in a primary if a  
20 voter changes their mind and they want to vote  
21 Democrat instead of Republican or vice versa,  
22 they go back to the beginning and get another  
23 code?

24 **MR. BROXTON:** Correct. I'm glad you asked  
25 that question because a voter -- and I think it's

1 already been said here today -- they have never  
2 really voted so they actually cast this into the  
3 scanner. I think everyone understands that.

4 So any point along the process, depending on  
5 how Georgia wants to do it, you can spoil this  
6 ballot and then they would have to base it on  
7 your policies and procedures to get it back in  
8 line to vote Democrat or Republican.

9 Or even -- again, this is a full ballot with  
10 the contest, and they say: You know what? I  
11 don't want to vote for Beverly Davis any more,  
12 I've changed my mind. Spoil the ballot, start  
13 all over again, and they will cast their vote.

14 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** John, that will be  
15 Democrat, Republican, or Libertarian, right? Is  
16 that all right?

17 **MR. MONDS:** In my opinion (indiscernible).

18 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** I just want to make  
19 sure we got that.

20 **MS. BOREN:** One last question.

21 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Sure, Nancy. Go  
22 ahead.

23 **MS. BOREN:** I'm sorry.

24 So the first step, will it contain every  
25 ballot style in their county for early voting,

1 and then secondly, can it be programmed for a  
2 precinct to only contain ballot styles in that  
3 precinct?

4 **MR. BROXTON:** The first answer is yes. The  
5 program only contains ballot styles at a  
6 particular precinct.

7 That's a question I'll honestly have to get  
8 back to you because I don't know the answer to  
9 that. I think that it can, but I want to give  
10 you the right answer. And I apologize. If Sean  
11 were here with me, we would know that right away.  
12 But I don't know, I'll have to get back. I will  
13 get an answer to you today.

14 **MS. BOREN:** Sure. Thank you.

15 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Going around the  
16 room. Dr. Lee?

17 **DR. LEE:** Thank you. So can you clarify  
18 which user uses the QR code. In particular if a  
19 user hand-marked ballot, do I also have QR code  
20 and where does that come from?

21 **MR. BROXTON:** Okay. So let's start with the  
22 hand-marked ballot. If you have a hand-marked  
23 ballot, there is a QR code on all of our ballots.  
24 On all of our ballots, we are going to read what  
25 you see on paper. We're actually going to read

1 the contests and the character. You'll see  
2 barcodes but they're essentially -- they're just  
3 to line the paper with the scanner, make sure  
4 we're reading the correct contest and the marks  
5 on the paper.

6 The second part of your question was about  
7 this QR code. Again, this only contains the  
8 information that you see at the top of the paper  
9 which is the precinct and the date.

10 **DR. LEE:** Why do you need that? Why make a  
11 difference between the hand-marked versus a  
12 printed-out ballot? Why have the QR code there  
13 on the side?

14 **MR. BROXTON:** Why is there a QR code on  
15 this?

16 **DR. LEE:** Yeah, and not on the hand-marked  
17 ballot.

18 **MR. BROXTON:** On the hand-marked ballot we  
19 still have voting on the hand-marked ballot.  
20 It's essentially used to scan to line it up here.  
21 The QR code here is just to really use for the  
22 further precinct information. I think I'm  
23 misunderstanding the question.

24 **DR. LEE:** But then if I go to the precinct,  
25 I use hand-marked ballot, and you said I don't



1 have a QR code. Why not? Because you said QR  
2 code is containing the precinct information. So  
3 why is it different between hand-marking versus  
4 ballot machine printing?

5 **MR. BROXTON:** Well, on the hand-marked  
6 ballot, you do have codes on the side which will  
7 contain precinct information. Is that -- am I  
8 answering your question correctly now? So you'll  
9 still have a version of coding on your  
10 hand-marked ballot. Am I ...

11 **DR. LEE:** Yeah (inaudible).

12 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Cynthia, hold on.  
13 I'm going to go to Lynn and then we'll come back  
14 to you on this side.

15 **MS. BAILEY:** Thank you. So can you address  
16 how your system in the central count environment  
17 would adjudicate an overvoted ballot.

18 **MR. BROXTON:** Okay, absolutely. So let's  
19 first start with -- if you're talking hand-marked  
20 ballots, before I get to central count, if you'll  
21 allow me that, the voter will actually be able to  
22 correct because it will not take overvotes here.  
23 It will allow them to overvote if they choose to  
24 but it will not be counted. And you can force  
25 the undervote.

1           In the central count situation -- and we  
2           don't have the software displayed but you would  
3           essentially be able to pull up all ballots that  
4           they have an issue with. It will be flagged.  
5           And let me mention how our central count looks a  
6           little different than what you've mainly heard  
7           here today. You do not have to presort your  
8           absentee ballots. You're able to just take all  
9           of those ballots, put them into central count,  
10          and they will sort based on their precinct. When  
11          it comes to adjudication, those ballots are  
12          flagged, they are put in the separate box where  
13          you can actually pull up each individual ballot  
14          and basically adjudicate voter intent at that  
15          time.

16                 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Okay, Cynthia's  
17          going to have our last question.

18                 Cynthia?

19                 **MS. WELCH:** Real quickly. I want to confirm  
20          the steps that a voter will go through when they  
21          come in to vote. One, they would go to the  
22          e-poll book, and from that step they will go to  
23          the machine here to get the ballot code.

24                 **MR. BROXTON:** Correct.

25                 **MS. WELCH:** And from the ballot code, they

1 would go to the ballot marker and from that  
2 point, they go to the tabulator?

3 **MR. BROXTON:** Yeah. So you can actually --  
4 depending on how you feel works best for your  
5 efficiency, you can actually have the person  
6 that's checking them in also operating the  
7 election management poll book, this device, as  
8 well.

9 So it can be separated out or it can be  
10 right -- we have counties that actually have this  
11 one election worker checking in the voter and  
12 also administering the access code. Now, once  
13 that voter gets the access code, they would then  
14 move to a ballot-marking device. However, your  
15 precinct will have total (indiscernible) figure,  
16 they will be there after they've voted and go to  
17 the scanner.

18 **MS. WELCH:** Okay, so here where they get the  
19 access code, and the voter comes over to the unit  
20 to do the balloting --

21 **MR. BROXTON:** Ballot-marking device? Yes.

22 **MS. WELCH:** Right. Explain to us if someone  
23 put in the wrong code. If you don't use the  
24 scanner and we punch the number in there and we  
25 put in the wrong number and give the voter the

1 incorrect ballot style, how do you prevent that  
2 between the three stations?

3 **MR. BROXTON:** So let's make sure I  
4 understand your question. If they punch in the  
5 wrong code?

6 **MS. WELCH:** Right. The wrong ballot and  
7 access code here, based on the paper that they  
8 received, it's the incorrect ballot style --

9 **MR. BROXTON:** Okay, so --

10 **MS. WELCH:** -- how could that be corrected  
11 before you --

12 **MR. BROXTON:** Couple different --

13 **MS. WELCH:** -- let the voter know?

14 **MR. BROXTON:** Couple different things. So  
15 this code is only good at the polling location.  
16 If they put in a wrong code that was not issued  
17 by this, they would not be able to vote here.

18 **MS. WELCH:** Okay.

19 **MR. BROXTON:** But let's take the second half  
20 of your question because I think there was a  
21 question there that how are we able to catch if  
22 there's something wrong on the ballot. They  
23 actually have a paper ballot, before they scan  
24 it. And I think another question I heard earlier  
25 in the day was wait times, what we've seen when

1 people actually use either a preprinted ballot or  
2 a ballot printed at the polling location.  
3 Generally speaking there's not a big issue with  
4 waiting at the scanner because they actually have  
5 a paper ballot in their hand. They've got  
6 something they're actually physically holding.  
7 They're reviewing the contests and the  
8 candidates.

9 Does that answer your question?

10 **MS. WELCH:** Yeah.

11 **JUDGE MCCOY:** Mr. Chairman, one quick  
12 question.

13 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Yes, Judge.

14 **JUDGE MCCOY:** So you totally rely on the  
15 poll worker to manually enter a code in there to  
16 get the right ballot style.

17 **MR. BROXTON:** No, sir. I'm glad you asked  
18 again. We actually have a scanner. So this  
19 scanner, which you just heard, this actually  
20 eliminates the human error of the poll worker.  
21 When they get that access code or that QR code  
22 from the electronic poll book, they scan it and  
23 that pulls up their ballot style, and that will  
24 actually print the access code.

25 **JUDGE MCCOY:** But your company does not

1 provide the electronic poll book. That would be  
2 another company that would have to partner with  
3 you.

4 **MR. BROXTON:** Correct. And we've been  
5 partnering with a company called KNOW.ink which I  
6 think some of you are familiar with. Tenex,  
7 we've been partnering with them all over the  
8 United States.

9 Thank you.

10 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** You were left  
11 short-handed today, you did a great job. We  
12 appreciate it, thank you.

13 **MR. BROXTON:** Thank you, sir.

14 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** All right.

15 And our last presentation will begin  
16 momentarily. We'll standing in recess with  
17 Dominion Voting making a presentation for us.

18 (Pause)

19 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** All right. If  
20 everyone would make their way back to their seat,  
21 it is the presentation we've been waiting for all  
22 day, the last one.

23 We appreciate you being here and I'm going  
24 to turn it over to you and we'd love to hear from  
25 you. Welcome.

1           **MR. HORACE:** Good afternoon, Chairman, and  
2 good afternoon, Commission. My name is Matt  
3 Horace. I'm the chief security officer for  
4 Dominion Voting Systems, and in that role I'm  
5 responsible for Dominion's enterprise-wide  
6 security, cyber security, and physical security,  
7 information technology, and all things security.

8           As you know, Dominion is US owned and we're  
9 very experienced in executing statewide  
10 implementations. We most recently received the  
11 support of the state of Louisiana, our latest  
12 acquisition, and it is my honor today to  
13 introduce to you to our team of professionals.

14           First, Dr. Eric Cooper, he is our director  
15 of product strategy. He has worked in elections  
16 for over 13 years, including software and  
17 hardware development as well as on-site election  
18 support, including the creation and management of  
19 election projects and election-day activities.

20           Mr. Scott Tucker, customer relations  
21 manager, he's been in the elections industry for  
22 seven years. He's held positions as regional  
23 manager, national trainer, and now as customer  
24 relations manager. He has an IT background for  
25 15 years in various roles from customer help desk

1 through IT management.

2 Finally, Mitch Kedrell, his title is system  
3 support specialist and he has vast experience  
4 since 2003 and he is a resident of Gwinnett  
5 County, Georgia.

6 I introduce to you Dominion Voting Systems.

7 **DR. COOPER:** Thanks, Matt.

8 And it's so great to see in the room the  
9 commission and the members of the public, our  
10 fellow vendors. I know it's been a long day, so  
11 let's get on with it.

12 As Matt said, I'm Eric Cooper, I'm the  
13 director of product strategy for Dominion Voting  
14 Systems. And what we have back here is every  
15 piece of equipment that's necessary to run an  
16 election. I would say it's an election in a box,  
17 but we have a couple of boxes.

18 Just to give you a brief overview, I'm going  
19 to run through our product offering, a little bit  
20 about the company, and then we'll get into the  
21 hands-on demonstration.

22 So about us, Dominion Voting was founded in  
23 2003. We're an experienced, dedicated, team of  
24 professionals. We're more than just a vendor,  
25 we're an elections partner. We have six offices



1 throughout North America, including over 250  
2 employees, 1,200-plus individual customers, and  
3 over a hundred thousand units in the field.

4 This is our US footprint. It changes pretty  
5 rapidly but I believe we're currently in about 35  
6 different states. Statewide implementations in  
7 Louisiana, Nevada all but one county, New Mexico,  
8 Colorado all but four counties, and Alaska.

9 The key thing there is Louisiana. They have  
10 a very similar model to Georgia and whereby the  
11 state election authority actually programs all of  
12 the different parishes centrally, programs all of  
13 the tabulators and then delivers that  
14 election-day equipment after going through  
15 last-minute accuracy testing to the individual  
16 parishes. So it's a very similar model to what  
17 Georgia does.

18 My key role as director of product strategy,  
19 I have an engineering background. I was  
20 previously the vice president of engineering for  
21 Squillion Systems. I've migrated into a role  
22 that's more customer focused. So my job is to  
23 meet with our customers, look at the market, look  
24 at what's on the horizon as far as products and  
25 services and then turn that back into actual

1 engineering requirements and at the end of the  
2 day, the equipment that you see out here on the  
3 table.

4 Democracy Suite: This is our core sweep of  
5 products. It drives the entire election process.  
6 Everything from building a ballot, voting and  
7 tabulating the ballots, reporting results, and  
8 auditing results. It's simple. It's simple,  
9 it's flexible, it's efficient. The same system  
10 that you see here, we feel those jurisdictions  
11 that have, you know, maybe one or two thousand  
12 voters over jurisdictions that have several  
13 million registered voters, same platform, same  
14 hardware, same software.

15 Core advantages: It is a single election  
16 database. If you're looking at statewide for  
17 multiple counties, we start with a single  
18 template database that has most of the  
19 jurisdictional information and then we can spawn  
20 individual projects for each individual county,  
21 but all of that data resides in a single  
22 database, all right? It's a powerful, flexible  
23 ballot, laid out design engine. It can handle a  
24 variety of ballot types and slate types,  
25 referenda, various styling elements for both

1 paper and our touchscreen interfaces. And it's  
2 an easy tabulating program. So we can define  
3 multiple tabulators. Those for early voting have  
4 all of the precincts available, all of the ballot  
5 styles. We can also filter those down into  
6 individual precincts with just those ballot  
7 styles or a combination thereof if you have  
8 polling locations that have multiple precincts as  
9 well.

10 So in person, this is the core of our  
11 in-person voting solution. It includes the  
12 ImageCast X, which is the touchscreen interface.  
13 We call it the ImageCast X because the X is  
14 configurable. On either end of the table, this  
15 is the ImageCast X in a ballot-marking device  
16 configuration. And on the other end is the  
17 ImageCast X in a DRE with a voter-verified paper  
18 audit trail configuration.

19 But again, it's the same voter interface,  
20 same programming, it's just whether you're  
21 getting the ballot that needs to be scanned in  
22 our ImageCast precinct scanner or if the results  
23 are being stored and verified on a paper audit  
24 trail by the voter.

25 Next. We also have our central count

1 offering and that's this Canon G1130. Again we  
2 started to consolidate our focus on commercially  
3 off-the-shelf available components. We do have  
4 two proprietary scanning devices, but the rest of  
5 the equipment is off-the-shelf, including the  
6 tablets, including the VVPAT, voter verified  
7 paper audit trail printer, and the BMD printer is  
8 an HP as well.

9 And then finally we do have a digital  
10 education system as well, and this a way of  
11 adjudicating not just voter intent issues for  
12 vote-by-mail ballots or absentee ballots but also  
13 write-ins and any cast in precincts or any  
14 combination thereof.

15 Finally, we do have a remote accessible  
16 vote-by-mail product also used for UOCAVA voters,  
17 and this is an online presentation that's secure,  
18 has full accessibility features, and prints at  
19 home a ballot that can be mailed, faxed, or  
20 e-mailed back into the central jurisdiction and  
21 scanned on our equipment as well.

22 And we do have a very robust results  
23 tallying reporting module. This is for all of  
24 your election night reports but also your  
25 statement of casts reported for campus as well

1 as any extracts that may be used for a web-based  
2 recording, whether it's at the county or state  
3 level as well.

4 And then our final module is we do offer a  
5 ballot augmenting solution for printing ballots  
6 at your precinct or in a central office. And  
7 like most of our equipment, it's very scalable.  
8 So if you have a small jurisdiction that's not  
9 printing any of their own ballots, we have a  
10 printer that's around \$300 all the way to a very  
11 large, robust, high-volume printer that's a  
12 little more expensive.

13 Some of our core technologies -- so all of  
14 our scanning solutions implement what's called a  
15 dual threshold. So when you are actually marking  
16 a hand-marked ballot, here (indicating), voters  
17 may not have, especially absentee, used the right  
18 kind of pen or filled the ovals in completely and  
19 legacy systems, there was a well-identified issue  
20 where it was a single level, anything below that  
21 was not a vote, anything above that was a vote,  
22 and the problem was is that when you would write  
23 on that margin, multiple scans of the same ballot  
24 could actually lead to different results.

25 By implementing the dual threshold, we have

1 a lower ballot, anything below that lower ballot  
2 is not a vote. We have an upper ballot, anything  
3 above that is a vote. In between is what we call  
4 an ambiguous mark. So we're saying that we're  
5 not going to determine outright whether that's a  
6 vote or not. In the precinct if you have a  
7 hand-marked ballot, the voter is presented an  
8 opportunity to clarify the voter intent, and for  
9 an absentee voter, that kind of vote will go  
10 through our adjudication system for voter intent.

11 And then finally we have our AuditMark. So,  
12 again, whether it's the VVPAT, whether it's our  
13 in-precinct scanner that's scanning a  
14 ballot-marking device ballot or a hand-marked  
15 ballot, we're taking a digital image of the front  
16 and back of the ballot, but at the end of the  
17 image, we're appending a text record of how the  
18 scanner interpreted that ballot when it was  
19 scanned. So it's a fully traceable and auditable  
20 record of how that ballot was handled at scan  
21 time. And you'll see that a little bit later  
22 when we actually get into the adjudication  
23 process.

24 And then finally we do have a ballot  
25 audit-and-review module, and this is, again, sort

1 of outside of our system. It allows members of  
2 the public, election officials to actually filter  
3 and view subsets or entire elections where the  
4 ballot image is and compare those against the  
5 past voter records and also the AuditMark.

6 This system was used in the only statewide  
7 risk-limiting audit that's been conducted. That  
8 was in Colorado. The first one was done in 2016  
9 and they just did a second statewide in the most  
10 recent election.

11 Security: So we take basically a holistic  
12 approach to security. It's multiple levels.  
13 It's both software- and hardware-based and also  
14 policies and procedures and best practices. And  
15 we put that throughout our entire product suite.  
16 Things like voter access, poll-worker access, we  
17 use two-factor authentication for all of that  
18 kind of access. We have robust signed logs for  
19 all of the activity that happens on the machines.  
20 And, again, at the end of the day, we have the  
21 AuditMark for how that ballot was cast and  
22 interpreted and scan done.

23 We do industry best practices for secure  
24 protocol, including code obfuscation, penetration  
25 testing, and we are up to the latest 1.1 VVSG

1 security guidelines.

2 Cyber security, again, we look at the entire  
3 system, and we have developed our security  
4 approach looking at all of the threat factors  
5 that are out there.

6 Next.

7 So we have an ongoing focus. Obviously we  
8 have a chief security officer who's overseeing  
9 all of this activity. We have an ongoing focus  
10 both for our products and also for our company.  
11 Security is not just our equipment, it's also the  
12 people that work for our company. We're  
13 constantly reviewing and enhancing those security  
14 models and we are continuing to partner on not  
15 just with election administrators but also  
16 government DHS, FBI as threats become identified  
17 in the election system.

18 Final aside here, it's kind of a company  
19 motto, it's tower of partnership. We're not just  
20 a vendor that's going to sell you something and  
21 walk away at the end of the day. All of this  
22 equipment that you see up here was actually  
23 developed in conjunction with our customers.

24 We have the first iteration of the ImageCast  
25 that was done in partnership with Denver County



1 in Colorado. We then took the base system to  
2 Michigan and we worked with the customers there  
3 and made customizations, modifications based on  
4 the needs. We did the same thing the following  
5 year in Nevada for a full implementation. We are  
6 currently doing that with Louisiana as well. So  
7 it really is a partnership, we're not just a  
8 vendor.

9 That's the end of the fun stuff, so the  
10 actual voting experience. The first is we will  
11 start with the ImageCast ballot-marking device.  
12 So I'm a poll worker, I've turned on the machine  
13 and before I can do anything with the machine, I  
14 have to provide a poll worker access card and a  
15 secure pin.

16 (Technical difficulties)

17 **DR. COOPER:** I think I had two different  
18 cards with two different versions here. While I  
19 get the right card, we'll move on here briefly.

20 So if we were using hand-marked ballots  
21 here, the hybrid solution where you have both a  
22 ballot-marking device and hand-marked ballots in  
23 the precinct, you have two different precinct  
24 scanning options.

25 The first is the ImageCast Precinct. So for

1 a hand-marked ballot, the voter fills in bubbles.  
2 Simply goes up to the device, inserts it. If  
3 there are any additions, if it's an overvote, if  
4 it's a blank ballot, the voter will be alerted.  
5 The computer is saying that this is a blank  
6 ballot and at that point I can return the ballot  
7 and make a modification or if I'm happy and I  
8 want to maybe cast a protest ballot, I simply hit  
9 "cast," and it drops into the box. This device  
10 can also be configured for a full ADA review, so  
11 it gives an audio review of the ballots inserted  
12 for those voters with disabilities.

13 We have another precinct-based offering over  
14 here. It's the ImageCast Evolution. It's very  
15 similar to the ImageCast Precinct, but this is an  
16 all-in-one accessible device as well. So if I  
17 put a blank ballot in this device as an  
18 accessible voter, I can then use an audio-tactile  
19 interface or a touchscreen to actually make my  
20 selections. There's an integrated printer that  
21 will actually mark the ballot, rescan it, provide  
22 a review to the voter and then cast the ballot.

23 Waiting on the poll worker card.

24 Oh, found the right poll worker. Two-factor  
25 authentication is something you have, the card,

1 something you know which is the pin, so I enter  
2 that. It's not the right one.

3 (Technical difficulties)

4 **DR. COOPER:** All right, so we're going to  
5 have to move on.

6 Let's talk about the voting process. I'm a  
7 voter that comes into the precinct. We do not  
8 have our own e-poll book but we do directly  
9 interface with several third-party poll books,  
10 including Tenex, Votec, and Know.ink. So they  
11 can directly program our voter access cards  
12 through their e-poll book.

13 So as a voter, I would come in, I would go  
14 up to the check-in station. They would look my  
15 name up in the e-poll book, program the card, and  
16 then the voter is sent to the device. Once they  
17 put in their card, they're displayed the ballot  
18 that they're eligible to vote on. And again, the  
19 interface is the same between VVPAT and the BMD  
20 version of the ICX.

21 There are several disability-related items,  
22 including if you have multiple languages, the  
23 voter can choose their language at will and  
24 toggle back and forth. I can choose text size  
25 for low visual acuity, and I can also change the

1 contrast level. So again, this is all voter  
2 controlled. If I'm a fully disabled voter, we  
3 also do have a handset that's configured over  
4 here, and this allows you to interact with the  
5 device and get audio feedback and use various  
6 keys to progress through the ballot. We also  
7 support sip-and-puff and two paddle -- two switch  
8 paddles as well for navigating the ballot.

9 So it's a pretty standard touchscreen  
10 interface that we're all sort of familiar with.  
11 Couple key things: Obviously, this is my  
12 hardware. So things like screen calibration are  
13 things of the past. It's much like your phone.  
14 You never have to calibrate the screen on your  
15 phone. You don't have to calibrate these tablets  
16 either. It's high-resolution and, again, I can  
17 change the size of the font at any time.

18 To make a selection, I simply choose  
19 anywhere within the candidate area. The nice  
20 thing about touchscreen interface is it prevents  
21 overvoting. If I want to modify my selection, I  
22 simply deselect and modify. And I can move  
23 throughout the ballot making my selections,  
24 including brightness, and then I can go to my  
25 ballot review, and, again, it shows each

1 selection that I've made. If I skip the contest,  
2 there's clear indication to the voter that no  
3 selection has been made. If I want to go back to  
4 that, I can simply choose that contest. It'll  
5 take me back to that and I can make my selection,  
6 back to review, and the final step is to cast my  
7 ballot and it will print the record of my vote in  
8 clear text on the voter-verified paper audit  
9 trail.

10 The voter has the opportunity to verify  
11 those results and to modify them at this point if  
12 they want to. If they're happy with that, they  
13 simply print the next page. And, again, I'm in  
14 the larger font here so the font size on the  
15 voter-verified paper audit trail is also larger.  
16 And if I'm happy with all of the selections, I  
17 simply hit "accept," and now that vote has been  
18 cast.

19 Again, this is a direct-report electronic  
20 device with a paper audit trail so the results  
21 are stored on secured media behind locked and  
22 sealed doors. At the end of the day, you would  
23 take those USB sticks out, bring them down to the  
24 central office for tallying and tabulation.

25 When I close the polls on this device, a

1 results report is automatically printed on the  
2 same paper audit trail record. So all of those  
3 results are included with the individual records  
4 as well.

5 So we're having a little trouble with our  
6 security. That's the problem with -- when you  
7 have too much security then you can get in a bad  
8 spot.

9 Through our system, we have the ability to  
10 have individual keys for each device. We can  
11 have consolidated keys at a given precinct  
12 location, or we can have a unified key. So you  
13 can have access to all of the devices with a  
14 single poll worker card.

15 Again, the interface -- I'm going to move on  
16 just for time. The interface is exactly  
17 identical to the one I just displayed but instead  
18 of printing the record on a voter-verified paper  
19 audit trail, it prints each ballot on a standard  
20 eight-and-a-half-by-eleven sheet of paper. This  
21 comes out, again, off the off-the-shelf HP  
22 printer. The voter can then verify their results  
23 here before inputting it into our ImageCast  
24 precinct scanner.

25 And, again, whether it's hand-marked or a

1 ballot-marking device, both can be scanned and  
2 tabulated in our ICP.

3 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** So let me go ahead  
4 and start asking a question --

5 **DR. COOPER:** Sure.

6 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** -- if I may.

7 **DR. COOPER:** Yeah.

8 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Something that I  
9 think you pointed out. So the printer and the  
10 tablets, these are -- I think the word you used,  
11 "off the shelf?"

12 **DR. COOPER:** Yes, sir.

13 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Explain that. So  
14 you can just buy printers from different  
15 locations and ...

16 **DR. COOPER:** Well, for some of the devices  
17 you can. So this is a standard HP printer. So  
18 you can buy it at OfficeMax. If your printers go  
19 down at the end of the day and for some reason  
20 you don't have a spare, you literally can go to  
21 Office Depot and buy it off the shelf.

22 The tablet's -- it is commercially  
23 available. It's with a company called Avalue.  
24 We do not manufacture the devices, they do. They  
25 have large experience with medical device

1 tablets. So tablets that are on the crash carts,  
2 so high-impact environments. We have partnered  
3 with them to provide these devices for us. They  
4 guarantee a minimum of 10-year life delivery of  
5 the units themselves and then 20 years for parts  
6 and any other issues with the tablets themselves.

7 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** So what would be  
8 the range for the state of Georgia to implement  
9 such a system and one of these versions of the  
10 system in all hundred and fifty-nine counties?

11 **DR. COOPER:** I'll be able to give a very  
12 similar answer that all of the other vendors have  
13 given. I mean, it really depends on the  
14 implementation obviously. So to put some bounds  
15 on that, if we look at the RFI that we responded  
16 to and we stuck with all 27,000 units, you're  
17 looking somewhere north of a hundred million  
18 dollars.

19 Based on our experience in other states and  
20 similar implementations, I don't think that you  
21 would need all 27,000 units. If you did a hybrid  
22 approach, obviously the number of units would be  
23 less, so you're looking at a number around  
24 somewhere between 40 and 50 million.

25 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** All right. Let's



1 go around the table. At this point, I'll start  
2 over here.

3 **DR. COOPER:** And as you are asking  
4 questions, I'm going to just --

5 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Please.

6 **DR. COOPER:** -- bring up one more thing.

7 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Absolutely, as we  
8 move our way into our questions.

9 Dr. Lee?

10 **DR. LEE:** Yes.

11 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Turn your  
12 microphone on.

13 **DR. LEE:** To clarify, when you show voting  
14 on this machine and you showed us a paper trail,  
15 but you only show the image. So the voter will  
16 not be able to verify again his actual physical  
17 paper trail.

18 **DR. COOPER:** Yeah, they can't put their  
19 hands on it, but they can verify it through the  
20 window and look at the text that's on there, and  
21 if they're an accessible voter, the scan of the  
22 text is actually what generates the audio for  
23 review.

24 **DR. LEE:** Okay. So how readable is that  
25 paper trail?

1           **DR. COOPER:** How do you?

2           **DR. LEE:** How readable is that paper?

3           **DR. COOPER:** It conforms to the latest VVSG  
4 guidelines for -- as far as minimum and maximum  
5 print size.

6           **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** And as we come on  
7 around the table, yes, Cynthia?

8           **MS. WELCH:** So on the unit here, has the  
9 voter cast their ballot?

10          **DR. COOPER:** Yes. Once they hit that final  
11 "accept," the vote is actually cast.

12          **MS. WELCH:** So what's the purpose of  
13 verifying if they can't take it back at that  
14 point?

15          **DR. COOPER:** Because it is still a  
16 paper-based system. The official record is  
17 what's printed on the VVPAT vote and that's what  
18 the voter is verifying.

19          **MS. WELCH:** Okay, thank you.

20          **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** All right. Going  
21 around. Nancy?

22          **MS. BOREN:** So what can happen on elections  
23 will happen on elections, right?

24          **DR. COOPER:** Absolutely.

25          **MS. BOREN:** So obviously on that first

1 machine, it -- and you mentioned that there's a  
2 unified card and a card assigned specifically to  
3 that unit --

4 **DR. COOPER:** There can be, yes, but that's  
5 not how it's configured, yes.

6 **MS. BOREN:** Right. It depends on how you do  
7 it. So you, I'm assuming, as a supervisor, reset  
8 the cards so that you were then able to turn on  
9 that machine, correct?

10 **DR. COOPER:** Correct.

11 **MS. BOREN:** And so you can only do that from  
12 the main --

13 **DR. COOPER:** From the election management  
14 system, yes.

15 **MS. BOREN:** Okay. The capacity of the paper  
16 printer for the VVPAT?

17 **DR. COOPER:** Again, it depends on the number  
18 of selections, but generally you're looking at  
19 between two and three hundred voter records per  
20 roll.

21 **MS. BOREN:** Will it allow for a partial  
22 print?

23 **DR. COOPER:** No. So it has a low-paper  
24 sensors, so if it's in danger of not being able  
25 to complete the record, it will actually notify

1 the voter even before they start to cast that so  
2 that either they can change the paper roll, or  
3 what we've seen in our implementation in Nevada  
4 is that they actually keep a couple of extra  
5 complete VVPATs that are, you know, with fresh  
6 tapes in them that are locked and sealed so that  
7 then they can just basically hot-swap those.

8 **MS. BOREN:** Thank you.

9 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Going around.

10 Okay, Lynn?

11 **MS. BAILEY:** I have one.

12 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Thank you.

13 **MS. BAILEY:** Can you tell me the data that's  
14 contained in your QR code?

15 **DR. COOPER:** Yes, I can. So there's a  
16 variety of data. So there is a digital  
17 representation of the voter selections. There is  
18 election-related information, precinct, ballot  
19 style, election date, and then there's also some  
20 security elements, some keys and signing values  
21 for the actual printed record so you can verify  
22 them if it's been altered after it's been cast.

23 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Going around. All  
24 right. We certainly do appreciate your  
25 presentation today. Thank you very much.

1           **DR. COOPER:** Thank you.

2           **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** All right.

3           (Applause)

4           **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** We are now going to  
5 move directly to the public comment portion of  
6 our meeting. I do have a couple of dozen folks  
7 that have signed up.

8           So I think the way we're going to do this  
9 is -- right here at the podium? Yeah. Right  
10 here at this podium. What I'm going to do is I  
11 will call your name and ask you to come up. What  
12 I'll do is I'll probably tell you who's on deck.  
13 So the person who's going to be next can go ahead  
14 and come up and either sit here or be ready to  
15 go.

16           You will have two minutes. We would ask you  
17 to come and state your name and tell us where  
18 you're from, whether it be city or county or in  
19 Georgia or where else. And I will thank you for  
20 coming and then we'll let you start talking.

21           So we're going to begin with Debbie  
22 Anderson, chief registrar of Wilkes County.  
23 Debbie? Can you reach that? Okay.

24           And after Debbie, I'm going call on Jean  
25 Ann? Jean Anne? Jeanine? Dufort maybe? No?

1           Okay.  If I mess up your name, I sincerely  
2           apologize.  If you will set me straight.

3           Debbie, tell us where you're from.

4           **MS. ANDERSON:**  My name is Debbie Anderson.  
5           I'm the chief registrar at Wilkes County.  I have  
6           been working in elections for about 20 years, six  
7           years last year as the chief registrar.  So I was  
8           there from all paper to the DRE and whatever is  
9           going forward from there.

10          It's real important that, you know, we get  
11          everything right while we've got the time, even  
12          as short as it is.

13          One of the questions I was going to ask, am  
14          concerned about was, one, funding and the number  
15          of units that would be provided by the state or  
16          whatever to the counties because we all -- we've  
17          got to come up with funding if we're going to  
18          need more than whatever is provided.

19          What I'm looking at here though is I have  
20          about 6,600 voters, seven precincts, probably one  
21          set-up in each one would probably be adequate for  
22          us.  This is really important to know so we can  
23          start looking if we need to do some kind of a  
24          special-option tax or what we need to do to start  
25          being ready so that next year we don't all of a

1 sudden find out we got -- you need to get this  
2 stuff in there now.

3 So if y'all could, vendors, please give them  
4 some ballpark figures, even if it's, you know,  
5 just what one set-up would be for what the normal  
6 unit might be. It's nice to look at what the  
7 state would do. We don't need, what was it,  
8 200-and-something or a thousand units. We just  
9 need a -- we might need one or two.

10 But it is important if we can get that  
11 information. And thank y'all for letting us know  
12 about this. I'm really glad we have it. I'm  
13 glad to see we've all got a chance to have input  
14 and to gather and share our time together and  
15 ideas and try to work together.

16 It's really important we get all this done.  
17 And I took some videos of the presentations.  
18 Going back to show my commissioners, my board  
19 members, and others as far as what we could be  
20 looking at because we've got to start preparing  
21 them. And, of course, there's a lot of  
22 variations on what we saw today. Nothing was  
23 totally cut and dry.

24 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Okay.

25 **MS. ANDERSON:** But it kind of gives us an

1 idea of where to go.

2 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Thank you.

3 **MS. ANDERSON:** Thank y'all again.

4 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Appreciate it.

5 Jeanie (pronouncing) Dufort. Jeanie, tell  
6 me how you pronounce your name.

7 **MS. DUFORT:** Jeanne.

8 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Jeanne.

9 **MS. DUFORT:** Dufort.

10 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** There we go.

11 Exactly what I said, right?

12 **MS. DUFORT:** Exactly what you said. That's  
13 right.

14 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Four times.

15 **MS. DUFORT:** I'm one of five girls and my  
16 mom's rule was you can call me anything but don't  
17 call me late for dinner, so ...

18 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Jeanne, tell us  
19 where you're from --

20 **MS. DUFORT:** I'm from Madison, Georgia.

21 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Okay.

22 **MS. DUFORT:** And I'm not an election  
23 official. I'm not an elected official. I'm a  
24 concerned citizen and don't -- we in Morgan  
25 County are very aware of the wrestling with the



1 problems, the security problems our votes  
2 currently have. And I will admit I came here  
3 today predisposed towards hand-marked paper  
4 ballots because it's the easiest way to have a  
5 meaningful voter-verified thing.

6 We've seen some re-creations of paper  
7 ballots today, re-creations that are slips that,  
8 you know, are about like looking at a grocery  
9 store slip. I think some people register what  
10 they've written much easier than looking at a  
11 little printout thing.

12 And there is some tests. I know the good  
13 doctor over here asked a few people have you done  
14 research, and I'm aware of some research that's  
15 happening, about whether that's a meaningful look  
16 if you're going to have a digitally-printed slip.

17 And they should be talking about optical  
18 scanners from what a computer's (indiscernible)  
19 well may count. They're really, really good at  
20 counting, so let's count them with optical  
21 scanners and let's use risk-limited audits.

22 But an audit isn't meaningful if it's not  
23 done with original material. You know, there's a  
24 reason why if you get audited by the IRS, they  
25 ask to look at your actual receipts and your

1 actual checks you wrote, not the digital  
2 re-creation of that.

3 The cyber-security experts we heard today do  
4 seem aligned behind those choices as the best way  
5 to minimize risk and that's what we're all about  
6 and the best way to discover problems quickly  
7 when they occur, and to have the ability to do a  
8 meaningful recount if you really have to.

9 And all you election officials, you can  
10 groan with me right now because recounts really  
11 suck, right? We don't want to have to do that,  
12 but you ought to be able to do it well, with  
13 confidence, if you have to go there.

14 And we know that three out of four American  
15 voters right now have the ability, are actually  
16 voting with paper ballots. So we're lagging here  
17 in Georgia and I love it. We just did state of  
18 in Morgan County last week, and everything out of  
19 Bert Jones' mouth, everybody: We're number one  
20 in this, we're the top five in this. Well, when  
21 it comes to voting, we're in the bottom five and  
22 we need to fix that. I think that's why you've  
23 spent your time with us today.

24 But here's the thing that was news to me --  
25 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Jeanne, we'll give

1           you --

2           **MS. DUFORT:**   Okay, I'll --

3           **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:**  -- you time to wrap  
4           up.

5           **MS. DUFORT:**  -- wrap it up.  I wasn't paying  
6           as much attention to some of you.  Thirty-million  
7           dollars, a hundred-and-thirty-million dollars, I  
8           didn't hear one thing today that showed me why  
9           you would look the voters in the eye, look the  
10          taxpayers in the eye and say:  We just spent an  
11          extra hundred-million dollars for this really  
12          cool thing.

13          If there's a \$30-million solution that is  
14          sound and solid, that's what y'all need to do.

15          **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:**  Thank you.  We  
16          appreciate you coming today.

17          **MS. DUFORT:**  Thank you.

18          **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:**  Next up will be  
19          Phillip Williams, and after Phillip will be Mac  
20          Beeson.

21          So, Phillip, come on up if you are still  
22          here.

23          Is Phillip here?  Going once, going  
24          twice ...

25          Mac Beeson?  Is Mac here?

1           **MR. BEESON:** (inaudible)

2           **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Okay. All right.  
3 Okay.

4           Jeb Cameron? Jeb Cameron?

5           **MR. CAMERON:** (inaudible)

6           **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Also? Okay.  
7 That's all right.

8           Kathy Rogers? Might've been a  
9 misunderstanding there. How about Denice Traina?  
10 Denice? Is Denice here?

11           (Audience member speaking off mic)

12           **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Okay, who is your  
13 son? Joseph?

14           Joseph, come on up. Say your name and tell  
15 us where you're from.

16           **MR. TRAINA:** Sure. Thank you. I'm Joe  
17 Traina. I'm a voter in Richmond County, a former  
18 county party secretary, and I participated in the  
19 Burke County recount, so I've been following the  
20 work here. I appreciate the work that Lynn  
21 does -- she works every day -- and the work that  
22 she's done here today.

23           As a local voter and a founding member of  
24 Progressives for Democratic Reform, we welcome  
25 the commission members to preserve our most

1 precious right, the right of Americans to select  
2 representation who govern on our behalf. PDR  
3 believes that it's a precious right must be  
4 protected and not be put at risk which is why we  
5 understand this is a not a partisan issue and  
6 even stands to hold our own accountable when  
7 exclusionary practices jeopardize our inalienable  
8 rights as citizens.

9 Three quick points I want to leave you guys  
10 with and just to be on the record for: Number  
11 one, the most important is the right to vote must  
12 not be infringed by any feature of access,  
13 technical skill, economy, or partisan limitation.  
14 This means ability, income, transportation,  
15 physical address. Partisan identity must not be  
16 functional deterrents to determining our  
17 representation.

18 So we encourage the commission to lobby  
19 leadership for automatic registration, allowing  
20 some voters to cast ballots for, quote, none of  
21 the above, end quote, or at the very least,  
22 same-day election-day registration -- to include  
23 election-day registration.

24 Number two, as taxpayers understand  
25 elections and the ever-expanding campaign season

1 are incredibly expensive, we therefore ask the  
2 commission to consider proposing instant run-off  
3 voting, also known as ranked choice voting, which  
4 are proving to be great reductions of costs in  
5 recent elections where they've been held.

6 And finally, number three, when we vote, it  
7 is vital in order to trust in the process that  
8 verifiable results are secure, with a paper trail  
9 and digital corroboration, which means is -- or  
10 what we're asking then for the commission to  
11 consider is the following proposal. Make no  
12 changes to the current system, simply add  
13 physical receipts and a digital verification  
14 component.

15 Nominal investment in printing receipts  
16 would mean the same process folks are used to is  
17 leveraged by a time-stamped copy of a voter's  
18 ballot with barcodes or unique ID that voters can  
19 use to verify or report problems themselves  
20 within real-time databases. This way votes and  
21 receipts are physical but audit processes remain  
22 largely unchanged beyond the inclusion of digital  
23 backups verified by the voters themselves in  
24 partnership with boards of election.

25 Thank you for your time.

1           **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Thank you, Joe.  
2 Appreciate you being here today.

3           Next I have on my list is Terry Reeves and  
4 after Terry will be John Fortuin.

5           Terry Reeves? Terry, welcome. Tell us --  
6 go ahead and say your name again for us and tell  
7 us where you're from.

8           **MS. REEVES:** Yes. Thank you very much. I'm  
9 Terry Reeves. I live in Rutledge, Georgia in  
10 Morgan County.

11           **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Good to have you.

12           **MS. REEVES:** Thank you very much and thank  
13 you all for having this commission. I am a  
14 concerned citizen. I'm not with any one  
15 particular group. I called the secretary of  
16 state after we attended our local board of  
17 elections meeting out of concern for the security  
18 of voting and the need for paper ballots because  
19 we knew that Kennesaw State hacked into our  
20 system and our voter information was out there  
21 for more than six months and nothing was done  
22 about it.

23           I'm concerned that every vote is cast and  
24 counted accurately and securely. So I urge you  
25 that whatever system you go with -- I haven't

1 heard the entire day here, but whatever system  
2 you vote in, I, too, urge that you have a paper  
3 trail, receipt trail, so that there can be no  
4 error. That is our one wonderful beautiful right  
5 and that is to choose our elected officials and  
6 to vote.

7 And I ask you to please protect that right  
8 and do everything in your power to make sure that  
9 we do have a trail and that it is done accurate.

10 And I appreciate your time. Thank you all  
11 very much for this commission.

12 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Thank you very  
13 much.

14 All right, John? John Fortuin? Is John  
15 here?

16 Okay. John, welcome, please pronounce your  
17 last name correctly because I'm sure I did not  
18 and tell us where you're from.

19 **MR. FORTUIN:** Hi. My name is John Fortuin,  
20 and I'm from Athens-Clarke County.

21 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Thank you, John.

22 **MR. FORTUIN:** I'm actually a candidate for  
23 Senate District 46. I'm in the Green party, but  
24 I come here today as a concerned citizen who's  
25 been working on this issue actually since 2004.



1           There's been concern about this voting  
2 system from even before it was implemented. And  
3 people have said: No, it's just old, we need to  
4 replace it because it's old.

5           It needed to be replaced before it was  
6 deployed. And we need to make certain we don't  
7 make the kind of mistakes that we did back then.  
8 I've heard some well-meaning citizens today talk  
9 about the need for a paper trail. We folks who  
10 have been working on this for years, including  
11 the Verified Voting Foundation -- which I'm not  
12 officially affiliated with, but I did give you  
13 that handout.

14           We're asking for paper ballots in general  
15 because a paper trail is not defined in the law.  
16 There's plenty of state law about how paper  
17 ballots are being handled. In order save money  
18 for the state, we need to use ballot scanners in  
19 each polling place.

20           If we wanted to incinerate George's tax  
21 dollars, we could go with ballot-marking devices  
22 for perfectly able people, but they amount to  
23 very expensive pens and pencils, and we don't  
24 need to spend thousands on a device that  
25 substitutes for a pen or pencil.

1           **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** John, I'm going to  
2 let you wrap-up.

3           **MR. FORTUIN:** All right. And once again --  
4 and we were subjected to the misinformation since  
5 the initial deployment of this original system.  
6 We need complete transparency on every aspect of  
7 the bidding. We need the bidding process to be  
8 open. We need actually to make certain that the  
9 lobbyists are not raking the citizens over the  
10 coals. We need to know how much they're getting  
11 paid, what their contracts are as well.

12           **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** John, thank you.  
13 Appreciate you coming today.

14           **MR. FORTUIN:** Thank you.

15           **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Next is Susan  
16 McWethy and after Susan, Dave Barbee. So is  
17 Susan here?

18           Susan, please come on up. Do you want us to  
19 pass those around for you? Okay. Susan,  
20 welcome. Tell me how I mispronounced your last  
21 name and where you're from.

22           **MS. MCWETHY:** McWethy.

23           **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** I did okay?

24           **MS. MCWETHY:** Yes. Susan McWethy from -- I  
25 live in Decatur.

1           **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Decatur. Welcome,  
2 Susan.

3           **MS. MCWETHY:** Thank you. Well, I feel that  
4 voting should not be an active of faith, and I  
5 really want to believe elections officials when  
6 they give us assurances that everything is great  
7 with our system, and I just can't. And there's  
8 been so much that's come out over the years of  
9 the vulnerabilities with our current system. I  
10 could name a bunch of places: Homeland Security,  
11 Princeton University did a study, Johns Hopkins  
12 University, Brennan Center for Justice, Election  
13 Assistance Commission, on and on, Government  
14 Accountability Office, Defcon. I could go on and  
15 on.

16           I never read that our system is great, and I  
17 want to have confidence in it. And now it looks  
18 like we're going to have to trust barcodes to  
19 represent our votes, and they're every bit as  
20 obscure as hitting "cast ballot" on a DRE  
21 machine. I can't read barcodes, you know? I  
22 voted for who? And also, we've learned today  
23 that these QR codes are a part of the  
24 different -- with the other vendors' products.

25           So I just think simplicity is better, and I

1 would -- I can reiterate what John Fortuin just  
2 said about paper. It's simpler. It allows for a  
3 voter chain of custody. It makes sense, and I  
4 think scanning is good too, but we also must have  
5 an audit, a proper audit, proper risk-limiting  
6 audit.

7 So, again, transparency, simplicity, then I  
8 will have confidence.

9 Thank you.

10 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Thank you, Susan.  
11 We appreciate you coming today.

12 Dave Barbee and after Dave will be Liz  
13 Throop. I think I pronounced that right. We'll  
14 see.

15 Dave --

16 **MR. BARBEE:** Okay.

17 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** -- tell us your  
18 name and where you're from.

19 **MR. BARBEE:** My name's Dave Barbee. I'm  
20 from Richmond County.

21 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Thank you, Dave.  
22 Good to have you.

23 **MR. BARBEE:** Thank you.

24 Two reasons we're here: Number one,  
25 Diebold's out of business, machines are old and

1 we've got to replace them.

2 Number two, everybody's afraid that  
3 somebody's going to change the vote.

4 Now, folks, that Diebold machine has been  
5 voting in Richmond County for 16 years in this  
6 thing. And the only way that that thing's hooked  
7 up to the wall is through electricity. I don't  
8 care who you are, you can't change my vote.

9 Lynn's been great. She's had over 500  
10 machines that we have for Richmond County, a lot  
11 of money to be replaced. And I've trusted every  
12 vote that I've cast and I know it's been counted.  
13 Now, this thing about paper trails I think is  
14 just metal hats.

15 Lynn and I have even had a discussion about  
16 the "I voted" peach sticker. That's legal tender  
17 on election day. You can take that, go to a  
18 certain areas or a certain whatever and get paid  
19 for turning in that sticker.

20 And I certainly don't want to do anything  
21 with the systems that we have now that would  
22 change our system to where my vote is not  
23 private. That's my vote. I don't want any --  
24 you know, any record. I know how I voted and  
25 that's all that matters. It's none of your

1 business, except mine and the Almighty.

2 If you want to talk about paper trail and  
3 paper ballots, I'm the oldest guy in here. I  
4 remember when we had paper ballots this long and  
5 you marked the top of it with an "x" and you put  
6 it in the box. Guess what? After all the votes  
7 were counted, somebody always found another box.  
8 They had ballots that wasn't counted. I'm not  
9 going to -- it happens, okay? So --

10 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Need to wrap-up,  
11 Dave.

12 **MR. BARBEE:** -- be careful what you do. I'm  
13 just asking you to make sure we have the same  
14 safe system, the safe system we have now.

15 Thank you.

16 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Thank you, Dave.  
17 We appreciate you coming today.

18 Liz? Is Liz here? Liz? Tell me how to  
19 pronounce your last name and tell us where you're  
20 from.

21 **MS. THROOP:** Hi, I'm Liz Throop.

22 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Say it again.

23 **MS. THROOP:** From Atlanta.

24 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** All right.

25 **MS. THROOP:** Again, I'm so impressed with

1 all of you and your really sweating all these  
2 details and there's so many: Things like  
3 accessibility, overcounting, undercounting, the  
4 cost of equipment, how quickly machines tabulate,  
5 and I appreciate that, but if votes are  
6 miscounted, that really dwarfs -- it invalidates  
7 all of these other problems.

8 And I'm concerned because I see a strong and  
9 growing perception that Georgia's elections don't  
10 or might not reflect voter intent. I can't think  
11 of a bigger reason for business and for the  
12 business class to actually leave Georgia than for  
13 the perception of corrupt government.

14 And I'm stressing that, you know, perception  
15 is reality when you're talking about getting  
16 people out to the polls and to making decisions  
17 about where they live. Only counted verifiable  
18 votes directly tabulated without encoding and  
19 barcodes will restore trust in the voting system.

20 Again, thank you.

21 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Thank you, Liz. We  
22 appreciate you being here today.

23 Next I'm going to ask Dave Titus to come up  
24 and then after that Jackson Faw.

25 Dave? David Titus? Is David still here?

1           Okay, after -- then we'll move on to Jackson  
2 Faw.

3           Jackson, did I pronounce that last name  
4 right?

5           **MR. FAW:** (inaudible)

6           **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Okay. Jackson,  
7 good to have you. Tells us where you're from.  
8 Happy to hear from you.

9           **MR. FAW:** Likewise. Thank you very much.  
10 Jackson Faw from Atlanta, Georgia. I'm just a  
11 concerned voter.

12           Last year in Atlanta, y'all might remember  
13 we had -- I-85 caught on fire. Six lanes both  
14 ways went down. It affected 250-million cars a  
15 day, and everybody said: Well, that's going to  
16 take six months. I know it takes a certain  
17 amount of time for concrete to cure. But guess  
18 what? Georgia resolved it. Georgia funding got  
19 that bridge fixed in 44 days.

20           Right now, the eyes of the nation are on  
21 Georgia in this coming election as we're  
22 preparing to possibly elect the first black  
23 female governor, first black female to be running  
24 on a major party ticket.

25           Yesterday, Judge Totenberg threw out our



1 secretary of state motion to dismiss a case, and  
2 she's going to make a judgment or they're going  
3 to make a judgment in about -- in another couple  
4 of weeks. And today we heard the secretary of  
5 state, controller of elections who's also running  
6 for governor, say that well, she might not make  
7 us do that. That -- folks, that can't be our  
8 solution. We can't say that maybe it won't  
9 happen because there's a lot of scrutiny right  
10 now.

11 There's a lot of people saying why do we  
12 have the person in charge of elections is in  
13 charge of his own election. Last week --  
14 Mr. Harvey, I know you know about this -- we had  
15 ten black counties in Georgia targeted for poll  
16 closures. Were it not for media attention from  
17 across the country, Randolph County would've  
18 closed seven out of its nine polling locations in  
19 a community that's \$35,000-a-year  
20 (indiscernible).

21 So my point is, folks, we can get this done.  
22 We heard the vendors say they can get it done.  
23 We had two vendors say today they could get it  
24 done in eight weeks, whatever they're going to  
25 bring, donkeys and elephants, to get it fixed.

1           **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Jackson, I'll allow  
2 you wrap it up.

3           **MR. FAW:** Yes, sir, I'll wrap it up.

4           **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Okay.

5           **MR. FAW:** Each of you are that are making  
6 this decision, history's going to be looking at  
7 you, and whichever way this election goes, we're  
8 going to be looking back and y'all's names are  
9 going to be on this. As a Georgian, I want to be  
10 proud to say this election was fair and  
11 accountable.

12           Thank you.

13           **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Thank you, Jackson.

14           Next we have Priscilla Smith, and after  
15 Priscilla, I'm going to ask Smythe DuVal to come  
16 up.

17           Priscilla, welcome. Tell us where you're  
18 from.

19           **MS. SMITH:** Thank you very much. I'm  
20 Priscilla Smith. I voted in DeKalb County. I  
21 lived in the city of Atlanta.

22           **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Welcome.

23           **MS. SMITH:** Thank you. Thank you very much  
24 for your service to the commission. We really  
25 appreciate it.

1           There are many people who are, like, amazed  
2           that I, an ordinary citizen, am here for this.  
3           Does the citizenry really care, do people really  
4           care about this? Well, of course they care.  
5           I've been doing a lot of work in rural counties,  
6           trying to get voters out. And also looking at  
7           what happened in Richmond (sic) County last week,  
8           I went and helped collect signatures to make sure  
9           that people understood about what was going on  
10          with their polling places possibly being closed  
11          and doing what we could to stop that from  
12          happening.

13           The only reason that happened was -- and I  
14          realize that I'm probably speaking outside of  
15          what is your purview. I understand that SAFE is  
16          not about this year's election, but what is about  
17          this year's election? It's been demonstrated  
18          that the current voting system, in spite of what  
19          was said earlier, is not SAFE. The reason why we  
20          knew that those places, those polling places were  
21          going to be shut down was because there was a  
22          tiny legal published in a weekly in Richmond  
23          County -- in Randolph County, and one person  
24          found it and started circulating the information  
25          to the press and so forth and so on.

1 I don't know who's protecting us. The  
2 secretary of state is running for governor  
3 himself. He doesn't have a vested interest in  
4 undermining what's going wrong with the current  
5 voting system. I don't know who's going to  
6 represent us if you don't.

7 I'm begging you to recognize that something  
8 has to be done between now and October 15th when  
9 early voting begins. There are people here who  
10 said they can handle the situation. We can do  
11 something. Stacey Abrams is calling for absentee  
12 ballots. No one wants to do that in the massive  
13 amounts that's going to be required. But I don't  
14 know how we're supposed to trust our vote.

15 And the disaffected voters that I've run  
16 into across rural Georgia don't trust anything.  
17 And nothing I've seen today makes me know that  
18 this next election is going to encourage people  
19 to be the citizens that they have to be in order  
20 to make democracy work.

21 So I beg you with what power you have as  
22 this commission to do something to increase the  
23 voter security for the next election.

24 Thank you very much.

25 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Thank you,

1 Priscilla. We appreciate you coming today.

2 Mr. Smythe? Pronounce your last name for  
3 me.

4 **MR. DUVAL:** DuVal. Smythe DuVal.

5 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** DuVal. Tell us  
6 where you're from.

7 **MR. DUVAL:** I am from Marietta, Georgia.

8 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Thank you for being  
9 here today.

10 **MR. DUVAL:** You're welcome. Thank you for  
11 hosting us. I am a Kennesaw graduate student in  
12 IT. I have experience in IT. And I'm also a  
13 Libertarian candidate for the Georgia secretary  
14 of state and a concerned citizen.

15 So I'd like to thank you again for hosting  
16 the meeting. Let's see. I want to do three  
17 things. First, for a candidate, two minutes is  
18 always really, really hard.

19 But hand-marked paper ballots, along with  
20 post-election audits, that is the gold standard.  
21 I think there's a lot to it to talk about that.  
22 But for everybody on the panel, I would  
23 definitely encourage you to look at the  
24 presentations you had today and see which of  
25 these options were the one in your RFI. We

1 really want the gold standard of verifiable  
2 ballots in this state.

3 The second thing I wanted to talk about is  
4 this coming-up election. I was in the camp that  
5 we don't really need to change anything until the  
6 news came out our foreign adversaries were  
7 actually looking at our sites. At that point,  
8 the risk profile has gone up for me personally.  
9 I certainly don't know what the professionals are  
10 finding out, but I was very glad Mr. Mike Garcia  
11 spoke this morning. He was talking about risk,  
12 risk assessment, and how to actually prioritize  
13 risk.

14 That is my specialty in IT and I would like  
15 to point out that it's something we do need to  
16 take extraordinarily seriously, especially when  
17 we're talking about the potential adversaries are  
18 state-sponsored types of adversaries, people who  
19 have gone under so many other types of  
20 organizations that have way more resources than  
21 we do.

22 This is going to get decided by the judge on  
23 the 18th. With that in mind, I was, again,  
24 shocked to hear that a lot of places in Georgia  
25 are not planning on any kind of interruption or

1 any kind of plan B, even though they know that  
2 there's a possibility that these machines are  
3 going to get decertified, or there's a  
4 possibility --

5 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** I'll give you a  
6 chance to wrap it up.

7 **MR. DUVAL:** Sure. Thank you.

8 -- a possibility that, you know, more  
9 information could come out.

10 And lastly, I just wanted to thank the panel  
11 again, but also I'm concerned that the panel is  
12 not transparent enough. I'm hearing from panel  
13 members that there's really not a whole lot going  
14 on in the panel besides these meetings. There's  
15 no study groups, no requirements definition, no  
16 meetings. It sounds like the work of this going  
17 on is in the secretary of state's office and not  
18 the panel.

19 I'd like to hear more about it. I would  
20 love for you guys to get a Twitter handle or a  
21 Facebook page or something so we can start  
22 communicating with you directly.

23 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Thank you,  
24 Mr. Smythe (sic).

25 Next will be Dana Bowers and after Dana will

1 be Rick Barron.

2 Dana? Is Dana here?

3 (inaudible)

4 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** She's coming?

5 Where is she coming from?

6 (inaudible)

7 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Oh, okay. There

8 you are, Dana. Good to have you today.

9 **MS. BOWERS:** Thank you.

10 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Say your name again

11 for us and tell us where you're from and we'd

12 love to hear from you.

13 **MS. BOWERS:** Hi. My name is Dana Bowers. I

14 am from Gwinnett County. I am a native Georgian

15 as well.

16 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Thank you, Dana.

17 **MS. BOWERS:** I just would like to thank the

18 commission for taking public commentary and

19 questions into consideration. I attended the

20 first state commission meeting and I presented a

21 proposal for the easy and inexpensive

22 implementation of paper ballots for the November

23 general election using the current equipment the

24 state already has on hand.

25 As an election integrity activist and



1 everyday Georgia citizen, I am extremely  
2 concerned about the lack of verifiable facts  
3 being used by our top election officials almost  
4 as much as the lack of verifiable votes we pass  
5 every time we go to the polls. The secretary of  
6 state's office has taken a personal interest in  
7 un verifying our organization as well as  
8 misquoting and misinterpreting the law.

9 So basically what I'm trying to say is  
10 they're actually using their power to come back  
11 on the counties that actually have their own  
12 power.

13 So in a formal letter to all Georgia county  
14 boards of elections and boards of county  
15 commissioners, the secretary of state's office  
16 appears to have threatened counties with some  
17 form of punishment if they abide by the law that  
18 allows them to independently implement paper  
19 ballots. No such punishment is defined in any  
20 election law in the state of Georgia. This has  
21 the feeling of voter intimidation because after  
22 all, these commissioners and board members are  
23 voters just like me. And from one voter to  
24 another to another, I would like to urge the  
25 state commission to please consider expert

1 testimony from those that do not represent a  
2 corporation and the voice of the voters.

3 Our organization filed a motion for a  
4 preliminary injunction for emergency statewide  
5 implementation of paper ballots in federal court.  
6 As of yesterday, Judge Totenberg dismissed  
7 Secretary Kemp's motion to dismiss our case --

8 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Dana, I  
9 (indiscernible) --

10 **MS. BOWERS:** -- and recorded that hearing --

11 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Ma'am?

12 **MS. BOWERS:** -- where we will --

13 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Ma'am?

14 **MS. BOWERS:** -- be able to prevent more --

15 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** I want to give you  
16 a chance --

17 **MS. BOWERS:** -- information --

18 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** -- to wrap up.

19 **MS. BOWERS:** -- and reiterate the  
20 feasibility of our paper-ballots plan.

21 Thank you very much.

22 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Thank you, Dana.

23 Appreciate you coming here today.

24 Rick Barron? Is Rick here?

25 Rick, come on up. Good to have you. Please

1 state your name again for us. Tell us where  
2 you're from. We'll be happy to hear from you.

3 **MR. BARRON:** I'm Richard Barron. I'm the  
4 director of registration and elections for Fulton  
5 County, Georgia.

6 And, well, I'm here today to encourage the  
7 commission to -- whatever system you end up  
8 deciding upon, please be sure that it  
9 accommodates early voting. We've -- in Fulton  
10 County, we've tried to make sure that everyone is  
11 enfranchised. During the presidential election,  
12 we had up to 27 locations per day going. We plan  
13 on doing up to 22 in the gubernatorial election.

14 So what we've done is tried to take a lot of  
15 pressure off on election day. It is very  
16 difficult with paper ballots or a pure paper  
17 system to administer early voting. Early voting  
18 is on the book in Georgia. We've got 19 days of  
19 it. We have to have every ballot style in every  
20 early voting precinct.

21 If we come up with a system that is based  
22 mostly on paper, we're going to have a very  
23 difficult time administering early voting. At  
24 that point, we're going to need to increase the  
25 number of election-day sites that we already

1 have. I think you're all familiar with the  
2 problems Fulton County had from 2012 and before.

3 So I think over the last five years, my  
4 staff and I've worked very hard to make sure that  
5 Fulton County runs its elections well. And I  
6 think we've achieved that. A lot of it is  
7 because of early voting.

8 And there's -- three minutes or two minutes  
9 isn't enough to go into all of the other things,  
10 but I have had eight years of experience in  
11 conducting early voting with -- or -- and voting  
12 with paper ballots in Texas in addition to my  
13 time here in Georgia.

14 So the biggest complaint with paper ballots  
15 are in early voting when voters received the  
16 wrong ballot. And that was basically a pure  
17 paper system. If we go to ballot-on-demand  
18 printers --

19 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** You want to wrap it  
20 up.

21 **MR. BARRON:** Yeah. If we go to  
22 ballot-on-demand printers, we already have  
23 multiple printers in each early-voting site  
24 because Georgia has an onerous requirement of  
25 printing out every absentee-ballot application.

1 On-demand printers is going to add more printers.  
2 We would have more backups if that happens, so  
3 we're going to need to have some sort of  
4 ballot-marking device with paper printout or a  
5 DRE with VVPAT for early voting.

6 Thank you.

7 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Appreciate you  
8 coming in today.

9 Next will be Joe Traina. Joe? Is Joe here?  
10 (inaudible)

11 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Oh, okay, maybe it  
12 was on the list twice. Okay.

13 Next, Gerald Favato (pronouncing)? Gerald?  
14 Favorito, okay.

15 **MR. FAVORITO:** I'm Garland. Garland  
16 Favorito.

17 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Garland? Okay,  
18 Garland. Garland, you write as well as I do.  
19 Thank you. Welcome. Good to have you today.  
20 We'd love to hear from you. Tell us where you're  
21 from.

22 **MR. FAVORITO:** I'm from Roswell, Georgia.  
23 And I have a handout there. I'm -- there's two  
24 sides, front and back. I'm the cofounder of  
25 VoterGA. We've led the election-integrity

1 movement in Georgia for 13 years.

2 All but two of the speakers who spoke at the  
3 June 13th meeting were our members. I've got 30  
4 years of IT experience. In 2002, I warned  
5 Kennesaw State University and the secretary of  
6 state's office not to purchase the current voting  
7 machines because they can't produce a verifiable  
8 product or handle recountable results.

9 Last year, 20 computer scientists wrote a  
10 letter to the secretary of state's office urging  
11 him to decommission these machines for the same  
12 reasons I gave them 16 years ago.

13 So at the June meeting I requested to make a  
14 presentation to you at a future meeting. The  
15 agenda -- I have since fleshed out the agenda.  
16 It's on the back of your handout. I requested a  
17 vote at that time and I'm requesting a vote again  
18 today if you think that this information that I  
19 printed out for you is worthwhile.

20 In looking at today's presentations, I need  
21 to let you know that at least half or more of the  
22 presentations you saw today were for unverifiable  
23 voting systems just like we've been fighting for  
24 16 years. So imagine how that makes me feel to  
25 see that we're not really making any progress in

1 the 16 years and we're still looking at  
2 unverifiable voting equipment again.

3 Now, I know that you would not really  
4 understand that because you haven't seen my  
5 presentation. You haven't identified in the  
6 current the proven opportunities, you haven't  
7 defined the requirements you have, and you  
8 haven't evaluated one of the most critical things  
9 which is centralized versus decentralized  
10 election --

11 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Garland, I want to  
12 give you a chance to wrap it up.

13 **MR. FAVORITO:** Okay, give me about 10  
14 seconds.

15 The security flaws that are in that election  
16 preparation, that's centralized, and that's what  
17 we need to discuss now, and I'll go into more  
18 detail in my presentation.

19 So again I would ask for a vote on that  
20 today, please.

21 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Garland, thank you  
22 for coming today.

23 That concludes the public input for people  
24 that signed up.

25 Committee members, you've been here a long

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time today. I want to appreciate y'all, the members of the commission, for coming today and we thank you for your time.

Thanks again to Columbia County for all of their kind assistance in setting up the venue for us. We will stand adjourned. Thank you.

(Concluded at 6:00 p.m.)



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CERTIFICATE

STATE OF GEORGIA  
COUNTY OF DEKALB

I hereby certify that the foregoing meeting was taken down and was reduced to typewriting under my direction; that the foregoing transcript is a true and correct record given to the best of my ability.

The above certification is expressly withdrawn upon the disassembly or photocopying of the foregoing transcript.

I further certify that I am not a relative, employee, attorney, or counsel of any of the parties; nor am I financially interested in the action.

This, the 25st day of September, 2018.

**\*\*Mary K McMahan\*\***  
Mary K. McMahan  
Certified Court Reporter  
Certificate Number 2757

<p><b>AUDIENCE:</b> [1] 7/6  <b>DR. COOPER:</b> [23] 296/6 305/16 307/3 311/4 311/6 311/11 311/15 312/10 313/2 313/5 313/17 313/25 314/2 314/9 314/14 314/23 315/3 315/9 315/12 315/16 315/22 316/14 316/25  <b>DR. GARCIA:</b> [2] 49/18 80/20  <b>DR. LEE:</b> [38] 47/25 57/9 64/11 65/19 67/10 71/9 73/25 78/17 84/13 138/5 141/9 200/12 200/20 201/3 201/9 201/13 201/17 201/25 227/14 227/23 228/5 249/20 249/23 250/4 250/24 251/7 251/18 251/21 252/11 287/16 288/9 288/15 288/23 289/10 313/9 313/12 313/23 314/1  <b>DR. LINDEMAN:</b> [1] 75/1  <b>JUDGE MCCOY:</b> [11] 110/11 111/13 166/17 171/21 171/23 197/16 254/15 255/12 293/10 293/13 293/24  <b>MR. BARBEE:</b> [4] 332/15 332/18 332/22 334/11  <b>MR. BARRON:</b> [2] 347/2 348/20  <b>MR. BEESON:</b> [12] 235/10 247/7 248/18 248/25 249/5 249/8 249/14 249/16 250/13 251/2 262/15 323/25  <b>MR. BROXTON:</b> [29] 264/6 281/4 281/6 281/18 281/20 282/1 282/8 283/8 284/17 284/19 284/22 285/23 287/3 287/20 288/13 288/17 289/4 289/17 290/23 291/2 291/20 292/2 292/8 292/11 292/13 292/18 293/16 294/3 294/12  <b>MR. CAMERON:</b> [19] 234/3 234/5 234/7 240/15 250/3 251/8 252/20 254/5 254/9 254/21 255/14 256/3 256/5 257/5 257/23 260/7 260/22 261/16</p>	<p>324/4  <b>MR. CARTER:</b> [3] 180/22 185/11 189/22  <b>MR. DUVAL:</b> [4] 341/3 341/6 341/9 343/6  <b>MR. EDWARDS:</b> [8] 120/24 127/8 129/15 133/2 134/3 134/7 136/8 138/3  <b>MR. FAVORITO:</b> [3] 349/14 349/21 351/12  <b>MR. FAW:</b> [4] 336/4 336/8 338/2 338/4  <b>MR. FORTUIN:</b> [4] 328/18 328/21 330/2 330/13  <b>MR. HORACE:</b> [1] 294/25  <b>MR. LINDEMAN:</b> [1] 57/15  <b>MR. LONG:</b> [15] 215/12 223/25 224/4 226/18 228/1 228/7 228/17 229/7 229/14 230/6 230/17 230/21 230/25 232/2 232/21  <b>MR. MCDONALD:</b> [10] 40/2 40/6 113/6 113/25 114/22 140/15 140/17 160/1 160/5 161/2  <b>MR. MONDS:</b> [9] 170/7 170/10 170/21 170/24 204/23 205/4 260/9 261/11 286/16  <b>MR. MURPHY:</b> [33] 145/2 145/5 147/3 149/7 157/21 157/23 158/4 158/9 159/5 159/10 160/19 161/4 161/10 161/12 161/22 162/8 162/21 163/4 163/7 163/10 163/21 164/21 166/22 167/18 169/6 170/5 170/14 170/19 170/22 171/3 171/19 172/3 172/25  <b>MR. SHELLY:</b> [13] 205/24 207/19 208/6 208/8 208/11 208/18 226/19 227/1 227/19 229/12 229/15 229/25 230/4  <b>MR. SMITH:</b> [1] 208/21  <b>MR. TRAINA:</b> [1] 324/15  <b>MR. VANDERBURG:</b> [2] 191/18 204/18  <b>MR. WAGNER:</b> [44] 173/11 173/14 176/23</p>	<p>177/1 177/4 177/7 180/23 181/18 185/12 187/15 189/23 191/19 193/21 194/13 194/17 194/25 195/5 195/9 195/14 195/23 196/4 196/17 197/5 197/22 199/11 199/20 199/23 200/1 200/18 201/2 201/4 201/12 201/16 201/23 202/1 202/20 202/23 203/1 203/5 203/15 203/18 204/9 204/11 205/8  <b>MR. WALKER:</b> [3] 64/22 79/3 82/2  <b>MR. WELLS:</b> [4] 118/18 123/14 125/17 139/23  <b>MR. WES:</b> [1] 199/1  <b>MR. YOUNG:</b> [10] 12/23 31/6 31/10 32/21 33/2 36/5 36/19 36/23 37/13 41/2  <b>MS. ANDERSON:</b> [3] 318/3 319/24 320/2  <b>MS. BAILEY:</b> [9] 74/6 137/16 164/16 230/15 252/15 254/4 289/14 316/10 316/12  <b>MS. BLAKE:</b> [9] 90/5 94/7 98/19 99/23 102/22 104/5 107/13 109/21 112/2  <b>MS. BOREN:</b> [38] 111/15 116/10 119/11 120/20 122/13 123/10 125/15 126/8 127/3 128/11 129/11 130/11 130/20 136/19 138/16 139/10 140/16 143/21 163/12 163/14 199/15 199/18 199/22 199/25 284/16 284/18 284/20 285/18 286/19 286/22 287/13 314/21 314/24 315/5 315/10 315/14 315/20 316/7  <b>MS. BOWERS:</b> [8] 344/8 344/12 344/16 346/9 346/11 346/13 346/16 346/18  <b>MS. DUFORT:</b> [9] 320/6 320/8 320/11 320/14 320/19 320/21 323/1 323/4 323/16  <b>MS. GAY:</b> [5] 122/17 128/19 132/4 134/6 135/22  <b>MS. GHAZAL:</b> [2] 196/13 197/3  <b>MS. HELTON:</b> [4]</p>	<p>119/18 126/21 130/10 130/12  <b>MS. HOLDEN:</b> [7] 167/10 167/19 255/22 256/4 256/20 257/22 260/6  <b>MS. HOWELL:</b> [31] 84/19 88/2 90/4 91/22 92/21 93/25 94/23 95/23 98/10 99/17 100/1 101/17 102/20 103/23 104/25 106/6 107/8 108/16 109/15 109/20 110/9 111/12 111/14 113/5 115/23 161/18 162/7 204/14 231/22 232/19 233/10  <b>MS. JONES:</b> [7] 88/1 88/14 96/1 97/15 101/21 106/10 109/16  <b>MS. KUHN:</b> [10] 92/3 93/5 95/2 96/25 100/11 102/12 105/5 108/21 113/23 115/8  <b>MS. LEWIS:</b> [9] 22/6 22/9 22/14 28/1 28/9 33/16 39/1 44/8 45/7  <b>MS. MCNAMARA:</b> [4] 17/20 29/16 37/15 43/3  <b>MS. MCWETHY:</b> [3] 330/21 330/23 331/2  <b>MS. REEVES:</b> [2] 327/7 327/11  <b>MS. ROGERS:</b> [3] 249/15 251/25 263/1  <b>MS. ROSS:</b> [11] 162/17 163/2 163/5 163/8 228/13 229/5 229/23 230/2 230/12 262/10 262/24  <b>MS. SMITH:</b> [2] 338/18 338/22  <b>MS. THROOP:</b> [3] 334/20 334/22 334/24  <b>MS. WELCH:</b> [17] 141/22 203/8 203/16 204/5 204/10 290/18 290/24 291/17 291/21 292/5 292/9 292/12 292/17 293/9 314/7 314/11 314/18  <b>REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:</b> [219] 7/5 7/7 16/17 21/3 22/7 22/10 27/9 28/2 29/11 30/21 31/7 32/17 32/22 33/3 35/16 36/16 36/20 37/6 37/14 38/19 39/23 40/5 40/20 43/1 44/6 45/6 46/8 47/20 114/2 116/2 130/18 130/21 139/9 141/10 142/15</p>	<p>144/13 145/4 157/19 157/22 157/24 158/6 159/2 159/7 159/22 160/3 161/7 161/11 161/14 162/12 163/11 163/13 164/14 166/15 170/3 170/8 170/15 171/17 171/20 171/22 172/23 173/2 173/7 173/12 176/21 176/24 177/2 177/5 193/19 194/8 194/15 194/18 195/4 195/8 195/13 195/18 196/1 196/7 197/14 198/17 199/13 199/16 200/11 202/17 202/22 202/24 203/4 203/6 204/3 204/13 204/19 204/25 205/11 205/19 208/4 208/7 208/9 223/24 224/1 226/15 226/25 227/9 228/11 229/3 230/13 230/18 230/24 231/20 233/11 233/24 234/4 234/6 248/15 248/23 249/2 249/6 249/12 249/18 249/21 251/19 252/12 254/6 254/11 255/20 260/8 262/8 263/19 264/1 281/2 281/5 281/15 281/19 281/25 282/4 282/25 284/12 286/13 286/17 286/20 287/14 289/11 290/15 293/12 294/9 294/13 294/18 311/2 311/5 311/7 311/12 312/6 312/24 313/4 313/6 313/10 314/5 314/19 316/8 316/11 316/22 317/1 317/3 319/23 320/1 320/3 320/7 320/9 320/13 320/17 320/20 322/24 323/2 323/14 323/17 324/1 324/5 324/11 326/25 327/10 328/11 328/20 329/25 330/11 330/14 330/22 330/25 332/9 332/16 332/20 334/9 334/15 334/21 334/23 335/20 336/5 337/25 338/3 338/12 338/21 340/24 341/4 341/7 343/4 343/22 344/3 344/6 344/9 344/15 346/7 346/10 346/12 346/14 346/17 346/21 348/18 349/6 349/10 349/16 351/10 351/20</p>
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<b>REPRESENTATIVE SETZLER: [3]</b> 68/172/1 76/19	<b>13th [2]</b> 68/17 350/3	<b>201 [1]</b> 69/11	<b>44 percent [1]</b> 120/8	<b>abandon [1]</b> 62/14
<b>SECRETARY KEMP: [8]</b> 3/1 4/2 4/5 47/19 47/21 78/20 138/22 143/25	<b>14-inch [1]</b> 177/12	<b>2010 [2]</b> 17/3 17/14	<b>45 [1]</b> 169/4	<b>abide [1]</b> 345/17
<b>SENATOR STRICKLAND: [3]</b> 133/19 198/20 199/8	<b>15 [4]</b> 174/21 187/24 271/9 295/25	<b>2011 [2]</b> 265/8 268/6	<b>450 [1]</b> 235/20	<b>abilities [1]</b> 67/20
<b>SENATOR THOMPSON: [3]</b> 66/1 75/22 83/8	<b>15 percent [2]</b> 45/19 247/24	<b>2012 [2]</b> 268/6 348/2	<b>46 [1]</b> 328/23	<b>ability [20]</b> 4/11 14/24 30/10 43/8 64/2 94/3 95/15 117/8 155/7 158/22 164/20 187/7 193/7 275/23 277/12 310/9 322/7 322/15 325/14 353/7
<b>\$</b>	<b>15,000 [5]</b> 168/6 168/7 168/8 169/21 169/22	<b>2015 [3]</b> 159/7 212/3 265/13	<b>4th [1]</b> 123/19	<b>able [77]</b> 13/7 34/24 40/18 45/25 59/9 61/23 62/10 63/25 64/5 66/3 67/6 68/19 78/3 78/5 83/17 83/19 83/20 89/15 89/23 90/9 91/18 97/14 98/16 105/7 106/22 107/2 107/7 110/2 110/3 111/5 112/21 123/20 124/10 126/4 126/22 126/23 130/5 133/15 137/21 138/22 140/14 146/22 148/23 165/22 166/12 166/15 172/2 178/4 182/4 220/8 253/3 253/8 266/14 270/4 271/12 272/2 272/11 273/14 273/20 274/21 274/24 276/14 277/23 277/24 285/15 289/21 290/3 290/8 292/17 292/21 312/11 313/16 315/8 315/24 322/12 329/22 346/14
<b>\$100 [1]</b> 131/1	<b>15-year [1]</b> 207/8	<b>2016 [4]</b> 17/3 132/18 270/3 303/8	<b>5</b>	<b>about [268]</b> 3/2 4/23 6/15 12/23 13/2 13/20 20/6 20/9 22/21 22/25 23/1 23/2 23/2 23/3 23/17 23/18 23/24 24/5 24/17 24/19 25/15 26/16 27/12 27/14 28/4 28/24 28/24 29/1 29/23 30/1 30/7 31/9 31/17 33/4 33/9 33/16 34/8 35/24 35/25 37/22 38/23 39/3 42/16 43/6 43/8 43/11 44/3 44/11 44/18 45/18 46/22 46/22 48/8 48/11 48/25 49/25 54/21 54/22 55/8 55/22 57/6 57/7 57/24 58/5 60/19 61/4 61/17 62/15 63/6 63/23 64/20 65/23 67/20 67/23 68/10 68/17 68/19 68/24 73/9 74/9 76/22 79/2 81/13 81/19 83/11 89/19 90/7 91/25 92/4 92/22 92/24 93/3 97/17 97/25 98/13 98/17 98/21 99/19 100/3
<b>\$30 [2]</b> 227/17 323/13	<b>15th [1]</b> 143/7	<b>2018 [6]</b> 1/9 3/6 70/25 77/7 270/15 353/15	<b>5 percent [1]</b> 41/6	
<b>\$30-million [1]</b> 323/13	<b>15th [1]</b> 340/8	<b>2019 [2]</b> 205/6 270/20	<b>5,000 [4]</b> 54/1 120/7 209/10 213/8	
<b>\$300 [1]</b> 301/10	<b>16 [5]</b> 101/4 333/5 350/12 350/24 351/1	<b>2020 [5]</b> 59/6 75/8 77/7 230/11 270/20	<b>5.5 million [1]</b> 207/5	
<b>\$35,000 [1]</b> 337/19	<b>16 years [1]</b> 19/16	<b>208 [1]</b> 266/24	<b>50 [3]</b> 101/11 132/12 312/24	
<b>\$35,000-a-year [1]</b> 337/19	<b>17 [1]</b> 269/8	<b>212 [1]</b> 1/10	<b>50 percent [1]</b> 191/5	
<b>\$40 [1]</b> 282/11	<b>17,000 [1]</b> 148/19	<b>22 [1]</b> 347/13	<b>500 [2]</b> 132/9 333/9	
<b>\$40 million [1]</b> 282/11	<b>17-inch [1]</b> 177/12	<b>23 [2]</b> 117/25 118/4	<b>500,000 [1]</b> 120/4	
<b>\$54 [1]</b> 126/11	<b>18 [1]</b> 122/23	<b>24 [1]</b> 120/5	<b>538 [1]</b> 120/1	
<b>'</b>	<b>1800 [1]</b> 210/1	<b>24/7 [1]</b> 51/10	<b>55 million [1]</b> 208/15	
<b>'19 [1]</b> 230/8	<b>18th [1]</b> 342/23	<b>25 [3]</b> 34/25 49/2 144/18	<b>55,000 [1]</b> 208/15	
<b>.</b>	<b>19 [1]</b> 347/18	<b>25-bit [2]</b> 174/25 190/3	<b>6</b>	
<b>.....354 [1]</b> 2/25	<b>19-inch [1]</b> 177/12	<b>25-million [1]</b> 124/8	<b>6 inches [1]</b> 269/9	
<b>.....2</b>	<b>1912 [1]</b> 264/25	<b>250 [1]</b> 297/1	<b>6 million [1]</b> 139/16	
<b>94 [1]</b> 2/22	<b>1920 [1]</b> 18/3	<b>250-million [1]</b> 336/14	<b>6,600 [1]</b> 318/20	
<b>.....3</b>	<b>1948 [1]</b> 69/9	<b>256-bit [2]</b> 174/25 190/3	<b>6.4 [1]</b> 270/1	
<b>17 [1]</b> 2/23	<b>1983 [1]</b> 16/23	<b>25st [1]</b> 353/15	<b>6.4 million [1]</b> 270/5	
<b>.....173 [1]</b> 2/18	<b>1986 [1]</b> 17/14	<b>26 [1]</b> 119/22	<b>62,000 [2]</b> 206/22 208/15	
<b>1</b>	<b>1990 [1]</b> 211/23	<b>27 [1]</b> 347/12	<b>6:00 [1]</b> 352/7	
<b>1 million [1]</b> 129/24	<b>1990's [1]</b> 18/21	<b>27,000 [2]</b> 312/16 312/21	<b>6th [1]</b> 51/2	
<b>1 percent [1]</b> 96/5	<b>1996 [3]</b> 118/6 118/10 136/22	<b>2757 [1]</b> 353/19	<b>7</b>	
<b>1,000 [2]</b> 50/23 51/3	<b>1:00 [1]</b> 144/10	<b>280 [2]</b> 229/15 229/16	<b>7,000 [1]</b> 208/1	
<b>1,200-plus [1]</b> 297/2	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>70 [1]</b> 120/6	
<b>1.0 [1]</b> 211/25	<b>2,000 [2]</b> 123/7 129/21	<b>3.7 billion [1]</b> 206/21	<b>75 years [1]</b> 176/8	
<b>1.1 [4]</b> 211/20 211/20 212/2 303/25	<b>2,314 [1]</b> 73/12	<b>30 [17]</b> 1/9 3/6 15/22 144/17 184/4 258/1 258/3 258/6 258/9 258/10 258/12 258/13 258/17 258/24 259/10 260/2 350/3	<b>8</b>	
<b>10 [1]</b> 351/13	<b>2,500 [2]</b> 48/25 158/23	<b>30 million [1]</b> 226/23	<b>80-year-old [1]</b> 96/17	
<b>10,000 [1]</b> 195/12	<b>2.1 [1]</b> 112/14	<b>30-somethings [1]</b> 96/15	<b>800 [3]</b> 68/19 209/2 265/22	
<b>10-year [1]</b> 312/4	<b>2.3 [1]</b> 266/22	<b>300 [1]</b> 254/3	<b>800,000 [1]</b> 261/2	
<b>100 [2]</b> 17/25 161/5	<b>20 [6]</b> 23/3 135/11 248/21 312/5 318/6 350/9	<b>30813 [1]</b> 1/11	<b>83 [1]</b> 156/1	
<b>100 [2]</b> 17/25 161/5	<b>20-somethings [1]</b> 96/14	<b>32 [1]</b> 118/1	<b>84 [1]</b> 156/1	
<b>11 [3]</b> 176/17 266/12 269/24	<b>200 [3]</b> 154/3 229/13 240/9	<b>35 [1]</b> 297/5	<b>85 [1]</b> 336/13	
<b>11-inch [1]</b> 177/11	<b>200-and-something [1]</b> 319/8	<b>360 [3]</b> 132/11 211/2 211/3	<b>86 [1]</b> 153/21	
<b>12 [2]</b> 45/21 235/25	<b>2000 [5]</b> 13/24 98/22 123/1 137/1 265/7	<b>39 [1]</b> 169/4	<b>87 [1]</b> 69/14	
<b>12:55 [1]</b> 144/9	<b>2001 [2]</b> 48/24 126/12	<b>4</b>	<b>88 [1]</b> 52/18	
<b>12th [1]</b> 68/17	<b>2002 [14]</b> 18/18 18/24 25/23 123/2 129/2 131/3 131/19 132/11 137/21 141/15 211/23 211/24 265/8 350/4	<b>4,000 [2]</b> 267/14 267/15	<b>9</b>	
<b>13 [6]</b> 69/10 122/24 135/10 266/13 273/13 295/16	<b>2003 [2]</b> 296/4 296/23	<b>4,100 [1]</b> 269/25	<b>92 [1]</b> 269/25	
<b>13 years [1]</b> 350/1	<b>2004 [2]</b> 17/15 328/25	<b>40 [4]</b> 132/12 207/5 235/19 312/24	<b>92,000 [1]</b> 210/1	
	<b>2005 [5]</b> 86/12 212/1 212/1 212/6 249/11	<b>42 [2]</b> 235/21 262/13	<b>94,000 [1]</b> 132/6	
	<b>2006 [1]</b> 249/11	<b>44 [1]</b> 336/19	<b>95 percent [1]</b> 267/11	
	<b>2009 [2]</b> 146/2 159/6		<b>9:11 [1]</b> 1/9	
			<b>A</b>	
			<b>a vote [1]</b> 136/14	
			<b>A-4 [1]</b> 209/9	
			<b>A.D [1]</b> 68/14	
			<b>a.m [1]</b> 1/9	
			<b>A/V [1]</b> 145/13	
			<b>A4 [1]</b> 213/6	

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324/9 327/22 329/1 329/9 329/16 332/2 333/13 333/15 334/2 335/15 335/17 337/3 337/14 339/4 339/9 339/16 339/16 341/21 342/3 342/11 342/17 343/19 345/2 351/13 <b>above</b> [6] 1/6 129/23 301/21 302/3 325/21 353/8</p>	<p><b>above-entitled</b> [1] 1/6 <b>Abraham</b> [1] 193/15 <b>Abrams</b> [1] 340/11 <b>absentee</b> [26] 25/16 33/13 33/15 34/9 35/2 35/21 91/15 91/15 101/15 176/21 177/9 180/4 196/3 196/6 196/15 197/8 202/4 252/17 253/14 254/1 290/8 300/12 301/17 302/9 340/11 348/25 <b>absentee-ballot</b> [2] 91/15 348/25 <b>absentees</b> [1] 256/2 <b>absolutely</b> [15] 29/17 30/15 33/3 53/12 55/4 63/7 75/7 177/24 194/18 256/6 282/9 282/23 289/18 313/7 314/24 <b>academia</b> [1] 48/13 <b>accept</b> [7] 79/12 179/17 192/7 196/23 226/7 309/17 314/11 <b>acceptance</b> [1] 128/6 <b>accepted</b> [4] 115/8 219/2 225/12 280/2 <b>accepts</b> [2] 214/23 225/11 <b>access</b> [61] 15/10 16/4 20/4 20/8 20/24 40/18 84/22 85/2 85/7 85/9 85/17 88/13 88/17 88/19 89/17 90/8 91/25 92/12 98/15 98/17 99/22 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[15]</b> 116/16 116/16 197/8 201/11 271/20 282/24 283/13 299/20 301/2 302/5 302/12 302/12 310/25 317/18 321/15</p> <p><b>which [100]</b> 6/20 11/15 14/3 14/23 16/6 19/7 20/7 23/12 23/20 24/1 25/10 30/17 34/22 37/1 40/9 40/12 42/8 42/18 43/17 44/1 50/21 52/4 53/18 61/13 61/22 62/5 63/12 64/7 64/9 67/15 69/8 74/20 87/7 91/3 91/16 97/12 101/16 105/21 107/15 107/16 112/1 115/12 120/5 133/24 140/1 143/1 147/12 148/1 148/18 148/18 149/3 150/9 150/23 151/3 155/9 156/14 159/14 161/24 161/25 171/14 185/21 189/19 195/22 203/14 206/11 209/2 210/24 212/2 217/14 221/13 221/22 222/21 226/3 226/23 227/6 228/14 229/1 232/13 241/6 253/19 257/9 262/13 266/5 268/3 271/21 272/10 273/8 287/18 288/9 289/6 293/19 294/5 299/12 307/1 325/4 326/3 326/9 329/11 341/24 351/9</p> <p><b>whichever [1]</b> 338/7</p> <p><b>while [8]</b> 20/2 38/25 39/6 162/19 193/21 238/16 305/18 318/11</p> <p><b>whims [1]</b> 16/5</p> <p><b>whistle [1]</b> 27/5</p> <p><b>whistles [2]</b> 27/3 204/2</p> <p><b>white [4]</b> 73/21 224/18 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1 SECURE, ACCESSIBLE & FAIR ELECTIONS COMMISSION  
 2 STATE OF GEORGIA  
 3  
 4 -----  
 5  
 6 The above-entitled SAFE Commission meeting  
 7 was held before Mary K. McMahan, Certified Court  
 8 Reporter, in and for the state of Georgia, commencing  
 9 at 9:11 a.m. on August 30, 2018, in the Columbia  
 10 County Exhibition Center, 212 Partnership Drive,  
 11 Grovetown, Georgia 30813.  
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1 Transcript Legend  
 2 (sic) - Exactly as said.  
 3 (phonetic) - Exact spelling unknown.  
 4 -- Break in speech continuity.  
 5 . . . Indicates halting speech, unfinished sentence  
 6 or omission of word(s) when reading.  
 7 Quoted material is typed as spoken.  
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1 P R O C E E D I N G S  
 2 **SECRETARY KEMP:** We've about got everybody  
 3 settled here. Let me just welcome you this  
 4 morning to our second meeting of the SAFE  
 5 Commission. I'll just note for the record that  
 6 it's August 30, 2018 and I want to certainly  
 7 thank you all for being here this morning. It's  
 8 great to see such good turnout and involvement in  
 9 this as we work on this meeting for the Secure  
 10 Accessible Fair Elections Commission here at the  
 11 Columbia County Exhibition Center in Grovetown.  
 12 And just before we do the pledge and the  
 13 invocation, I want to -- Co-chair Fleming is  
 14 going to speak a little bit more in detail to  
 15 this, but I just want to thank all of those in  
 16 the facility -- Ms. Wells and others -- for  
 17 helping coordinate this. Certainly  
 18 Representative Fleming, I know Chairman Cross is  
 19 here this morning, several members of the  
 20 commission, a lot of public safety folks who are  
 21 making sure that we have a good, safe meeting  
 22 today.  
 23 So thank you all for your hard work.  
 24 Mr. Chairman, we appreciate that.  
 25 If you would all rise, we're going to do the

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1 pledge to start us off this morning.  
 2 (Pledge of allegiance)  
 3 **SECRETARY KEMP:** And if you'll pause with me  
 4 just a minute, I'll say the invocation.  
 5 (Invocation)  
 6 **SECRETARY KEMP:** All right, again thank you  
 7 all. You can be seated. I certainly want to  
 8 thank the commission members for their commitment  
 9 to serving on this panel as we move forward.  
 10 Again thanks to all that helped us have the  
 11 ability to be here in this great facility this  
 12 morning. And I'm looking forward to another  
 13 great meeting today as our work continues to  
 14 progress. I also want to thank all of those  
 15 local elected officials that are here. I know we  
 16 have many members of the legislature. If you  
 17 guys would please stand.  
 18 Just thank you guys for being here and for  
 19 your involvement. We have local elected  
 20 officials. Would you please stand.  
 21 Doug, you guys stand up against. Local  
 22 elected officials.  
 23 And then how about our local election  
 24 superintendents, registrars, board members, and  
 25 other people that are involved at the local

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1 election level. Any of you guys here if you'll  
2 please stand. Thank you so much for what you do  
3 every day and for all the others that are  
4 representing different constituencies and groups  
5 from around the state.

6 I think if you took anything away from our  
7 last meeting, we had a very inclusive group. We  
8 want to hear from everyone as we move through the  
9 process. I know that we have people here from  
10 the Georgia Municipal Association.

11 Larry, thank you for being here.

12 I'm fairly certain we have folks from the  
13 Association of County Commissioners of Georgia  
14 that are here. There's Todd in the back.

15 So thank you guys for being here and we will  
16 continue to move forward.

17 This session that we're going to have this  
18 morning will be composed of four panels on voting  
19 rights, election security, voting accessibility,  
20 and intergovernmental coordination to discuss the  
21 vital considerations in play as we move forward  
22 on the replacement of our voting system.

23 My co-chair Representative Fleming, we thank  
24 you again, Representative, for your dedication to  
25 co-chairing this and for all your work. He will

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1 And now I'm going to turn it over to  
2 Representative Fleming and he will offer some  
3 guidelines and logistics on the rest of the  
4 meeting today. And thank you all again for being  
5 here.

6 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Good morning.

7 **AUDIENCE:** Good morning.

8 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Thank you,  
9 Mr. Secretary.

10 As Secretary Kemp mentioned, this beautiful  
11 facility was made available to us free of charge  
12 by my county commission.

13 And he also mentioned my chairman Brian  
14 Cross is here with a couple of his fellow  
15 commissioners: Trey Allen and our incoming  
16 chairman in January Doug Duncan. We certainly do  
17 appreciate all of the work that they did in  
18 helping us set this up today. It's invaluable to  
19 us.

20 My sheriff also, Clay Whittle, he has been  
21 invaluable in helping to set up all of the  
22 details for today's event. I want to publicly  
23 thank him as well.

24 Just some housekeeping measures. Commission  
25 members, thank y'all all for coming over. This

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1 be moderating the voting rights panel.

2 Dr. Wenke Lee, the co-executive director of  
3 the Georgia Tech Institute for Information  
4 Security and Privacy will moderate our  
5 security -- election security panel.

6 Amy Howell, the assistant commissioner and  
7 general counsel for the Department of Behavioral  
8 Health and Developmental Disabilities will  
9 moderate the voting accessibility panel.

10 And then Nancy Boren who's the Muscogee  
11 County Director of Elections and Voter  
12 Registration will moderate the intergovernmental  
13 coordination panel.

14 You will see that we have a great lineup,  
15 truly impressive folks talking about important  
16 subject matters. And we appreciate all of you  
17 that have joined us for this today.

18 Now, our afternoon session has been  
19 well-noted. We're going to hear from the  
20 following vendors which is Clear Ballot, Unisyn  
21 Voting Solutions, Smartmatic, Election Systems &  
22 Software, Hart InterCivic, and Dominion Voting.  
23 We certainly look forward to their presentations  
24 and appreciate you all making your way to the  
25 meeting this morning.

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1 is our second meeting, as the secretary said.

2 We've got a full lineup today. I'm going to ask  
3 you that when you speak today -- and there will  
4 be, of course, many opportunities for that --  
5 that the microphones that are on the table. When  
6 you see that green light on, that's a hot mic.  
7 So if you don't want it to be green, then you  
8 press it and it'll turn off and you won't see any  
9 light. So remember that, but if you bring it to  
10 you, make sure it's green so that we can hear  
11 you.

12 We will have four panels this morning.  
13 There will be portions of that where you as  
14 commission members will be allowed to ask  
15 questions, and we encourage you to do that, as  
16 well as vendors this afternoon. They're going to  
17 show us their wares.

18 I will mention also that at the conclusion  
19 of our meeting today, there will be a portion for  
20 public comment. We will be circulating during  
21 the day sign-up sheets. I see one moving around  
22 right over here so please feel free to sign up as  
23 we will take public comment, two minutes each  
24 person, towards the end of our session today.

25 Of course, before we launch into each panel

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1 session today, we will provide a brief  
2 introduction of those participants that are in  
3 the panel process. Because there is a public  
4 comment portion to our meeting today, I would  
5 certainly welcome our public that is here, but I  
6 would ask you if you would hold your comments  
7 until that point. I think we have a good, civil  
8 crowd here today, so that's not going to be a  
9 problem.

10 Just some other little housekeeping  
11 measures, some of you may have noticed this when  
12 you came in, but there are restroom facilities  
13 right outside these two double doors. There is  
14 another hall on the other side behind you there  
15 with more restroom facilities in case these are  
16 full.

17 So with that in mind, thank you for being  
18 here today. We're going to get right to it. I'm  
19 going to ask the first members of our panel if  
20 they would come forward in these chairs right in  
21 front of me. I will introduce you and we'll  
22 switch to that mic over there and then we can  
23 start.

24 I also think I failed to mention, but I want  
25 to make sure that I do, we have a court reporter

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1 The purpose of this panel is to provide  
2 information to the commission from a diverse  
3 group of experts in the field of voting rights as  
4 to what we should be considering regarding voting  
5 rights' perspective as we formulate a  
6 recommendation for our next voting system here in  
7 Georgia. This will also allow our commission  
8 members to be formulating questions they want to  
9 ask the vendors this afternoon when we have our  
10 demonstrations.

11 The panel today, this morning, is not meant  
12 to be a survey of the entire landscape of voting  
13 right issues. That's a big area. However, it is  
14 meant to be focused on the issues that are  
15 relevant to the work of this commission, which  
16 are really the ones that take place from the time  
17 the voter shows up to vote to the time he or she  
18 casts their ballot. And we have a distinguished  
19 group of panelists to take us through some of  
20 those issues this morning.

21 I'll introduce each of you, allow you to say  
22 a few introductory remarks, and I will ask some  
23 follow-up questions with the idea of getting our  
24 panelists to engage one another, and then we'll  
25 allow the commission members also to ask

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1 here with us this morning who is taking down all  
2 of these proceedings. As you know, when two  
3 people talk at once, it's hard for you to  
4 understand. Can you imagine the court reporter  
5 trying to take down everything that's said? I've  
6 told y'all before that my dear wife is a court  
7 reporter and I have been trained not to talk over  
8 somebody else -- at least I think I've been  
9 trained -- when the court reporter is taking down  
10 what we've said. So if during the day, I mention  
11 that to you or remind you, I know that not  
12 everybody is not as used to being in a legal  
13 proceeding where everything is being taken down,  
14 but I'll certainly try and keep it straight so we  
15 have a good public record of all of the things  
16 that are said here today.

17 At this point, it is my pleasure to  
18 introduce our panelists for our first group to  
19 speak this morning, and as mentioned to our  
20 members of the commission, as we work through  
21 this, if you have a burning question just raise  
22 your hand up there, and I'll try to recognize  
23 you. And of course, as we moved through toward  
24 the end, we'll also try to make sure there's time  
25 for any questions for you.

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1 questions.

2 First, to my far left, your far right, Sean  
3 Young with the ACLU. Sean is the legal director  
4 of the ACLU in Georgia. He's been actively  
5 involved in litigating cases around the country,  
6 challenging voter discrimination, identification  
7 requirements, cutbacks to early voting and  
8 same-day registration, and other attempts to make  
9 it harder to vote.

10 Prior to joining the ACLU, he was a judicial  
11 law clerk in the US Court of Appeals for the  
12 Seventh Circuit, and the US District Court for  
13 the Southern District of New York. He also  
14 served as associate to Skadden, Arps, Slate,  
15 Meagher & Flom LLP where he litigated a variety  
16 of pro-bono matters involving civil rights, fair  
17 housing, and racial justice issues.

18 He has published articles in the *Yale*  
19 *Journal of Health Policy, Law and Ethics* and the  
20 *Florida Coastal Law Review*. Sean is a graduate  
21 of Yale Law School and Duke University.

22 Sean, welcome, and tell us a little bit  
23 about what's on your mind.

24 **MR. YOUNG:** Sure.

25 Members of the state commission, thank you

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1 so much for giving the ACLU of Georgia an  
2 opportunity to speak about the impact of voting  
3 systems on voting rights this morning. We're  
4 especially dedicated to ensuring that voters from  
5 vulnerable populations and historically  
6 disenfranchised communities, like communities of  
7 color, are able to participate in our democracy.  
8 The manner of voting, of course, can have a  
9 direct impact on that participation.

10 So for that reason the ACLU of Georgia would  
11 love to make three concrete recommendations  
12 concerning any anticipated move to a paper ballot  
13 system.

14 The first is catching errors. Transitioning  
15 to a paper ballot system increases the rate of  
16 voter error. I would venture to say that's  
17 pretty understated. So there must be a system of  
18 automatically catching those errors before the  
19 ballot is cast. The most common error, as most  
20 of you've heard about in the last session, is  
21 overvoting, when a voter votes for more than one  
22 candidate in an office that can only have one  
23 candidate. The commission is well aware that  
24 this problem was rampant through the 2000  
25 elections. One example of a system that can

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1 electronic or paper-based, must be transparent in  
2 order to determine whether a procedure that seems  
3 to be facially neutral on its face may actually  
4 violate the Voting Rights Act or other laws by  
5 having a disserved act of vulnerable computer  
6 needs. And I don't think anyone in this room  
7 wants to wait until litigation in order for that  
8 black box to have to be opened. If it's opened  
9 up-front, that would resolve a lot of issues.

10 The last recommendation is increased access.  
11 To switch to a paper ballot system, we think you  
12 have to increase the number of check-in stations,  
13 of voting stations, and perhaps even polling  
14 places because there will be guaranteed longer  
15 lines at the polls when voters need to recast  
16 erroneous ballots and especially in the short  
17 term as coworkers and voters adjust to the new  
18 system. Longer lines almost invariably  
19 disproportionately impact lower-income  
20 communities because many do not have the flexible  
21 working schedules or childcare arrangements  
22 necessary to wait any longer than 30 minutes to  
23 cast a ballot.

24 And to that end, we strongly urge the state  
25 commission to also recommend increase -- or the

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1 catch such errors is one that requires voters to  
2 run their paper ballots through a scanner that  
3 will spit it back out if there are errors, which  
4 will then allow you to cast a fresh ballot.

5 I was a poll worker in New York in a past  
6 life and that's the system they had. And it's  
7 unfortunate to say, but there were a number of  
8 folks that came back to me needing to cast such  
9 ballots. Partly that was because the New York  
10 ballot design was a nightmare, and I hope Georgia  
11 doesn't repeat that. But we did see a fair  
12 number of errors. It's really important to have  
13 that safeguard.

14 The second recommendation is that  
15 transparency and open-source software. Now, I  
16 imagine this recommendation is not going to be  
17 very popular with our vendors, but election  
18 systems should not be a black box. That means  
19 that whatever system is adopted by the  
20 commission, any source code that's involved and  
21 any electronic counting procedure should be  
22 open-source and not proprietary. It shouldn't be  
23 a trade secret which means that the public should  
24 have the ability to inspect it.

25 Any kind of voting system, whether

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1 existence of and increase state-level funding for  
2 the increased number of check-in stations and  
3 polling places that are necessary to accommodate  
4 this transition. This assures that voter access  
5 isn't left to the whims of a hundred and  
6 fifty-nine different counties, which would be  
7 terribly unfair to rural communities in  
8 particular who may be budget-strapped.

9 And so in sum, the ACLU Georgia recommends  
10 that any transition to a paper balloting system,  
11 including a system for catching voter errors,  
12 increase number of voting stations or polling  
13 places and transparent and open-source software.  
14 Implementing these measures will help ensure that  
15 the most vulnerable and historically  
16 disenfranchised among us can fully participate in  
17 our democracy.

18 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Thank you, Sean.

19 Next on our panel, I have the pleasure of  
20 introducing Elizabeth McNamara of the League of  
21 Women Voters. Elizabeth is the immediate past  
22 president of the League of Women Voters. She  
23 joined the League of Women Voters in 1983 and has  
24 served in some leadership roles at the local,  
25 state, and national levels including president of

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1 the League of Women Voters of DeKalb County,  
2 president of the League of Women Voters of  
3 Georgia, and from 2010 to 2016 was president of  
4 the national league. During her tenure as  
5 national president of the League of Women Voters,  
6 engaged in national campaigns to protect and  
7 empower the vote of every American eligible to  
8 vote.

9 Professionally, Elizabeth is an attorney in  
10 the state of Georgia. She received her  
11 bachelor's and juris doctorate degree from Emory  
12 University in Atlanta. She serves as a fellow --  
13 she served as a fellow prosecutor in DeKalb  
14 County, Georgia from 1986 to 2010.

15 Since 2004, Elizabeth has volunteered with  
16 the Georgia High School Mock Trial Program as an  
17 attorney coach at her local public high school.

18 Elizabeth, great to have you this morning.  
19 We appreciate you being here. We'd love to hear  
20 from you.

21 **MS. MCNAMARA:** Thank you. Well, thank you  
22 for including the League of Women Voters on this  
23 particular voting rights panel. For any of you  
24 who are not familiar with the league, the League  
25 of Women Voters was founded nearly 100 years ago

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1 developing amendments and lobbying for key  
2 positions.

3 We continue to support the Election  
4 Assistance Commission. We appreciate their  
5 standard best practices and the fact that they're  
6 sharing election administrators around the  
7 country, which we think is extremely important.

8 The League of Women Voters of Georgia was  
9 actively involved when the current voting system  
10 was designed and created. Our members work  
11 closely with election officials in every election  
12 and many of our members serve as poll workers.  
13 So we are intimately familiar with the current  
14 system in Georgia, how it works, and we have  
15 supported that system since it was implemented  
16 16 years ago.

17 The league supports an election system that  
18 is secure, accurate, recountable, accessible, and  
19 transparent. For that reason, we support a  
20 system that doesn't include voters verifying  
21 paper ballots.

22 We support risk-limiting audits using  
23 statistical principles to certify election  
24 results. We support a system that treats all  
25 voters equally, providing for voters with

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1 by the women who fought so hard for voting rights  
2 for women.

3 Since 1920, we've been defending our  
4 democracy by empowering voters so that everyone  
5 has the right, the desire, the knowledge, the  
6 confidence to participate. And of course the  
7 most important way, there is no more important  
8 way for Georgia citizens to participate than by  
9 voting.

10 The League of Women Voters has been actively  
11 engaged with elected officials and with election  
12 officials at every level of government to ensure  
13 that our election systems are free, fair, and  
14 accessible to every eligible voter. And we've  
15 done that throughout the country and throughout  
16 our history.

17 The league helped draft the Help America  
18 Vote Act in 2002. The League, I want to mention  
19 also, was actively involved in the passage of the  
20 National Voter Registration Act in the early  
21 1990's and of course it supported the Voting  
22 Rights Act as well, particularly recently with  
23 all of the changes the courts have made to that  
24 particular piece of legislation. In 2002, we  
25 worked closely with civil rights coalitions in

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1 disabilities, and ensuring language accessibility  
2 and while ensuring the privacy of each voter's  
3 ballot. Protecting voting rights at the polls  
4 means protecting voter access and ensuring that  
5 every vote counts.

6 A voting system is about more than simply  
7 the device upon which we cast our ballots, and  
8 ensuring equal access and accurate results is  
9 about more than what voters experience at the  
10 polling location. The league is focused on the  
11 entire system and so it's not prepared to be too  
12 prescriptive as to what technology is employed in  
13 the new system so long as it is secure, accurate,  
14 recountable, accessible, and transparent.

15 Creating a system that significantly limits  
16 our options moving forward simply for the sake of  
17 creating a voter-verified paper ballot strikes us  
18 as dangerous and the Georgia league does not  
19 support such a move.

20 The league also supports a voting system  
21 that is uniform throughout the state and funded  
22 by the state. We see this as a matter of  
23 protecting voting rights by protecting voter  
24 access and ensuring accuracy. Uniform  
25 procedures, protocols, and trainings are critical

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1 to protecting the vote.

2 So I want to thank you for this opportunity

3 and look forward to the discussion this morning.

4 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Thank you,

5 Elizabeth. We appreciate that.

6 Our next panel member that I have the

7 pleasure of introducing is Anne Lewis with the

8 law firm of Strickland, Brockington, and Lewis.

9 Anne is a partner of the Atlanta law firm I just

10 mentioned. Her practice involves

11 election-related litigation including

12 redistricting, Voting Rights Act cases, election

13 contests, and candidate qualifying challenges.

14 She has served as counsel in elections to the

15 Georgia general assembly and as a special

16 attorney general for the state of Georgia in

17 election litigation. She is the general counsel

18 to the Georgia Republican Party, President of the

19 Atlanta Lawyers Chapter of the Federalist

20 Society, a member of the State Bar of Georgia's

21 Indigent Defense Committee and Post-conviction

22 Relief Committee.

23 She received her undergraduate degree from

24 the University of Georgia -- go Dawgs -- and her

25 law degree from Georgia State University where

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1 weird questions about: Okay, what do you do

2 about this? I think something came up about this

3 about 20 years ago. And Lynn always says: Oh,

4 yeah, yeah, you know what that was. That was a

5 particular precinct.

6 So I appreciate all of the help I've gotten

7 from you over the years. If you look at our

8 backgrounds, you might think that we have a lot

9 of differences, and maybe we do philosophically,

10 but I think with respect to lawyers who practice

11 in a voting arena, we all are dedicated to one

12 purpose which is that every eligible voter gets

13 to vote and it's not hard to vote, it's not hard

14 to get on the list to vote, and if you have a

15 problem, it's not hard to figure out how to

16 resolve the problem.

17 When we started talking about this panel, we

18 were originally talking about voting rights and

19 so all of you are familiar with the capital VR,

20 Voting Rights Act which generally speaking

21 involves Section 2, minority vote dilution, and

22 for a long time involved Section 5, the

23 preclearance provision. We're not really talking

24 so much about that today.

25 I think with respect to the voting machines,

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1 she was the managing editor of the Georgia State

2 Law Review.

3 I always wish that I was smart enough to be

4 a lawyer, Anne, so it's good to sit next to you

5 up here anyway. But we appreciate you being with

6 us today and we'd love to hear from you.

7 **MS. LEWIS:** From here?

8 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Well, will that one

9 stretch?

10 **MS. LEWIS:** Yes.

11 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** When you get

12 elected to office, they teach you to hog the mic

13 if possible and I want to make sure I can do

14 that. There we go. Thank you.

15 **MS. LEWIS:** Well, thank you for having me

16 today. I want to say -- just a point of personal

17 privilege at the beginning, I want to thank my

18 sister Mary who, for a variety of circumstances,

19 had to serve as my chauffeur today. So thank you

20 to Mary for being here and she's here to learn a

21 lot about the voting system too.

22 As I look around at the commission, it's

23 certainly a great group of people with a lot of

24 knowledge. I'm looking at Lynn Bailey who for

25 many years has been my go-to person about my very

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1 the instances of minority vote dilution, which is

2 really the focus of the Voting Rights Act now

3 does not come up as much as an issue related to

4 districting, maybe particular voting laws, but I

5 want to talk a little bit more about the small V

6 and small R, Voting Rights.

7 Like I said, I think that any voting system

8 that you consider has to consider from the

9 beginning to the middle to the end. And what the

10 overarching purpose is is to make sure that

11 people get to vote and that their vote is cast

12 correctly, and frankly that they are confident

13 that that happens.

14 You may be surprised to hear a lawyer say:

15 But the object here is collaboration. It's not

16 litigation because litigation evolves from issues

17 like: Did we think about this before we

18 installed this voting machine or did we think

19 about this before we changed this voting law? I

20 mean, everybody's paying for it. You're paying

21 on both sides of the ledger. Somebody has to pay

22 the state and probably outside lawyers to defend

23 the law. If the plaintiffs win, then plaintiffs

24 get their attorneys' fees, and as the secretary

25 of state is well aware, he's the lucky winner



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1 being named as the defendant in every case and  
2 having to come up with the money to resolve  
3 litigation.  
4 And so I think that what we want to see is a  
5 system that (a) is going to be a system that  
6 contemplates what is the registration mechanism.  
7 We have a great voter registration system in  
8 Georgia. We're not looking to change the voter  
9 registration system but you have to have the  
10 electronic polls books, which is garbage in,  
11 garbage out, right? We have to make sure that  
12 what goes in is actually who's supposed to be  
13 voting. And then when people come in, they need  
14 to show up on the list. If they don't show up on  
15 the list, they need to know what to do about that  
16 so that whether you pick to vote absentee, early,  
17 or at the polls, when you get there, it's not a  
18 problem for you to vote so long as you're  
19 eligible to vote.  
20 I think that any voting system has to  
21 consider how do we troubleshoot on the spot. I  
22 know when we first installed the voting machines  
23 back in 2002 -- and some of you may remember  
24 this -- the biggest complaint on that election  
25 day was: I voted for Sonny Perdue and the

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1 we have to have a system that works, but it may  
2 not be the most expensive system that has the  
3 most bells and whistles. And I'm not trying to,  
4 you know, disparage anybody's system out there  
5 that might have every bell and whistle, but I do  
6 think that that has to be a consideration when  
7 the state is thinking of spending so much money  
8 on something new. And I agree -- I think  
9 everybody agrees it's time for something new.  
10 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Thank you, Anne.  
11 And I want to go ahead and mention -- or  
12 start us off by talking about -- I think Sean  
13 mentioned this and so did Anne. When we think  
14 about voting machines, our mind immediately goes  
15 to particular laypersons that don't deal with  
16 elections every day: How do I touch that thing  
17 and how does it record my vote?  
18 But there's something very important that  
19 happens before that. The voter shows up at the  
20 polls and they have to be allowed the privilege  
21 of going into it and touching that machine  
22 because that's where they're registered. And in  
23 my polling precinct, the ladies that sit there  
24 tell me whether or not I'm registered and in the  
25 right place.

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1 machine said I voted for Roy Barnes. Or I voted  
2 for Roy Barnes and the machine said I voted for  
3 Sonny Perdue. Well, there's no way to sort of go  
4 back and figure out what happened there. So a  
5 lot of it is training for voters to not leave the  
6 machine. Until there is a resolution, I think  
7 any system is going to have to contemplate what  
8 is it that we do with problems.  
9 And then finally, at the end of the process,  
10 if there is a problem -- so a big problem is a  
11 recount on contests. A smaller problem is  
12 something that doesn't rise to that level but is  
13 going to have to be followed up on. What system  
14 is going to allow us to go back and find out --  
15 and along the lines of what Sean was talking  
16 about, what is it, how do we -- do we understand  
17 how the system works so that when you have to go  
18 back and find the evidence, do we know how to get  
19 that and are we confident that we're getting  
20 everything that we need?  
21 I wanted to address real quick something  
22 that Sean said. I think that, yes, you do want  
23 to make sure that any system adequately "staffs,"  
24 for a lack of a better word, the precinct. Well,  
25 we also have to live within our means. I mean,

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1 So this -- you called it a poll --  
2 **MS. LEWIS:** Poll book.  
3 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Poll book. Talk  
4 about that for a second and we'll pass the mic  
5 around, the part of the machinery, the system  
6 we're buying -- because you have to make sure  
7 when people arrive there, it's been set up well  
8 so that we can tell them that they're in the  
9 right place. Anne?  
10 **MS. LEWIS:** So for those of you who have  
11 been, you know, working in or being voters for a  
12 long time, like me -- I mean, originally the  
13 books were kind of giant things that were  
14 delivered to the precincts probably the night  
15 before the election had happened, everyone that  
16 was eligible to vote -- or whoever was listed as  
17 a registered voter in that precinct and if there  
18 were any problems that were noted in some sort of  
19 room.  
20 And now we have the -- as you will  
21 recognize, when you go in and vote, your driver's  
22 license is scanned in. And so the book is now  
23 electronic. But we were talking when we were  
24 talking about this panel about how do we --  
25 because I think for so long we sort of thought

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1 about, okay, well, that's one part of the system,  
2 then the voting machine's another part of the  
3 system, and the counting is another part of the  
4 system, and it really has to all work together.  
5 So as Barry said, when you go in, you're  
6 eligible to vote there, your name does appear on  
7 the list -- and if it doesn't appear on the list,  
8 then how are we going to fix that quickly so that  
9 (a) your time doesn't run out before the day is  
10 over or (b) you just don't get so frustrated that  
11 you just leave.  
12 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Any other comments  
13 or any of the others want to respond to that  
14 issue? The poll book that would make sure that  
15 when they walk in to vote in the system, it says:  
16 We know you're in the right place.  
17 **MS. MCNAMARA:** Yeah, absolutely. And, you  
18 know, I realize that the -- I think we all  
19 realize that the voter registration system is not  
20 necessarily within the commission's purview, but  
21 nevertheless it has to work with whatever system  
22 gets designed. And I think perhaps the focus  
23 that we keep talking about is the design of the  
24 voting machines.  
25 Really I think everybody on the commission

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1 in the poll book and they can't tell you where  
2 else to go, we have something in Georgia we call  
3 a provisional ballot. And that means that you  
4 get to vote and then you can come back later and  
5 straighten it out for three days. Touch on that  
6 as well --  
7 **MR. YOUNG:** Yeah.  
8 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** -- and what the new  
9 system might entail or keep the same about the  
10 provisional ballot.  
11 **MR. YOUNG:** That's exactly where I was  
12 headed. Provisional ballots -- and they have  
13 some version of this in every state, the  
14 principal reason for the use is if your name  
15 doesn't appear in the poll book when you show up  
16 to vote.  
17 As you think about what system you're going  
18 to design, I wanted you to have the  
19 provisional-ballot fear linger over your heads  
20 because no one likes them. They're confusing.  
21 They reduce voter confidence. Poll workers don't  
22 like dealing with them, election officials don't  
23 like dealing with them. They're confusing.  
24 They -- there's very little confidence that your  
25 vote is going to be counted because how the

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1 understands that we're talking about redesigning  
2 a voting system and that that system has to  
3 include considerations on the voter registration  
4 system.  
5 The league supports an online voter  
6 registration system. In this day and age, we're  
7 talking about eliminating human error. The best  
8 way to do that is to have the voter enter in  
9 their own data and eliminate transcription  
10 errors. We'd also have the ability to  
11 communicate with the secretary of state's office  
12 because when we were resolving problems out of  
13 those big books and we had to get on the phone  
14 and the frustrations with having to get through  
15 voters waiting absolutely has to be avoided.  
16 So how you, you know -- securing that voter  
17 registration system which needs to remain online,  
18 it needs to be -- it needs to communicate with  
19 all polling systems, it has got to be part of the  
20 design of the system and understanding how that's  
21 going to work at polling locations.  
22 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Sean, if we get to  
23 the point -- and you commented on that and I want  
24 you to touch on this also. If one walks into the  
25 polling site and, for whatever reason, you're not

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1 registrar is to determine on the back end whether  
2 you're really a registered voter is, frankly,  
3 from experience, a kind of ad-hoc process. I may  
4 be wrong and I don't mean to -- I haven't  
5 surveyed all hundred and fifty-nine counties and  
6 I'm not saying there's a better way because it is  
7 kind of an ad-hoc issue.  
8 And so really making sure that people who  
9 register to vote actually show up on the polling  
10 book, accounting for potential discrepancies in,  
11 you know, someone putting drive instead of avenue  
12 or accounting for that small margin of error is  
13 so critically important because otherwise you  
14 result in provisional ballots, and I know that  
15 Georgia has one of the fewest rates of  
16 provisional balloting in the country and it would  
17 be great to keep it that way.  
18 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** So, Sean, this  
19 whole idea of provisional ballots is kind of like  
20 a floatation device on the airplane seat that you  
21 hope you never have to use --  
22 **MR. YOUNG:** Yeah.  
23 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** -- but it's there  
24 for emergencies and if you ever have to use it,  
25 people have a hard time with it sometimes, but we

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1 have to figure out how to work through that,  
2 right?

3 **MR. YOUNG:** Absolutely.

4 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Let's talk about  
5 something that needs more time for people to work  
6 out a problem and it's becoming more popular in  
7 the state when you look at the numbers and that's  
8 early voting.

9 So right now -- and then, Anne, talk about  
10 this for a second -- when I walk into the voting  
11 booth, I vote on a touchscreen. When I walk in  
12 to early vote, I think I can do the same thing  
13 unless I ask for an absentee ballot. Our new  
14 system is going to have to take into account both  
15 of those things: absentee ballots and early  
16 votes. What are your thoughts about that?

17 **MS. LEWIS:** Well -- and real quick before I  
18 answer that, I want to say that I am a proponent  
19 of provisional ballots because I do think that  
20 you shouldn't -- the answer should not be that  
21 you don't get to vote. There should be some  
22 way -- and in Georgia, it is very transparent.  
23 You can see what was voted as a provisional  
24 ballot and what was counted.

25 Now, can you sit there with the election

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1 all the candidates before I cast my ballot. Well  
2 then you want to mail in an absentee ballot,  
3 saying you can do that. You want to just make  
4 sure you vote and don't miss election day because  
5 work or something requires you to be out of town  
6 on that Tuesday, then you're going to go and --  
7 and I always get this wrong. I think the period,  
8 the one week before is called advance voting and  
9 maybe the two weeks before are called early  
10 voting, but in any event, you can vote on the  
11 machine for three weeks before the election.

12 So that's just like being in the polling  
13 place or you can go to the polling place. I  
14 think a lot of people have found that: Oh, I'll  
15 just go to the polling place because there's  
16 nobody there.

17 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** And whatever kind  
18 of system we adopt, we would have to account for  
19 those two things. Well, really three things:  
20 The provisional vote, then we have now the early  
21 voting, and the absentee voting.

22 Sean, you may have touched on this  
23 earlier -- and I don't know, maybe it was  
24 Elizabeth -- you talked about Georgia has very  
25 low residual votes. And we're about to wrap this

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1 officials as they determine that? I guess you  
2 could if you wanted to, but there are specific  
3 instances we know why they will or will not  
4 count. So I would not be for having fewer  
5 provisional -- I agree with Sean. We don't have  
6 a lot of provisional ballots, but I think that  
7 safety measure is always needed.

8 So back to your question about early voting  
9 versus absentee voting. So, you know, when we  
10 first started early voting, we had a constrained  
11 period and we opened it up more. Then we found  
12 out, hey, look, people are not coming. We are  
13 having these for six weeks and they're not  
14 showing up. And we haven't found that the  
15 overall voter turnout has increased because of  
16 the early voting. I think people who are going  
17 to vote, they either decide they're going to go  
18 to the polling place on election day or they're  
19 going to early vote, but I don't think people  
20 say: Oh, now I can early vote, I guess I'll vote  
21 when I used to not vote.

22 So in terms of deciding, which way do you  
23 want to do it? So do you want to -- you decide:  
24 I want to vote at home, I want to be able to look  
25 on the computer and spend 25 hours researching

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1 up. I'm getting close to the end of our  
2 discussion, but you said, and I think that was  
3 very good, in residual votes. Explain that in a  
4 little more detail and tell us why the current  
5 system we have has been good at keeping that low.

6 **MR. YOUNG:** Residual votes, at least the way  
7 I understand them, are votes that don't end up  
8 being counted because there's an error. Usually,  
9 again, overvoting, someone voting for more than  
10 one candidate or just otherwise marking the  
11 ballot in a way that can't be logically correct.

12 Georgia has had a low rate because of its  
13 electronic voting system, because the machine  
14 automatically will not let -- it just will not  
15 let you cast a ballot that is logically  
16 inconsistent.

17 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** In other words, if  
18 you try to vote for two people for the same  
19 office --

20 **MR. YOUNG:** Right.

21 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** -- it will revert  
22 that to you and make you correct it before you  
23 finish.

24 **MR. YOUNG:** Exactly. And it's so important  
25 to keep it that way, and that was our first

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1 recommendation, which if is there is a way, if  
2 you're moving to paper, to still do it by running  
3 it through some kind of scanning machine that can  
4 automatically catch that there's inconsistencies  
5 and then they can spoil the ballot and get a new  
6 one and do it again.

7 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** When you contrast  
8 that to some of the other systems, when you  
9 paper-ballot vote, you can actually mark two  
10 people for the same thing and spoil your vote, or  
11 if you have a punch system, you can punch two  
12 people for the same ballot. With our current  
13 system, you don't have that, correct?

14 **MR. YOUNG:** That's correct.

15 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Elizabeth?

16 **MS. MCNAMARA:** Yeah. Georgia's rate of  
17 overvoting and undervoting is something to  
18 be very, very proud of. The machines have  
19 certainly made it a lot easier for us to  
20 accomplish that.

21 I do want to, however, point out that, you  
22 know, when we're talking about pen and paper,  
23 human-marked paper ballots, no matter how you set  
24 those machines, you know, you catch an error  
25 there at the polling location, nevertheless that

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1 in.

2 **MS. LEWIS:** I just wanted to make one  
3 comment about overvotes and undervotes. I think  
4 the biggest risk of an overvote is a paper ballot  
5 because the machine is not going to let you vote  
6 for two people for the same office. And while,  
7 yes, you could have a system where a voter scans  
8 in his or her paper ballot and it spits it back  
9 out and then you have to vote again, I would say  
10 I think people would lose patience with that.

11 But the overvote issue really is only an  
12 issue on the paper ballots. The undervote issue  
13 I would suggest is not an issue. You have the  
14 right to vote for governor but decide you don't  
15 want to vote for county commissioner -- no  
16 offense to any county commissioners, but you have  
17 just the right to do that.

18 An undervote doesn't really tell you  
19 anything. It tell you that there were more votes  
20 cast in this election than there were in the same  
21 election but for a different position. So I  
22 don't really think that undervote has anything to  
23 do with that particular issue.

24 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** We have one  
25 question.

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1 voter is now going to have to go through the  
2 process again and that, you know -- so  
3 convenience to the voter, there are obviously  
4 new -- technology has now caught up with the need  
5 to have a voter-verified paper ballot that  
6 doesn't necessarily require another human being  
7 to have to mark that. And human error has of  
8 course been one of the largest issues in any  
9 election system all the way along.

10 And so -- from the least point of view, just  
11 remember and, you know, just bear in mind that  
12 making it as -- you know, in making sure that the  
13 vote counts and that we do have as few  
14 provisional ballots as possible is the technology  
15 is there and it would be dangerous, I think, in  
16 our opinion, to ignore that technology simply for  
17 the sake of making people feel better at the  
18 polls because they can touch that ballot and mark  
19 it themselves.

20 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** As we get ready to  
21 wrap this up, Anne, I'm going to go ahead and  
22 I'll let you comment on that. But I'm going to  
23 give each of you about a minute after Anne  
24 speaks. And we'll start with Sean to give us a  
25 closing while we get ready to move the next panel

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1 Jimmy? I'll repeat it. Go ahead and say it  
2 because I have a mic.

3 **MR. MCDONALD:** No, just when they're done,  
4 just to go over some things, I do have a question  
5 before we let them go and it might not be --

6 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Well, ask it now.

7 **MR. MCDONALD:** Well, since we have the three  
8 here, it's not exactly in the scope of what we've  
9 been discussing, which has been very informative,  
10 but I was wondering if you could speak a little  
11 bit to -- is there a legal standard regarding the  
12 language in which ballots are made available and  
13 is that something that is maybe not currently  
14 right, but can anticipate being right, and, if  
15 so, is that something that should be considered  
16 when we're looking at machines regarding the  
17 flexibility of the machine or anything happens  
18 with respect to being able to have access to a  
19 ballot that might be in a different language or  
20 something?

21 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Here's how we're  
22 going to handle that question. Sean, I want the  
23 mic to go down to you and I'm going to let you  
24 answer that and also give us your closing  
25 comments as we move on to the next panel. Go

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1 ahead.

2 Good question, Jimmy.

3 **MR. YOUNG:** It's a great question. Just

4 briefly, there's a formula that the census is in

5 charge of applying. If a county has -- and

6 I'm shortening this. If a county has 5 percent

7 of its population that's primarily non-English

8 speaking and it's literacy rate is under a

9 certain threshold, they are put in the category

10 of counties that must provide ballots in that

11 language.

12 Right now Gwinnett County is the only county

13 in the state that has been certified as being

14 required to provide Spanish-language ballots and

15 all voting materials. We would also certainly

16 contend actually that US citizens from Puerto

17 Rico are also entitled to a Spanish-language

18 ballot under a much lesser know provision of the

19 Voting Rights Act, and so that's the brief answer

20 to your question.

21 But I know that counties that are

22 anticipating reaching that threshold soon are

23 already making preparations. Hall County has

24 done a great job. They hired an elections

25 director that has done Spanish-language ballots

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1 discriminatory impact.

2 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Thank you, Sean.

3 Elizabeth?

4 **MS. MCNAMARA:** Well, again, thank you for

5 having us. And thank you for considering the

6 rights of voters. Obviously voting is about

7 voters. From the beginning, the middle, and the

8 end, it's about our ability to cast ballots. We

9 do a good job here in Georgia under the current

10 system. We need to replace that system and in

11 doing that we take what is good about our system,

12 it's uniformity, the resources. Of course all

13 election systems use more resources.

14 If there was ever a silver bullet out there

15 for creating a better election system, it's

16 making sure it's properly resourced, but it also

17 preserves early voting which may not increase

18 overall voter turnout, but it's very popular with

19 voters and does provide a huge convenience.

20 That's going to be a consideration with all of

21 those ballots as well, taking into account the

22 folks that have disabilities where a

23 pen-and-paper ballot would be problem, it could

24 actually impair their secret vote. And the

25 language accessibility issues that are coming up,

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1 before in anticipation of their county meeting

2 the threshold.

3 So great question, great thing to keep in

4 mind.

5 Just briefly, for my closing remarks I just

6 want to say it's true that the -- Anne's right

7 that the Voting Rights Act cases specifically

8 involve voting dilution which is not an issue in

9 this case. But there have been Voting Rights Act

10 challenges to voting machines, I think, in Ohio

11 in particular when you have systems that have

12 disparate impacts on lower income or communities

13 of color, and then there's a link somehow to

14 socioeconomic discrimination. That is a

15 violation of the Voting Rights Act.

16 Georgia now -- the good thing about Georgia

17 is that it has a uniform system throughout all

18 counties which not all states do. And that's

19 wonderful. I think everyone in this room, I

20 would just guess, agrees that that's a great

21 system. That already eliminates a lot of

22 problems of disparate counting and whatnot. But

23 that still is something to keep in mind as you

24 pick a machine and pick some kind of system that

25 you want to make sure it doesn't have a

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1 all of which the technology is available as I

2 understand it, to make that happen and preserve

3 what's good about Georgia's system and move us

4 forward in the ways that we need to move forward.

5 Keeping the voter in mind is always the most

6 important aspect of this.

7 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Thank you.

8 Now, Anne?

9 **MS. LEWIS:** Well, thank you very much for

10 having us. And I'm just going to go back through

11 what I talked about in the beginning. I think

12 that any new voting system has to contemplate, I

13 think, three parts of the system: Who's on the

14 list, how does this person vote when he or she

15 shows up at the polls, and what do we have to

16 inform us if something goes wrong and there is a

17 recount or a contest? What information do we

18 have to inform us about what happened and what

19 the results should be?

20 I think a lot of times people are surprised

21 that in an election contest the result if you win

22 is not that you win the election, you just get a

23 new election. And so we don't want to have a

24 system that gives us a new election because we

25 still want to know what the problem is.

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1 I think that it is correct that we have not  
2 had a capital VR voting-rights issue with our  
3 machines, and I agree with Sean that a lot of it  
4 is due to the fact that we have a systemwide  
5 "system," for lack of a better word, and I think  
6 it is --

7 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Continuity.

8 **MS. LEWIS:** Continuity in the system, that's  
9 right. And so I'm not expecting there to be  
10 capital voting-rights issues related to the new  
11 machines. I mean, I think that, again, what  
12 we're looking for -- not for the legal business  
13 but good for the voting business, it's  
14 collaboration and not litigation because  
15 ultimately what we want is for people to have  
16 faith in the system.

17 Unfortunately, I get up on my soapbox a lot  
18 about the fact that we say: Oh, we had great  
19 turnout. We had 15 percent of the voters turn  
20 out. That's a terrible turnout. It may be great  
21 compared to last year when it was 12 percent, but  
22 it's not great. And so we want people to know:  
23 When I show up, I want to be welcomed, they're  
24 going to find my name on the list, I'm going to  
25 be able to vote, and I'm not going to hear two

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1 vote, comes in and votes a different way from  
2 somebody that votes twice. So this idea that  
3 when we protect people's voting rights, we're  
4 also supposed to remember that means getting it  
5 right and not allowing votes not eligible to vote  
6 to come in there because it cancels out  
7 somebody's else vote who did the proper thing and  
8 registered and was the right place and didn't  
9 vote but once.

10 So that will conclude.

11 Amy, I think you're the moderator of the  
12 next panel; is that correct? No? Oh. I  
13 believe -- you are? Okay. I didn't mean to  
14 scare you there.

15 Will the next panel come on up.

16 And I just want to make sure you're on your  
17 toes, Amy. See, I knew all along you weren't and  
18 I just wanted to make sure you knew that.

19 And we'll move to our next panel.

20 **SECRETARY KEMP:** Mr. Chairman?

21 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Yes, sir?

22 **SECRETARY KEMP:** I just wanted to say we'd  
23 like to thank our panelists for being here this  
24 morning.

25 (Applause)

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1 days later that everybody in this particular  
2 precinct's vote didn't count.

3 And last but not least, I just have to say,  
4 repeat, that we want the best system we can have,  
5 but we can't necessarily always afford everything  
6 that we want. So we have to decide what we have  
7 to have to avoid problems in litigation and what  
8 we can afford.

9 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** I want to thank our  
10 three panelists today for the fine job.

11 As we get ready for our next panel, I want  
12 to mention one housekeeping measure. I think all  
13 of you kind of know who you are, but I'm not sure  
14 everybody else does. Would you flip your name  
15 tag around so that everybody sitting up here can  
16 see who you are and they want to call on you and  
17 everything. If you forget your name, you can  
18 turn it back around and look at it for a second.

19 The closing thought that I would have for  
20 you as we move to the next panel is what we call  
21 the poll book. You know, there's a lot to be  
22 said about the right to vote but one thing about  
23 the right to vote is that when I go vote,  
24 somebody else doesn't get to not count my vote or  
25 steal my vote or somebody who is not eligible to

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1 **DR. LEE:** Good morning. Welcome to security  
2 voting panel. So my name is Wenke Lee. So let  
3 me briefly tell you how we're going to structure  
4 this panel. So we'll first go around with a very  
5 brief introduction and then we're going to go  
6 through the questions.

7 So the questions will be mostly in three  
8 parts. The first part is about what we think are  
9 the most important vulnerabilities to our voting  
10 and election system. And the second part is what  
11 can we do about it, in particular what are the  
12 roles of the private sectors, including companies  
13 and academia and systems groups. And the third  
14 part will be what do we think that the federal  
15 government can help us.

16 And I hope that we're going to have some  
17 time at the end for questions from the commission  
18 and the audience.

19 So let me start with myself. My name is  
20 Wenke Lee. I'm a professor of computer science  
21 at Georgia Tech. I'm also one of the two  
22 co-executive directors for our institute for  
23 Information Security and Privacy. I've been now  
24 at Georgia Tech since 2001. I teach information  
25 security annually to about 2,500 students. We do

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1 have large online student body. And I've been  
2 doing cyber-security research for 25 years. I  
3 specialize in system software security. That  
4 means, you know, I go to malware and see the kind  
5 of intrusions and network. I look at activities  
6 on machines to see what damage has the malware  
7 done to your system and I also have started a  
8 company with that malware, focusing on botnet  
9 detection and attribution, and the company was  
10 acquired by Core Security here in Georgia.

11 And it is obviously my pleasure and honor to  
12 be here. But the work here is in my own opinion  
13 only and I rely on my training in the principle  
14 of cyber security for this work. I also  
15 (indiscernible) from my professional colleagues  
16 who work on voting system security.

17 So let's move on to the panelists. First  
18 up, Mike.

19 **DR. GARCIA:** Good morning. Thank you for  
20 having me. My name is Mike Garcia. I am here  
21 representing the Center for Internet Security, a  
22 nonprofit based in Albany, New York.

23 A little bit on my background. I'm a PhD  
24 economist by training but I've been working in  
25 cyber security for about a decade. I've served

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1 I know you have a substantial number of  
2 them. The count was zero on March 6th and it is  
3 now well over 1,000. I'd also like to say  
4 Georgia, as a state, and several of its counties  
5 are members of that organization. I strongly  
6 encourage and recommend that all counties become  
7 members of the EIISAC.

8 At worst, you'll receive timely information  
9 on threats and mitigations. At best, we operate  
10 a 24/7 security operation center. So should  
11 there ever be an incident, they have true cyber  
12 security experts at the ready at all times for  
13 it.

14 We are funded, in part, by the US Department  
15 of Homeland Security. Our sole mission in EIISAC  
16 is to support the elections community on cyber  
17 security and best practices and risk mediation.  
18 There is no cost for governments to receive these  
19 services and so there's very little to lose by  
20 signing up. It's a two-minute registration  
21 process.

22 I'll also highlight that the state of  
23 Georgia operates what we call an Albert sensor.  
24 It is similar to the Einstein sensors that are  
25 used in the federal government for cyber security

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1 in a number of positions, including senior cyber  
2 security strategist at the Department of Homeland  
3 Security. I led a trusted identities group  
4 through the National Institute of Standards and  
5 Technology as part of the Department of Commerce.

6 So I've had a wide variety of cyber security  
7 initiatives that I've worked on over time and  
8 been mostly focused on election security over the  
9 course of the last year.

10 So the Center for Internet Security is home  
11 to both Multistate Information Sharing Analysis  
12 Center and the Elections Infrastructure  
13 Sharing -- Information Sharing Analysis Center.  
14 These entities focus like all CIS -- excuse me,  
15 on developing consensus-based best practices in  
16 cyber security and empowering organizations to  
17 implement those best practices.

18 Over the last year and a half, CIS has put  
19 additional emphasis on elections, including  
20 creating the EIISAC, the Elections Infrastructure  
21 Information Sharing Analysis Center, which for  
22 obvious reasons and time limitations I will be  
23 acronyming, and now has more than 1,000 members.  
24 Those members entirely consist of state elections  
25 directors and localities elections directors.

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1 intrusion, detection, and prevention. It is an  
2 intrusion detection system that looks for known  
3 vulnerabilities and threat information, conducts  
4 an analysis of what we call "netflow data" which  
5 is basically anything crossing through a network.  
6 And we appreciate that partnership with Georgia.  
7 We're proud of it and we look forward to a  
8 continuing partnership on the cyber security  
9 conference.

10 In February of this year, the Center for  
11 Internet Security published a handbook called the  
12 *Handbook for Elections Infrastructure Security*.  
13 We worked very closely with many state and local  
14 elections directors and officials on this project  
15 as well as some national associations and the  
16 Department of Homeland Security and other federal  
17 agencies.

18 This handbook highlights 88 best practices  
19 that election officials should take to secure  
20 their networks from cyber security attack. This  
21 sounds like a lot of best practices, but let me  
22 tell you that cyber security is very detailed  
23 work and when you miss the detail, only one needs  
24 to be exploited for an adversary to take  
25 advantage of it. So it's indeed important that

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1 as much as we look at policy recommendations that  
2 are offered in all a small number, five to six  
3 policy recommendations that are critical and  
4 should be followed, it is really important from a  
5 cyber-security perspective to do the very  
6 detailed work that comes along a broader set of  
7 best practices.

8 I strongly encourage you to use this  
9 handbook in your deliberations. It's available  
10 for download from our website. I am more than  
11 happy to provide hard copies for free to  
12 absolutely anyone in the elections infrastructure  
13 in Georgia who would like to have it,  
14 commissioners of course included.

15 The best practices in this handbook are  
16 prioritized. They include additional data points  
17 such as estimated up-front costs of  
18 implementation, ongoing maintenance costs which  
19 could be very useful in making decisions in a  
20 constrained resource environment. It can be  
21 downloaded from our website, as I mentioned, and  
22 we believe that it's a critical aspect of  
23 security systems across the country and security  
24 in democracy.

25 And I'll make the point we have now

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1 towards mediating those risks.

2 Let me say unequivocally that the threats  
3 against our elections and democracy as a whole  
4 are absolutely, positively real. And in this  
5 business, exposure of weaknesses tends to only  
6 bring along additional attackers.

7 The first question we have to ask ourselves  
8 is about the motivation of potential attackers.  
9 Perhaps it's a chain focus. Perhaps it is simply  
10 to undermine democracy more broadly. In some  
11 cases, it's solely for self-branding and the  
12 matter of proving that it can be done. From this  
13 perspective -- and we have to consider all of  
14 these potential motivations -- confidence and  
15 security is as important as the security itself.  
16 This underscores the importance of transparency  
17 and communication of your approach as well as  
18 developing and exercising incident response  
19 plans.

20 I strongly encourage you to consider the  
21 fact that elections are not static, and so  
22 they're not solely about choosing a correct  
23 approach to executing on elections but  
24 considering the operational aspects of those  
25 efforts and ongoing work. This includes a role

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1 distributed over 5,000 of these across the  
2 country, solely to election officials. So it has  
3 some attraction. It is in some ways becoming the  
4 standard benchmark for election security from a  
5 cyber-security perspective.

6 We believe that there is no right way to  
7 execute on elections. There are many factors  
8 involved. Even from a cyber-security  
9 perspective, there is no single way, but there  
10 are many wrong ways and avoiding those wrong ways  
11 is important. The key is to assess the risks, to  
12 prioritize those risks, and to mediate those  
13 risks. You can do things right by taking a  
14 number of different approaches. It is important  
15 that you do that work in assessing risk regularly  
16 and mitigating those risks completely.

17 And even when you eliminate them after you  
18 prioritize the risk, you cannot eliminate all  
19 risks. That's simply not the business that we're  
20 in. It just doesn't work like that. That said,  
21 we can be smart about it. And if we're smart  
22 about it, we can do a pretty darn good job then.  
23 And so that really needs to be the focus:  
24 Identifying what are the priority risks that need  
25 to be mediated and putting those resources

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1 for exercising response plans, for expecting that  
2 something will go wrong, and for expecting the  
3 need that the threat will evolve as it always  
4 does and always has.

5 In general, we find that aspects of  
6 elections' infrastructure that have a network  
7 connection are the riskiest from a cyber-security  
8 perspective. This especially includes voter  
9 registration and election-night reporting but can  
10 include things like the poll books, election  
11 management systems, in some cases tabulation as  
12 well, and in some cases, depending on the  
13 configuration of them, voting machines.

14 It should come as no surprise, but please do  
15 not underestimate the importance of this point.  
16 Focusing solely on one aspect of elections is a  
17 trap. I can assure you that our adversaries are  
18 not doing so. They seek weaknesses wherever  
19 easiest and cheapest to exploit. When we analyze  
20 our security risks, we must do so focused on the  
21 whole of the ecosystem from the first steps of  
22 voter registration and the filing through the  
23 last certification results.

24 I encourage the commission to consider the  
25 broad range of systems that are involved in



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1 elections and to strengthen security within each  
2 of those components. It most certainly is easier  
3 to think conceptually at the system level,  
4 replacing poll books, replacing voting machines,  
5 et cetera, but this is not how those who wish to  
6 undermine democracy think about it, so it is  
7 incumbent upon us to not think about it in that  
8 manner, all right?

9 Thank you.

10 **DR. LEE:** Okay, thank you. So I just remind  
11 the panelists that we're going to do at first  
12 very brief introductions. Then we'll go to the  
13 questions and have plenty of time for the  
14 questions, okay?

15 So next we have Mark Lindeman from Verified.

16 **MR. LINDEMAN:** Good morning. My name is  
17 Mark Lindeman, and I'm a senior science and  
18 technology policy officer at Verified Voting.  
19 We're a national organization, not a chapter  
20 organization by the way. We're nonprofit,  
21 nonpartisan, founded by computer scientists and  
22 razor-focused on the challenge of securing  
23 American democracy in the digital age.

24 A little bit about me. I have a PhD in  
25 political science. My fields of expertise are

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1 do have some central criteria, and this comes  
2 back to two related core principles: verification  
3 and resilience. So last week, Homeland Security  
4 Secretary Kirstjen Nielsen stated this nicely.  
5 She called on election officials to make certain  
6 that by the 2020 presidential election, every  
7 American votes a verifiable and auditable ballot.  
8 She said our systems must be resilient. We must  
9 be able to demonstrate that the votes count and  
10 that they are counted correctly. And that's what  
11 we've been saying since we were founded.

12 So it's a very exciting and also in some  
13 ways a terrifying time for verified voting as it  
14 is for many throughout the country. But in order  
15 to verify that votes have been counted correctly,  
16 in our analysis, our voting systems must use  
17 paper ballots that all voters have had the  
18 opportunity to verify. And we must routinely  
19 check the marks on some of those ballots.

20 So that routine check is what's called  
21 post-selection tabulation audit. And I want you  
22 to know, don't be terrified of the votes, they  
23 can be done very efficiently and in a variety of  
24 ways that are adaptable to the voting systems we  
25 use.

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1 American politics, public policy, quantitative  
2 analysis, political behavior, and I happen to be  
3 an expert on design of risk-limiting audits. It  
4 was nice to hear the League of Women Voters give  
5 a shout-out, but I'm not going to talk about  
6 those here. It's just too much. It'll be  
7 important. That will be an ongoing discussion I  
8 certainly hope for Georgia.

9 As Mike just said, elections have many parts  
10 and perhaps the greatest threat would be to  
11 suppose that we could find a silver-bullet  
12 solution that would solve the problem of election  
13 security once and for all.

14 Election security is like national defense.  
15 I suppose it's a form of national defense. It  
16 requires ongoing attention, collaboration, and  
17 investment on many different fronts.

18 So I'm very honored to be part of this  
19 ongoing discussion. It's a terrific testimony to  
20 the work that Georgia is doing.

21 Now, verified voters, I think these  
22 particular comments, I will indeed focus on  
23 voting systems very briefly. I'll be as short as  
24 I possibly can. Verified Voting does not  
25 recommend particular vendors or systems, but we

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1 However, that said, it's important the audit  
2 officials must examine voter marks on the actual  
3 ballots, not just barcodes or digital images that  
4 voters didn't have the chance to verify. Because  
5 what we're trying to do, again, is demonstrate  
6 the votes are counted correctly. Auditors have  
7 to be looking at what voters could look at or  
8 otherwise verify through other means.

9 So ideally and usually, the audit confirms  
10 that the original count was highly accurate.  
11 That's how most audits turn out. There's at  
12 least one counter example that comes to mind  
13 where a routine audit actually led to a recount  
14 that changed the results in several local  
15 elections. So that's something that happens.  
16 Paper ballots, where maybe it will happen more,  
17 maybe it will happen less, but either way, paper  
18 ballots provide resilience. If there are any  
19 lingering questions about the accuracy of the  
20 count of paper ballots, remove the doubt because  
21 they're available for recounts.

22 I also wanted to point to another way that  
23 paper ballots provide resilience. Under  
24 consideration for the state of Georgia is to have  
25 all in-person voters use ballot-marking devices.

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1 Either it could apply just to election-day voters  
2 or could apply to both election day and early  
3 voters. So verified voting has real concerns  
4 about this approach and I wanted to explain why.  
5 In a system that relies on ballot-marking  
6 devices, the number of voters who can mark their  
7 ballots depends on the number of machines that  
8 are available. So when machines fail or even get  
9 turnout that's higher than expected, chaos can  
10 ensue.  
11 And you've probably heard the stories from  
12 around the country before. In fact, in Johnson  
13 County, Kansas, which deployed a system that  
14 relied entirely on ballot-marking devices, they  
15 just had the primary and they experienced long  
16 lines for reasons they still don't entirely  
17 understand, they're not sure about, but it had to  
18 do with a flaw in the underlying software they  
19 were using. So it's inherently fragile, and  
20 indeed that fragility provides an attractive  
21 target for determined adversaries.  
22 So the advantage of a system in which most  
23 voters are able to use hand-marked paper ballots  
24 is that the number of voters who can mark their  
25 ballot at once is limited only by the number of

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1 important, just as I said before, to have a  
2 standard to reject those ballots so that the  
3 voter has a chance to correct them. But that  
4 ends up being a very, very small fraction of all  
5 ballots.  
6 Something you do have to worry about is  
7 inadvertent undervotes. It's absolutely true  
8 that some people choose not to vote in a contest,  
9 perhaps many contests, because they just didn't  
10 want to. That's not a problem. We wouldn't want  
11 to automatically reject such ballots.  
12 However, there have been elections in which  
13 voters on particular systems in particular  
14 counties somewhat mysteriously undervoted at  
15 double-digit rates that were not true of voters  
16 on other systems or in other counties. No one is  
17 quite sure why this is. We believe it probably  
18 has something to do with the way that the digital  
19 ballot was displayed on the screen.  
20 Paper ballots can also be designed so  
21 that -- can either be designed well or poorly so  
22 that people do or do not see contests. One of  
23 the scary things about ballot-marking devices  
24 potentially is in the presence of cyber attack we  
25 may not be able to determine after the fact

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1 available tables and privacy booths and those  
2 rarely ever fail. So in some sense  
3 ballot-marking devices are still a crucial part  
4 of the system because they provide accessibility  
5 which is a core principle of the commission and  
6 should be a core principle of everyone.  
7 But the worst that there -- they're a less  
8 appealing target because if the ballot-marking  
9 device fails and if it's scanner fails, most  
10 voters still are able to mark their ballots by  
11 hand and deposit them in the secure ballot boxes  
12 underneath the standers. So we see that as a  
13 very valuable property that we should probably  
14 not abandon.  
15 I heard concern in the first panel about  
16 overvotes and also some discussion of undervotes.  
17 I want you to note that, okay, it's true that  
18 ballot-marking devices can make overvotes  
19 impossible, and I agree that that's an advantage.  
20 Experience has shown that ballot design, the way  
21 that a paper ballot is laid out and instructions  
22 that are given, can have a very large effect on  
23 the amount of overvotes that are cast in the  
24 first place. So we can really help voters to  
25 avoid mismarking their ballots and then it is

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1 whether the contest was even displayed, whether  
2 it was even presented or not. The ability to  
3 check the selections on the ballot that's  
4 produced may address that problem, but that's how  
5 well voters are able to use that. It's using an  
6 untested hypothesis whereas over half of the  
7 registered votes are using a system in which --  
8 in-person voters, I should specify, are using a  
9 system in which most people are voting  
10 successfully on hand-marked paper ballots. So  
11 don't overlook those advantages. Thank you.  
12 **DR. LEE:** Okay. So in the interest of time,  
13 I'm just going to move on. So as I ask the  
14 panelists remaining to introduce themselves, I'm  
15 also going to ask a question that I think it will  
16 be best for you to answer.  
17 So sitting next to me is Klint Walker. He's  
18 from the Department of Homeland Security. So I  
19 want him to introduce himself. I'll also ask him  
20 a question about what is in the role of federal  
21 agencies to help the states secure the election  
22 and working systems.  
23 **MR. WALKER:** Thank you. My name is Klint  
24 Walker and I'm the cyber security advisor for  
25 Region 4 for the Department of Homeland Security.

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1 That means that I cover North Carolina, South  
2 Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama,  
3 Kentucky, and Tennessee. Just a small area.  
4 So I'm -- I always like to use the term that  
5 I'm from the federal government and I'm here to  
6 help, so ... it's a good icebreaker.  
7 Because elections security is a national  
8 security issue, our role, as we see it, is to add  
9 support. You know, just like FEMA does in the  
10 event of an emergency, you know, the Department  
11 of Homeland Security is not going to take over.  
12 We are not here, you know, to do things without  
13 permission. We're here to support. And we are  
14 here to support with information sharing, we're  
15 here to support with technical assistance and  
16 maturing partnerships, getting the right people  
17 in touch with the right services that they need.  
18 That is our role and that is what we're here to  
19 perform.  
20 **DR. LEE:** Great. Thank you.  
21 And we have Senator Bruce Thompson. And  
22 then the question I want to ask you is that what  
23 do you think about the roles of private sectors  
24 in helping in the interest of security. That  
25 would include a private security company's

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1 and experience they have without creating  
2 vulnerability to their stockholders or those that  
3 have equity within those institutions. And I  
4 think that's the challenge we have set before us.  
5 How do you provide that mechanism in place where  
6 the MBA and so on would be able to not  
7 effectively harm their corporations but  
8 collaborate together for the best election  
9 process and/or security for the people of the  
10 state of Georgia.  
11 **DR. LEE:** Great. Thank you. And last but  
12 not least Representative Ed Setzler, and the  
13 question I want to ask you is related to the  
14 previous question that I asked Senator Thompson  
15 which is a lot of operations now, they use plan  
16 to encourage -- including why hackers  
17 (indiscernible) many of the systems, and on the  
18 other hand you also have the desire to -- from a  
19 citizen's group that, you know, they demand to  
20 know about the abilities of our working systems.  
21 On the flip side of that is, you know, that  
22 may develop -- let's say overconfidence. Also  
23 there's concerns about all the vendors and  
24 government agencies to keep certain operations  
25 and the details out of the purview of the public.

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1 consultants.  
2 **SENATOR THOMPSON:** Thank you. What an honor  
3 it is to be able to be here and be a part of  
4 this, so thank you, Secretary of State.  
5 My name is Bruce Thompson. I serve in the  
6 senate and I'm the chair of science and  
7 technology. I have a background in PII and  
8 software as well. Anyone that's been around  
9 knows my passion for cyber security and  
10 quasi-elections over the last three years.  
11 Your question as well, that's what it says,  
12 what do you think with the private sector  
13 involvement. I think we have to engage the  
14 private sector. As a private sector  
15 businessperson, that's where a lot of this  
16 expertise comes from.  
17 You can't just rely on the government. The  
18 government's not here. Although they may be here  
19 to help, they're not going to solve the problem  
20 that's brought in. The private sector is full of  
21 experts and professionals that are the front  
22 lines day in and day out.  
23 The challenge I think we have is being  
24 allowed -- safe and sound is when we have  
25 corporations that can collaborate the innovation

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1 So how do you reconcile those conflicts?  
2 **REPRESENTATIVE SETZLER:** Thank you for the  
3 question.  
4 I want to say once again thank you for the  
5 invitation to be here to the secretary and the  
6 co-chairman.  
7 And I think to frame this question, I'd like  
8 to start by saying that the key for us is to fund  
9 the right technology for the right task. When we  
10 talk about technology, everyone, I think, today  
11 is biased with what is emerging leading-edge  
12 technology used to solve our problems.  
13 If I can remind us, if you think back to the  
14 first century A.D., there was a cutting-edge  
15 technology that was developed -- developed in  
16 China. Didn't make its way to the western world  
17 until about the 12th or 13th century, and it's  
18 called pulp paper. And paper is something that  
19 we've been able to use for about 800 years. It's  
20 something that's very good for recording a vote  
21 and recounting it. You know, the idea that if  
22 it's not leading-edge technology, it's not really  
23 technology, but all of the things we use, that  
24 we're talking about in voting context is  
25 technology.

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1 The question is what is the right interplay  
2 between an array of technologies to solve the  
3 various problems and challenges we have in a  
4 fair, open, and secure election system. And as  
5 we do that, I just want to remind us, you know,  
6 the gist is that this paper technology is  
7 recountable. There's also vectors of threat with  
8 which it can be fraudulently used. And then we  
9 hear the stories of the 1948 election for the  
10 United States Senate where Ballot Box 13 was --  
11 came in with 201 votes for one candidate and 3  
12 votes for the other candidate in a race statewide  
13 in Texas that was decided by a total statewide  
14 differential 87 votes, and the rest is history as  
15 it were.

16 So whereas the technology is tremendously  
17 useful in a recounting setting, it by itself,  
18 when left into itself, has its own  
19 vulnerabilities.

20 Likewise, if you look at more modern  
21 technology, an electronic voting system is very  
22 easy to use. They're really -- they're a  
23 breakthrough for us in terms of ADA and handicap  
24 accessibility. They allow us to rapidly  
25 tabulate. They also allows us to rapidly recount

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1 if it wasn't invented in the last ten years, it's  
2 not really technology and it's not relevant to  
3 this discussion.

4 Thank you very much. Yes.

5 To the professor's question, I want to make  
6 sure I'm drawing the fine point to your question.  
7 What component of that would you like me to speak  
8 to directly? I'm not sure I really understood  
9 your question --

10 **DR. LEE:** So I think one question you can  
11 answer is the tension between citizens' right to  
12 know. So basically I think one security  
13 principle is that you should not secure your  
14 system through obscurity. You know, you should  
15 let, you know, people look at system and there's  
16 advocacy for open design, open source so people  
17 can actually look at the (indiscernible) because  
18 (indiscernible). So by many people looking at  
19 the system, giving the system a chance, that we  
20 can help everybody.

21 But on the flip side, you know, vendors,  
22 including some of the secret government agency  
23 operations, they want maybe, you know, to keep it  
24 away from enemy hands. So there's always this  
25 tension, so I just wanted to see what's your

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1 votes. And it takes quite a high level of  
2 sophistication to defraud and fraudulently inject  
3 votes into -- for elections, but we also know  
4 that no machine is unbeatable and is accurate.

5 So how do we -- I think as we face this  
6 challenge, we have to ask ourselves what is the  
7 proper complementary use of the various  
8 technologies we have, from paper to electronic  
9 technologies to taking care of ADA  
10 accessibilities, taking care of ease of voting,  
11 rapid recounting, but also the verifiability of a  
12 recounting component that we think paper provides  
13 for us. How do we fold those together in a  
14 complementary system that is really best in  
15 class, that we know we've got a recountable  
16 voting system?

17 I think this discussion sort of leads us to  
18 see that we have the best-in-class technology if  
19 we not just put our election system on the  
20 Internet because it invites hacking. And we have  
21 a process again that's a complementary process  
22 that insures we're doing our best to secure the  
23 vote.

24 I think those are the challenges we face in  
25 technology. Let's not be stuck in 2018 thinking

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1 opinion on this.

2 **REPRESENTATIVE SETZLER:** I would tell you  
3 it's to face the tension between the open source  
4 and closed source system. You know, if we're in  
5 a circumstance where votes were all publicly cast  
6 and publicly known and the content of it was  
7 known, it would be easy to move to decide if  
8 complete open source, complete transparency to  
9 all parts of it as it were.

10 I think part of what we face in this is this  
11 mandate to maintain confidentiality of the  
12 ballot, that Senator Bruce Thompson when he goes  
13 down to his polling place in Bartow County, that  
14 vote, although your vote is considered public,  
15 your vote as a private citizen at the ballot box  
16 is private.

17 So the idea that everything can be made  
18 open, and -- of course, that'll never be part of  
19 our system. The idea to preserve the  
20 confidentiality of the individual's ballot  
21 presents some challenges to being completely open  
22 source. So that's all parts of the approach.

23 So we've got the tension between open source  
24 and sort of proprietary with respect to open  
25 source. Obviously, it allows for people to look

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1 in and confirm. It also opens the door for a  
2 broad array of people coming in and figuring out  
3 how to hack the system. So you have that  
4 tension.

5 I think the potential we have, I think, to  
6 focus on -- you know, I think that a more  
7 difficult and complex way is the idea of  
8 confidentiality of the individual ballot versus  
9 everything being known about it. And I think  
10 that is a component -- when you study the system,  
11 that is a component of -- and when you know we've  
12 got, you know, 2,314 ballots in this precinct and  
13 we want to make sure that those are matching the  
14 people that voted, there's no way to tell -- we  
15 can't allow Mrs. Jones' vote for Hillary Clinton  
16 or Mr. Smith's vote for Donald J. Trump to be  
17 known relative to each other. So that provides  
18 inherent limitations to, I think, a complete  
19 open-source system.

20 So I think the -- I would tell you that if  
21 we're in a place where vetted, confirmed, white  
22 hat, or confirmed, vetted entities can have  
23 visibility in the system, but not everybody,  
24 that's probably the best place you can be. I  
25 think it would be an agreeable (indiscernible).

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1 our current environment. Thank you.

2 **DR. LINDEMAN:** May I speak briefly to that?  
3 So just to be clear, it's not that Colorado  
4 worked for nine years on implementing  
5 risk-limiting audits. For most of that time,  
6 Colorado was working on deploying the entire new  
7 voting system. It's absolutely true that if  
8 Georgia tried to emulate Colorado in 2020, I  
9 can't imagine that working. They are too many  
10 differences.

11 So what I want you to know is that there are  
12 many ways of implementing tabulation audits that  
13 are risk limiting. There are many ways of  
14 implementing tabulation audits that may not be  
15 risk limiting but nonetheless are valuable and  
16 provide justifiable confidence in results. And I  
17 can tell you that Verified Voting and I  
18 personally am very passionately committed to  
19 working with Georgia to find solutions that  
20 actually work. Because an audit that election  
21 officials cannot do is not a successful audit.  
22 So we're completely on board with that.

23 **SENATOR THOMPSON:** I think it's real  
24 important, first of all, to understand what the  
25 initiative is before us, and that is to make sure

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1 **DR. LEE:** Great. Thank you. So I think at  
2 this point, I think we should open to the  
3 commission members and audience to ask questions.  
4 So I think it's my -- this panel is only open to  
5 the questions from the commission members, so I  
6 apologize.

7 **MS. BAILEY:** Good morning. Lynn Bailey,  
8 local election official from Richmond County.

9 I have had concerns all along about the  
10 implementation of risk-limiting audit in an  
11 environment such as Georgia's where we are  
12 precinct counting ballots. Now granted, I'm sure  
13 that I don't have a complete understanding of how  
14 those audits work, but I do know that in the  
15 state of Colorado, as an example, it took them  
16 probably nine years or so to perfect a system, if  
17 it is in fact perfected at this point, of  
18 risk-limiting audits, conducting those audits.

19 They are an all mail jurisdiction and are  
20 mostly central count which I think differs  
21 greatly from Georgia's set up. So I -- we ask  
22 that, you know, we proceed cautiously with that  
23 and make sure we have some type of post-auditing  
24 effort in place, no doubt, but that we're careful  
25 that we don't bite off more than we can chew with

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1 we have a bipartisan approach in what we're  
2 trying to do. And ultimately the ingredients  
3 we're looking for is exactly what I think we have  
4 in the state of Georgia in our government. That  
5 is transparency and accountability.

6 Keeping that in mind, the one thing the  
7 chairman sitting to my left here and I worked on  
8 this last year, in hearing after hearing after  
9 hearing we kept saying let's not let perfection  
10 be the enemy of greatness. We keep thinking that  
11 it has to be perfect from day one, so therefore,  
12 for some reason, do not go forward. And  
13 ultimately when you do that in business, you find  
14 yourself a failure. And at that point, we have a  
15 huge problem. We know it's before us. What I  
16 would encourage our state is, again, come  
17 together, let's not let the perfection, what  
18 we're shooting for out there, be the enemy of  
19 greatness.

20 **REPRESENTATIVE SETZLER:** Taking off from  
21 what Senator Thompson said, the director --  
22 examiner's question, that was the concern about  
23 risk-limiting audits in the debate this last  
24 legislative session, was I think there's a  
25 recognition across the board. I'm admitting that

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1 risk-limiting audits are an important part of  
2 that complementary regime that I was referring to  
3 earlier in my remarks.  
4 I would ask local election officials to not  
5 take a stance against risk-limiting audits  
6 because of what it could do if they're  
7 implemented in 2018 and 2020. I think we're  
8 where we need to be as we need to move towards  
9 phasing in a new system. We need to phase in a  
10 more rigorous risk-limiting audit regime as we  
11 can do it with confidence.  
12 What we were very careful to not do this  
13 past year, legislatively, was not to mandate some  
14 statute that created a statutory set of handcuffs  
15 for us that cascaded unlimited consequences that  
16 would throw an entire election into chaos. I  
17 think the -- so with that, we step back  
18 legislatively from a -- the most rigorous  
19 risk-limiting audit regime we could mandate, but  
20 at the same time, I think we can validate the  
21 value of risk-limiting audits as an important  
22 part moving forward with any program.  
23 The question is do we mandate a statute, a  
24 full state-wide thing year one, or do we put  
25 something in place, as Senator Thompson said, a

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1 seeing out there that's working? Anything we  
2 should be concerned about? Any advice?  
3 I think it's been a great panel.  
4 **MR. WALKER:** So we've been pretty much boots  
5 on the ground, you know, for the last year for  
6 the election systems in the Department of  
7 Homeland Security performing assessments across  
8 counties' and states' election systems.  
9 And one of the things I think comes out in  
10 every system is, you know, people. It's  
11 eventually that everything always comes back to  
12 your layers, how you value risk, how you accept  
13 risk, how you mitigate risk, and then how that  
14 trickles down to the people, having the right  
15 people in the right place.  
16 You know, I always like to use this analogy.  
17 You know, that imagine you had a football team  
18 and you have a head coach and he never shows up  
19 until the first day, you know, the first game,  
20 throws the players the playbook and says: Head  
21 out on the field, win the game for me. They've  
22 never practiced, they've never been trained, they  
23 don't know what they're doing, but they're  
24 supposed to go out and win the game.  
25 And how a lot of organizations treat cyber

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1 great system that we can continue to refine over  
2 years, and as we have confidence in our system  
3 and as we're able to move forward, step-by-step  
4 implement over the course of maybe a decade a  
5 system that's going to -- we're going to be able  
6 to achieve the political moves that we're looking  
7 for and not just throw us into chaos by a "Hail  
8 Mary pass" from day one, something again,  
9 that's -- as Verified Voting said: A radically  
10 different system. We just felt like -- so I  
11 would challenge political election officials to  
12 not be in the anti-risk-limiting audit camp.  
13 It's a very important part of what we do moving  
14 forward. But your legislature and others would  
15 say: Let's not go all in in year one. Let's  
16 step into that and let's take steady, short steps  
17 as we go.  
18 **DR. LEE:** Great. Thank you.  
19 I think in the interest of time, we should  
20 move to -- oh, sorry.  
21 **SECRETARY KEMP:** Thank you, Dr. Lee. I just  
22 want to ask -- this may be a good way to wrap  
23 this segment up, but Mr. Walker and Mr. Garcia  
24 are both fighting this battle every day,  
25 literally nationwide. And what are you guys

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1 security is we have a program in place, but  
2 nobody ever practices it, nobody ever, you know,  
3 trains for it. They're always sitting. But  
4 cyber security is everyone's responsibility down  
5 to the last person, and that's what the -- you  
6 know, the threat actor is targeting.  
7 So whatever system then you're looking to  
8 putting into place, make sure that you have the  
9 policies and the processes and the training to  
10 support that system. I think that the key to the  
11 big things here is that that's what the  
12 thracker's going after, from phishing campaigns,  
13 you know, to social engineering watering holes,  
14 whatever it going to be. They're going after the  
15 people. And if your people aren't on board with  
16 you, if it's not a top-down approach to training  
17 and to holding people accountable for cyber  
18 security for the system, then it might all be in  
19 vain no matter what other controls you have in  
20 place.  
21 **DR. GARCIA:** So I'd agree wholeheartedly  
22 with that and I would also agree with what  
23 Senator Thompson is saying. So there are times  
24 to take a moon shot or throw a Hail Mary. I was  
25 going to use a football analogy but I won't

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1 double-up any.  
2 So, you know, there are times to throw that  
3 Hail Mary, but you always continue making  
4 incremental improvements. So if something is not  
5 viable to implement now, it does not mean you  
6 don't continue mitigating risk and make  
7 improvements. Find ways to do that and when you  
8 design something where you are trying to make a  
9 large overhaul of a system, be sure that it is  
10 built for evolution as well because these threats  
11 will continue to evolve.  
12 And that's really -- you know, if there is a  
13 takeaway about what the threat environment looks  
14 like, it's different today than yesterday. How  
15 dramatically? Well, that depends on the day.  
16 But these things continue to change and that's  
17 okay. Our responses continue to change. We  
18 continue to get smarter and more capable and more  
19 capable, but we have to be thinking about risk in  
20 that perspective, that, yes, you mitigate  
21 something, you move on to the thing, you have to  
22 come back and assess that. You have to  
23 continually assess where you are and what you're  
24 doing. You have to understand your approaches,  
25 how effective they were yesterday is nice, but

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1 those layers together and saying where are our  
2 threats and where are we going to actually put  
3 our resources and our time and attention to. So  
4 making sure that you're looking at resiliency as  
5 was said, you know, looking for tomorrow's  
6 threats and saying is our system going to be  
7 agile in development and resilient during the  
8 time of crisis and need. That's key.  
9 **SENATOR THOMPSON:** Real quick because I know  
10 we're trying to wrap up. One of the things we're  
11 talking about is systems to be put in place, but  
12 in business, especially on a software business,  
13 it's important that not only we put something in  
14 place, but we as a state are committed to that  
15 because if we aren't committed to this, we can't  
16 go ahead and spend whatever the amount of  
17 resources are to be able to put an election  
18 system and so on in place, but we're going to  
19 need the resources to be able to be committed and  
20 be able to support that. Because as the people  
21 on my right have just said and to my left, this  
22 is an ongoing challenge. It changes on a daily  
23 basis. It's going to take financial capital,  
24 it's going to take emotional intellect and it's  
25 going to take physical capital.

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1 how effective they'll be tomorrow is far more  
2 important.  
3 **MR. WALKER:** Let me add on to that as well.  
4 As you've probably heard the term several times,  
5 you'll probably hear it a lot more: resiliency.  
6 Resiliency is the key. I mean, it's no longer a  
7 matter of, you know, if you're going to get an  
8 attack, it's when. And having resiliency built  
9 into your system -- and a lot of people think  
10 that resiliency is something that you can buy.  
11 And we like to use this analogy as well,  
12 it's that you can't go out and buy health. I  
13 mean, we all want to be healthy, right? But  
14 health isn't something you go out and buy. You  
15 can't go to the store and say I'd like one box of  
16 health and you go home and you get healthy.  
17 Health is a way that you are, it's practice.  
18 It's putting into practice the things that you  
19 need to be healthy: Eating right, exercise.  
20 Cyber resiliency is not different than that.  
21 It's building a program that looks at the  
22 different risks and it says what do we need to  
23 do, everything from configuration control, owner  
24 building, management training, situational  
25 awareness, asset management. It's putting all of

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1 In the software business, you do pin tests  
2 on a regular basis to see where the  
3 vulnerabilities are. Unfortunately, we deal with  
4 elections as if it's -- when it goes live, that's  
5 when we find out if we have a vulnerability, so  
6 we're going to have to handle this animal a  
7 little bit differently, but the main thing we've  
8 got to do is we've got to be committed to this,  
9 all in from the top down to the bottom or the  
10 bottom or the top, wherever that is, that weakest  
11 link, that's where we're going to find our  
12 vulnerability. Unfortunately that vulnerability  
13 then mitigates any risk that we put in place.  
14 **DR. LEE:** Any last word? Okay.  
15 So I would like to thank all the panelists.  
16 I mean, I think that's very informative, helpful.  
17 So let's wrap up and move on to the next panel on  
18 voting accessibility.  
19 (Applause)  
20 **MS. HOWELL:** Good morning. My name is Amy  
21 Howell, and I'm thankful for the opportunity to  
22 moderate this panel around access for individuals  
23 with disabilities in the voting process.  
24 Before I introduce our panelists, I wanted  
25 to just give a little bit of the legal context

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1 parameters that guide the state in relationship  
2 to our obligations around access. There are a  
3 number of federal laws, and the one primarily is  
4 the Americans with Disabilities and  
5 Rehabilitation Act, federal law, that provides  
6 protections for people with disabilities to  
7 ensure their equal access to activities that are  
8 operated by public entities and ensuring that  
9 equal access and prohibiting any exclusion from.  
10 It imposes requirements to the state and local  
11 governments to ensure that individuals have that  
12 equal opportunity.

13 There are a number of -- as has been  
14 mentioned by a number of our panelists before,  
15 federal laws also govern the voting process that  
16 also contain provisions explicitly making  
17 reference to equal access for individuals with  
18 disabilities, including the Voting Rights Act.  
19 HAVA was mentioned earlier and also the Voting  
20 Accessibility for the Elderly and Handicapped  
21 Act.

22 So I won't go into the specifics of those  
23 provisions, I know our panelists will mention  
24 them, but I wanted to just offer that framework  
25 to indicate how the state has worked to be in

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1 Prior to joining NFB, Ms. Blake worked as an  
2 environmental engineer for a number of consulting  
3 firms in the Baltimore and Washington area. She  
4 holds a BS in environmental engineering and a JD.

5 To my right -- excuse me, to my left, my  
6 other right, is Anne Kuhns. She is a staff  
7 attorney with the Georgia Advocacy Office which  
8 is a non-profit, federally-mandated entity that  
9 advocate on behalf of individuals with  
10 disabilities.

11 She graduated from Georgia State College of  
12 Law and after several years of practice in a big  
13 law firm, she left the corporate litigation team  
14 to join GAO. She advocates on behalf of  
15 individuals with all types of disabilities,  
16 living with physical, mental, and developmental  
17 disabilities.

18 And then we also have Ms. Elizabeth Jones.  
19 She is the director and COO -- executive  
20 director, excuse me, and COO of Shiloh Community  
21 Center, an agency that provides health and  
22 wellness services to senior citizens and persons  
23 with disabilities and other community-based  
24 services.

25 Ms. Jones is a certified Tai Chi instructor

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1 compliance with those federal laws and how they  
2 guide the work ahead.

3 So now I'm going to introduce our panelists,  
4 and I'll ask as we engage in this discussion or  
5 if there are any questions from commission  
6 members to make sure that you pull the microphone  
7 close so everyone who's here can hear you really  
8 well.

9 So, first, let me introduce to my right,  
10 Lou Ann Blake. She is the deputy director of the  
11 National Federation of the Blind and Jernigan  
12 Institute where she's worked since 2005. For  
13 eight years Ms. Blake has served as the manager  
14 of the National Federation of the Blind or NFB's  
15 HAVA training and Technical Assistance Grant for  
16 the United States Department of Health and Human  
17 Services and has been responsible for working  
18 with election technology, developers, voting  
19 rights advocates, elections officials to ensure  
20 that the voting process is accessible to blind  
21 voters.

22 She's also published a number of scholarly  
23 articles and works with institutions of higher  
24 education to help them make their digital  
25 campuses accessible.

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1 and a licensed -- deri-fit (pronouncing)?

2 **MS. JONES:** Geri-Fit.

3 **MS. HOWELL:** -- Geri-Fit instructor. She  
4 has a master's degree in psychosocial  
5 rehabilitation, and she's also a former director  
6 of mental health and developmental disabilities  
7 in a fourteen-county area.

8 I want to thank our panelists for joining  
9 us. And I have a few questions for them to help  
10 sort of engage our conversation.

11 So if you could, tell us what are the key  
12 areas of interest for people with disabilities in  
13 relationship to their access to voting.

14 Elizabeth, do you want to start us off?

15 **MS. JONES:** Yes. One of the major problems  
16 when talking with seniors in the fourteen-county  
17 area is a lack of access to polling sites. When  
18 we look at Richmond and Columbia counties, there  
19 are more polling sites. There is more access to  
20 transportation to get to those polling sites,  
21 whereas when you go out to the rural counties,  
22 there are not as many polling sites and there  
23 are -- there's a lack of transportation.

24 And a lack of transportation in the rural  
25 counties has been an ongoing problem for many,



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1 many years. And the polling sites, some of them  
2 they lack the type of accessibility to enter and  
3 exit for people with disabilities, older adults,  
4 and so there is a problem.

5 And I know that a lot of the places where  
6 those sites are being located, they sort of  
7 volunteered their sites for that, but we do need  
8 to look at whether that site really is accessible  
9 for a person with disabilities or an older adult.  
10 Standing in lines, long lines, whether or not  
11 that person is actually capable of waiting in a  
12 line for their time to come in, and the -- and  
13 bathrooms.

14 Some people might think that's not a big  
15 issue for an older adult, but being able to -- if  
16 you're going to be at a site for a very long  
17 period of time, then they need access to  
18 bathrooms.

19 And so when we look at and we talk about  
20 accessibility, we need to remember that we have a  
21 lot of people with disabilities who might feel  
22 like they lost their citizenship because they are  
23 not able to vote. Older, frail adults who feel  
24 the very same way. It bothers me when I talk to  
25 a senior citizen and they say: You know, I

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1 ballots, when there's a recount and those ballots  
2 are taken out of that ballot box, it's very  
3 obvious which ballots were marked by the  
4 ballot-marking device. And if those machines are  
5 only being used by voters with disabilities, then  
6 you know that that ballot was cast by a voter  
7 with a disability.

8 So it's very important that the processes be  
9 in place to ensure that other voters, voters  
10 without disabilities, are using those machines as  
11 well. So that's sort of the poll-based issue  
12 that's really faced by voters with disabilities  
13 or print disabilities.

14 Another issue that we're facing is  
15 absentee-ballot voting. Typically, an absentee  
16 ballot is a paper ballot which is not accessible  
17 to a blind or a disabled voter. So we're not  
18 able to mark that ballot privately and  
19 independently. So there are systems such as  
20 electric ballot delivery that will enable us to  
21 mark that ballot. So those are the real key  
22 issues that were facing right now.

23 **MS. HOWELL:** Ms. Blake surfaced two  
24 important principles around privacy and  
25 independence. So, Anne, as you talk about access

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1 didn't get to vote in the last election because I  
2 didn't have a way to get to the poll. Or: I got  
3 to the poll and I didn't -- started not feeling  
4 well and I just said I'm just going to leave.

5 **MS. HOWELL:** Lou Ann?

6 **MS. BLAKE:** Sure. So I am going to speak  
7 primarily about blind, vision, and other print  
8 disabilities. So for a blind voter, access to  
9 the ballot, being able to mark your ballot  
10 privately and independently, and then having a  
11 secret ballot once you mark that ballot are the  
12 real key issues. And this has been particularly  
13 true with the movement from DREs to paper  
14 ballots.

15 Many states, for the lack of federal funding  
16 to purchase new machines, are having the majority  
17 of their voters handwrite their ballots and  
18 they're only purchasing enough accessible  
19 ballot-marking devices to serve as the, quote,  
20 ADA machine. But many of these second-generation  
21 machines create or generator ballots and it's  
22 different in size and content from a hand-marked  
23 ballot. So even though those ballots may be  
24 tabulated, so they're using the same tabulator  
25 and of the same ballot box as hand-marked

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1 to voting, will you also sort of give us some  
2 information around the importance around  
3 independence?

4 **MS. KUHN:** So, yeah. So the thing about  
5 voters with disabilities is they span across all  
6 race, gender, economic, party lines. So it's not  
7 a partisan issue. I mean, everybody wants the  
8 same thing. They want to go to the polls, they  
9 want to have their vote count, they want it to be  
10 private and accurate.

11 And so the law requires that people with  
12 disabilities have the same opportunity to access  
13 and participation, but obviously throughout  
14 history people with disabilities have been  
15 historically marginalized and continue to be so.  
16 At this time through systems or failure --  
17 failure of people at the polling station to  
18 understand the systems, failure of training to  
19 make sure that people understand the systems, and  
20 to make sure beforehand that the systems in place  
21 actually work.

22 **MS. HOWELL:** You raised a good point about  
23 new systems, Anne, and that's a lot of what we're  
24 going to talk about.

25 Anne, are there some features that could be

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1 found in a new system that would enhance  
2 accessibility for people with disabilities. I  
3 know you talked about some of the challenges, but  
4 what might be some of the features that would be  
5 an enhancement and it would help?

6 **MS. KUHN:** Well, all of the accessible  
7 ballot-marking devices have an audio-ballot  
8 component, so that's clearly critical for a blind  
9 voter or a low-vision voter.

10 Now, unfortunately there is no current poll  
11 basis on those accessible to a deaf-blind voter.  
12 You know, someone who's profoundly deaf, you  
13 know, cannot hear the audio ballot, and he's  
14 blind so they can't, you know, read the  
15 touchscreen.

16 You know, refreshable braille slates, you  
17 know, would solve the problem, however, for a  
18 number of technical or security reasons that  
19 doesn't exist. So, you know, of course, you  
20 know, having the large print, touchscreen for low  
21 vision is also really, really critical. And  
22 then, you know, for other disabilities, you know,  
23 the switch pack -- the tone switches and things  
24 like that, of that nature are also very important  
25 to the public.

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1 be some features of a new technology that would  
2 enhance accessibility.

3 **MS. KUHN:** Well, of course you're allowed  
4 to have a person of your choosing besides your  
5 union leader or employer come help you at the  
6 polls. And one big problem is, at the polls,  
7 people don't understand -- the poll workers don't  
8 understand, one, that you're allowed to have  
9 somebody help you, or, two, that you're allowed  
10 to vote at all.

11 So having somebody there to assist you is  
12 definitely the biggest issue, and I think the  
13 stigma attached to mental health issues and  
14 developmental disabilities is what holds that  
15 back more than the ability of people to vote  
16 because you may not agree with why somebody is  
17 voting for who they are voting for but -- I don't  
18 agree with the reasons why people vote for  
19 somebody, so just, again, as a policy, the  
20 procedures are in place, the people at the poll  
21 know that you can have somebody assist you as  
22 long as you have been not legally adjudicated  
23 incapable to do so.

24 **MS. HOWELL:** Ms. Jones, are there other  
25 features that would help with the aging

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1 **MS. HOWELL:** I think that I read that for a  
2 number of people who may be visually impaired and  
3 especially low ability to see and especially on  
4 an aging population that braille may not be  
5 their -- may not be -- they may not be familiar  
6 with braille, so are there other options that you  
7 mentioned that would be important?

8 **MS. BLAKE:** Yeah. So, you know, the user  
9 interface or control panel that a blind voter  
10 would use to get through the ballot to select  
11 their choices of candidates, you know, those --  
12 you know, typically you'll have different buttons  
13 and shapes on the panel or on the control panel,  
14 like an "X" or an up arrow or a down arrow, right  
15 arrow, left arrow. So those are the ways that a  
16 blind voter can use those systems. Typically  
17 they are labeled in braille. The NFB encourages  
18 braille, the use of braille, so that is a key  
19 factor that needs to be included.

20 So the different shapes, they typically are  
21 color-coded as well for voters who can see color.  
22 So that typically is how those controls are made  
23 or are designed.

24 **MS. HOWELL:** Ms. Kuhns, for individuals who  
25 have physical or mental disabilities, what would

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1 population?

2 **MS. JONES:** I'm not going to speak to the  
3 actual system as to the wording on some of the  
4 ballots. If there is an amendment or you're  
5 voting for some type -- say 1 percent sales tax  
6 or something like that -- I have a lot of younger  
7 friends on social media. And in one election,  
8 previous election, they made a big joke out of  
9 it, and it just went around and around: What did  
10 I just vote for? Because they really didn't  
11 understand the language of the ballot so some of  
12 them said they voted yes, some voted no, but they  
13 really didn't know what they had voted for.

14 So if we've got 20-somethings and  
15 30-somethings not sure of how and what they  
16 should've voted for, can you imagine an  
17 80-year-old person going in and reading an  
18 amendment that's a half page long and not  
19 understanding what they should vote for.

20 So it's a part of the process of how -- of  
21 what we're looking at. I would encourage the  
22 people here who have some control over our voting  
23 system to -- regardless of what type of system  
24 you go to, that it remain simple and accessible  
25 for people with disabilities and older adults.

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1           **MS. KUHN:** So another accessibility issue  
2           is you wouldn't actually think that people with  
3           hearing impairments might have a problem at the  
4           poll, but what a lot of people don't know is our  
5           American Sign Language is not the same as  
6           English. You can't just write somebody a note  
7           that speaks ASL. It's not the same, doesn't  
8           translate the same.

9           So there needs to be a contingency in place  
10          for somebody who shows up who needs an ASL  
11          interpreter. And you can do that through  
12          telecommunications relay service which is  
13          relatively affordable. But a person who ASL is  
14          their primary language is not going to be able to  
15          understand what is in that ballot.

16          **MS. JONES:** And language barrier, well,  
17          we've talked about, you know, the Hispanic  
18          community having ballots that are, you know,  
19          Spanish for Spanish-speaking populations, but I  
20          do encourage you also to not forget that we have  
21          a lot of citizens who are not -- were not born  
22          and raised in an English-speaking nation. And so  
23          having some type of support in place for people  
24          whose English might a barrier.

25          I just talked about that long amendment.

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1           And then the Americans with Disabilities  
2           Act, Title II requires that a voter with a  
3           disability could be provided the same opportunity  
4           to vote privately and independently as is  
5           provided to voters without disabilities.

6           So what that means is that when I show up at  
7           the polling place, there needs to be a way or  
8           there needs to be a system in place that enables  
9           me to mark my ballot privately and independently  
10          and verify that I marked that ballot the way I  
11          wanted to mark it, privately and independently,  
12          as is, you know, available to voters without  
13          disabilities.

14          So with that, that is what Title II means in  
15          terms of voting, so that I have the same  
16          opportunity as everybody else, or any other voter  
17          with a disability has the same opportunity.

18          **MS. HOWELL:** And so in relationship to the  
19          issues raised about whether an individual  
20          understands the provisions of the ballot, that it  
21          might not cover that in any particularity, it's  
22          more around making sure that there is access to  
23          the process of the ballot, correct?

24          **MS. BLAKE:** Yeah. That you have an  
25          opportunity to the same benefit or service that's

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1           Now, if you weren't born and raised as an  
2           English-speaking person, you will get something  
3           like that, or you have a process that you're not  
4           familiar with, you're not going to vote the way  
5           you probably would like to vote. So not just  
6           looking at Spanish-speaking populations, but  
7           let's look at our entire population and say is  
8           this a system or a process that someone who was  
9           not born and raised in an English-speaking  
10          nation, can they navigate the system also.

11          **MS. HOWELL:** So I know I started by  
12          providing a little overview of the law that --  
13          well, I mean, tell us a little bit about what the  
14          law requires of voting rights or otherwise around  
15          equal access. So in relationship to the issues  
16          raised around being able to understand anyone,  
17          and then when we talk about equal access, what  
18          does that really translate into in the voting  
19          process for people disabilities?

20          **MS. BLAKE:** Yeah. So Title II of the --  
21          well, first we'll talk about HAVA. HAVA, you  
22          know, passed -- was passed after the 2000  
23          election, and HAVA requires that there be at  
24          least one accessible voting machine in every  
25          polling place for all federal elections.

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1           provided by a government entity, yeah.

2           **MS. HOWELL:** I know that we've talked a  
3           little bit about the features of the system, and  
4           Georgia's comprised of a hundred and fifty-nine  
5           counties and we have officials from many of them,  
6           and then we've talked about that we have one  
7           system, that when we talk about replacing it for  
8           a new system will we look at other states. Are  
9           there challenges for a new system that might be  
10          unique to Georgia in terms of our disabled  
11          population?

12          **MS. KUHN:** Well, you know, we talked about  
13          this earlier, and I just think it's -- I don't  
14          know that it's -- it's not particular to Georgia.  
15          We have centralized populations, and people with  
16          disabilities -- and I know this is in any state,  
17          but in rural areas, people with disabilities  
18          can't get transportation to get to doctor's  
19          appointments. They can't get transportation to  
20          get their groceries.

21          So getting transportation to get to the  
22          voting station so far as I can tell is not  
23          covered in any government benefit. So some  
24          system that actually finds transportation to the  
25          poll -- I don't have the framework for that, but

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1 there should be a system that gets people to the  
2 polls, or -- or I believe the future of voting is  
3 going to be web-based. You know, when we  
4 start -- the system that we have now, 16 years  
5 ago was before the iPad and there was a pilot  
6 program in West Virginia that they started in two  
7 counties for military families to vote via -- it  
8 was Android or Apple phone. And I don't know if  
9 the answers are out about how successful that  
10 was, but apparently they're going to run the  
11 pilot into 50 counties I believe. It'll be  
12 general election this year, so that would improve  
13 accessibility for a lot of people. And I don't  
14 know -- I know there's security concerns, but it  
15 seems an absentee ballot has much more security  
16 concerns than watching technology which I can  
17 about, but ...

18 **MS. HOWELL:** I can too, but I'll let our  
19 security experts speak to that.

20 Ms. Jones, are there unique needs for our  
21 aging population in Georgia?

22 **MS. JONES:** I keep hearing that we're going  
23 to web-based voting, and the only concerns that I  
24 have with that is in rural counties, whether we  
25 like to admit it or not, we have a large group of

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1 challenge, and outreach to voters is really  
2 important when you change systems. So I would  
3 encourage you to reach out to the disability  
4 community here in Georgia, the National  
5 Federation of the Blind who I'm affiliated here  
6 in Georgia, National Federation of the Blind of  
7 Georgia. There are little chapters that I'm  
8 affiliated, they have a state convention every  
9 year.

10 So all of the local elections officials, I  
11 encourage you to reach out to those little  
12 chapters and the state affiliate. Take the new  
13 voting machine to a chapter meeting so they can  
14 try it out before elections. Take it to the  
15 state convention. I'm sure there are other  
16 organizations of disabled people here in Georgia  
17 that, you know, also have local chapters,  
18 affiliates, and, you know, those are all great  
19 opportunities for y'all to reach out to them,  
20 provide them opportunities to practice voting on  
21 the new machine. It would make the first  
22 election go much, much more smoothly when we do  
23 the change.

24 **MS. HOWELL:** Ms. Blake, you pilot a -- what  
25 sounds like a best practice around the state to

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1 people who do not have the same educational  
2 background as people who come from larger  
3 communities who traditionally have had more  
4 access to education and technology. So if we're  
5 speaking about going to a totally electronic  
6 web-based type of voting, I think we need to make  
7 sure that the people in the rural counties  
8 actually know how to use those systems because if  
9 not, what you do is you disenfranchise a large  
10 population of people because they will not go to  
11 the polls if they feel that they don't know how  
12 to use the systems.

13 **MS. KUHNS:** So it is not my indication  
14 that mobile voting should ever be a surrogate for  
15 going to the polling place. Americans love to go  
16 to the polling place. We're entitled to go to a  
17 polling place. Don't think we need to eliminate  
18 it, but I think that it could help with a lot of  
19 accommodation issues to have that as an  
20 opportunity.

21 **MS. HOWELL:** Ms. Blake, did you want to add  
22 something?

23 **MS. BLAKE:** Yeah, I was going to say -- so  
24 regardless of what system you end up selecting,  
25 whenever you change voting systems, it's always a

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1 help improve familiarity with the voting systems.  
2 You've worked with other states, have you seen  
3 other best practices in other states that have  
4 more promising practices, that enhance  
5 accessibility for individuals with disabilities?

6 **MS. BLAKE:** Yeah. Poll worker training is  
7 really key. You know, I think that's probably  
8 the biggest complaint that I get from our members  
9 when they show up at the polls. Poll workers  
10 haven't set up the machine because they don't  
11 know how to set up the machine.

12 So training poll workers is really key and,  
13 you know, again, engage, you know, the local  
14 community, the local disability community in that  
15 training. Be sure that the training takes place  
16 on an actual machine. It's not just a PowerPoint  
17 that they're watching. Reach out to the  
18 disability community just to serve as poll  
19 workers. You know, what better person to have  
20 monitoring that machine and setting up that  
21 machine and making sure that it works than the  
22 person with disabilities, someone who has a  
23 vested interest in that machine actually working.

24 So those are some of the best practices that  
25 I would suggest and encourage.

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1           **MS. HOWELL:** Ms. Kuhns, I know you  
2 highlighted some of the challenges. Are there  
3 also best practices that you think that a person  
4 should be aware of or you would like to  
5 recommend?  
6           **MS. KUHNS:** Well, a couple things that I  
7 read about is that -- so being able to register  
8 as permanently disabled for the purposes of  
9 voting, Missouri did that, and so not having  
10 every year to fill out an application, have it  
11 come to you. We don't if you're -- you might not  
12 vote in every election because, again,  
13 transportation's hard and you have a disability,  
14 you might be in the hospital. And you have to  
15 vote every three years in order to stay on the  
16 rolls. Make it as easy as possible to vote for  
17 people who experience difficulty getting to the  
18 polls. So just have a permanent registration if  
19 I have to vote from afar.  
20           Also, there was another statement. I'm not  
21 sure which one it was because, again, people with  
22 physical disabilities a lot of times have trouble  
23 using the machines, and you can have somebody  
24 help you do it, but you're -- once they allow  
25 where you can use -- you can have a stamp, you

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1 light-colored font or a print, and it's very  
2 difficult to be able to see it to read it, and  
3 the more your vision is compromised, the more  
4 difficult it is for you to read.  
5           So looking at all of those things, whether  
6 you're looking at shaping a system, making sure  
7 that people who have very low vision are able to  
8 read and access the voting ballot.  
9           **MS. HOWELL:** For any of our panelists, are  
10 there any of the current features in our current  
11 system or in our current practices that we need  
12 to make sure that we retain, that really are  
13 helping Georgians access voting?  
14           **MS. BLAKE:** Well, you know, I mean, I think  
15 what you have now is a universal system which  
16 is -- which is the ideal. I mean, the ideal is a  
17 system -- everybody uses the same system. So,  
18 you know, if it's possible to maintain that, I  
19 would strongly encourage you to do that. I know  
20 the financial realities being what they are these  
21 days that is not the case. I come from a state  
22 where we used to use the same machines we use  
23 now. Everybody used the same machine. You know,  
24 it just make things so much easier in so many  
25 ways, you know, from the administration of the

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1 can sign your name with a stamp because some  
2 people just physically cannot sign their name,  
3 but they can vote. They have a right to vote.  
4 They have opinions about who they want elected  
5 and the policies they want them making. So those  
6 are just a couple of things.  
7           **MS. HOWELL:** Ms. Jones, are the things that  
8 you've heard from your group, the aging  
9 population that they say have -- are policies and  
10 practices that have helped them have access?  
11           **MS. JONES:** I think that most of the older  
12 adults that are very active in the electoral  
13 process appreciate that the print, you know, is  
14 large, and so that helps. The lighting has  
15 improved at a lot of polling sites, so that has  
16 been very helpful to a lot of older adults  
17 voting. I think that if you're looking at  
18 changing the technology that we use to vote to  
19 remember to use the larger print, of course, and  
20 also the type of print, you know, the font, you  
21 know, making sure that it's, you know,  
22 user-friendly for anyone to be able to read and  
23 also the background of the screen being -- having  
24 a lot of contrast to the print because if you're  
25 using a dark screen and you've got, you know, a

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1 elections, to poll worker training, to, you know,  
2 just so many things. You know, everybody's  
3 ballot, you know, is the same. You know, and if  
4 it's possible, you know, to maintain that here, I  
5 would really strongly encourage you to do that,  
6 you know, so, you know -- and, you know, looking  
7 at the -- after looking at by mail that's another  
8 option, rather than the traditional poll-based.  
9 That is another option. Of course then you have  
10 to have an accessible way for a disabled voter to  
11 access that, access that ballot privately and  
12 independently, marking that ballot privately and  
13 independently.  
14           And, again, electronic ballot delivery is an  
15 option there, so universal voting systems are so  
16 -- yeah, yeah.  
17           **MS. HOWELL:** I'm mindful of our time so if  
18 there is for our panelists -- I know certainly  
19 Ms. Kuhns, if there is one thing you want to make  
20 sure that the commission takes away from our  
21 discussion today, what would that be?  
22           **MS. KUHNS:** So even if you have all of the  
23 perfect systems in place, the best technology for  
24 the most impaired for the most accessible, there  
25 is no accessibility without availability, so if

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1 the policies aren't in place that poll workers  
2 know what the technology is, what the rights of  
3 people that there are, and that it's checked the  
4 day of, that these systems are in place, that  
5 people know how to use them, and that there are  
6 contingencies because every person with a  
7 disability is not the same, every person with the  
8 same disability experiences things differently.  
9 So even if you have all of the right things in  
10 place, you've got to have contingencies and there  
11 should be a place where we can report this, where  
12 it's publicly -- it's publicly available, not to  
13 the individual but the problem encountered at the  
14 polling place, and also a record of how that  
15 individual problem was solved.

16 **MS. HOWELL:** Ms. Jones?

17 **MS. JONES:** The take away, to keep the  
18 system as simple as you possibly can so that it  
19 remains accessible to all voters, and that's all  
20 I have to say.

21 **MS. HOWELL:** Lou Ann? Ms. Blake?

22 **MS. BLAKE:** Well, I think -- I think it's  
23 important for commissioners to keep in mind that  
24 the right to vote for a voter with a disability  
25 is no different than the right of a voter without

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1 prior to their voting to understand what those  
2 amendments mean. And also, I know you are aware,  
3 but I want to make sure everybody is aware that  
4 there is a provision currently in Georgia law for  
5 the disabled voters who were not able to have  
6 transportation or for whatever reason to get to  
7 the polls and they are provided a ballot for  
8 every election in the election year by making  
9 just one application and indicating that they're  
10 either disabled or elderly. And that is the big  
11 advantage that we need to promote to the  
12 disabled.

13 **MS. HOWELL:** Thank you.

14 **JUDGE MCCOY:** Thank you.

15 **MS. HOWELL:** Yes?

16 **MS. BOREN:** Yes. I'm Nancy Boren. I'm from  
17 Muscogee County, Georgia, and I have a question  
18 for Ms. Blake.

19 When you discussed the electronic ballot  
20 delivery for blind voters, once you receive that  
21 e-mail, how will you handle that electronic  
22 ballot delivery? Because as we currently do it  
23 for our military, they receive an e-mail, but  
24 then they have to put it onto a piece of paper  
25 and then mail it to us. How would you suggest

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1 a disability.

2 And then our right to be able to mark our  
3 ballot privately and independently, to be able to  
4 cast a ballot that's going to be a secret ballot  
5 is the same as that for everybody else. And I  
6 think that's really the bottom line. And  
7 whatever system will guarantee that, I think that  
8 would be the one that would be -- meet your needs  
9 the best, meet the needs of all of the voters.

10 **MS. HOWELL:** I just wonder if there are any  
11 commission members that have questions. Yes?

12 **JUDGE MCCOY:** I just have a couple of  
13 comments. I'm Darin McCoy, probate court judge  
14 and election superintendent from Evans County,  
15 Claxton, Georgia.

16 So just to make sure everybody understands,  
17 first of all, about the referendums and the  
18 amendments. They definitely can be confusing.  
19 There is a summary that is provided by the state  
20 of those amendments in very plain lay terms. It  
21 is available in each county election office prior  
22 to the general election, and I believe that is  
23 also available online from the secretary of  
24 state's office, and that is a very helpful tool  
25 that I promote in my county for people to prepare

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1 handling that EBD, which is what election  
2 officials call it?

3 **MS. BLAKE:** Yeah. So I have used the  
4 Maryland electronic ballot voting system, what  
5 they call an online marking tool since it's been  
6 available. And so what happens with that system  
7 is I get an e-mail, it has a link to a website  
8 where you log in and you access the ballot on  
9 that website and mark the ballot, the ballot is  
10 very accessible.

11 Now, to be accessible the systems have to  
12 use websites or an HTML ballot, has to be  
13 compliant with the web content accessibility  
14 guidelines, 2.1(o)(a), and that covers all  
15 disabilities, so, you know, it's not just -- it  
16 doesn't make it accessibility to somebody who  
17 uses a screen reader or screen application. It  
18 covers, you know, other disabilities as well.

19 So I, you know -- and you see my own access  
20 technology, my screen reader, my screen  
21 magnification software. I'm able to mark that  
22 ballot privately and independently and I'm just  
23 using my keyboard. So once I finish -- once I  
24 mark the ballot, I then print it out and mail it  
25 just like anybody else.

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1 And, you know, there's a number of systems  
2 that are available that are similar to the  
3 Maryland system. A number of different -- you  
4 know, Dominion, Five Cedars, Prime Three.  
5 There's a number of them out there.  
6 **MS. HOWELL:** Yes?  
7 **MR. MCDONALD:** I wanted to piggyback on  
8 Mr. McCoy to make one clarification. The  
9 language on those referendums and those  
10 amendments, those are determined by the  
11 legislative process at the capitol. So when  
12 they're drafting it or writing it out, a bunch of  
13 lawyers like me -- I once told a civics teacher  
14 that came to the capitol it was my job to write  
15 things as complicated and ununderstandable as  
16 possible to make sure lawyers had jobs.  
17 So we don't write these things so -- it's  
18 out of the hands of the process once it gets out  
19 of there, and I think that really needs to be  
20 clarified because I think the election officials  
21 do the best job they can in order to make that  
22 communicated, but the way it's written is part of  
23 the process.  
24 **MS. KUHN:** And I think it's confusing for  
25 all of us.

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1 or some type of verification. You said that  
2 could be a challenge for someone. I think you  
3 said something about a stamp or some type of  
4 easily functional (indiscernible). Is that  
5 something that's mandated by federal law or is it  
6 codified anywhere? Or is that -- is that  
7 something that would be helpful if it's codified  
8 saying that this must be accepted?  
9 **MS. KUHN:** It would be helpful if it was  
10 codified because the process of -- literally, if  
11 I don't have any hands, how do I sign my -- and  
12 there are processes by which you can learn to  
13 make your mark, but something that's consistent  
14 so that it can be verified at other places.  
15 Because if somebody's stuck with a provisional  
16 ballot, and I guess I said somebody needs to -- I  
17 don't know if I said that but if somebody has to  
18 do a provisional ballot, somebody better follow  
19 up on that in the next three days or else  
20 somebody with a disability is disenfranchised.  
21 But if it's thrown out because a signature  
22 doesn't match or something, then again,  
23 disenfranchised.  
24 **MS. HOWELL:** Thank you all for your  
25 questions and contributions, and thank you to our

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1 **MR. MCDONALD:** Yeah. It was my job to write  
2 those.  
3 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Amy, just one  
4 comment if I could about that. It's humorous to  
5 say that it's written as complicated as possible,  
6 but the courts will actually overturn the  
7 election results if they determined that the  
8 question legally was not written properly to ask  
9 the right question.  
10 So that is a constant balancing act when the  
11 legislature is trying to ask the public through a  
12 voter referendum a question or a change to our  
13 constitution. Are we going to set aside what the  
14 courts are going to demand because it legally did  
15 ask the right question versus putting it in plain  
16 enough language?  
17 So it's a constant battle that we have to  
18 try to get to a happy medium between those two  
19 and actually give the voters something, number  
20 one, they can understand, but, number two, giving  
21 what the full election contemplates because it  
22 was properly written.  
23 **MR. MCDONALD:** One thing that you said in  
24 passing I found interesting was, you know, a big  
25 point of verifying who someone is is a signature

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1 panelists for your participation today.  
2 (Applause)  
3 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Next we have our  
4 panel that Nancy Boren, Muscogee County elections  
5 and registration director, is going to moderate  
6 for us dealing with intergovernmental  
7 coordination. I think we're going to get into a  
8 little bit about the state and the locals and the  
9 board of elections all work together and how this  
10 new system may go forward.  
11 **MS. BOREN:** All right, good morning. I  
12 think we've heard what everyone wants to see in  
13 the new voting system, and now I think this group  
14 is going to tell you how to get -- we're going to  
15 kind of talk about the nuts and bolts of the  
16 funding, whether it's state funding, whether it's  
17 county funding, city funding, how we're actually  
18 going to accomplish getting a new system in the  
19 state of Georgia.  
20 As you know, the burden of the expense is  
21 probably going to fall on the state as well as  
22 many of the counties and some of the cities. So  
23 we're going to talk about that. I've written  
24 down some of the quotes as I listened to the  
25 other panels and it's been a great opportunity.

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1 Let's not let perfection be an enemy of  
2 greatness. I love that. Senator Thompson said  
3 that for us. And we heard from the three panels  
4 all the things that they would like to see.  
5 And so I think this group talks about from  
6 the state perspective, the city perspective, and  
7 then the county perspective how we attain the  
8 funding and the ability to get what the state of  
9 Georgia and the people in the state of Georgia  
10 want.  
11 So as we listen to Ms. Young -- or Mr. Young  
12 and Ms. Lewis, they said the object is  
13 collaboration because everyone is paying for it.  
14 And that's true for everyone in the room.  
15 Representative Setzler said: We must fund the  
16 right technology for the right purpose.  
17 And so I think this group can provide some  
18 information as far as funding. I'll introduce  
19 myself and then I'll ask each person on the  
20 committee to introduce themselves and give a  
21 little bit of information.  
22 My name is Nancy Boren. I'm the director of  
23 elections and voter registration in Muscogee  
24 County, Georgia. I have held that position for  
25 23 years and I have been in city government for

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1 education, our division kind of has a little bit  
2 of discretionary agency, so we have to fight and  
3 claw a little bit to make sure our agencies  
4 receive all the help they need. But part of my  
5 job in the everyday work is to provide  
6 independent analysis associated with any  
7 recommendations that our agencies may provide.  
8 I previously worked with the Georgia  
9 Department of Labor as a statistical analyst and  
10 previously worked with the executive budget  
11 office in South Carolina.  
12 **MS. BOREN:** Thank you.  
13 To my right, I have Pam Helton. She  
14 represents the Georgia Municipal Association, and  
15 that's kind of the city perspective. Counties  
16 and cities often are different, so she will give  
17 you maybe a city perspective of funding and the  
18 approach that cities may take.  
19 **MS. HELTON:** Thank you.  
20 I am Pam Helton with the Georgia Municipal  
21 Association, but I've been in city government for  
22 26 years before I started with GMA. So I did  
23 serve as an election superintendent before I  
24 left. I think we were the only city in Georgia  
25 that had a tie on a liquor referendum, so ...

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1 32 years. My position immediately before  
2 elections was the affirmative action officer for  
3 our county.  
4 But, again, I've been in elections for 23  
5 years and I've had the privilege of implementing  
6 optical scan in Muscogee County in 1996 so I'm  
7 very familiar with the aspects of optical scan  
8 voting.  
9 Of course, technology has changed quite a  
10 bit since 1996, but I do understand the unique  
11 challenges that are posed through optical scan  
12 voting. We now have, of course, the touchscreen  
13 voting, and I'm interested in moving forward to  
14 see what the state of Georgia will have.  
15 To my right I have Chris Wells with the  
16 Governors Office of Planning and Budgeting.  
17 If you would like to take a moment and  
18 introduce yourself.  
19 **MR. WELLS:** Good morning. My name is Chris  
20 Wells. I've been with the governor's office now  
21 for the last five years and I've had the  
22 opportunity to work as an analyst coordinator and  
23 currently as a division director. We noticed  
24 back in our division that after public safety,  
25 after health care, as well as health-care

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1 As you may know, in Georgia there are 538  
2 cities, so we have a lot of needs. The branches  
3 of our municipals range from anywhere from  
4 Atlanta from almost 500,000 to the city of Edge  
5 Hill which has a 24 population. So you can see  
6 we're very unique. In that population, 70  
7 percent of those are under 5,000 population,  
8 so -- and even 44 percent of those are less than  
9 a thousand population.  
10 So you can see that we have to look out for  
11 our smallest to our largest cities. So there  
12 will be some concerns with the funding, what  
13 we're going to be required to do, how is it going  
14 to affect them, is there going to be some kind of  
15 legislative requirements asked of them and also  
16 is there going to be the availability of  
17 education and training that will be needed? So I  
18 think there's a lot of questions that some of our  
19 cities have as you go through this process to try  
20 to address.  
21 **MS. BOREN:** And next if we could hear from  
22 Todd Edwards. Todd represents the county  
23 perspective. He is with the Association of  
24 County Commissioners of Georgia.  
25 **MR. EDWARDS:** Thank you very much.



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1 And I'm Todd Edwards. I'm the deputy  
2 legislative director with the Association of  
3 County Commissioners. We represent all hundred  
4 and fifty-nine counties. Elections are a big  
5 part of what we do. I won't go into all of it,  
6 but we certainly -- Pam from the Municipal  
7 Association, cost is a primary factor to Georgia  
8 governments, to county taxpayers not only  
9 up-front but the purchase of the machines, for  
10 the subsequent training, the replacement of those  
11 machines, et cetera. That certainly weighs in in  
12 any factor.

13 What I do with ACCG, I've been speaking on  
14 intergovernmental coordinator. I'm a lobbyist on  
15 the advocacy side. So I work with the general  
16 assembly on the front end when they're  
17 considering legislation such as over, I think,  
18 five or six bills last session dealing with the  
19 replacement voting machines. We work closely  
20 with the secretary of state's office, and I know  
21 the office works closely with our local election  
22 superintendents.

23 And right up front, I just wanted to speak  
24 on that same note about intergovernmental  
25 coordination. With all those bills last year,

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1 transition from the paper ballots back in 2000,  
2 2002 and the DREs, so ... it was fun. It was  
3 entertaining and the public really -- I thought  
4 they received it well. So going in to this new  
5 transition should be exciting. We do have two  
6 cities in Columbia County that are kind of  
7 different in size. Harlem is maybe 2,000  
8 registered voters and Burke County is right at a  
9 thousand. So it should be interesting to move  
10 forward with this.

11 **MS. BOREN:** Mr. Wells, if you could provide  
12 for us, coming from the governor's office, the  
13 process of obtaining funding for a statewide  
14 issue like this.

15 **MR. WELLS:** So this is actually a perfect  
16 time. Usually September 1, by law, agencies have  
17 to submit their agency recommendations as well as  
18 their budget. This year because we have the  
19 holiday it will be September 4th, but during that  
20 time, agencies will be able to submit their  
21 requests.

22 The office of the secretary of state is  
23 actually within our division and so we've been  
24 working with them throughout the summer to  
25 establish some guidelines and some goals related

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1 until the end, the big concern was over cost of  
2 replacement. I think the last versions of the  
3 bill had it. I was hopeful that that did not  
4 pass but I will commend this commission for  
5 getting together. It's a perfect example of  
6 working with your local governments. I know  
7 there's at least four local election folks on the  
8 commission. Getting their input, it's very  
9 important. They are our experts. I rely on them  
10 as well. But this is a key example of  
11 coordinating among our government in Georgia to  
12 try to get this right.

13 Thank you.

14 **MS. BOREN:** Last but certainly not least is  
15 my co-election official Nancy Gay from Columbia  
16 County who is hosting this wonderful meeting  
17 today.

18 **MS. GAY:** Thank you. Thank you for everyone  
19 joining us in Columbia County. I am Nancy Gay,  
20 the executive director. I'm kind of a newbie  
21 here. I've been the director for five years so  
22 I'm still kind of learning the way. I've been  
23 with the county for 18 years. Served the first  
24 13 as the registrar for the county. So I do have  
25 a little bit of experience. I went through the

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1 to how to submit a request of this nature in the  
2 system. Currently, just based on the rules and  
3 regulations, we have a certain amount of capital  
4 bonds that agencies are allowed to request. And  
5 so we're -- we disseminate that particular amount  
6 across most of our agencies.

7 In this particular year, we provided the  
8 office of the secretary of state about 25-million  
9 in a bond planning amount. And so by that  
10 process, we're able to evaluate for the next six  
11 months of what is the total cost, look at this  
12 panel, look at what the recommendations are, work  
13 with the general assembly when the governor  
14 submits his recommendation in January, make a  
15 determination of what will that ultimate number  
16 be.

17 So right now we're under the process of just  
18 evaluating; knowing that the current  
19 administration as well as the next administration  
20 and general assembly would have a say in terms of  
21 what that ultimate number will be. And so  
22 because we're working closely with our agencies  
23 and their counterparts, we'll know in January  
24 what that initial number will be. We'll know  
25 throughout the legislative process what the

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1 counterparts in the House and Senate may  
2 recommend. And usually around May, the governor  
3 has an opportunity to sign the budget, and from  
4 that point, whatever number is settled on between  
5 the general assembly and the governor's office,  
6 it may be a bond. And if it's a bond, we usually  
7 sell bonds in July of each year. And so we would  
8 probably see a lot of movement, again, in May  
9 when the governor signs the budget, in July when  
10 those bonds come up for sale, and potentially  
11 provide the office of the secretary of state the  
12 opportunity to enter into any type of RFI to be  
13 to secure whatever recommendations that come with  
14 this panel, the general assembly, and the next  
15 governor.

16 **MS. BOREN:** So kind of May is the deadline  
17 or the focus point for budgetary items?

18 **MR. WELLS:** Ultimately, an opportunity to  
19 see what the appropriations process and what the  
20 general assembly may request also during that  
21 time. So usually around January, I'm assuming  
22 that this will probably be one of the topics that  
23 will be of discussion and so as you see the  
24 appropriations bill pass through the House and  
25 the Senate, through conference you'll probably

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1 their elections for them. So they like having  
2 that option to go do that, and I think that's  
3 important.

4 **MS. BOREN:** Okay, and you can tell us about  
5 county input that you get as far as: We don't  
6 have enough money or, you know, our county needs  
7 to buy a fire truck and we don't have enough  
8 money for extra voting equipment.

9 **MR. EDWARDS:** Well, because I usually tell  
10 most folks about what I do for living or how to  
11 explain everything most people deal with, it's  
12 going to be about money one way or another. I  
13 did call several of our members, including our  
14 elections folks, prior to coming down here.

15 Our overall thoughts, if we do agree that  
16 it's time to replace Georgia's voting equipment,  
17 I think that's pretty clear obviously security is  
18 an issue: tampering, hacking, all of that. We do  
19 also believe uniform systems across the state  
20 will work.

21 We appreciate the state putting up the  
22 funding in advance last time, the state and  
23 federal government. We hope to work together  
24 with them this year again in that regard. I  
25 think some of the concerns with the old equipment

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1 start seeing a lot of the recommendations related  
2 to funding that come about, and so that is  
3 usually where we see a little bit of movement,  
4 and again in May, you'll be able to see what the  
5 governor may sign and prepare. The decisions  
6 will be made in terms of bond allocation, what's  
7 being sold, based on those particular  
8 recommendations.

9 **MS. BOREN:** And I do believe I'm correct,  
10 with the implementation system that we have now,  
11 the state expended \$54 million if that is  
12 correct, I believe, in 2001, to implement the  
13 system that we have now. That does not include  
14 funding that each of the counties and cities  
15 chose on their own to purchase additional  
16 equipment.

17 So from the city perspective, cities have  
18 the option currently, under current law, to use  
19 the touchscreen voting that we have or they can  
20 use other technology. If you could speak to that  
21 just a little bit.

22 **MS. HELTON:** Actually cities like being able  
23 to have that choice, to be able to use a paper  
24 ballot or the old sheet machine or optical scan  
25 or even to contract with the counties to hold

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1 is when you -- well, even though the state  
2 initially paid for it, replacing it over the  
3 years is not always easy. You have to buy some  
4 used. A lot of times it comes with technical  
5 difficulties, so I think there's a wide  
6 acceptance of replacing it, and then when they do  
7 get them, they're not in good shape.

8 So we're on board. We look forward to  
9 working with you, but I think it's -- again, as I  
10 stated earlier, this is the time and we hope to  
11 get it right.

12 **MS. BOREN:** And, Nancy, I -- Nancy and  
13 Nancy. I do believe that in the county --  
14 obviously, I don't know what priority elections  
15 are as far as your county expenditures, but often  
16 we see that it's fire trucks and public safety  
17 and salary adjustments. How would you say that  
18 your county would be receptive to expending lots  
19 of money to change your voting system?

20 **MS. GAY:** They wouldn't. Sorry. I mean,  
21 fortunately for Columbia County, the -- I might  
22 be going out on a limb here, where we might be  
23 better off financially -- not to say we're loaded  
24 or anything, but the cost is a factor and nobody  
25 wants to come out and come out of pocket for it.

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1 So if the state can mirror what they did back in  
2 2002, I think that would be beneficial to all of  
3 the counties and the municipalities in the state.  
4 I know for our two cities, they would have a hard  
5 time funding anything, and so they depend on us  
6 to conduct the elections. And we do have a  
7 contract so I try to keep their expenses as low  
8 as possible. But for the county as a whole, I'm  
9 going to go to my county commission and ask them  
10 for additional money to buy additional equipment  
11 because I like to be overly prepared.

12 **MS. BOREN:** Mr. Edwards, do you see  
13 different concerns from counties that are more  
14 rural? Say economic issues? Do they have  
15 greater concerns?

16 **MR. EDWARDS:** Certainly, and that's usually  
17 the case in most issues that we deal with across  
18 the state. A panelist mentioned earlier the  
19 difference between the size of the cities in the  
20 state. The counties are the same, we have  
21 several right around or below the 2,000  
22 population, and, obviously, four or five in the  
23 metro area that are right around or above  
24 1 million. Any decision like this will  
25 definitely impact the smaller, rural, less

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1 throwing around the figure \$100 million, plus or  
2 minus depending on what kind of system we get.  
3 Many of us remember back in 2002 how big a change  
4 that was for some people to learn how to touch  
5 these fancy computer things and have their vote  
6 recorded. And we tend to forget the trepidations  
7 that some people had for a system. It worked out  
8 pretty well and served us well.

9 So I got a question the other day from one  
10 of my constituents that said: Hey, why do you  
11 want to change? What's wrong? I have learned  
12 how to do this thing now. Why do we want to get  
13 new machines?

14 And, Nancy, I asked that question maybe to  
15 you or anybody else. I remember when you came to  
16 the capitol and testified before the committee  
17 that I was chairing about this issue. You talked  
18 about the fact that when we first started in  
19 2002, Columbia County had less maybe than a  
20 hundred thousand people. Now, it has close to  
21 maybe a hundred and sixty thousand. You've had  
22 to go out and get new machines because, number  
23 one -- and you commented on this -- you didn't  
24 have enough, and, number two, some of the ones  
25 you had had -- like any other piece of equipment

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1 affluent counties more than it will the larger.  
2 I mean, obviously, it's going to be a larger  
3 expense with all of the additional equipment for  
4 the larger counties, and you're going to find  
5 that they may be able to have a little bit more  
6 leeway. And I can't speak for all of them,  
7 certainly, in this disregard, but it's going to  
8 have a disproportionate impact on Georgia's rural  
9 and smaller counties right at a time when they  
10 can least afford it.

11 **MS. HELTON:** May I?

12 **MS. BOREN:** Sure. Please.

13 **MS. HELTON:** We've probably got about half  
14 of our cities that still do their own elections,  
15 that do not contract with the counties to hold  
16 their elections. So we really have to think  
17 about those cities too as we move forward with  
18 this process.

19 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Nancy, I have a  
20 question if I may --

21 **MS. BOREN:** Yes.

22 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** -- that I think  
23 blends well with this portion of the program.  
24 We're here to discuss getting a new voting system  
25 for the whole state of Georgia. Some people are

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1 had had a problem and you had to replace them.  
2 So talk about the status of our current  
3 machines and why we're here talking about  
4 spending all this money on new equipment.

5 **MS. GAY:** Well, I can only speak for  
6 Columbia County, and currently we do have 94,000  
7 active registered voters. If you combine the  
8 inactive, that's a hundred and thirty thousand.

9 In our inventory we have just over 500 total  
10 voting units. Some of them, the bulk of it, I  
11 think 360 of them, are the original 2002 R6  
12 models. Out of those 40, maybe 50, of them no  
13 longer work. We do -- we have been very creative  
14 in making them last this long. Some of them  
15 might have some duct tape on them, but, you know,  
16 they still work.

17 The actual voting unit itself is great. The  
18 life of it has done very well. In 2016, I think  
19 it was, I purchased -- or it might've been last  
20 year, I purchased a hundred and twenty newer  
21 machines from California because they don't make  
22 these units any more, so, you know, as a growing  
23 county, I am -- I'm really stuck.

24 So I hope we don't grow too much more right  
25 now because I'm at my limit. I don't have any

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1 more units to put out. So if they break, then  
2 that means longer voting time for the voters.  
3 **MR. EDWARDS:** May I please add to that? She  
4 brings up a good point. And, you know, it is a  
5 partnership. Obviously we're asking that the  
6 state advocate for initial costs up-front, but  
7 that doesn't mean that the counties are  
8 necessarily getting a free ride. There are all  
9 sorts of other costs involved that  
10 particularly -- we mentioned before the training  
11 for the replacement. That might be difficult.  
12 But that was a big -- you know, one of the  
13 biggest questions we get is, you know, how --  
14 there are concerns are over replacement issues,  
15 being able to find them and the condition of  
16 them.  
17 And so it's not -- it is a partnership with  
18 both paying (speaking out of microphone range).  
19 Sorry.  
20 **SENATOR STRICKLAND:** Nancy, I have a  
21 question as well on making change. There's  
22 currently a federal lawsuit pending that's  
23 asking -- the group's asking the state for the  
24 paper ballots for this fall's election, which I  
25 believe early voting is a month and a half away

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1 of this commission about Virginia doing it in  
2 such a short time frame.  
3 When Virginia did it, it already had  
4 legislation passed the previous year that set out  
5 a two- or three-year time frame to replace all of  
6 them. They were in the middle of the process and  
7 when they got the -- I guess it was a  
8 recertification of the DRE systems, at that  
9 time -- and I wrote down some numbers -- there  
10 were only 13 localities in the state that had to  
11 make that change. Or I think there were about 20  
12 total. Seven of those are already in the  
13 process. We're dealing with only a couple  
14 thousand -- let's see, about a hundred and ninety  
15 thousand voters out of 5 million. That pales in  
16 comparison to the task we would have in front of  
17 us today here in Georgia.  
18 We do have concerns. Again, you're going to  
19 have to weigh the benefits of us sticking with  
20 the current machinery and paper ballots, but I  
21 believe it would be quite challenging for  
22 counties and voters in the state to pull it off.  
23 **MS. GAY:** (speaking out of the range of the  
24 microphone) I'm sorry. For me, from my  
25 standpoint, this is going to sound crazy, I'm not

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1 from starting or less now.  
2 Todd, do you have any perspective on behalf  
3 of the counties as to how that could work?  
4 **MR. EDWARDS:** Well, obviously we're aware  
5 of --  
6 Do you want it?  
7 **MS. GAY:** No.  
8 **MR. EDWARDS:** Okay. We're aware of the  
9 concerns with the current machines with the  
10 issues. They're being looked at. But also are  
11 greatly concerned with the impact this would have  
12 on such a quick turnaround prior to the November  
13 election.  
14 I don't think there's one magic bullet  
15 that's going to solve all of this, but I --  
16 you've got to balance with what are the potential  
17 risks, what sort of complications would switching  
18 in a short time frame be. You're going to have  
19 to require -- you know, require the light  
20 inventory.  
21 I talked to some of our folks. Train local  
22 officials and folks on how to vote on whatever  
23 ballot you put out there. I think there is going  
24 to be confusion. I think one thing we heard  
25 earlier, at -- I believe it was the last meeting

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1 worried about the staffing or the poll worker. I  
2 would be more concerned with the confusion for  
3 the voter if you try and make that kind of change  
4 in such a short time frame because it's just  
5 unfair to them, having to try learn something on  
6 short notice. And the confusion of it, they  
7 don't need that, but that's not what this is  
8 about, so ...  
9 **MR. EDWARDS:** If I -- and real quick, one of  
10 the questions -- I did follow the Virginia  
11 Association of Counties. One of the big issues  
12 they had was making sure if they're going to do  
13 something like that, the rule was in place of  
14 what is a vote, what counts as a vote. We talked  
15 about overvoting and mismarking a ballot. You're  
16 going to have to have those rules in place to  
17 make sure that the voters and the poll workers  
18 understand them beforehand and I'm not sure we  
19 do.  
20 **MS. BOREN:** And just a little perspective  
21 from me. Again, I implemented the optical scan  
22 voting in Muscogee County in 1996, and at that  
23 time, we did not have a vote review panel to  
24 determine voter intent. And so many of the  
25 ballots that were voted --

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1 I went back and looked at the 2000  
2 presidential election. As we were converting to  
3 the DRE voting, many of the choices were clear,  
4 who the voter wanted to vote for but because of  
5 current legislation, we could not reject that  
6 ballot. It was rejected as an overvote even  
7 though they had voted for a candidate and then  
8 had marked or bubbled-in the write-in line and  
9 written the same candidate's name in. Voter  
10 intent was extremely clear, but it was an  
11 overvote because the law wouldn't provide us to  
12 send it back or to give it to that voter for them  
13 to fix.

14 So there are a lot of issues that you have  
15 to think about in paper balloting.

16 Ms. Bailey, I believe you had a question.

17 **MS. BAILEY:** Yes, I do. This is Lynn Bailey  
18 from -- local election official from Richmond  
19 County. It's a question going to -- going back  
20 to cost. I know when we made the transition in  
21 2002, the counties were able to write it on the  
22 contract to purchase additional equipment.

23 And I don't know if you've heard from any of  
24 your constituents, Mr. Edwards, from a county's  
25 perspective if that's desirable, but I would

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1 about. It's certainly an option. I mean, we've  
2 had that option with other systems that we have.  
3 I think that also is up to the vendor community  
4 and what they're willing to do and then also what  
5 the legislature would be comfortable with. You  
6 go through the appropriations process to decide  
7 what's the most cost-effective way to do that.  
8 So I think that's certainly something that will  
9 remain on the table in my opinion.

10 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** I agree.

11 **MS. BOREN:** And my one fear with that would  
12 be, again, voter confusion. You have one set up  
13 voting for a couple of years and then you change  
14 it again. And there's that upward education,  
15 that you have to educate voters. We have  
16 6 million voters in Georgia. That would be a  
17 difficult process to change paperwork and  
18 procedures over a short span or period just  
19 because you think you have a better technology.  
20 I think we want to move slowly on that leasing of  
21 equipment to use for a short period of time.

22 Again, that's my opinion, and I don't know  
23 how you want to respond to that.

24 **MR. WELLS:** Again, from a technical side,  
25 like I said, funding, sometimes once you to fund

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1 imagine it would be, and I would hope that we  
2 could consider putting that into the contract  
3 moving forward.

4 **MR. EDWARDS:** I think our voters would be  
5 most pleased with that, ma'am.

6 **DR. LEE:** Thank you. So this may be a crazy  
7 question, and if so, forgive my ignorance. So it  
8 seems if we spend all of the money up-front, we  
9 kind of tend to stick with it for a long time.  
10 So from a cyber security point of view, we may  
11 establish too short (indiscernible), right, to  
12 meet with the degrees of threats.

13 So why can't we lease the systems? Suppose  
14 we keep the templates the same so we don't have  
15 to cause voter confusions. So can we do anything  
16 like that?

17 **MS. BOREN:** So the possibility of leasing  
18 new equipment to use it through an  
19 intergovernmental lease through a company, is  
20 that your question? That's definitely a legal  
21 question, and I'm sure that somehow we would be  
22 able to do that.

23 **SECRETARY KEMP:** Well, I would say I think  
24 that's a very good question. I think that is  
25 something that certainly this commission can talk

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1 certain things which -- for example, in using  
2 bond funds, there are certain requirements, like  
3 the state has the only asset and certain things  
4 of that nature. So I think the secretary made a  
5 perfect point in terms of it'll be a  
6 collaboration effort from the governor's office  
7 with the general assembly to determine what's the  
8 best approach.

9 And I think that once the approach is agreed  
10 upon, I think, the governor's office and the  
11 office of planning and budget would definitely  
12 work very hard to make sure that the money is  
13 available and that it's -- basically, it can  
14 execute being able to get the money to our  
15 partners at the local level.

16 **MR. MCDONALD:** Follow up?

17 **MS. BOREN:** Yes.

18 **MR. MCDONALD:** This might be a question for  
19 him (indicating) from a technology standpoint,  
20 but when we talk about the technology, we have  
21 machines that actually process the process. But  
22 the cyber security, is there any way of  
23 segregating those two things in the sense that we  
24 have the same process for the voter utilizing  
25 pushing the buttons, but as technology evolves,

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1 the cyber security in there is something that  
2 might be being leased and actually evolving with  
3 the same system so that what we're not doing is  
4 changing whole system every time we have a  
5 cyber-security issue. Rather the system is the  
6 same but we're treating the security for that  
7 system different. I just don't know if that's  
8 even technically possible or is it a one -- is it  
9 a package deal?

10 **DR. LEE:** It's possible.

11 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** This is just along  
12 those lines if I may, Nancy.

13 The secretary and I were just mentioning  
14 that when we began with the current system, the  
15 machines we had in 2002, the back-room process or  
16 the behind-the-scenes of how all that is counted  
17 and tabulated has changed with different software  
18 and different changes, although the voter  
19 interaction has changed very little. All the  
20 upgrades behind the scenes have occurred and with  
21 significant expenditures sometimes to keep the  
22 system rolling, so ...

23 **MS. WELCH:** Cynthia Welch with Rockdale  
24 County, election supervisor. I think it needs to  
25 be clear that any system that we consider for the

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1 It produces a disk which is picked up by,  
2 ultimately, the secretary of state's office and  
3 state patrol office -- or where they pick it up.  
4 Transmitting the official results to Atlanta is  
5 not by Internet. When it gets to Atlanta to the  
6 secretary of state's office, the system there  
7 that combines all of that data from 159 counties  
8 is not connected to the Internet.

9 And so that point is well-taken that our  
10 current -- you can't hack it through getting in  
11 through the Internet. You would have to  
12 physically be there just like you would with any  
13 other system if you tried something mischievous.

14 And may I add that there are paper-copy  
15 backups of our tabulations that are in three  
16 places: secretary of state's office, in the  
17 election superintendent's office, and we're  
18 required to file that third copy with the  
19 superior court clerk of that county. So there is  
20 a paper backup of the tabulation that matches  
21 that that goes to Atlanta.

22 **MS. BOREN:** All right. I think that ends  
23 our few moments on the panel unless anyone else  
24 has any questions.

25 Yes, secretary.

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1 state of Georgia, that we continue as we have the  
2 system today. Our election system has no  
3 Internet accessibility. So when we talk about  
4 cyber security, it's more or less for our  
5 voter-registration side, our poll-book side when  
6 you talk about hacking. But when you talk about  
7 actually counting ballots, votes being cast on  
8 voting machines, there are no Internet  
9 connectivity whatsoever.

10 So we need to be clear about that when we  
11 talk about cyber security, that we're not talking  
12 about the vote that has been cast by the voter,  
13 again, the vote that are being counted, because  
14 that is not at risk because, again, there is no  
15 connectivity there.

16 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Nancy, if I may  
17 once again, Cynthia is exactly right. I've made  
18 this point when I have received questions about  
19 what this panel is trying to do in the current  
20 system.

21 When you touch the screen to vote, that  
22 machine is not connected to the Internet. When  
23 those machines are gathered together by Nancy and  
24 Nancy to tabulate them, the computer that  
25 tabulates them is not connected to the Internet.

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1 **SECRETARY KEMP:** If y'all don't mind, I just  
2 want to make a quick announcement before we go to  
3 break. First of all -- well, let me just say  
4 that we're -- for the commission itself, we have  
5 lunch next door. This is a commission  
6 member-only lunch where going to have kind of a  
7 lunch-and-learn luncheon with the commission.  
8 We'll try to be back -- if everyone in the  
9 audience would be back at 12:55, we'll try to get  
10 started right at 1:00 with the demonstrations.  
11 And please help me thank our last panel of the  
12 morning. Thank you very much.

13 (Break for lunch)

14 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** We are going to  
15 begin the portion of our meeting with vendor  
16 demonstrations. We have set aside approximately  
17 30 minutes for each one of our vendors and maybe  
18 about 25 minutes for the demonstration and about  
19 five minutes for questions. Of course, I  
20 understand we're starting to a tad late. We're  
21 not going to penalize anybody for that. I'm  
22 keeping time.

23 We will begin the demonstration portion with  
24 Clear Ballot.

25 And you've got a mic there so I'm going to

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1 allow you to introduce yourself and I'll allow  
2 you to take off.

3 **MR. MURPHY:** Thank you very much,  
4 Mr. Chairman.

5 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Yes.

6 **MR. MURPHY:** First of all, I want to thank  
7 the SAFE Commission and the secretary of state's  
8 office for the opportunity to come in here and  
9 introduce us.

10 My name is Bill Murphy. I'm the director of  
11 sales for Clear Ballot. I would also like to  
12 thank American Audio Visual Services for helping  
13 me navigate at another conference A/V setup.  
14 It's always fun and exciting.

15 My goal today is to introduce you to Clear  
16 Ballot. We are the newest voting system to be  
17 certified through the TAC and I think that our  
18 system aligns very much to a lot of the things  
19 that you guys have been discussing today.

20 And it's my goal today to show you, through  
21 a few videos and a demonstration of our product  
22 and any questions that you guys might have, what  
23 Clear Ballot is all about and how we can  
24 potentially help the state of Georgia to  
25 accomplish the objectives that you guys have got

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1 current customers talking about the system and  
2 what it's brought to their organization.

3 (Recording played)

4 **MR. MURPHY:** The architecture of our system  
5 is very simple. We designed it that way. It  
6 starts with our ballot design tool. A lot of the  
7 questions that people had mentioned or a lot of  
8 the comments that people mentioned about  
9 accessibility, large-print ballots, UOCAVA  
10 ballots, in our system, none of those ballots  
11 would need to be proofed in a secondary way or  
12 remade manually which is one of the limitations  
13 of a lot of the things that are out there now.  
14 They have to remake the ballots in order to  
15 tabulate.

16 Our system allows you to maintain the actual  
17 voter record as it was cast by the voter without  
18 any interpretation by an election official or by  
19 the technology in the middle of that process.

20 So design caption creates those ballots. It  
21 creates the media that's populated to both our  
22 accessible touchscreen voting system and our  
23 ClearCast tabulator.

24 And then the results from the ClearCast  
25 tabulator are then aggregated through our central

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1 set out in front of you, so ...

2 Clear Ballot was founded in 2009, and we  
3 were founded as an audit system. Our core  
4 technology is principally an audit system. So  
5 transparency, auditability, and resilience is  
6 built into our DNA. And those are the things  
7 that I have heard over and over today as being  
8 critical to what you guys are looking for in  
9 moving forward.

10 We are currently certified in seven states  
11 from around the country operating as a voting  
12 system and audit system. We like to call  
13 ourselves a smart digital scan system as opposed  
14 to an optical scan system. And for some of the  
15 reasons that I'm going to talk about, hopefully  
16 that becomes clear.

17 But the whole objective of our company and  
18 the founding principles of our organization are  
19 to put as much control back into the hands of the  
20 jurisdictions to make smart decisions both from a  
21 financial perspective, have confidence in the  
22 results, and be able to prove that every vote was  
23 counted as cast.

24 And I'm going to show a quick video now from  
25 a few of the members of our team and a few of our

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1 tabulation system, ClearCount, which is what you  
2 saw a little bit of a preview there just now, and  
3 then I've got the actual system pulled up. So  
4 I'm going to jump into that after I get done with  
5 this quick presentation.

6 ClearDesign, one of the nice things about  
7 our system is that everything is built on a  
8 browser interface. The core system is offline.  
9 It's a closed system, but we're leveraging a  
10 browser interface with navigation and it allows  
11 us to do a lot of things with the usability of  
12 the product that -- it's harder in a hard-coded  
13 goeey interface. That's a little geeky. You  
14 know, the end result is it's easier to use and  
15 it's faster to do the things that people do on a  
16 regular basis.

17 Our largest client is Voting Systems King  
18 down in Washington which is Seattle, which has  
19 about 17,000 ballot styles. And in King County,  
20 through the -- when we first started talking to  
21 them, through the procurement process, I believe  
22 they said it took them over a week to generate  
23 their ballots. And with us, they were able to  
24 cut that down to just a couple of days, so a lot  
25 of exponential time savings and the cost savings

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1 involved.

2 This is a quick video with regard to our

3 precinct tabulator which is an optical scan

4 ballot reader. And hopefully this will give you

5 some idea how the voters in the precincts would

6 cast their ballots.

7 (Recording played)

8 **MR. MURPHY:** Now, one of the things that's

9 paramount of the ClearVote system is an identical

10 paper ballot for every voter. The accessibility

11 voting panel that was up here -- and one of the

12 folks mentioned that, you know, having a ballot

13 that distinguishes somebody that voted on a

14 separate system because it looks different, you

15 know -- is an issue with voter anonymity, and I

16 think that it stands in the way of disabled

17 voters voting independently, and we believe that

18 the identical paper ballot is key to auditability

19 and key to making the system accessible for all

20 without any reinterpretations.

21 Every ballot that is produced through our

22 accessible voting system would be submitted

23 through our tabulator here. So there would be a

24 paper ballot for every voter that could be

25 audited, and I am of the opinion that, you know,

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1 transition should new hardware become available

2 that offer significant value, so ...

3 We also leverage the anywhere ballot which

4 is a EAC-funded voting wizard. There was some

5 discussion about, you know, down the road, you

6 know, if different voting channels open up for

7 ballot-delivery-only voting, we don't do that

8 now, but the Anywhere Ballot was designed to

9 allow for voting on any platform.

10 So, you know, our whole system is built to

11 allow you guys to stay ahead of curves so you

12 don't have to rethink your entire voting system

13 should things change. And if anybody thinks

14 that, you know, elections is going to not change

15 from this point into the next ten years, I think

16 you probably would find a lot of people with a

17 different opinion, so ...

18 And then really the engine and the -- what I

19 feel is the most important part of our system is

20 our tabulation-and-results presentation. And

21 what we do is we take a high-quality image of

22 that ballot and then we take every voting mark on

23 that image and we organize it. So our system is

24 in place to capture the ballot image, organize

25 that data, and then present it to you guys as

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1 when you talk about security, having an identical

2 paper ballot for every voter that came into the

3 polls is the best form of security that you can

4 have because you've always had physical record of

5 the election that you can go back to to check the

6 results if there is any question.

7 We also have a version of this machine.

8 Same machine, but in this picture here, you're

9 seeing the larger ballot box which is also a

10 secure part of the system; and for the larger

11 jurisdictions, a better fit, so ...

12 Everything with the exception of the

13 ClearCast tabulator that I just showed you is a

14 commercial off-the-shelf piece of hardware. So I

15 think we -- again, going back to the idea that we

16 want to allow you guys to make, you know, smart

17 decisions to maintain current hardware, if new

18 hardware comes out, we believe that that's the

19 best way.

20 So from a central tabulation perspective, we

21 use commercial off-the-shelf scanners from the

22 accessible ballot-marking device. We use

23 commercial laptops, commercial printers which

24 allow you guys to keep the costs down and also

25 allows for a longer usable life and an easy

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1 election officials to show you how we interpreted

2 those marks and present them to you so you can

3 essentially validate what we have counted in a

4 tabulation.

5 And that's going to lead me to -- the

6 question that I think -- and this is a, you know,

7 rhetorical question, you know. If transparency

8 and auditability is important, I think that you

9 should look at ClearBallot and consider us

10 because I feel like we're giving you a picture

11 and a window into the election that no one else

12 can provide.

13 And I'm going to jump in -- I'm going to put

14 down my microphone for a second and switch

15 laptops.

16 What I'm showing you right now is the actual

17 system that your election officials would be

18 using on election night. After the polls have

19 closed and results have come in, people are

20 bringing back their thumb drives just like you

21 guys do today. We aggregate them through the

22 system.

23 And I'm going to show you a few examples of

24 things that have been pointed out today. And how

25 will we show you those examples and how we allow



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1 you to manage them and really provide you with a  
2 set of data that you've never had before. And I  
3 think that's going to be really important when  
4 you're looking at the next voting system that you  
5 guys are going to invest in. The data that  
6 you're about to see is going to allow you to do  
7 so many things, from poll-worker training to, you  
8 know, identifying trends in polling places to  
9 identifying equipment that needs maintenance, and  
10 that's really where I think we shine.

11 So what I've just done is I've clicked on  
12 our statement of votes cast and it shows me every  
13 contest and because we're running a browser,  
14 every one of these blue buttons is a live link  
15 that I can go into. So if I wanted to look at  
16 the votes cast for George Smith, I can click on  
17 that and it's now going to pull up every vote  
18 that was cast for this candidate in this contest.  
19 And it's going to organize them by our system's  
20 contents.

21 So this is 86 votes, this is our demo  
22 database. But if I scroll over any one of these  
23 particular marks, it's going to pull up the  
24 entire contents area. So I can look and see if  
25 there's anything in there that needs attention or

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1 situation, you might want to look at that. And  
2 here, you know, you might want to present that to  
3 your commissioners and say is that something  
4 where voter intent may be clear and is that  
5 something that we should change. And if you  
6 wanted to change this, our system gives the  
7 ability to modify our adjudication without ever  
8 having to alter the physical ballot as cast by  
9 the voter which is important because --

10 I had a conversation about this with an  
11 election official in New Orleans at Election  
12 Center this week. And they said: Well, if you  
13 don't change it, how are they going to know what  
14 the voter's intent was. And I said: Pull that  
15 ballot up. Is there going to be any question  
16 about why you changed that vote? And we log in  
17 to -- if I go to this ballot, you'll see how this  
18 works. I can just deselect Martin. It's going  
19 to ask me if that's what I want to do and I can  
20 save. And that's now going to change to a vote  
21 for George Green, but it is logged that I am the  
22 user that has made that change and it will log  
23 the time that I've done it. And then, if I go  
24 back to the statement of votes cast and refresh  
25 this, you'll see now that the total for George

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1 anything in there that's worth note. And then if  
2 I click on it, I can pull up the entire ballot,  
3 and it shows me in 200 dpi, you know, how each  
4 one of the votes was cast. It's got a little  
5 legend here. Green means that there was a vote  
6 counted. And we actually have an annotated  
7 version of this, that if you click on this, it'll  
8 show you almost a real-life audit of that ballot.  
9 So you can see the green is where we counted the  
10 vote for that particular candidate.

11 So you can visually audit any ballot on the  
12 spot. But these are ballots that we counted as  
13 votes and we're not asking you guys to relitigate  
14 that, we're just presenting them to you so you  
15 can see them.

16 But one of the things where it really does  
17 come into play is in the case of overvotes, okay.  
18 Coming up as an audit system and working a lot of  
19 vote-by-mail states, we see a lot of things that  
20 most precinct tabulators would catch and filter  
21 out, but you can quickly go over these overvotes  
22 and see pretty clearly that these are all  
23 overvotes. But in a case like this, that might  
24 be something that in a close contest or depending  
25 on how you guys handle overvotes in a regular

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1 Smith increased from 83 to 84.

2 Now, I'll show you one more example and then  
3 we can take some questions. There was -- there  
4 was a -- somebody had pointed out that  
5 undervotes, you know, are something that happen  
6 and sometimes they are important, sometimes  
7 they're not, but this is an example that I wanted  
8 to show you where an undervote may go -- an  
9 undervote may not be cast in the way the voter  
10 intended.

11 So with the ballot then what we do is we  
12 pull up any events in the candidate area that  
13 might be important for you guys to look at. In  
14 this case they circled the candidate, which  
15 happens sometimes, but if click on that ballot,  
16 you can see that there are a few votes here where  
17 it actually went through the candidate area. So  
18 this might -- it might've been caught as an  
19 undervote on one contest where the votes in  
20 contests where it passed through the oval. In  
21 this case it didn't look like any of those  
22 registered, but if it did, that ballot would pass  
23 through the precinct scanner and it would -- it  
24 wouldn't raise any red flags, it wouldn't be  
25 caught as a -- I think it is flagged for an

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1 unmarked ballot.

2 But with this, because those votes were --

3 there was a vote on the ballot, it's going to

4 stand. It's going to count the other ones as

5 undervotes, and voter intent would be missed. So

6 we give you the visibility to ensure that voter

7 intent is captured as cast and we show you the

8 math behind every one of the numbers on our

9 system, the tabulation that we've presented as

10 the accurate tabulation of the election. And we

11 organize it in a way that allows you guys to make

12 decisions and proof that you guys have done

13 everything the right way.

14 So that's what I think ClearBallot brings to

15 the table that makes us unique. And this was

16 kind of quick. I'll take any questions that you

17 guys have and I look forward to continuing the

18 conversation with you guys and continue this

19 journey.

20 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Bill, we appreciate

21 your presentation. It's Bill, right?

22 **MR. MURPHY:** Yes, sir.

23 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Bill Murphy?

24 **MR. MURPHY:** Yes, sir.

25 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Okay. One question

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1 another precinct tabulator to make sure that the

2 lines are moving basically.

3 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Bill, how long has

4 your system been around? How long has someone

5 been using this system?

6 **MR. MURPHY:** We were founded in 2009 and

7 we've been working as a voting system since 2015.

8 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** And I think you

9 said King County, Washington was your largest

10 user at this point?

11 **MR. MURPHY:** They're our largest

12 voting-system client and they purchased at the

13 beginning of last year. We also work with

14 Broward County, Florida, which is pending an

15 audit, and the way that they use our system as an

16 audit system is they do a secondary tabulation of

17 every ballot.

18 So they want this -- it's almost like a

19 ballot census. So they're using our system after

20 the ballots go into their warehouse, then archive

21 these digitally, then they put the paper away so

22 they have to -- to do that.

23 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** I'll look around

24 the table and I'll start taking questions from

25 the panel, and I'll start over here with Jimmy.

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1 I might start off and you may not have the answer

2 to this, but any idea how much it would cost

3 Georgia to purchase your system for all hundred

4 and fifty-nine counties we've got?

5 **MR. MURPHY:** I was told there would be no

6 math.

7 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** I know it's a big

8 question at this stage of the game so I

9 understand if you wouldn't have those figures.

10 **MR. MURPHY:** I think that the figures that

11 you guys have been throwing out are probably in

12 the right ballpark. I think it's going to come

13 down to when you guys put your RFP out, you know,

14 what are the types of services that you want, you

15 know, from the vendor to support you or what kind

16 of ancillary systems will be integrated in with

17 the system.

18 I can tell you as an optical scanning system

19 or a digital scanning system, our footprint in

20 the precinct is probably as small as you can get.

21 We advocate, you know, a one-to-one set-up for

22 our precincts to have the ability to have an

23 accessible machine in precincts under 2,500

24 registered voters and then, you know, for every

25 registered voter over that many we would add

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1 Go ahead.

2 **MR. MCDONALD:** I want to make sure I

3 understand this right.

4 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Jimmy, talk into

5 your mic there real good.

6 **MR. MCDONALD:** Let me make sure I'm

7 understanding this right. So you have machines

8 that would be part of the processing system that

9 scan and -- so does that mean that the

10 jurisdictions would also have to maintain a paper

11 system as well? Because it seemed like if there

12 was a paper ballot that was being filled out and

13 having to be scanned into the machine and the

14 tabulation and the maintenance paper ballot

15 system would be part of a -- so are there two

16 separate costs here as far as administrating the

17 election, as far as maintaining the machines and

18 the purchase of the machines, still having to

19 maintain paper ballots?

20 **MR. MURPHY:** Let me make sure I understand

21 the question correctly. So the answer to your

22 question is yes there's a paper ballot for every

23 voter. And you guys would either print those

24 paper ballots out in the precinct on demand so as

25 the voter comes up you can print the ballot on

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1 demand for them or you would preprint those  
2 ballots.

3 **MR. MCDONALD:** There's a paper component to  
4 this.

5 **MR. MURPHY:** This is 100 percent paper.  
6 There is an identical paper ballot for every  
7 voter that comes through the polling place, yes.

8 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** And sometimes is it  
9 necessary for a voter to use multiple pages of  
10 paper, I would assume?

11 **MR. MURPHY:** It depends on your election.

12 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Right.

13 **MR. MURPHY:** We have worked with up to  
14 four-page -- four-card ballots.

15 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Okay.

16 As I come around the room, questions?  
17 Looking around the room.

18 Amy, do you have one? Go ahead.

19 **MS. HOWELL:** So clarify for me as to the  
20 paper process when it comes to access for  
21 individuals with disabilities. It's  
22 computer-based or ...

23 **MR. MURPHY:** Yes. We have a cost-based  
24 touchscreen voting system which is based off the  
25 Anywhere Ballot, which is a VAC-funded voting

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1 tabulator like they were showing in the video.  
2 They just slide it through.

3 **MS. ROSS:** So the voter would slide it  
4 through themselves?

5 **MR. MURPHY:** Yes.

6 **MS. ROSS:** And how long does that take to  
7 scan a ballot?

8 **MR. MURPHY:** About three to four seconds.

9 **MS. ROSS:** Regardless of how long the ballot  
10 is?

11 **MR. MURPHY:** Yes.

12 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Nancy?

13 **MS. BOREN:** (inaudible)

14 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Turn your mic on.

15 **MS. BOREN:** At the end of the voting day,  
16 would the election workers certify this contest  
17 or is that part of the post-election process? So  
18 before certification of an election, at what  
19 point do you look at the marks to determine  
20 undervotes, overvotes, votes that are on the  
21 ballot?

22 **MR. MURPHY:** It depends on the state's  
23 rules. You know, we've worked with jurisdictions  
24 that do it differently in different places. We  
25 can help you in the transition to figure out what

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1 wizard. It produces an identical paper ballot so  
2 in the system you cannot distinguish the ballots  
3 that were printed off by the accessible system  
4 from the preprinted ballots.

5 And when they're in the system, they're  
6 identical. I think that's -- make sure I've --  
7 did that answer your question?

8 **MS. HOWELL:** You did. Thank you.

9 **MR. MURPHY:** Oh, the other thing I wanted to  
10 say too, there's no tabulation done on that  
11 accessible voting system. It is just a  
12 ballot-marking device.

13 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** You've got about  
14 five minutes left so I'm going to continue coming  
15 around the table.

16 Do you have a question right here? Sheila,  
17 did you have a question?

18 **MS. ROSS:** So when in the process would the  
19 ballot be scanned? Is it while the voter is  
20 still present or after or it's up to the  
21 individual precinct or how does that work?

22 **MR. MURPHY:** In the precinct, in the polling  
23 location, they would mark their ballot on -- in  
24 the voting booth, and then they would scan they  
25 would scan the ballot through the precinct

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1 works best. Most people look at the overvotes,  
2 but depending on the law on how you decide it,  
3 some people -- I know specifically with  
4 RLAs (phonetic) it focuses on margin.

5 So if there are contests with close margins,  
6 you know, you could, you know, evaluate and look  
7 in the audits of those votes that were not  
8 counted or ballots that were not counted as votes  
9 to see if there was any uncaptured event.

10 But it's really more of a decision for the  
11 jurisdiction. You know, our job, I think, in  
12 this process is to present you guys with the  
13 tools to do whatever you need to do in the  
14 easiest way possible.

15 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Continue around the  
16 table. Right here. Lynn?

17 **MS. BAILEY:** Thank you, Mr. Chair.

18 Can you tell us in a nutshell how your  
19 system works in terms of a recount and the  
20 ability to isolate one particular race for a  
21 deeper look.

22 **MR. MURPHY:** Yeah. Yeah. So that's a great  
23 question. I usually tell this example when we  
24 talk about recounts because it was a situation --  
25 we were working in Colorado. It was a first-time

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1 clerk so it was his first election and we were --  
2 they were using our system for the first time.  
3 So there was a lot of firsts in this election for  
4 him, and it was at the end of the night. There  
5 was about three contests at the local -- you  
6 know, small contests that were within a three- or  
7 four-vote difference.  
8 And in Colorado, they adjudicated all of  
9 their overvotes during the election process, that  
10 they do their vote-by-mail and they do  
11 early-voting. So they had looked at all of the  
12 overvotes that our system pulled up to make sure  
13 that they applied to state law. And his first  
14 reaction at the end of the night, at two in the  
15 morning when he realized that there were these  
16 three -- three contests were less full, all of  
17 that -- all of those ballots I want to rescan to  
18 make sure that we counted everything correctly.  
19 I want to -- I was like: That may not be the  
20 best idea at two in the morning. Why don't we  
21 look at the dashboard first.  
22 And we were able to go through each contest  
23 in about ten minutes and look at every vote that  
24 we counted, look at every vote that was counted  
25 as an overvote that they had adjudicated and

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1 whatever vendor you guys decide to go through  
2 from an infrastructure perspective that the  
3 jurisdictions will have to, you know, use to  
4 upfit their precinct voting, ballot booths, you  
5 know, little ballot booths or one of those  
6 things. There's a lot of options out there, but  
7 we've got a few that we think are good, both, you  
8 know, high cost and, you know, top of the line,  
9 and, you know, low-cost versions. So it depends  
10 on what you guys prefer.  
11 **MS. HOLDEN:** Yes, I'm Deirdre Holden,  
12 Paulding County election supervisor in Dallas,  
13 Georgia. I have two questions. First question  
14 is when we were listening to our panels, there  
15 was a discussion of when that ballot is put  
16 through the tabulator if there is an overvote,  
17 does it kick that ballot back out and give that  
18 voter the opportunity to correct that?  
19 **MR. MURPHY:** Yes, ma'am. Yep.  
20 **MS. HOLDEN:** Second question: Currently  
21 with the system that we have in Paulding, I do  
22 have ballots -- I will tell you we print all of  
23 our ballots. I know that that would not be a  
24 reality to have one of those in all precincts for  
25 different counties. It wouldn't be for me

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1 classified as an overvote, look at everything  
2 that they had changed, and look at every  
3 uncaptured ballot where there wasn't a vote for  
4 that particular candidate but to look to see if  
5 there was anything in there that could be  
6 interpreted as intent.  
7 And in about ten minutes, he looked at all  
8 three contests and said: I'm going to bed. I'm  
9 fine. And when the candidates came in the next  
10 day, he showed them the dashboard and they shook  
11 hands and they said congratulations because he  
12 was able to show them the math behind the  
13 tabulation number, and they saw very quickly that  
14 there wasn't anything there that they were going  
15 to be able overturn with.  
16 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Judge, you look  
17 like you have a question.  
18 **JUDGE MCCOY:** What about ballot-marking  
19 stations, booths for voters to actually privately  
20 mark these ballots? Is that something that comes  
21 with the package, or are we going to have to deal  
22 with that issue separately?  
23 **MR. MURPHY:** No, that's part of the system  
24 that we would provide. I think there are  
25 probably going to be a lot of things from

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1 because I know how much I paid for it. There is  
2 a setup fee that when we're done with our ballots  
3 that we have to pay, but there's also a cost per  
4 ballot.  
5 Now, if we go all paper, I have a precinct  
6 that has over 15,000 voters. Now, I'm going to  
7 have to have 15,000 ballots there, but we know  
8 all 15,000 of those people are not going to show  
9 up. To me, that is going to be an extra cost  
10 burden on the counties to pay for ballots that  
11 we're basically going to put in the shredder. So  
12 that's a concern that I have. I am a metro  
13 county but I still have to think about my sisters  
14 and brothers around the state that don't have  
15 that extra money to just basically put into a  
16 shredder, you know, after the election's over  
17 with. That's one of my concerns.  
18 And I don't, you know -- I know all the  
19 election people at the table have spoken but I do  
20 have concerns with that because my biggest  
21 concern, number one, is that that voter does get  
22 to walk away knowing that who they voted for  
23 counted and it's tabulated correctly, but I also  
24 have to look at it on our side of how much this  
25 is going to cost us on the county level. So that

1 was one thing.

2 I guess my question is is there an  
3 additional price per ballot with your company?  
4 Will we have to pay 39 cents per ballot or 45  
5 cents if it's color? That's what I would like  
6 for you to answer for us.

7 **MR. MURPHY:** Yeah. Yeah. That's not an  
8 uncommon concern with folks moving from a DRE to  
9 a paper system. We hear that all the time. Our  
10 ballot-on-demand system we have in, essentially,  
11 two flavors. We have one that would be in a  
12 check-in mode where you're printing off a ballot  
13 as the voter comes up to the registration desk  
14 and is checked in by a poll book that we  
15 integrate with, you know, your poll book of  
16 choice and to make sure that that ballot is of  
17 the correct style.

18 We also have a more enterprise ballot  
19 management system that would print out Test X  
20 (phonetic), you could print ballots in bulk. So  
21 rather than printing out 15,000 ballots, you  
22 know, for a precinct that has 15,000 registered  
23 voters, you can print out half of that and then  
24 if it gets low you can print out more on demand  
25 for your central location and send it out to that

1 scanner, what will voters see? An example being  
2 George Smith, will it show the voter their vote  
3 was for George Smith?

4 **MR. MURPHY:** No, not in the precinct. In  
5 the precinct, we only notify the voter for  
6 overvotes. It's configured along the alerts. We  
7 can alert for overvotes. We can alert for  
8 undervotes. Most people don't do undervotes.  
9 But the accessible voting system would allow the  
10 voter on the touchscreen to preview their votes  
11 before they print the ballot and inspect the  
12 ballot after it's been printed. Once they've put  
13 it through the tabulator, it is cast as they've  
14 submitted it unless it's an overvote in which  
15 case it would kick back and then you could spoil  
16 that ballot or they could submit it if they  
17 choose to do so.

18 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Bill, thank you so  
19 much.

20 **MR. MURPHY:** Thank you for everything.

21 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Yes?

22 **JUDGE MCCOY:** One quick question.

23 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Judge?

24 **JUDGE MCCOY:** Has anything ever been brought  
25 to your attention about the South Georgia

1 in plenty of time. We do not charge per ballot.  
2 We just charge a flat software fee for both of  
3 those systems and for the hardware, so ...

4 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Good question.

5 Bill, good presentation.

6 **MR. MURPHY:** Thank you, sir. I appreciate  
7 that.

8 **MR. MONDS:** I have a question.

9 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Who's that? Oh,  
10 okay.

11 **MR. MONDS:** John Monds.

12 What will the voter see once their ballot is  
13 scanned that shows them that they voted for  
14 exactly what shows up in the ballot?

15 **MR. MURPHY:** Yeah. So on the precinct --

16 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Hold on.

17 John, I'm not sure I heard that question.

18 Can you repeat it as you understood it,  
19 Bill.

20 **MR. MURPHY:** Yeah. So you asked what do the  
21 voters see --

22 **MR. MONDS:** Once --

23 **MR. MURPHY:** -- as how our system has  
24 tabulated their ballot?

25 **MR. MONDS:** Right. Once it's on the

1 humidity and moisture in a ballot and your  
2 scanners being able to scan those ballots in  
3 high-humidity situations?

4 **MR. MURPHY:** I live in Tampa, Florida and  
5 grew up in Charlotte, North Carolina so I'm  
6 familiar with what you're talking about. We grew  
7 up as an audit system in, you know, a kind of  
8 vote-by-mail environment. So our system is a lot  
9 more tolerant of ballots that may not be  
10 perfectly formed or may be a little bit bloated  
11 because of the summer weather. So we have not  
12 seen any instances of that being an issue.

13 I think paper -- the paper decision that you  
14 make -- you know, we like to tell people that we  
15 give you a lot more flexibility on the types of  
16 paper you can use in an election, but paper is  
17 one of the things that contribute to a factor  
18 like that.

19 So we would work with you guys to make sure  
20 that through the testing process, you know, that  
21 we're coming up with the best stock that works  
22 for your client because we know that it is  
23 sometimes challenging.

24 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Bill, thank you so  
25 much. We're going to move on to our next --

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1           **MR. MURPHY:** Thank you very much for the  
2 time. Thank you.  
3           **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Thank you.  
4           Unisyn, we're going to give you all time to  
5 get set up, and we'll start the clock when you're  
6 ready to go.  
7           (Pause)  
8           **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** All right. We're  
9 going to get started now with our next  
10 presentation. This is Unisyn Voting System. Did  
11 I pronounce that right?  
12           **MR. WAGNER:** Yes, sir.  
13           **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** I'm going to turn  
14 it over to you and let you introduce yourself.  
15           **MR. WAGNER:** Very good. Thank you all for  
16 giving us the opportunity to come and visit with  
17 you a little bit today. One of the things that  
18 we want to emphasize is poll-worker setup and how  
19 easy it is for poll workers to use our system.  
20 You saw us wheel in the ballot box, on top of it  
21 our digital scanner. The poll worker is simply  
22 going to plug it in and turn it on.  
23           I am going to do the introductions in a  
24 second, but I want to start with that because,  
25 again, your poll workers are probably like my

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1 the thing I want you to know about that is the  
2 components, the tablet, the printer, those are  
3 commercial off-the-shelf, what we call COTS. In  
4 the event that a voter or poll worker breaks the  
5 tablet -- I have not seen that happen, but if  
6 they would, we would simply replace the tablet.  
7 You don't incur the cost of replacing the entire  
8 unit.  
9           Also, because it is tablet technology, we  
10 are offering the benefit to your voters with  
11 disabilities, with visual disabilities, the  
12 screen-reader functionality. What we have found  
13 is that braille is not enough, not any more.  
14 We're going to show that to you today.  
15           It's just printing out the opening reports.  
16 Again, poll worker, they simply plug it in and  
17 turn it on, this is the opening report. It gives  
18 you the opportunity to print multiple copies.  
19 There's a place at the bottom for the poll  
20 workers to sign. I would recommend to you to  
21 have every poll worker at your precinct sign it.  
22 If you have six poll workers -- three Democrats,  
23 three Republicans -- everybody should just sign  
24 and attest that we're starting at zero. When we  
25 walk into the precinct and we're ready to go,

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1 poll workers. I used to be the director of  
2 elections in Jefferson County, Missouri. It's in  
3 St. Louis. And one of the things poll workers  
4 have always asked me during training, they said:  
5 Wes, don't skip any steps. So when I speak to  
6 you today, I am not skipping any steps. So when  
7 I say the poll worker simply plugs it in and  
8 turns it on, that's all they have to do.  
9           Our touchscreen, we call it the FreedomVote.  
10 You'll see how it is deployed right now with the  
11 legs, a privacy shield. I'm going to have my  
12 coworker Mark, he's going to remove the shield so  
13 we can all get a look.  
14           To turn this unit on, plug it in, turn it  
15 on. Mark, he's already done that. He simply  
16 lifted the tablet into its current position. The  
17 tablet does have four positions. The vertical  
18 position would be most beneficial to voters with  
19 disabilities that require a wheelchair, but you  
20 can lay the tablet completely flat. The  
21 FreedomVote takes approximately 15 seconds to set  
22 up. The ballot box is about three minutes  
23 because it is a computer.  
24           Our digital scanners are on the Linux  
25 platform, 256-bit encryption. Our touchscreen,

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1 you're looking at less than five minutes to set  
2 up.  
3           Okay, so I have with me today -- this is  
4 Dustin Vanderburg. Dustin is the vice president  
5 of Adkins Election Services. Adkins is a  
6 Missouri company. We have customers all through  
7 the Midwest. Adkins has been in business for  
8 75 years.  
9           This is my coworker Mark Carter. Mark has  
10 just joined our team recently. Mark has had a  
11 long career with Democracy Live. So Mark has  
12 real expertise with voters with disabilities and  
13 UOCAVA voters.  
14           And my name is Wes Wagner. I am the former  
15 director of the Washington County clerk from  
16 Jefferson County, Missouri. I held that position  
17 for 11 years. Prior to that, I served in the  
18 Missouri legislature for eight years as the  
19 ranking member on the elections committee.  
20           Okay, so let's go a little bit out of order  
21 and I want to show you absentee ballots first.  
22           **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Oh, hold on a  
23 second.  
24           **MR. WAGNER:** Yes, sir.  
25           **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** You served in the

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1 House or the Senate?

2 **MR. WAGNER:** I served in the House.

3 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Oh, you're a good

4 guy. Go ahead then.

5 **MR. WAGNER:** Threw me off track.

6 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** I'm sorry. I was

7 having a timing issue. My bad.

8 **MR. WAGNER:** Okay, so what Mark is holding

9 is a typical absentee ballot that you would send

10 to someone who was going to be out of town on

11 vacation. Our system can accommodate an 11-inch

12 ballot, 14-inch, 17-inch, 19-inch, printed front

13 and back. The voter is simply going to take a

14 marker and color a bubble of his or her choice,

15 send it back to the election office. We're going

16 to adjudicate that outvote and make sure that all

17 of the requirements have been met. And the

18 election official in the office is simply going

19 to feed the ballot into the scanner in any

20 orientation. It doesn't matter faceup, facedown,

21 backwards, forwards, doesn't matter. You just

22 have to lay it flat like a dollar bill in a soda

23 machine. And when I do poll-worker training,

24 that's absolutely how I explain it because

25 everyone seems to understand a dollar bill in

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1 because a lot of jurisdictions have what we call

2 "busy ballots." In Missouri, we have a lot of

3 constitutional amendments on the ballot. It is

4 the same time as our congressional members and

5 governor and so on.

6 That little ticket will allow the voters to

7 look immediately to determine where the mistake

8 was made. If this happened at the precinct

9 level, the voter would simply take that ballot,

10 bring it back to the poll workers who would spoil

11 it, put it in a spoiled-ballot envelope, issue

12 the voter a second ballot and therefore get a

13 second chance and comply with federal law. If

14 that voter says: You know what, I really do like

15 Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton, I want to vote

16 for both of them, the whole screen will allow the

17 voter to checkmark the box and accept the ballot.

18 Now what will happen is the votes, the incorrect

19 vote, the overvote will not be counted but the

20 rest of the ballot will. So the voter will not

21 be penalized for the correct selection.

22 Okay, Mark is holding in his hand the same

23 scenario. This is an overvote and the voter

24 wrote us a note on the ballot. Those of you who

25 have dealt with paper have seen all kinds of

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1 soda machine.

2 You see how quickly Mark is sliding the

3 ballot in. That one's backwards. There's a

4 little green light. You may not be able to see

5 it in the back of the room. The green light says

6 it's ready to have ballots inserted. And it's

7 just that quick.

8 Okay, then Mark is going to grab this ballot

9 because the other voters sometimes don't follow

10 the instructions, and we have voters that they

11 liked Donald Trump and they liked Hillary Clinton

12 so they voted for both of those candidates,

13 right? And so they colored in the circle for

14 both candidates.

15 So Mark is going to insert it into the

16 digital scanner. It's going to be rejected and a

17 little slip of paper is printed off. That little

18 slip of paper -- if you decide to use a paper

19 ballot at the precinct level, that little piece

20 of paper will indicate to the voter at the time

21 of the casting of the ballot where the mistake is

22 on the ballot. And so that one should say --

23 overvote for sheriff is what that should say and

24 that's what we're showing you.

25 The reason we think that is important is

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1 notes I'm guessing. So why did the voter do

2 that? Why did the voter scratch out that

3 candidate and vote for somebody else? Well,

4 because they only received one absentee ballot in

5 the mail. Same process. The ballot's going to

6 be rejected. You know, this scenario, what we

7 would recommend that you to do, you go ahead and

8 staple or paperclip that slip that indicates

9 where the overvote has taken place. You would

10 simply grab a new ballot out of the filing

11 cabinet, if we're talking about in our office,

12 and faithfully duplicate that ballot and slide it

13 through the scanner.

14 Okay. I want to show you our electronic

15 poll book. This is an iPad. We work with a

16 company called Tenex, T-e-n-e-x, and Mark is

17 going to -- we're going to do a little

18 role-playing here. Okay. Let's show everybody

19 the home screen first. Your poll workers are

20 going to be on this particular screen all day --

21 red, yellow, and green.

22 Mark, do you want to fold it?

23 **MR. CARTER:** Sure (demonstrating).

24 **MR. WAGNER:** Then just unfold it.

25 That's literally all your poll workers have

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1 to do. Mark is going to demonstrate that the  
2 tablet flips back and forth. There's a reason  
3 for that. Because I am a poll worker on this  
4 side of the table and when I check you in, we're  
5 going to ask for your signature. The screen is  
6 going to reorient itself. We're going to flip  
7 that iPad to voters on the other side of the  
8 table. That's what we're going to show you.

9 Okay. So Mark the voter, we've asked him  
10 for his identification. The poll worker selects  
11 the green driver's license scan. It activates  
12 the camera on the iPad and the iPad is going to  
13 scan the barcode on the driver's license. We, as  
14 poll workers, are going to ask that voter if  
15 their information is correct. If it is, we're  
16 going to get their signature.

17 Mark, do you want to show them that it's --  
18 (Adjusting iPad)

19 **MR. WAGNER:** Okay, perfect.

20 It was upside down for the voter. Now it's  
21 correct. The voter has signed and we're going to  
22 issue the ballot.

23 Now, on that particular screen, we're  
24 looking at name, address, party affiliation if  
25 you want that on there, date of birth or just the

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1 there in the back, but here's the list of  
2 candidates. Mark's going to use his fingers to  
3 select the candidate. He didn't like his choice.  
4 He wants to vote for somebody else. Our  
5 touchscreen will not allow you to vote for  
6 someone else until you deselect and then  
7 reselect. The reason I think that's important is  
8 because sometimes voters have a tendency to drag  
9 their hand down the front of the screen -- I've  
10 seen that numerous times -- and they accidentally  
11 change their vote as their hand drags to the  
12 bottom.

13 At the very bottom of the screen, there's a  
14 couple of arrows that allow you to go forward or  
15 backwards. My mom and dad use the arrows at the  
16 bottom, but you can also use your finger because  
17 it is a tablet to navigate back and forth.

18 Mark's going to go the next screen. He's  
19 going to choose someone for, I believe, attorney  
20 general. He likes his choice so he goes to the  
21 next screen. Either with his finger or with the  
22 arrows, he's going to continue to vote. If he  
23 doesn't like his choices, he may choose write-in.  
24 If you touch write-in, a keyboard comes up.  
25 Mark's going to enter my name because I know he

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1 year of birth, voter ID number, all the  
2 information is customizable.

3 So Mark's going to complete the check-in  
4 process. And you may not be able to see but  
5 there's a little printer in there. The printer  
6 has printed out an authorization-to-vote slip  
7 that has a QR code. That QR code does not have  
8 your social security number, no birthdates, no  
9 name, no addresses. It's simply your ballot  
10 style. We are going to use this QR code to turn  
11 on our touchscreen. This is how most voters in  
12 Georgia are going to vote.

13 So, Mark, do you want to hold it under the  
14 left corner just under the green light.

15 Now, that barcode that Mark had in his hand,  
16 that is no longer any good. I would recommend to  
17 you, as a former election official, keep all of  
18 those barcodes. You want to keep those for  
19 auditing and reconciliation purposes. But if for  
20 some reason you didn't keep that and a voter left  
21 and threw it on the sidewalk, that particular  
22 barcode is no longer usable.

23 Okay, on the first screen, Mark, press  
24 start.

25 Yeah, I know it's a little difficult to see

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1 wants to vote for me. No, he doesn't want to  
2 vote for me. He's continuing his -- okay.

3 This particular screen, here's an example of  
4 what happens if 30 people sign up for congress,  
5 not all of their names are going to fit on the  
6 screen. Our system that we are offering, even if  
7 you vote for the first -- this is a vote for  
8 three for city council. Even if you vote for the  
9 first three, our system will not allow you to  
10 navigate to the next race. Our system protects  
11 the voter and protects the candidates. Our  
12 system forces you to recognize that there were  
13 candidates to be seen at the bottom.

14 So, again, even if you've selected the  
15 candidate at the top, we don't want you to move  
16 on until you've seen everybody. I always use an  
17 example of a newspaper. You may not want to read  
18 the comics but we force you to pass through the  
19 comics to get to the sports section.

20 Okay. So Mark is happy with his selections.  
21 He is on a constitutional amendment. All we want  
22 you to recognize there is that there's more text  
23 and we want that voter to recognize that there's  
24 more text at the bottom of the screen. Once he's  
25 reached the end of his ballot, he's going to



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1 choose "done" at the bottom. Here is the review  
2 screen. He is reviewing all of his selections.  
3 If he's not happy with any of those at any time,  
4 he can touch any one of those races and he comes  
5 right back to that race, but he can change his  
6 mind. So you can change your mind a million  
7 times. Any change that you make is going to be  
8 in blue. So it's a way for a voter to keep track  
9 of any changes.  
10 Mark, will you do an undervote for me,  
11 please.  
12 **MR. CARTER:** Sure.  
13 **MR. WAGNER:** Choose any race, don't select  
14 anyone. Any time you see red, red is a courtesy  
15 to you, saying you didn't make a selection for  
16 sheriff. Obviously, our system does not require  
17 you to vote in every race. If you just want to  
18 come in and vote for governor or vote for  
19 president, that's fine. We've made you review  
20 all of your choices and that's the sizzle to our  
21 steak, which is on the system that you have now,  
22 your voters are going to touch the word "cast,"  
23 they get in the car, they drive home. Our  
24 system, we're going to have you touch the word  
25 "print" and here comes your review ballot right

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1 Okay, Dustin, can I use you?  
2 One of the things our company is very proud  
3 of is our working relationship with the  
4 disability community. And so the voter -- let's  
5 say the voter comes in and it's obvious that the  
6 voter's going to need to use the screen-reader  
7 functionality. That ability can be given to the  
8 voter at the time of check-in with the electronic  
9 poll book. With that little slip that's printed  
10 from the electronic poll book what would happen  
11 is when you scan it, it will turn on a  
12 touchscreen. And right now we did not make the  
13 screen go black, but it will (demonstrating).  
14 There we go.  
15 (Recording played)  
16 **MR. WAGNER:** The series of taps and swipes  
17 is how the voters with visual disabilities are  
18 using their iPads and their own lives. We  
19 incorporate that technology as part of our  
20 system. We are very proud of that.  
21 Okay. So the election is over. Election  
22 day is over, and we're ready to close our  
23 equipment, we're ready to go home, I've been a  
24 poll worker for 15 hours, I'm going to go home.  
25 There is nothing to do on the FreedomVote. This

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1 out of the machine.  
2 Voters have a chance at this point to review  
3 their selections. They're not locked into it.  
4 If they like their choices and are satisfied,  
5 they're simply going to lay their ballot into the  
6 slot like a dollar bill in a soda machine.  
7 In a normal precinct set up, just so we're  
8 clear, you would have any number of FreeVotes.  
9 So you would have four or five or ten or twenty,  
10 but you would only have one additional scanner.  
11 Just so we're clear on that point.  
12 Mark's going to lay it flat like a dollar  
13 bill in a soda machine. Doesn't matter faceup or  
14 facedown.  
15 I heard a question earlier I wanted to  
16 address. The question was how I know that that  
17 machine is faithfully counting my selections. As  
18 an option on that screen, if you want it to, it  
19 will display your choices on that ballot. You  
20 can see it right there at the time of insertion,  
21 okay?  
22 As the ballot is inserted through the  
23 digital scanner, a digital image is taken of that  
24 ballot. We're going to talk a lot about that  
25 here in just a second.

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1 is simply a ballot-marking device. It does not  
2 retain any of your selections. It's a very  
3 expensive pencil is what is it.  
4 So Mark, all he did was lay a tablet down,  
5 we'll put the lid on it, and that's all you have  
6 to do. The digital scanner -- I want to show  
7 everybody that Mark -- we give you a ballot with  
8 the word "close" on it. That will be in the  
9 poll-worker supplies. They simply slide it  
10 through the machine. It'll then ask you if you  
11 want to close the election and print the results.  
12 If the poll workers would lose that for some  
13 reason, there is a hidden button on the screen  
14 that the poll workers could select, enter the  
15 password, and prints the results.  
16 I'm not sure who asked it earlier, but these  
17 would be the unofficial results. Just so we're  
18 clear, on election night we will report  
19 unofficial results. The ballots inside the  
20 ballot box, the box itself has plenty of  
21 opportunities for a Democratic/Republic padlock,  
22 lots of security seals. So it's really going to  
23 be up to the administrator as to what you want to  
24 do with the ballots. Do you want to have the  
25 poll workers break the seals and bring all of the

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1 ballots in on election night? Do you want to  
2 leave them in the box and have the election  
3 commissioners break the seals? We're very  
4 flexible in what we're offering.

5 Okay, so election night, we reported -- or a  
6 hundred percent reported and now it's Wednesday,  
7 Thursday, and we're doing our post-election  
8 audits. I know you all dealt with a -- or are  
9 becoming comfortable with a term called  
10 "risk-limited audits." If y'all don't know what  
11 that means, please find out because it's so  
12 critical to what we're doing here.

13 I'm a voter who -- I put my ballot into the  
14 ballot box. How do I know this thing counted my  
15 vote correctly? I'm going to show you how.  
16 Dustin has a little mini scan on the table set  
17 up. Yes, we do offer a central scan for big  
18 counties like Fulton, but we offer a mini scan  
19 which may be a more economical choice for smaller  
20 counties. Lunch is over, the results are on a  
21 thumb drive.

22 Do you want to do that, Mark?

23 **MR. CARTER:** Sure.

24 **MR. WAGNER:** Mark is simply going to lift  
25 the screen out of the way. He's going to use a

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1 choose a city. Now, our software is asking you  
2 how many ballots do you want to look at from the  
3 city. You can look at them all. You can look at  
4 a small percentage. Dustin's going to choose  
5 50 percent. He's going to select right there  
6 (demonstrating). Perfect.

7 Okay, so you'll notice in blue that word  
8 says "unprocessed," right there at the top. It  
9 says unprocessed. Dustin's going to choose the  
10 first one. On the left side of the screen is the  
11 ballot. On the right side of the screen is how  
12 our software interpreted your selections. They'd  
13 better match, right? So in this scenario, we  
14 voted for Dwight Eisenhower for president, right  
15 there (indicating), and at the very top,  
16 Eisenhower is reflected. That is your  
17 risk-limited audit.

18 Dustin, want to do another one? Another --

19 **MR. VANDERBURG:** Okay.

20 **MR. WAGNER:** -- next process. No  
21 selections, look at that (indicating). No  
22 circles were colored in for any voters so no  
23 selections were reflected. You may see a yellow  
24 color that's reflecting a write-in vote. This is  
25 a way to quickly and accurately ensure that the

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1 barrel key. There's a security seal that he's  
2 already broken. He will remove the lid. There's  
3 a thumb drive, 256-bit encryption. That thumb  
4 drive will come back to the office on election  
5 night where it's downloaded into a laptop not  
6 networked. The thumb drive itself takes  
7 approximately three seconds to download the  
8 results. You can't make a mistake and download  
9 the results twice, okay?

10 So now the election is over and we have all  
11 of the thumb drives in our office, all of the  
12 thumb drives have been downloaded to a laptop.  
13 The thumb drives contain digital images. Every  
14 time you put a ballot through the ballot box, a  
15 picture is taken of your ballot and we don't know  
16 it's yours. It's all anonymous, but a picture is  
17 taken.

18 In the post-election auditing process, we  
19 call an auditor -- so Dustin's going to be my --  
20 my driver. I would recommend to you, as a former  
21 election official, that you have a Democrat and a  
22 Republican sitting here in front of the monitor.  
23 Our software's going to ask you what precinct do  
24 you want. So Dustin and his bipartisan coworker  
25 are going to choose a precinct. He's going to

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1 voting system juju has integrity, that the  
2 results are fair and square.

3 If I can take five seconds and get on my  
4 soapbox, elections are not about winners.  
5 Elections are about losers. They are. That's  
6 what makes our country the best country in the  
7 world because the losers always accept the  
8 results. It's not about the winners; it's about  
9 the losers.

10 Okay, Dustin's going to show you the  
11 adjudicator feature, something we're very proud  
12 of. I want to show you a couple of things.  
13 Let's talk about UOCAVA ballots. For the people  
14 in the audience, I'm talking about military,  
15 overseas citizens. When they send their ballots  
16 back to us, it's usually on copy paper. That's  
17 how we get it. We, as election officials, are  
18 forced to pull it out of the filing cabinet, get  
19 a marker and color in the circles.

20 What if I showed you a way that you can  
21 eliminate human intervention and do it all  
22 electronically? UOCAVA ballot comes back, we  
23 scan it through our scanner. Just like the  
24 process I showed you before, Dustin is going to  
25 open up this ballot. There's the ballot

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1 (indicating). At the top in red -- I know you  
2 can't see it, but at the top it says: Can't  
3 verify that this is a ballot. It doesn't know if  
4 it's my kid's artwork from school, doesn't know  
5 if it's a newspaper article. Just knows it's a  
6 piece of paper.

7 So what we're offering to you is the ability  
8 to recognize that's a UOCAVA ballot. Over on the  
9 right our software asked you to pick a precinct.  
10 Dustin's going to do that. Then he's going to  
11 choose what ballot style is appropriate for that  
12 UOCAVA voter. And he's simply going to  
13 adjudicate this ballot with his bipartisan  
14 teammate, right? This person wanted to vote for  
15 Abraham Lincoln for president. You'll see the  
16 dialogue box that comes up. He wanted to vote  
17 for -- is that Senator Barry Fleming or Peggy  
18 Fleming for attorney general. I think it's  
19 Peggy.

20 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** You were doing good  
21 there for a while.

22 **MR. WAGNER:** (indiscernible)

23 Dustin adjudicated the vote for Peggy  
24 Fleming for attorney general. Now that voter's  
25 right there in the corner. That voter's intent

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1 **MR. WAGNER:** I hate people that don't answer  
2 questions. I mean, again, I think the first  
3 presenter was accurate. It just depends on your  
4 RFP.

5 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Okay.

6 **MR. WAGNER:** If you all decide that counties  
7 in excess of a certain number of voters should  
8 have a big central scan --

9 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Right.

10 **MR. WAGNER:** -- that may be a different  
11 price point than if you say counties with, say,  
12 less than 10,000 buy a smaller -- mini scan is  
13 what we call it.

14 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Sure.

15 **MR. WAGNER:** You're going to decide what  
16 kind of service you want from our company. Our  
17 company prides itself on election-day support.  
18 That's a big service we provide.

19 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** One other quick  
20 question. The machine printed out a small piece  
21 of paper. You also had a bigger piece of paper,  
22 we could see that. Which is going to be the  
23 printout from the machine, bigger or smaller?

24 **MR. WAGNER:** So the FreedomVote ballot is  
25 what your voters are going to experience at the

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1 is accurately reflected electronically. Those  
2 results are dumped into the system, a report -- a  
3 breadcrumb report is printed out that you can  
4 simply staple and attach to the original UOCAVA  
5 ballot for accounting purposes. That was just  
6 used -- this process that I described was just  
7 used in the Kansas gubernatorial primary two  
8 weeks ago.

9 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Wes, I know we've  
10 got a little less than five minutes left for you  
11 so I don't want to interrupt you, but I do want  
12 to give you the option to save time for questions  
13 if you like, okay?

14 **MR. WAGNER:** And feel free to jump in.  
15 We're here for this, so ...

16 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Let's do it at this  
17 time --

18 **MR. WAGNER:** Absolutely.

19 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** -- if that's okay.  
20 Questions from members of the panel. I'll start  
21 with one and I asked the same one earlier. Do  
22 you know -- and if you don't, I understand. Do  
23 you know how much it would cost the state of  
24 Georgia to implement your system in all hundred  
25 and fifty-nine counties? Any estimate?

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1 polling places, small.

2 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Small. And the  
3 other one may be an absentee ballot? I don't  
4 think I understood.

5 **MR. WAGNER:** We just wanted to show you that  
6 the FreedomVote ballot and the absentee ballot  
7 both can go through the same scanner.

8 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Same scanner,  
9 gotcha.

10 Questions as I go along. I'm going to start  
11 on this side this time.

12 Sara, were you about to raise your hand? Go  
13 ahead, Sara.

14 **MS. GHAZAL:** So you showed us how the  
15 absentee ballots are audited. Do you also have a  
16 demonstration of how a live in-person vote would  
17 be audited?

18 **MR. WAGNER:** Yeah. Maybe I wasn't clear  
19 earlier on your question. If a ballot at the  
20 precinct, at the time of insertion, if you wanted  
21 it to, on your screen it will show you your  
22 ballot that's being inserted. It will hold your  
23 ballot in suspension until you say accept or  
24 reject. If you look at that screen and say:  
25 Boy, I really didn't want to vote for that

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1 candidate, you could hit "reject," and the ballot  
2 will come out. Take it back to the poll worker  
3 and get a new opportunity.

4 **MS. GHAZAL:** But during the risk-limiting  
5 audit, how would that work?

6 **MR. WAGNER:** So during the risk-limiting  
7 audit the thing you have to remember, every  
8 ballot whether it's absentee, early, election  
9 day -- when I say every, I mean every -- every  
10 ballot is going to go through a digital scanner.  
11 Every ballot has a digital image captured. Every  
12 ballot can appear as part of the risk-limited  
13 audit, that process. You can visually inspect  
14 every ballot.

15 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Judge, do you have  
16 a question?

17 **JUDGE MCCOY:** Obviously, we'll need more  
18 than one poll book in a precinct. How do they  
19 sync or how do you know that somebody's already  
20 voted? Somebody comes through and then goes and  
21 gets back in line to another poll worker and  
22 tries to vote again. How do those sync?

23 **MR. WAGNER:** That's a great question. So  
24 the iPads have what they call bluetooth.  
25 Bluetooth is about distance. They talk to each

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1 per -- voting booth I'm calling that, I guess?

2 **MR. WES:** So every precinct is going to have  
3 one scanner, right? You could have a hundred of  
4 these, a thousand of these at a location. If you  
5 do what we call "full ballot review," that's what  
6 you're -- sure, you could have people standing  
7 there, you know, they're looking at their ballot.  
8 Sure, that could happen.

9 **SENATOR STRICKLAND:** So you don't have  
10 situations where you have to have more than one  
11 scanner per precinct?

12 **MR. WAGNER:** Only if you wanted more than  
13 one.

14 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Nancy, did you have  
15 a question?

16 **MS. BOREN:** How would your iPad --

17 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Turn your  
18 microphone on.

19 **MS. BOREN:** How is your iPad populated with  
20 the data?

21 **MR. WAGNER:** Through your VR system in your  
22 office.

23 **MS. BOREN:** But is it connected?

24 **MR. WAGNER:** It will be when we download the  
25 information initially.

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1 other if they're close by. Obviously, you're  
2 going to have at least two, maybe three iPads in  
3 a polling location. The idea that a husband and  
4 wife come in to vote, wife can check-in with this  
5 one, I'm helping the husband. They are talking  
6 through a bluetooth. So that's not Internet.  
7 Just so we're clear, that is not the Internet,  
8 but they are talking through a bluetooth. When  
9 the husband checks in with me, his name will show  
10 up as checked in here.

11 Now, Missouri, our rules allow communication  
12 between this iPad and central office. So during  
13 my time, I could sit at my desk and the newspaper  
14 would call and I could tell them accurately how  
15 many people had voted in a particular  
16 jurisdiction. I can see, you know, the husband  
17 and wife had checked in.

18 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Sara, did you have  
19 a quick follow-up? You don't? Okay.

20 Senator?

21 **SENATOR STRICKLAND:** How many scanners do  
22 you have per voting booth because it looks like  
23 it'd take -- it could take a little bit longer to  
24 scan and actually review your ballot at the time.  
25 How many of those scanners do you have to have

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1 **MS. BOREN:** Right, but on election day?

2 **MR. WAGNER:** Again, up to you. Missouri, we  
3 were allowed that connection. I'm not trying to  
4 twist your arm one way or the other. I found it  
5 beneficial for me to have inquiries and for  
6 trying to -- I'm sorry, go ahead. I'm just  
7 saying we're trying to really kind of prevent the  
8 potential voter fraud from somebody going from  
9 poll to poll if you want this frozen out. If  
10 they voted at the school, you don't want them  
11 showing up at the church and try to vote.

12 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Dr. Lee?

13 **DR. LEE:** So this is more like a usability  
14 question. So the small printout that you print  
15 out from the tablet machine, have you done any  
16 user study to see how likely the user is  
17 bothering to actually verifying because they come  
18 to the section --

19 **MR. WAGNER:** You're asking me how long it  
20 would take a voter --

21 **DR. LEE:** No. Have you done a study to find  
22 out how likely a user is actually verifying and  
23 then scanning because it's very different from  
24 hand-marked where you have voters really  
25 carefully commit, whereas you're using digital

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1 devices to make such an event and print it out,  
2 how likely is a user actually verifying?  
3 **MR. WAGNER:** I am from the "Show-Me" state.  
4 **DR. LEE:** Yeah.  
5 **MR. WAGNER:** Voters, they want to know that  
6 their vote is accurately reflected on the  
7 equipment. So, yes, I see them. Yeah, they  
8 stand there and they look at it. That's a good  
9 thing.  
10 **DR. LEE:** No. No. I'm not asking -- I'm  
11 not asking what you believe. I'm asking whether  
12 you've done a user study.  
13 **MR. WAGNER:** Oh, no, we have not.  
14 **DR. LEE:** Thank you. And also, because you  
15 actually secure the ballots in, you know, the  
16 physical device, right --  
17 **MR. WAGNER:** Right.  
18 **DR. LEE:** And then if you want to have the  
19 option that supplies a digital image sometimes  
20 people say I don't want to be hampered, manually  
21 check their ballots. Again, so similarly user  
22 study, right? So these small pieces of paper,  
23 how easy do people find to go through those?  
24 **MR. WAGNER:** Well, it may a little tangent  
25 but the part that I like is --

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1 you're showing us today?  
2 **MR. WAGNER:** Yeah, we have approximately A  
3 hundred and sixty accounts in Missouri and Kansas  
4 and Iowa.  
5 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Any statewide?  
6 **MR. WAGNER:** We do not have statewide.  
7 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Okay.  
8 Yes, Cynthia? Quick question?  
9 **MS. WELCH:** I have two questions as it  
10 relates to the poll book. The first one is on  
11 direct -- we talked earlier about directing  
12 voters to the correct precinct and making sure  
13 that they're not disenfranchised. Will the poll  
14 book allow us to tell people which precinct they  
15 are to vote in?  
16 **MR. WAGNER:** Yes.  
17 **MS. WELCH:** Without it being connected to  
18 the Internet?  
19 **MR. WAGNER:** Yes. So I am at the wrong  
20 place. I should be at the church, okay? So you  
21 scan my driver's license, wrong location. So  
22 it's going to direct me to the right location.  
23 In Missouri, where it's really nice, we get that  
24 redirect. If you do have an Internet connection,  
25 you have Google maps, you can text the driving

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1 **DR. LEE:** Right.  
2 **MR. WAGNER:** -- that we can security-seal  
3 the ballot, the ones that are cast on election  
4 day or early or absentee. No human being can get  
5 to those because they're security sealed. If we  
6 end up in a recount in front of a judge, we can  
7 honestly say when we raise our hand: Judge, no  
8 one's tampered with these ballots since election  
9 night.  
10 I use this example all the time. It's like  
11 when you go to the doctor, the doctor might take  
12 an x-ray of your arm before he uses a scalpel to  
13 open you up. We're giving you an x-ray through  
14 our auditing software of what's inside that  
15 ballot box so a human being doesn't actually have  
16 to touch it. And I hope I answered it. I get  
17 your point.  
18 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Wes, what state is  
19 in your user system? What state is in your user  
20 system?  
21 **MR. WAGNER:** All through the Midwest:  
22 Missouri, Iowa, Kansas. We have --  
23 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Several. Okay.  
24 **MR. WAGNER:** Arizona.  
25 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** This system that

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1 directions over to the church. There's some  
2 bells and whistles in that, but I would encourage  
3 you baby steps first.  
4 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** You had one last  
5 follow-up, Cynthia?  
6 **MS. WELCH:** Yes, and this is real quick.  
7 Can -- on the ballot marker, is that the  
8 largest screen tablet that we could connect to  
9 that system, or ...  
10 **MR. WAGNER:** Yes.  
11 **MS. WELCH:** Okay, thank you.  
12 **MR. WAGNER:** We could increase the font,  
13 just so you know that, on the screen.  
14 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Amy?  
15 **MS. HOWELL:** Quick question on the printout  
16 for individuals. Does that -- is there a way to  
17 enlarge the font on those, the individual  
18 verification?  
19 **MR. VANDERBURG:** Yes.  
20 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Wes, a good  
21 presentation. Thank you so much. I appreciate  
22 you being here.  
23 (Applause)  
24 **MR. MONDS:** Representative Fleming? I'm  
25 sorry.

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1           **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** John, you're going  
2 to make me run over. You know I'm going to  
3 charge you for this, right? All right, quick  
4 question, John.  
5           **MR. MONDS:** We're in the process of saying  
6 that you're selected sometime in 2019 or  
7 whatever. How long would it take to implement  
8 the system throughout the state?  
9           **MR. WAGNER:** I suspect it's true for all of  
10 the vendors. We're already all making  
11 preparations now.  
12           **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Good question.  
13 Thank you, John.  
14           Wes, thank you very much.  
15           Our next presentation, as they pack up, will  
16 be Smartmatic. And we'll let these good folks  
17 break down and we'll get our next set up and get  
18 started.  
19           (pause)  
20           **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** All right. We're  
21 going to go ahead and get started with our next  
22 presentation. This is Smartmatic.  
23           And I'm going to turn it over to you and ask  
24 you to introduce yourself.  
25           **MR. SHELLY:** Sure. Sure. My name is Kevin

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1 successful.  
2           So this is just a sample of some of our  
3 clients. I mentioned LA County. This was  
4 awarded to us in June of this year. LA County  
5 has 5.5 million voters. It's larger than 40 of  
6 the states in our nation. It's a very, very big  
7 opportunity for us. In Belgium, we are in the  
8 midst of a 15-year contract to run their  
9 elections. In the Philippines, we have a history  
10 of supporting their elections, and I've got a  
11 video that I will show you that kind of depicts  
12 everything that we did to support our customer.  
13 And it's not to say that we'll face some of those  
14 challenges here in Georgia, but I think it does  
15 show what we do to support our clients in their  
16 requirements. And of course, we've got a legacy  
17 of supporting elections in the United States.  
18           So let's go to the video.  
19           (Technical difficulties)  
20           **MR. SHELLY:** We can run elections but we  
21 can't run a video. It's right there. So it's  
22 not going to ...  
23           All right. So we don't have sound so I'll  
24 ad lib.  
25           Literally, we deploy voting equipment to

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1 Shelly. I'm with Smartmatic. First off, I want  
2 to thank the state of Georgia, secretary of  
3 state's office, and the SAFE Commission for  
4 giving us this opportunity to meet with you  
5 today.  
6           What I'm going to do is I'm going to tell  
7 you a little bit about the company Smartmatic,  
8 then I'll turn it over to my colleagues: Ed  
9 Smith who is our director of services and James  
10 Long. James is the project director for a recent  
11 contract with LA County which is the largest  
12 county in the United States.  
13           So Smartmatic, we are a global company. I  
14 don't know if you can see it, but the light blue  
15 depicts where we have offices. The darker text  
16 is where we have supported elections. We have  
17 supported elections on five continents. We are  
18 the largest elections company in the world.  
19           So to look at some of the numbers, clearly  
20 from all of the work we've done, we've supported  
21 3.7 billion ballots cast. The elections that we  
22 have supported, 62,000 candidates have been  
23 elected. In of all this activity and this  
24 history, we have not ever been breached, no vote  
25 was ever changed, it's always been very

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1 7,000 islands. We use motorcycles to get the  
2 equipment over there, and I think in some of the  
3 slides from before, we actually used donkeys.  
4 But what we did for the customer was just --  
5           **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Do you use  
6 elephants too?  
7           **MR. SHELLY:** I don't know --  
8           **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** (indiscernible) --  
9           **MR. SHELLY:** That's --  
10           **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** That was going to  
11 (indiscernible).  
12           **MR. SHELLY:** That might be a best practice  
13 next time because they're probably more effective  
14 than donkeys. But, again, you know, I think  
15 there's 55 million voters, 62,000 -- 55,000  
16 candidates. So it was just an enormous  
17 undertaking and here are the numbers.  
18           (Video image projected)  
19           **MR. SHELLY:** Okay, at this point, I will  
20 turn it over to Ed Smith, the director of United  
21 States services.  
22           **MR. SMITH:** Thank you, Kevin.  
23           Once again my name is Ed Smith. I'm  
24 director of US global services. Today we're  
25 bringing to you a voting system that has four

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1 pieces of hardware. We're starting with an  
2 electronic poll book, the VIU-800 which serves as  
3 a statewide electronic poll book. It also serves  
4 to activate voter cards in the polling place.  
5 And once a voter is credentialed, you can  
6 scan their voter ID in an integrated scanner and  
7 make out this smart card with this encrypted  
8 information.  
9 They'll walk that over to an A-4 series  
10 ballot-marking device. We have deployed 5,000 of  
11 these in Belgium. It's a tried-and-true  
12 ballot-marking device. As you can see, it's very  
13 self-contained. It's lightweight. And we'll  
14 offer it here in the state of Georgia with a  
15 cut-and-drop feed path on the right-hand side  
16 and, where needed, accessibility pieces on the  
17 left-hand side. And the voter will touch the  
18 screen, they will make their selections, review  
19 their selections, and then they can review and  
20 verify their selections on the voter-verified  
21 paper audit trail. We'll talk about that a  
22 little bit more in a moment.  
23 If the state so chooses to go with paper  
24 ballots, we do offer both precinct scan and  
25 central count scan. This is our precinct

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1 population of your county and state websites.  
2 To that we have added Election-360. And  
3 Election-360 offers both the opportunity to  
4 examine your election on election day in real  
5 time and understand things like polling-place  
6 wait times, if machines are down and in need of  
7 repair and provide help-desk support and in  
8 post-election audit and forensics.  
9 Lastly online ballot delivery provides a  
10 portal for the voter to log in, get their ballots  
11 printed, and turn it back in via mail or by hand.  
12 The state rules allow they are a printed ballot.  
13 So that is the system we are bringing to you  
14 today. As we advance, we'll look in a little bit  
15 more detail.  
16 First off, let's talk about security because  
17 it's on everybody's minds, right? We have the  
18 only system that you're going to see here today  
19 that from its inception was built to comply with  
20 VVSG 1.1. You might ask: Well, what's VVSG 1.1?  
21 So there were the original voting system  
22 standards promulgated by the Federal Election  
23 Commission in 1990. Those were updated in 2002  
24 and then when the EAC came along, also in 2002,  
25 they wrote VVSG 1.0. And that was written in

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1 scanner, the 1800 Plus. We have over 92,000 of  
2 these deployed in the Philippines, and as you saw  
3 with some of the competitive offerings, the voter  
4 will mark in private a paper ballot, put that in  
5 the slot, and use the screen to review the  
6 selections. And the nice, large, red and green  
7 buttons to either cast their ballot or bring it  
8 back to correct any errors.  
9 All of this hardware is underlaying and  
10 supported by our election management platform.  
11 And the election management platform is comprised  
12 of five pieces that run seamlessly as one piece  
13 of software.  
14 The first is the election configuration  
15 system and it's, along with the results  
16 management system, comprised of what you  
17 traditionally think of as an election management  
18 system where the election configuration system is  
19 doing ballot layouts, ballot proofing, and  
20 machine programming, and the results management  
21 system is doing the results aggregation and  
22 reporting. But we've added to that three  
23 additional components.  
24 The first is election-night reporting which  
25 offers a finer grain reporting facility and also

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1 2005. Keep that in mind, 2005. They updated  
2 those to VVSG 1.1 which are the current operative  
3 standards in 2015.  
4 Now, do you think that the threat  
5 environment to the voting system has changed  
6 since 2005? Yes, indeed, it has. And so there's  
7 a huge advantage to the state by selecting a  
8 system that has started its development against  
9 these newer standards with their higher  
10 requirements for security and their higher  
11 requirements for accessibility. And we're the  
12 only folks with that.  
13 We recognize because of our worldwide  
14 deployments, as Mr. Shelly pointed out earlier,  
15 some very unusual threats here. We can only say  
16 the parties don't necessarily trust each other,  
17 political parties, but in other countries that's  
18 certainly taken to a different level. And  
19 threats like voter coercion and stuff exists that  
20 have forced us to take a deeper and more  
21 comprehensive look at security than perhaps other  
22 systems that you'll see.  
23 And we recognize that it's a combination of  
24 people, processes, technology, communication,  
25 governmental policy, all of those things come

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1 together to create security in addition to the  
2 higher degree of inherent security in these  
3 devices.  
4 So we're bringing forth today -- and it's a  
5 pleasure to coming before you -- in particular  
6 this A4 ballot-marking devices. So speaking  
7 today just briefly, it is a device -- once again,  
8 we've deployed 5,000 of these in Belgium. It is  
9 for in-person both early and election day.  
10 I know on your request for information this  
11 would be Voting Method 2. And when you have  
12 ballot-marking devices as the sole option for  
13 people who are voting, you get a number of  
14 advantages. One is a uniform early and  
15 election-day voting experience. It's also a  
16 uniform poll worker experience so it will  
17 minimize your poll worker training. It also  
18 minimizes and aides your voter education and  
19 outreach.  
20 If, for instance, different counties are  
21 voting on different technologies or you have  
22 different machines, when voters come from outside  
23 the Metropolitan Atlanta area, downtown Atlanta,  
24 to work, they see machines on billboards and it  
25 may not be the same machine they're trying to

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1 it from the human readable just as a person  
2 verified. We're not tabulating from barcodes.  
3 So once again, the same as Georgia voters  
4 are doing now, they come and they get  
5 credentialed, they activate the unit and make  
6 their selections. Ultimately, they print the  
7 VPAT tape, review that, and cast their ballot.  
8 But it's a much better technology, a much better  
9 graphics, user experience, more modern, certainly  
10 more secure.  
11 So with that, I'll turn it over to my  
12 colleague James Long.  
13 **MR. LONG:** Again, I'm James Long. Some  
14 people may recognize me. I used to work here in  
15 Georgia quite some time ago. I've made it around  
16 the country and now I'm back here.  
17 So what I want to talk to you about is our  
18 effort the past couple of years has been to  
19 basically bridge the gap between accessibility  
20 and security. You hear that a lot at the federal  
21 level. I spent a good amount of time at the  
22 federal level and it really was the conversation  
23 that we engaged in the most: when you have  
24 accessibility or you have security. And so what  
25 I've been working on for the past two years is

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1 vote on back home and that creates confusion.  
2 So uniform system, uniform machine allows  
3 for some serious education advantages. It also  
4 allows for uniform equipment maintenance, spare  
5 parts and supply chain that are all the same.  
6 All of your technicians across the state are  
7 trained to deal with one and only one of the same  
8 device. So there's certain advantages there as  
9 well.  
10 You don't need ballot on demand. These  
11 units store all of the ballot styles for a given  
12 election. So as envisioned by the request for  
13 information, voters from any part of the county  
14 can go to any vote center and vote early  
15 regardless of if that vote center's across the  
16 county or their nearest vote center because all  
17 of the styles are contained inside the units.  
18 We do not tabulate from barcodes. It's a  
19 sensitive subject. It's come up. I'm on  
20 Twitter. I see it every day. You probably do  
21 too. So we are taking the human and readable  
22 part of the VVPAT, the tape that comes down, and  
23 once a person accepts it, it's cut off and  
24 dropped in a bag. And we are doing optical  
25 character recognition on that tape and tabulating

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1 basically to bridge that gap and to bridge that  
2 gap with this solution.  
3 So let's start first with the election  
4 management platform as mentioned. This is a  
5 centralized platform. By centralized, I don't  
6 want you to get the impression that this all  
7 networked and, you know, on the Internet. What  
8 we mean by centralizing, that each of these  
9 proponents, all five of them, were developed at  
10 the same time, using the same user interface and  
11 the same user experience.  
12 So across the whole platform as you interact  
13 with these different systems, you'll get the same  
14 experience. Nothing is bolted onto the system or  
15 an add-on. It was all developed from the ground  
16 up to meet the growing security concerns and  
17 accessibility concerns of the community.  
18 This is collaborative software as well,  
19 meaning that within the election configuration  
20 system this is where you put in your candidates  
21 and all of that information. You can have  
22 several client relationships over your larger  
23 counties where there's a lot about  
24 ballot-proofing or a lot of machines that you can  
25 create. You can have several clients to create



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1 these machines from an open format like  
2 ballot-proofing format. That's streamlining the  
3 process, making it quicker.

4 So let me show you two things real quick on  
5 the election platform. First thing I want to  
6 show you -- this may be more of interest to, you  
7 know, the secretary of state's office -- we  
8 understand that you create all of your ballots  
9 centrally. These ballots are created, you know,  
10 at the secretary of state's office and  
11 distributed down to the election jurisdiction for  
12 deployment on the machines.

13 So right now you currently use a system  
14 which requires you to create a database for each  
15 jurisdiction copy and you have to copy to the new  
16 jurisdiction or you have to -- so you have to  
17 copy for a new election or you have to put all of  
18 this information in again, and this can introduce  
19 state integrity issues, et cetera, et cetera.

20 Our system allows you to add every  
21 jurisdiction to a single platform. You can  
22 manage those jurisdictions, you can share  
23 information between those jurisdictions, and  
24 centrally for contests, you just put the  
25 candidates in once from election to election.

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1 logged here and this ballot is either picked back  
2 up for more design help or accepted. All that's  
3 locked over here.

4 So let's talk about what's in a precinct  
5 because this is what the voter receives. This is  
6 their interaction. As Ed indicated, we have this  
7 electronic poll book system. It's designed in a  
8 way to be extremely lightweight and it's arranged  
9 to have two different sides.

10 The first side is basically your poll-worker  
11 side, and then we call this the voter side. So  
12 this is configurable to whatever that  
13 jurisdiction needs. If they require signatures,  
14 a signature pad can be added here. If they  
15 require authorization to vote, like in Ohio, you  
16 can print out a receipt so that they can take  
17 that to the polling station to get their ballot  
18 and continue the process.

19 This is very modular so you can put whatever  
20 you want on the backside to meet your individual  
21 jurisdiction's needs. This one's configured to  
22 work with a card given to a voter so that is what  
23 this looks like. So this is the voter  
24 confirmation card. It goes inside so it works  
25 just like any other poll book. You select a

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1 You don't have to insert the information again  
2 for your districts, you just create a new  
3 election. It loads all of the previous data, for  
4 your jurisdictions and precincts are laid out,  
5 all of that information. And you can modify the  
6 information of course from election to election,  
7 polling centers, et cetera. But this allows you  
8 to manage it more centrally.

9 So I mentioned ballot-proofing. The screen  
10 is a little whited-out here, but what you'll see  
11 here is an interactive view of the ballot. So  
12 what you can do here is you can check out some  
13 ballot styles because, as I said, this is  
14 collaborative. You can check out the ones you  
15 want for review.

16 You can perform that review by adding  
17 comments anywhere you want to on the ballot. It  
18 will also identify any errors that the machine  
19 itself has identified, saying there's probably  
20 one issue here, like this ballot where you have a  
21 contests rolling over different pages and into  
22 the margin. You can correct those issues right  
23 here (indicating). All of your actions that each  
24 user does -- each user has a log-in, so there's  
25 no one log-on for everyone. Their actions are

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1 candidate, you get your card, you give it to the  
2 voter.

3 So let's walk through a few screens here.  
4 So these are the kind of screens that you should  
5 be seeing right here. So you insert your card.

6 Move to the next slide.

7 Here are some options that you can add.  
8 These are configurable, what you want to be able  
9 to initialize for the voter before they get to  
10 the polling station. The idea here is to let the  
11 voter be as independent as they're capable of  
12 being.

13 So you can go ahead and pass up these  
14 options to the machines. It's audio voting, but  
15 they need to connect their own sip-and-puff  
16 device. And the instructions will change on the  
17 screen based on these options as well. So the  
18 user is given a just generic list of instructions  
19 of how to interact with the machines. It's  
20 audio. All the instructions are on the different  
21 audio, et cetera, et cetera.

22 So once you've created the card, you'll give  
23 this card to the voter, and they'll come to this  
24 machine here. What you see is what we idealize  
25 here for George. This is a -- basically, it's a

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1 digital interface with a cut-and-drop,  
2 voter-verified, paper-ready, so what you'll see  
3 to the right. All the accessibility controls are  
4 on the left.

5 And so the voter, just like they do right  
6 now, will insert the voter card. One difference  
7 here is that they can insert this card any  
8 direction they wish. It will activate the  
9 system.

10 So this is the screen. We'll insert the  
11 card. We have offered many different languages.  
12 I believe that only Gwinnett County has an  
13 alternative language requirement here, which I  
14 believe is Spanish, so Spanish can be added in  
15 here. No problem.

16 We go to the voting experience. One thing I  
17 want to point out is -- oh, here it is. I want  
18 to talk to you real quick about this voting  
19 experience. This is where we've vested a  
20 tremendous amount of time. So this is laid out  
21 intentionally into basically three zones. We  
22 have the top zone here (indicating) which is  
23 where all of your help, accessibility, and  
24 language features are presented. So  
25 accessibility, should that be your disability,

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1 we have included this feedback in this.

2 So we've worked with disability experts  
3 across the country and Princeton University as  
4 well to find a better way to address the plain  
5 language requirement. So you'll see that term  
6 creep up in a lot of documentation, a lot of  
7 accessibility guidelines saying use plain  
8 language, and then you see this two-page  
9 definition of what plain language is.

10 So in that effort, what you will not see in  
11 our system are technical terms that you normally  
12 see in an election of lingo like under- and  
13 overvote, vote for one. We try to guide the  
14 voter by talking to them in a voice that would  
15 normally converse.

16 So here we have one option. So this says  
17 vote for one. So we said: Vote for one. You  
18 have one selection left, meaning that you haven't  
19 made any selections yet. And the contest is  
20 unvoted. So we present this in three different  
21 ways to help guide the voter through the process  
22 to ensure that they know at all times where they  
23 are in the voting process.

24 So let's vote for someone real quick.

25 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** James?

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1 but you can change these throughout the  
2 experience.

3 So let's say you get into the experience,  
4 but you don't know what to expect. If you've  
5 never voted on this and you think that yeah, the  
6 text will be fine, I don't have to read it, and  
7 you get in there and you realize the text is a  
8 little small for me, so you can adjust it. I'll  
9 show you that in just a moment.

10 Language, again, you can, you know, be a  
11 pretty proficient English-speaker and decide when  
12 you get in there, maybe I want to see it in a  
13 different language. The help is contextual as  
14 well. It's not just a generic help. It's -- it  
15 tries to anticipate where you are in the process  
16 to provide you help. It's not just a generic,  
17 just something out of a PDF or something to count  
18 the vote.

19 The next thing you see here is the contest  
20 navigation. It tells you the number of contests,  
21 which contests are relevant, allows you to  
22 navigate back and forth through the contests.  
23 You have the contest name pretty large here. I  
24 want to draw your attention right here  
25 (indicating). These are the instructions. Here

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1 **MR. LONG:** Sir?

2 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** We're getting real  
3 close to the five-minute mark, so I just wanted  
4 to let you know.

5 **MR. LONG:** Thank you. I'm going to speed  
6 this up real quickly. So you see that it changed  
7 here. You have zero selections, contests fully  
8 voted.

9 So let's go to the next.

10 I print it out real quickly. Got some  
11 accessibility features. I just want to point  
12 out, we also offer small text as well. This  
13 ballot is -- the word's not going to come to me,  
14 but, anyway, it's kind of counterintuitive and,  
15 you know, large text would work better for some  
16 people so we could do that.

17 Let's go here to some of the usability  
18 features. We'll white this over. One thing I  
19 want to show you is in messaging. You have  
20 here -- this is a message, again, you won't see  
21 the word "undervote." This is where the  
22 undervote contest -- it tells you what happened  
23 and the consequences of you continuing.

24 Keep going.

25 We have the review screen. This lets you

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1 modify your selections. You can go back to your  
2 contest and come back forward without having to  
3 navigate back and forth through the ballot.  
4 This is the paper record that we'll print  
5 from the system. You'll see there is a QR code  
6 for more rapid auditing or processing. But,  
7 again, this here, the text is what is actually  
8 interpreted. This is what is read back to the  
9 voter using its accessible session, and this is  
10 also what is tabulated from when the voter  
11 accepts the ballot. It prints when it's  
12 accepted.  
13 And this is not visible to the voter, but it  
14 ensures that you can do one-to-one ballot for  
15 risk-limiting audits. It will print a code on  
16 the ballot. The code has no associations to any  
17 voter or anything. The voter never sees it  
18 prior. It's the last thing it prints before it  
19 cuts the paper and drops it into a receptacle. I  
20 want to make sure that that's clear that this  
21 isn't reel-to-reel where you could potentially  
22 violate voter privacy. It actually cuts and  
23 drops into a large container that automatically  
24 shuffles.  
25 I want to kind of just do this quick. If

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1 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** I've seen those.  
2 **MR. SHELLY:** We can fit in there. Certainly  
3 it would depend on the density of the machines,  
4 the configuration of the machines. You know, it  
5 would depend on the requirements in the RFP, but  
6 without giving you a number, which is I know what  
7 you want, we would be very competitive in the RFP  
8 when it comes to technology, past performance,  
9 and price.  
10 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** No, I understand  
11 the range and I appreciate that. That's the  
12 range I've heard people talk about.  
13 I'm going to start on this side of the room.  
14 Doctor?  
15 **DR. LEE:** Just so I understand, so  
16 paper-scanning-based technology, that would be  
17 \$30 million range versus we go with the fancy  
18 tablet, it will be upwards of a hundred-and-fifty  
19 million dollars; is that right?  
20 **MR. SHELLY:** Yes. I mean, so that's the low  
21 end to the high end. This piece of equipment  
22 would have a cut-and-drop printer, okay, so that  
23 would be additional. And this is the poll book.  
24 **DR. LEE:** So you go into paper scanning  
25 solution. Do you have support for the ballot

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1 the state does want to go a different direction  
2 than to go the paper route, we offer other  
3 options as well, which is the paper scanner.  
4 It -- you know, I could demonstrate it. You've  
5 already seen two of them. If you mark a paper  
6 ballot, it scans, it has a review screen. The  
7 voter can review the choices and accept the  
8 ballot.  
9 Yeah, this is basically the end of the  
10 presentation. Just want to close and say, you  
11 know, we're, you know, a full-functioning  
12 elections company. We offer logistic support,  
13 manufacturing, training services.  
14 So for further brevity here, we'll open it  
15 up for questions.  
16 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** James or whoever,  
17 do you have any idea how much it would cost  
18 Georgia to implement one of these systems?  
19 **MR. LONG:** I'm just a tech.  
20 **MR. SHELLY:** So I anticipated that question.  
21 So I think I have seen in the newspapers or  
22 articles that there was numbers as low as  
23 30 million, which was primarily paper, and then I  
24 think there was an upper limit of a hundred and  
25 fifty million.

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1 design as well?  
2 **MR. LONG:** Yeah, so the same record that  
3 comes out of the computer that you would tabulate  
4 off of would be (indiscernible), so you wouldn't  
5 lose any accessibility features. The cost --  
6 **DR. LEE:** I'm talking about the ballot  
7 design. Ballot design.  
8 **MR. LONG:** Yeah. Yeah. You can load any  
9 ballot design the state requires. To show the  
10 cost differences, the amount of equipment, you  
11 need more of this than you need of that.  
12 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Coming on around,  
13 Sheila, do you have a question?  
14 **MS. ROSS:** Out of curiosity, which way did  
15 Los Angeles go? Paper? Or did they use a  
16 machine? And how much did it cost Los Angeles  
17 County?  
18 **MR. LONG:** So the technology in Los  
19 Angeles -- so the first thing that I would say,  
20 Los Angeles centrally tabulates so they went with  
21 the paper route. So it was a digital interface  
22 that prints on a thermal piece of paper that's  
23 eight and a half by eleven. So it prints the  
24 selections of the voter and the QR here  
25 (indicating), and then it goes into a secure

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1 receptacle in which they gather it electronically  
2 and take it back to central to tabulate from the  
3 precinct tablet.  
4 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Estimation of the  
5 cost for Los Angeles you think as far as --  
6 **MS. ROSS:** What would be estimated and how  
7 much did it cost to get them online?  
8 **MR. LONG:** I think the total procurement,  
9 because there is design work here -- it's a  
10 custom solution, they don't have it -- it's not  
11 like we took it off the shelf and gave it to  
12 them -- was two --  
13 **MR. SHELLY:** It was 200 and I think the  
14 initial --  
15 **MR. LONG:** 280.  
16 **MR. SHELLY:** Well, the 280 is -- that would  
17 include several years of maintenance and  
18 everything. But the base years of the contract,  
19 I think, are like 230, but it's a very different  
20 contract because we're actually doing the  
21 software development for them and the warehousing  
22 and cards and the maintenance. I mean, it's  
23 pretty much end to end.  
24 **MS. ROSS:** Have you not had an election with  
25 them yet?

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1 **MR. LONG:** So it stand for quick response.  
2 You can embed a lot more data in that than you  
3 can in your typical barcode.  
4 So this barcode is used several different  
5 ways. You can use this for quickly tabulating  
6 using a third-party auditing system, meaning like  
7 a system that doesn't tabulate the same way that  
8 we do. So unless you hire some independent  
9 auditing agency that wanted to, you know, scan it  
10 or do a recount for you, so you can use the QR  
11 code for that.  
12 We use the QR code, you know, predominantly  
13 just for those features and just for auditing  
14 features. Internally, before the ballot is cast,  
15 we take the content of the QR code, we compare it  
16 to the OCR text and to what was contained in the  
17 machine buffer before it was printed. We compare  
18 all three of those together to ensure that the  
19 data and the QR code matches what was printed on  
20 the tape.  
21 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Coming on around.  
22 This side of the table? One more pass. Amy?  
23 **MS. HOWELL:** Point of clarification. So in  
24 the instance when a paper ballot is used, they  
25 are still for individuals with disabilities who

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1 **MR. SHELLY:** No. We -- we were awarded this  
2 contract in June of this year.  
3 **MS. ROSS:** So when will your first election  
4 be so we can watch it?  
5 **MR. SHELLY:** So there's going to be some  
6 intermediate mock elections ...  
7 **MR. LONG:** So the first time it will be  
8 voted is September of next year, '19. So that  
9 will just be a pilot. It will be used in the  
10 local election in November of next year, but its  
11 full-metal deployment will be for the 2020 March  
12 primary.  
13 **MS. ROSS:** Thank you.  
14 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Over here on this  
15 side? Lynn?  
16 **MS. BAILEY:** Thank you. Would you please  
17 explain to me then how the QR code is used?  
18 **MR. LONG:** Sure. The QR code --  
19 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Remind us what the  
20 QR code is, Lynn. You're too smart for some of  
21 us.  
22 **MR. LONG:** Do you have the slide to the  
23 image. Keep going.  
24 Here, that's a QR code.  
25 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Okay.

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1 have access needs? You're still getting the  
2 touchscreen in addition?  
3 **MR. LONG:** We don't necessarily recommend  
4 having the -- your -- you know, you're ultimately  
5 putting an additional barrier in front of someone  
6 that already has barriers to vote. Because they  
7 have come to this machine first to get their  
8 printed ballot or to get their marked ballot.  
9 Then you have to take that ballot to another  
10 machine.  
11 Now, this one could tabulate for you as  
12 well, but then you have two machines that have to  
13 consolidate at the end of the night, which, you  
14 know, it might not be an issue for you as well,  
15 so ...  
16 There's many way to arrange it, but if you  
17 did it in a traditional fashion and you treat  
18 this only as an accessible machine, you are going  
19 to introduce the issue of barriers.  
20 **MS. HOWELL:** Okay. So your solution is they  
21 use a paper ballot. How do they provide access?  
22 **MR. LONG:** So if they require consolidation,  
23 most of those jurisdictions, you know, will do  
24 exactly that. They have it print from here and  
25 have the voter take it to another machine. A

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1 machine like this usually can't validate the  
2 ballot in the same way that this can. It has no  
3 accessible, you know, controls on it for the  
4 voters. So after it's been cast, they can't  
5 actually verify it. It's just something that the  
6 counties exempted, the jurisdictions exempted.  
7 Now, we can tabulate it and we can treat it  
8 just like it is a ballot. And you can have this  
9 in addition to, but, you know, there's other  
10 procedural barriers.  
11 **MS. HOWELL:** Thank you.  
12 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Okay. Gentleman,  
13 we appreciate it. We know you had to work  
14 through some technical difficulties. You had to  
15 integrate with a system that was already here.  
16 We understand that's difficult so we appreciate  
17 you working through that. Good presentation.  
18 Thank you very much.  
19 All right, next up. Next we will have  
20 Election Systems and Software. And we're going  
21 to allow them to break down and allow Elections  
22 Systems and Software to set up. So we'll stand  
23 in recess for a moment.  
24 (Pause)  
25 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** We have our next

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1 half south of here, in Swainsboro, Emanuel  
2 County. I live in Cobb County now.  
3 I'm going to turn it over to Mac and Mac's  
4 going to give you a little introduction to our  
5 company. We'll talk a little bit about what you  
6 see in front of you and then we would like to  
7 really focus our time on the equipment itself and  
8 how this solution would work for county election  
9 officials, for poll workers, and most  
10 importantly, for voters. Thank you.  
11 **MR. BEESON:** All right. Thank you, Jeb.  
12 So, again, my name is Mac Beeson, regional  
13 sales manager with Election Systems and Software.  
14 And briefly, a lot of you are very familiar with  
15 our company, but for you that are not, we'll talk  
16 a little bit about Election Systems and Software.  
17 We are a US-based company and we are focused  
18 entirely on US-based elections. We've been in  
19 business for around 40 years. We're  
20 headquartered in Omaha, Nebraska, have over 450  
21 US employees. We are currently in 42 states. We  
22 have a lot of experience with statewide  
23 implementations, statewide roll-out voting  
24 systems. Currently we're the statewide vendor in  
25 12 states, including several that are right

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1 presentation of Election Systems and Software.  
2 So I'm going to turn to you and ask you to  
3 dazzle us.  
4 **MR. CAMERON:** Great.  
5 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** All right.  
6 **MR. CAMERON:** We will do our best.  
7 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Welcome. Welcome.  
8 **MR. CAMERON:** Thank you, Representative  
9 Fleming and members of the commission. My name  
10 is Jeb Cameron with Election Systems and  
11 Software, and we brought today, in response to  
12 your RFI, a system that we think will be a great  
13 solution for the state of Georgia.  
14 I've got a couple members of our team here  
15 and I'll briefly introduce them. We have Mac  
16 Beeson. Mac is a vice president of regional  
17 sales from North Carolina. And we have  
18 Miss Kathy Rogers, senior vice president of  
19 governmental relations from down on the coast,  
20 right outside of Savannah. I saw Kim Carlisle  
21 floating -- there she is. Kim Carlisle is one of  
22 our account managers from here in Columbia  
23 County.  
24 Like I said, my name is Jeb Cameron. I am a  
25 regional salesperson. I grew up an hour and a

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1 around Georgia here. We have Alabama, South  
2 Carolina, North Carolina, Arkansas, West  
3 Virginia, several customers in this area with  
4 statewide implementation.  
5 But what we want to spend our time on today  
6 is talking about this voting system. We're so  
7 proud of this system that we're showing you  
8 today. We call it the power couple. Why is it  
9 the power couple? Because this is the system  
10 that's revolutionizing the election business  
11 today.  
12 We've got our DS200 precinct scanner. I'm  
13 going to start talking about that in just a  
14 little bit here.  
15 So this system was built entirely with the  
16 poll workers in mind. So what makes this so  
17 simple? Literally all a poll worker has to do in  
18 the morning is look at the screen. It'll  
19 automatically turn on, automatically print your  
20 zero tape, and you're ready to go. We have poll  
21 workers standing up and giving us ovations in  
22 training class because they did not realize a  
23 voting system could be so simple for them to get  
24 started.  
25 The DS200 is a digital scanner that takes a

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1 digital image of the ballots that are scanned.  
2 Beyond the ease of use for the poll workers,  
3 we've got a lot of things that are very  
4 attractive for others as well. You see this very  
5 large touchscreen here. Great interaction with  
6 the voters. We've talked about with this system  
7 you can actually use it for full-size paper  
8 ballots that are marked with a pen.

9 So in this case, I've marked a ballot. We  
10 run it into the scanner and you can go with any  
11 orientation. Put it in faceup here. It takes  
12 about two seconds to scan the ballot. This was  
13 an overvoted ballot. Again, you've got a large  
14 touchscreen that notifies the voter that we've  
15 got this issue. We keep the ballot into the  
16 throat of the scanner so if the voter to call a  
17 poll worker over to assist, they don't -- they're  
18 not notified of how the -- what the voter -- how  
19 they marked the ballot.

20 In this particular case, it says clearly in  
21 the contest for favorite agricultural product in  
22 Georgia, you have two choices, and you made two  
23 choices and you're allowed one. So then the  
24 voter has two options. Hopefully they will  
25 return the ballot and spoil that and get a new

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1 system right here, if it does not recognize the  
2 marks or if it's an overvoted ballot, it's going  
3 to be presented back to the voter and the voter  
4 then has an opportunity to correct that error,  
5 not election officials back at the end of the  
6 night trying to do that.

7 So, again, the DS200, very simple for the  
8 poll workers. Like I said, you literally lift a  
9 screen, print your zero tape, it's ready to go.

10 Another feature of this system that we  
11 really like is that at the end of the night, you  
12 don't have poll workers getting on their hands  
13 and knees, having to get these paper ballots.  
14 All of the ballots go into a blue bin and at the  
15 end of the night, literally, the poll worker just  
16 has to shut the bin, pull the ballot box out, and  
17 then this has wheels and a handle so all the poll  
18 workers have to do is lock this box and bring it  
19 back to the elections office. Poll workers are  
20 never physically touching the ballots.

21 Also the media on the DS200 uses a USB thumb  
22 drive so it's an encrypted, secure thumb drive.  
23 There's no batteries for the components for poll  
24 workers to have to deal with. There's no rolls  
25 of paper or anything that's printing throughout

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1 ballot. If they want to cast that ballot, they  
2 can actually do that as well. But it takes about  
3 two seconds to take a digital image of the ballot  
4 and so at the end of the night, after you close  
5 the polls, bring the results back to the  
6 elections office, not only do you have a paper  
7 ballot here with all of your selections, all of  
8 the voters' selections, you also have a digital  
9 image of every single ballot. And you also have  
10 the software, the image of the digital -- the  
11 digital image of the ballot, you have the vote  
12 cast record, and you have exactly how the system  
13 interpreted that ballot.

14 You've seen a lot of different -- you've  
15 already seen a lot of demonstrations of systems  
16 here. We're focusing on while the voter is in  
17 front of the machine, letting the voter make the  
18 decision that they overvoted. We want it to  
19 resolve right here in front of the voter. Let  
20 the voter make that change and rescan their  
21 ballot.

22 We don't want you back at the back end of  
23 the system having to go through a bunch of images  
24 and make changes. We want to provide the voter  
25 with as much information as possible. This

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1 the day that poll workers are going to have to  
2 change.

3 In this particular configuration, we use,  
4 like I said, full-size paper ballots and very  
5 simple set-up for the voters throughout the day.  
6 Very easy for the poll workers and this system is  
7 well-tested and well-used all over the US. Large  
8 jurisdictions like New York City. We have small  
9 counties in Nebraska with less than 200  
10 registered voters. This system is proven and by  
11 far the largest, most widely-used precinct  
12 scanner in the US.

13 All right, now I'm going to turn it over to  
14 Jeb to talk a little about the ballot-marking  
15 universal device.

16 **MR. CAMERON:** Thanks.

17 We wanted to spend the time focusing on the  
18 DS200 first, and the reason I demonstrated that  
19 first is because across the configurations that  
20 we're talking about, and of course, in response  
21 to your RFI, we know that the state of Georgia is  
22 looking at a couple of different configurations:  
23 A straight paper system, ballot-marking devices  
24 for all voters, or sort of a hybrid system of the  
25 two where maybe early voters vote on the

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1 ballot-marking device and on election day all  
2 voters would get a paper ballot.

3 So we want to focus on the DS200 first  
4 because this is where the tabulation happens  
5 across all three of those configurations. We'll  
6 talk next about our ballot-marking device which  
7 is the ExpressVote.

8 We call this a universal system, a  
9 ballot-marking device and ADA device for all of  
10 the voters. And that's important because what's  
11 unique about the ExpressVote is that it is  
12 designed as an ADA device. It creates  
13 ADA-accessible ballots, but it's also designed  
14 for all voters to use.

15 So we'll go through a demonstration of this  
16 in just a second, but, again, know that only the  
17 ExpressVote Voting System, every single ballot  
18 that is created and displayed is an ADA ballot.  
19 There is audio attached to every single ballot,  
20 and that's very important for voters with  
21 disabilities who don't want to be called out at  
22 the check-in process for having to receive a  
23 special ballot. They don't want to have to go to  
24 a different voting unit within the voting  
25 location to vote their ballot. They want to

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1 voter, and the poll worker's going to insert into  
2 a printer what we call an ExpressVote  
3 voter-activation card, okay? This started out  
4 blank. Whenever I insert it into the printer,  
5 the information that it printed at the top is  
6 basically the ballot style that applies to me,  
7 okay?

8 So, again, the check-in process is the same  
9 for the voter, instead of receiving what we  
10 received today in the state of Georgia, that  
11 little yellow voter access card, this will  
12 replace the yellow voter access card. Same  
13 information that's on the yellow voter access  
14 card. Not showing personal information here, no  
15 social security number or blood type or anything  
16 else. It's simply the key that unlocks the unit  
17 and pulls up the ballot that is special to me,  
18 okay?

19 So the voter receives their activator, steps  
20 over to the ExpressVote. We're going to insert  
21 it here. And just like today where we insert our  
22 yellow voter access card, this is what's going to  
23 start our voting process. When we do that, it  
24 pulls up our ballot. First race appears on the  
25 screen. There are instructions as well.

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1 vote, go through the check-in process, vote, and  
2 cast their ballot just like every other voter  
3 within the precinct.

4 In addition to the ExpressVote, we also have  
5 our ExpressPoll, our electronic poll book  
6 check-in system, okay?

7 So at this point, I'm going to go through  
8 sort of the voter experience. And I had talked  
9 about the DS200. I'm going to go through a  
10 check-in process. I'm going to go to our  
11 ballot-marking device and mark a ballot for us,  
12 and then I'm going to tabulate, okay?

13 So at the ExpressPoll, the check-in process  
14 happens just like it does today. If I'm a voter,  
15 I'm going to come in, I'm going to show my ID. A  
16 poll worker is going to validate that I am a  
17 voter in the state of Georgia, in the county  
18 where I am coming to vote. And they're going to  
19 look me up on the ExpressPoll and they're going  
20 to validate my information. And then they're  
21 going to give me something that will activate the  
22 ballot-marking device so that I can start the  
23 process of marking my ballot.

24 So we're going to do that here. We're going  
25 to look up a voter. We're going to validate that

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1 We're going to make selections simply by  
2 touching our choice for each race. Down here on  
3 the bottom of the screen, we do have the zoom  
4 option here. We have the high contrast that was  
5 mentioned earlier today. We're going to change  
6 the screen from color to straight black and  
7 white. And just like today, we go through the  
8 screen, we make our selections. We cannot  
9 overvote in any races, just like we heard  
10 earlier.

11 And at the end, we'll get to our review  
12 screen. And on the review screen, it shows each  
13 one of those races and each one of the selections  
14 that we made from the choices. And I know it's  
15 hard for you to see, but there is a race down  
16 here at the bottom of this letting us know that  
17 it needs our attention. And when I notice that I  
18 see that okay, this was a race where we could  
19 vote for two, but I only voted for one, okay? So  
20 I essentially undervoted in that race. And I  
21 could continue just as before and I could choose  
22 to make only one selection in that race. At any  
23 time I want to go back and change anything on the  
24 review screen, I can do so simply by touching  
25 that race, making an additional selection. And

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1 when I touch that, it goes back to the review  
2 screen and highlights the changes that were made,  
3 okay?  
4 So at this review point, we can continue to  
5 make changes as long as we need to, okay? Once  
6 we are satisfied we've reviewed all of those  
7 selections, we press next. And here's where it's  
8 a little different than it is today in the state  
9 of Georgia. Typically, we go through and we make  
10 our selections, we review our selections, and  
11 we've reviewed, we're satisfied with what we've  
12 done, we usually touch the button that says "cast  
13 vote -- or "cast ballot," okay?  
14 With the ExpressVote, instead of touching  
15 "cast ballot," we're going to touch "print card,"  
16 okay? And when we do that, the ExpressVote is  
17 going to take that same activator that we  
18 inserted and it's going to give us a review of  
19 each one of the races and each one of the  
20 selections that we made. If we did not make a  
21 selection in the race that race will still  
22 appear, and there will be an indication on our  
23 written record -- if you want to pass that  
24 around -- that basically says, "No selection  
25 made," okay? So at this point, the voter has a

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1 over to the DS200, any orientation, slide it in  
2 there to the top, scanning dial-up, please wait.  
3 Thank you for voting. Your vote has been  
4 counted, okay?  
5 As far as any additional information on the  
6 DS200 ExpressVote, ExpressPoll, we'll open it up  
7 to any questions y'all have.  
8 **MR. BEESON:** Let me just add something real  
9 quick too. Our ExpressVote Universal Voting  
10 Device is running on battery right now. All of  
11 these systems -- both of these have internal  
12 backup batteries so if the power goes out, we can  
13 continue voting. So there's no additional  
14 components you have to buy. You're looking a  
15 system here, there's no UBS or no internal  
16 batteries or anything like that. You have them  
17 already in the system, so -- and, again, there's  
18 no printers. The paper we used here is thermal  
19 paper -- it's basically the half of a full-size  
20 ballot, thermal piece of paper so there's no  
21 waste in this particular scenario.  
22 So I think somebody asked earlier about,  
23 well, I've got a lot of voters, when I go to a  
24 paper system, I'm going to get a 15 percent  
25 turnout. We're going to pre-print all of these

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1 hard copy record of all the selections that we  
2 just made on the ExpressVote on our  
3 ballot-marking device, okay?  
4 Now, at this point, we still haven't cast  
5 our ballot. We're still in the review process,  
6 okay? If we see something that may be inaccurate  
7 on that record or we feel like there was  
8 information that we didn't see or there was a  
9 mistake made or an undervote we made, because we  
10 haven't cast our ballot, we can still go through  
11 a process of creating a paper ballot, okay?  
12 If we wanted to understand the content or  
13 have a selection read back to us by an audio  
14 ballot, we could simply reinsert this card -- and  
15 if you don't mind, I'm going to take that back  
16 from you. We can reinsert this card into the  
17 ExpressVote, and when we do, it will take us  
18 right back to that review screen and show us each  
19 one of those races and each one of the selections  
20 that we made, okay? And in addition to seeing it  
21 on the screen, we can also listen to it via  
22 headphones, okay?  
23 But, again, if we're satisfied, we've  
24 reviewed all of our selections, then we're ready  
25 to cast our ballot. And when we do so, we step

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1 paper ballots. With this blank card -- piece of  
2 paper, if you don't use them all on the election,  
3 you can use them the next election. There's no  
4 waste associated with that as well. And we're  
5 using a full flat piece of paper that's half of a  
6 ballot. There's no rolled up piece of paper or  
7 paper rolls that have to be changed by poll  
8 workers. There's no COTS printers that you have  
9 to put ink and toner and things like that that  
10 poll workers have to deal with. It is a thermal  
11 printer that's inside the ExpressVote. There's  
12 nothing the poll workers have to deal with or  
13 change.  
14 And with that, we'll open it up with  
15 questions.  
16 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Mac, how much would  
17 it cost the state of Georgia to implement a  
18 system like this?  
19 **MR. BEESON:** Well, we just responded to the  
20 RFI. It was three different options in there,  
21 and the range is somewhere between 20 million on  
22 the low end to right under a hundred million on  
23 the high end, depending on how many units.  
24 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** You said Alabama,  
25 South Carolina, what else around us?



1           **MR. BEESON:** North Carolina, Arkansas, West  
2           Virginia.  
3           **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** And do y'all have  
4           statewide application in those areas where  
5           everybody uses the same machine?  
6           **MR. BEESON:** That is correct, yes.  
7           **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Who's been using  
8           the equipment the longest of those?  
9           **MR. BEESON:** Most of these customers bought  
10           a new system around the same time Georgia did,  
11           but most of them around 2005 or 2006. They all  
12           implemented them about the same time.  
13           **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Who's the last one  
14           that implemented?  
15           **MR. BEESON:** We just won the Delaware so --  
16           **MS. ROGERS:** Maryland.  
17           **MR. BEESON:** Okay, Maryland would be the  
18           statewide that we just rolled out, yes.  
19           **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Okay. As we go  
20           around the room here. Dr. Lee?  
21           **DR. LEE:** (inaudible)  
22           **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Dr. Lee, turn your  
23           mic on.  
24           **DR. LEE:** Okay, yeah. Yeah, so couple  
25           questions. First one is I want to make sure that

1           cast it? Then in the audit process, what would  
2           we do?  
3           **MR. BEESON:** So if that voter wants to cast  
4           an overvoted ballot, they're totally allowed to  
5           do that. That particular contest wouldn't be  
6           counted and in all of the other contests the  
7           ballot would be.  
8           **DR. LEE:** Thank you.  
9           **MR. CAMERON:** In reference to the audit  
10           there, I mean, I think the important thing to  
11           note also is that post-election when county  
12           election officials are going through a  
13           post-audit, there will be an audit of any of  
14           those votes that the voter overvoted. It does  
15           provide you an audit of that ballot. It shows  
16           you that that voter did actually intend to cast  
17           the ballot as it was even though they were given  
18           the choice to --  
19           **DR. LEE:** (inaudible)  
20           **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Dr. Lee, turn your  
21           mic on again.  
22           **DR. LEE:** Sorry. I was unclear how you  
23           actually record the action that the voter  
24           actually chose to miscast it. So how is that  
25           captured?

1           your system that you're demonstrating is not the  
2           same as the one that Georgia is using currently,  
3           correct?  
4           **MR. CAMERON:** Correct.  
5           **DR. LEE:** Second question I want to clarify  
6           is that when you demonstrated the paper ballot,  
7           you scan the ballot, you said it's an error, it's  
8           overvote. The voter can -- just using the  
9           touchscreen to register the correct vote, right?  
10           You do that when you introduce some discrepancy  
11           between the virtual record versus the paper  
12           record, so how are you going to deal with this in  
13           the audit process?  
14           **MR. BEESON:** Yeah. If I understand your  
15           question correctly, so what we provide on the  
16           screen is we notify the voter that it's an  
17           overvoted ballot. In terms of a ballot that's  
18           undervoted, if it's blank, it's a mismarked  
19           ballot. So then the voter has a choice to cast  
20           that ballot or to return it and go correct the  
21           situation. So if it's an overvoted ballot, you  
22           will need to spoil that one, get another piece of  
23           paper and mark it if they didn't intend to  
24           overvote.  
25           **DR. LEE:** But suppose he chooses to just

1           **MS. ROGERS:** You might be referring to the  
2           internal audit of systems today, how it logs  
3           that. It will show you every action that's  
4           captured. In post-election, we have election  
5           officials today who will use that audit-log data  
6           to determine how they can improve the election  
7           process of a certain poll. They can take that  
8           data and say we need more voter education in this  
9           particular area. A lot of voters overvoted on a  
10           particular ballot. So that capability exists now  
11           within our technology.  
12           **DR. LEE:** Okay.  
13           **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Okay. Going around  
14           the room here. Questions? As I move back to  
15           this side over here? Lynn?  
16           **MS. BAILEY:** Thank you. So when processing  
17           absentee ballots on regular paper, there is a  
18           different type of device or is it the same  
19           device? And what's the scan speed for those  
20           ballots?  
21           **MR. CAMERON:** That is a great question.  
22           Thank you for asking that, Lynn. In response to  
23           the RFI, in addition to the DS200 scanner that  
24           you see here, we also -- and this is something  
25           that at a personal level that I'm excited about

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1 for the state of Georgia. Having worked as a  
2 county election official in both a small county  
3 and a large county, I like that we are able to  
4 offer different types of scanners for different  
5 sizes of counties. We know that, you know,  
6 especially in a place like Georgia where you have  
7 all the way from Appling County to Fulton County,  
8 I'm excited that we're able to offer high-speed  
9 options from medium- to large-size counties.

10 So in response to our bid, we did do the  
11 DS200 for, you know, the vast majority of the  
12 counties in the state that are considered small.  
13 So in this county, for example, Judge McCoy may  
14 have a couple hundred absentee ballots to count  
15 at the end of the election. You can use the  
16 DS200 in your office to scan those ballots.

17 Lynn, you asked the question. In a place  
18 like Richmond County, in addition to the DS200,  
19 we also have our DS450 which is one of our  
20 high-speed scanners, and it counts anywhere  
21 between a hundred to two hundred ballots a  
22 minute, okay?

23 We also have for the Fulton Counties in the  
24 world, Cobb Counties, Gwinnett Counties, DeKalb  
25 Counties, we have our DS850. And our DS850

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1 So if I were to reinsert a ballot that's already  
2 been marked into the ExpressVote, I can't make  
3 any changes at that point. It's simply going to  
4 provide us a review of what has already been  
5 marked on a ballot.

6 So I do my record and I say no, I think I  
7 see a mistake. The state would use the same  
8 procedures that are in place today. For spoiling  
9 a provisional ballot, for example, you would  
10 create a spoiled ballot, you would go to the  
11 ExpressPoll, reissue a card, and that voter can  
12 begin their marking over.

13 **JUDGE MCCOY:** One other question. Are the  
14 votes embedded in a barcode? Is there a --

15 **MR. CAMERON:** The selections are represented  
16 on the ballot marked -- any votes that are cast,  
17 any ballots marked on the ExpressVote are  
18 represented by a barcode in addition to the  
19 hand-readable text that appears on the ballot as  
20 well.

21 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Okay, any more  
22 questions? Deirdre?

23 **MS. HOLDEN:** I want to go off what Lynn was  
24 asking with the high-speed counters because I  
25 know that would be something that Paulding County

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1 counts the hand-marked absentee ballots and  
2 ExpressVote components for that matter as well at  
3 a speed of close to 300 ballots.

4 Did that answer that question?

5 **MS. BAILEY:** Yeah, thank you.

6 **MR. CAMERON:** Great. Thank you.

7 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Jeb, I have a very  
8 important question for you. Instead of it coming  
9 in red and gray, will it come in red and black?

10 **MR. CAMERON:** As a UGA graduate, we will  
11 color this however the state wants it.

12 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** I will be more apt  
13 to color it red and black than I would anything  
14 else.

15 All right, the judge has a serious question.

16 **JUDGE MCCOY:** Couple of questions. First of  
17 all, I'm not clear on the ballot marker, the  
18 receipt. The paper comes back out and the voter  
19 says this isn't right or I want to change that.  
20 I saw you reinsert it. If that voter makes a  
21 change, what happens to the paper?

22 **MR. CAMERON:** That's a great question.  
23 That's a great clarifying question. Whenever I  
24 reinsert it to review, know that that is a marked  
25 ballot. It's already been printed as a record.

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1 would have to have because we have several  
2 thousand absentees, but does that counter take a  
3 digital image of those ballots --

4 **MR. CAMERON:** Yes.

5 **MS. HOLDEN:** -- for auditing purposes?

6 **MR. CAMERON:** Absolutely. So the DS200,  
7 DS450, and the DS850, all, as they are tabulating  
8 and scanning are taking a digital copy, front and  
9 back, of every ballot that's being scanned.

10 So back at election central, when y'all are  
11 doing post-election audits, you can look within  
12 the election management software itself. Every  
13 image of the ballot and a cast-vote record, side  
14 by side, to show you here's the image of the  
15 ballot, and then here is how the software itself  
16 interpreted that ballot.

17 But most importantly, in addition to the  
18 digital image and the cast record, you also have  
19 all of the hard copies of the ballots that could  
20 be audited postelection.

21 **MS. HOLDEN:** Next part of my question is  
22 with this system or any of the other systems that  
23 we've seen, is this going to help in the logic  
24 and accuracy testing? Is it going to be  
25 simplified more than what we have to do now?

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1 Because, you know, it could take -- in Fulton  
2 County, it would take them weeks. It takes us a  
3 couple weeks to do that. So will the process of  
4 the testing of the machines be simplified with  
5 these new systems?  
6 **MR. CAMERON:** It will. And the important  
7 thing is you're going to continue to test the  
8 most important part of what happens on election  
9 day which is, of course, the tabulation itself.  
10 You will test the ballot-marking devices to  
11 make sure when you talk about things like  
12 barcodes, that the barcodes are representing the  
13 correct selections that are being made in that  
14 ballot-marking device.  
15 Let me put it in a nutshell and let me talk  
16 about election day real quick, opening and  
17 closing procedures to kind put in a nutshell how  
18 this kind of consolidates down based on what we  
19 do today.  
20 So today let's say, Ms. Holden, in your  
21 largest precinct, how many touchscreens do you  
22 employ?  
23 **MS. HOLDEN:** Thirty.  
24 **MR. CAMERON:** Thirty? Okay. So let's take  
25 that precinct. In the morning, your poll workers

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1 may have two scanners depending on the volume of  
2 that precinct, okay?  
3 The opening process for the ballot-marking  
4 device, because it does not tabulate, is to  
5 simply open the security door and power it off.  
6 That's it. There's no printing zero tapes from  
7 here because there is no tabulation that's done  
8 here.  
9 So you've consolidated down the opening  
10 process for 30 units to one single or two units  
11 at your precinct. Same goes for the closing  
12 process.  
13 To power down the ExpressVote and close out  
14 the election on the ExpressVote, you simply  
15 reopen that security door and you turn it off.  
16 That's it. There's no tapes you have to get.  
17 There's no memory devices that need to come back  
18 to election central. Instead, here, with the  
19 DS200, you open the security door, there are two  
20 buttons for your poll workers. One says power.  
21 One says close poll. And when they touch "close  
22 poll," three copies of the results tape are  
23 automatically going to generate out of the DS200,  
24 okay? Then they bring, just like Mac showed you,  
25 that blue ballot bin, the memory device, the

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1 go through an opening process on 30 units and  
2 part of that opening process is you are printing  
3 tapes, zero tapes on 30 units, and they are  
4 verified that each unit has a zero count at the  
5 beginning of the day. Throughout the day voters  
6 are voting on those 30 units. 7 p.m. rolls  
7 around, it's time to close down the precinct.  
8 Your poll workers now are going to go  
9 through the process of closing down 30 units and  
10 they're going to end the election on 30 units.  
11 Then they're going to print three copies of the  
12 results tape on the 30 units, and then they're  
13 going to remove the memory device out of 30 units  
14 and they're going to bring those tapes, those  
15 memory cards back to your office. And then  
16 you're going to go through the process of  
17 uploading 30 cards to get the results for that  
18 precinct.  
19 Let me tell you in a nutshell how this is a  
20 little different, okay? You may have -- let's  
21 say, you take that same precinct. You may  
22 have -- if you do a one-to-one ballot-marking  
23 device for the touchscreens that you have today,  
24 you'll have 30 touchscreens, ballot-marking  
25 devices for the precinct. You may have one, you

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1 tapes back to your office. Instead of uploading  
2 30 memory cards, you're uploading one or two.  
3 Does that give you kind of a high-level idea of  
4 what we're talking about when we're simplifying  
5 the process, not just for you but for your poll  
6 workers as well?  
7 **MS. HOLDEN:** Thank you.  
8 **MR. CAMERON:** Sure.  
9 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** John?  
10 **MR. MONDS:** I have a question about the  
11 digital scanners. Now, you said that possibly in  
12 the polling precinct you have one or two of  
13 those. And in your demonstration I believe you  
14 said that if a voter was unsure that they wanted  
15 to change their ballot, that they could do that,  
16 and my question would go to would that possibly  
17 cause any backups, you know, in a polling place  
18 if you have a voter that's standing there taking  
19 a long time, you know, making their decisions if  
20 you only have one or two of those? And is that  
21 your recommendation that there will only be one  
22 or two digital scanners in a polling place?  
23 **MR. CAMERON:** Yes. Most precincts across  
24 the US have chosen a system that's one scanner in  
25 a polling place. We have a few in New York

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1 City -- I have some locations that use two.  
2 Fairfax, Virginia has 800,000 registered voters.  
3 They use one in most of their polling places.  
4 The digital scan technology in the system is so  
5 good, you could scan the ballots -- it's about  
6 two seconds to scan the ballot.  
7 And then it's really one options for -- or  
8 two options for the voter if they overvoted a  
9 ballot. If they cast it or return it. So then  
10 they would move away from the scanner and then go  
11 back to the check-in.  
12 **MR. MONDS:** And then my other question is  
13 going back to deliverability on the scanner. On  
14 the time frame of implementing and changing the  
15 whole system, what kind of time frame would we be  
16 looking at?  
17 **MR. CAMERON:** Well -- and we have a lot of  
18 experience rolling these out statewide, and, you  
19 know, different -- often we're given shorter time  
20 frames than everyone would like, sometimes we  
21 have more time. I would say with us being the  
22 largest US manufacturer, we've got a great supply  
23 chain. We're preparing for a really large number  
24 of jurisdictions to buy new equipment next year,  
25 and we're planning now for something like that,

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1 that or is it just ...  
2 **MS. ROGERS:** First I want to say I have  
3 tried to study that but it becomes difficult  
4 because ballot size is different all across the  
5 country. Georgia's done a pretty good job of  
6 trying to reduce amendments and summary language  
7 on their ballots. Not everyone is that good.  
8 We just recently had an election in another  
9 state where there were, like, hundreds and  
10 hundreds of ballot decisions because of some  
11 precinct committee races. So it does depend on  
12 the ballot length as to how long it actually  
13 takes a voter to cast a ballot.  
14 But Mac's right, if the ballot size is  
15 similar to today, then you wouldn't really see  
16 any degradation in time.  
17 But I apologize. It is a hard question to  
18 quantify because of ballot complexity across the  
19 states.  
20 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Gentlemen, Mac,  
21 Kathy, thank you for a very good presentation.  
22 Appreciate your being here today. Thank you.  
23 Our next presenter will be Hart InterCivic.  
24 And as they breakdown and Hart sets up, we will  
25 be in recess for a moment.

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1 and, again, it's just -- you know, some states  
2 will do a phased-in approach, some states will go  
3 everyone at the same time. And we would work  
4 with you all on what the best plan based on your  
5 timelines is, and we've got the team ready and  
6 available to get it done in the time frame you  
7 need us to.  
8 Thank you.  
9 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** All right? All  
10 right, Sheila has our last question.  
11 **MS. ROSS:** Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I'd  
12 just like to piggyback on one of John's questions  
13 which is in the 42 states that you have active  
14 and rolled out already, what is the average  
15 voting time for the voter?  
16 **MR. BEESON:** We've done some studies on --  
17 especially we have a lot of experience with  
18 customers moving from DREs to this type of  
19 system. And if we're talking usually going from  
20 a DRE to ballot-marking, we're seeing the times  
21 all very similar to the time it takes to load it  
22 on a DRE as the time it takes to load it on a  
23 ballot-marking device. So very similar to what  
24 you're used to today.  
25 **MS. ROSS:** Did you actually do studies on

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1 (Pause)  
2 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** All right. If  
3 everybody will come on back and find their place,  
4 we will begin with Hart InterCivic.  
5 I'm going to turn it over to you. Please  
6 introduce yourself. Good to have you today.  
7 **MR. BROXTON:** Thank you, Mr. Chairman. My  
8 name is Dwayne Broxton with Hart InterCivic.  
9 It's good to be here today. I've worked with  
10 Hart beginning of this year, prior to that I  
11 worked with the state of Georgia (indiscernible)  
12 election night reporting system.  
13 So today, we're going to take some time and  
14 talk about who we are as a company. I think that  
15 Hart may be new for some of you. And we're also  
16 going to talk about the Verity Voting Platform.  
17 And we're going to talk about the paper ballot  
18 and also we'll walk you through a quick  
19 demonstration of our software.  
20 Unfortunately, Sean Phillips had to go back  
21 to Texas because of a family emergency this  
22 morning. Again, my name is Dwayne Broxton. I'm  
23 the regional sales manager.  
24 So for those of you who have not heard of  
25 Hart, we have been in business since 1912,

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1 printing ballots. I don't think there's anyone  
2 else that we've seen today that can say that they  
3 have been around in the elections for that period  
4 of time.  
5 And as you notice as you look at the  
6 timeline, throughout all of that, we introduced  
7 the first DRE in 2000. We were the first digital  
8 ballot in 2002. In 2011 -- and why I point that  
9 out is because it's pretty important. We were  
10 the first company to actually have a survey. And  
11 we're going about what we got from the survey and  
12 why it was important.  
13 2015, we came up with the Verity Voting  
14 Platform for our customers. So you'll notice  
15 that we've got a footprint all over the United  
16 States, and that's important. And Georgia is  
17 looking to pick their next voting hardware  
18 vendor. You definitely want to pick someone that  
19 has experience.  
20 From Hawaii to Virginia and a lot of states  
21 in between, you'll notice that we're in those  
22 states. We have over 800 jurisdictions served  
23 and Texas is where we're headquartered, in  
24 Austin, Texas. We also manufacture our equipment  
25 in Austin, Texas as well.

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1 counties, large counties, small counties, and  
2 everywhere in between, we services those  
3 counties.  
4 So just to let you know, our VP of  
5 operations is not actually Pete Lichtenheld, it's  
6 Dr. Phil. And why I put that out there, it's  
7 pretty important because, you know, working with  
8 states and counties, Dr. Phil talks about  
9 communication and that's very important and we're  
10 going to get into why that's important. So our  
11 customers rate us 95 percent of overall customer  
12 service. The biggest number there is a hundred  
13 percent.  
14 So there are roughly 4,000 jurisdictions  
15 nationwide. Out of those 4,000 jurisdictions,  
16 you know, as you can imagine, in the industry  
17 some people move from one vendor to the next.  
18 Those counties or jurisdictions that have chosen  
19 to moving to Hart have rated our services far  
20 superior to the vendor that they left.  
21 So we talk about how we do that.  
22 Communicate, we'd like to help. Our VP of  
23 operations spends about half of his year meeting  
24 with current clients, talking about what are  
25 their issues, what are they going through, what

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1 Statewide implementation experience:  
2 Oklahoma and Hawaii. So let's talk a little bit  
3 about both of these states and why I think it's  
4 important for Georgia here today. The state of  
5 Hawaii, which we handled their elections, does  
6 everything except hire their election workers.  
7 From soup to nuts, we run the elections for the  
8 state of Hawaii.  
9 Oklahoma's a little bit different. For  
10 Oklahoma, we support them as they need. They  
11 have regions similar to your regions that you  
12 have here. I think they have 11 as opposed to  
13 you have 13. We train their technicians to be  
14 able to actually do some of the repairs to their  
15 equipment. We don't -- and we'll talk about  
16 maintenance as we get into the presentation.  
17 Why this is also very important, both of  
18 these two states are top-down states and they're  
19 paper states. So we have the experience with  
20 states that are top-down and use paper ballots.  
21 Again, proven experience: Our largest county,  
22 Harris County, Houston, Texas, 2.3 million  
23 voters. Our smallest county, Kenedy County,  
24 Texas has 208 registered voters.  
25 So I say this essentially, the make up of

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1 are their challenges. We've taken that feedback  
2 and put it into action.  
3 The Verity Voting Platform which is why I'm  
4 here today. So every vendor that's been here in  
5 front of you, at some point in time had a  
6 decision to make around 2011, 2012. Ten years  
7 after Harvey, we had the experience of running  
8 the elections -- I'm sorry, I said Harvey. I  
9 live in Houston. It's on my mind. Ten years  
10 after HAVA, we realized that we got a lot of  
11 feedback and HAVA was a great starting point.  
12 But in that ten years, from talking to our  
13 clients, we learned a tremendous amount about  
14 elections and how we can process better. So  
15 instead of bolting onto existing technology, we  
16 took a blank sheet of paper and we decided to  
17 come up with the Verity platform. Easy, modern,  
18 trusted.  
19 So, again, we took that blank sheet of  
20 paper -- there we go, a blank sheet of paper, and  
21 we took feedback from our clients, came up with  
22 the Verity platform, and here's what makes it  
23 easy. As we walk through a demonstration, we're  
24 going to talk about the user interface. They're  
25 all similar, they're all the same.

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1 So once you train the election worker on  
2 this piece of equipment, they're going to  
3 understand how to operate this piece of equipment  
4 as well as the scanner.  
5 The compact design, as you'll notice, our  
6 ballot box on top here (indicating) at the very  
7 end. It's an ADA-accessible height. It's a  
8 collapsible ballot box, 17 pounds, breaks down to  
9 about 6 inches.  
10 You'll also notice the hardware. All of the  
11 pieces that you see in front of you come in a  
12 suitcase with the tablets protected inside of the  
13 suitcase. You've got three different pieces in  
14 front of you. This is called the Verify  
15 controller. This is a full-working device. It  
16 allows the election worker to manage the polling  
17 place from your desk, from your setup.  
18 This is the Verity Touch Duo. This is a  
19 ballot-marking device. This allows you to keep  
20 the DRE experience and add a paper trail.  
21 And this of course, the last piece, is the  
22 scanner. And we're going to get into all of  
23 these a little bit more later.  
24 So Verity by the numbers: We're in 11  
25 states, 92 jurisdictions, 4,100 precincts. The

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1 allow you to convert this scanner into a DRE.  
2 Let me say that again and why that's  
3 important. Right now, we offer an initial  
4 investment, you're going to try your best to make  
5 sure every county, every jurisdiction has the  
6 equipment that they need, the proper  
7 configuration. But sometimes populations change,  
8 voters move from one county to the next. You  
9 can't predict in 15 years down the road where  
10 you're going to be.  
11 We're the only system that allow you to be  
12 able to do that, to convert one piece of hardware  
13 into other as a county needs at a fraction of the  
14 cost of actually going out and purchasing new  
15 equipment.  
16 Let's talk paper. One thing that Hart is  
17 not going to tell the state of Georgia to do is  
18 exactly how you should spend your money. We're  
19 going to give you options. We support an entire  
20 voting platform, all forms of paper, whether  
21 we're talking preprinted ballots, which is  
22 essentially preprinting the ballots, and a  
23 scanner in a precinct along with an accessibility  
24 device. There's also the option to actually  
25 print out ballots in the precinct on demand.

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1 biggest number there, 6.4 million people have  
2 voted on the Verity platform. And, again, that  
3 is a new platform, first implemented in 2016. So  
4 in that short period of time, we've been able to  
5 gather 6.4 million registered voters.  
6 Common platform for adaptability. If  
7 there's one thing I want you to take away from  
8 this platform, it's common platform adaptability,  
9 what that means to Georgia.  
10 I've talked to many people in this room and  
11 I know that Georgia financially is in a very good  
12 position. You don't have to go out and buy the  
13 cheapest voting system just because it's the  
14 cheapest voting system. You've done a very good  
15 job and right now, 2018, you can afford to go out  
16 and maybe spend that a hundred million dollars, a  
17 hundred fifty, hundred seventy, whatever the  
18 price tag may be once you decide.  
19 Where are you ten years from now?  
20 Purportedly in 2019, 2020, your counties, some of  
21 your smaller counties have to go out and purchase  
22 equipment, okay? And even if that pendulum  
23 swings from where it is is right now where  
24 everyone's talking paper, we can go back to DREs  
25 in ten or fifteen years. This platform will

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1 That's exactly what it sounds. And when the  
2 voter is checked in, you're able to look up their  
3 ballot style and print their particular ballot  
4 there in the precinct, eliminating the waste of  
5 preprinted ballots. They take that ballot and  
6 then put it directly into a scanner.  
7 Now, the option that you see in front of you  
8 today is what's considered in the industry a  
9 hybrid concept. Again, taking a ballot-marking  
10 device, adding a piece of paper to it, which is  
11 thermal, after they vote, they will be able to  
12 actually see. And here's where it's going to be  
13 a little different. I'm going to walk around so  
14 you all can see this. You'll notice a full-size  
15 ballot even though it's a contest and the  
16 candidates on the paper. You'll also see that QR  
17 code in the corner.  
18 Let's talk about all of it. We read the  
19 contest in character off the paper. In this  
20 code, there is nothing that ties the contest or  
21 the candidate or the voter inside that code.  
22 This code strictly allows this piece of paper,  
23 the ballot, to be put into the scanner. There's  
24 nothing in here that, again, reveals the voter,  
25 the contest, or the candidate in that barcode.

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1           So this is a bad picture of a screwdriver, I  
2 apologize, but this is to talk a little about our  
3 maintenance plan. We don't lock you into a  
4 maintenance plan. All you need is a  
5 Phillips-head screwdriver to change the battery  
6 in the bag.  
7           So there are two batteries. There's a  
8 hot-spot battery which powers the tablet itself,  
9 and also there's a battery for the motherboard.  
10 Now, having talked to people in Georgia, I  
11 understand that some counties have different  
12 resources. I think what we would do is work with  
13 the state of Georgia in 13 different regions to  
14 be able to actually train roaming technicians  
15 throughout the state of Georgia, closest to the  
16 models we have on loan.  
17           Now, if the state of Georgia wants to spend  
18 the money for a maintenance contract, we'll do  
19 that, but I think the more responsible way  
20 fiscally is to actually train you all to be able  
21 to handle some of the light repairs. We can  
22 always send major repairs back to Hart.  
23           We're going to talk a little bit about  
24 security. We call it defense in depth. If you  
25 think about back in medieval times in a castle,

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1           One of the most important parts of this is  
2 actually people and procedures. All of your  
3 election administrators will tell you this.  
4 Hiring the right people, coming up with the right  
5 procedures. You're going to go from right now  
6 using DREs and paper. That's going to be a lot  
7 different than what most people in most elections  
8 have experience. So it's going to be important  
9 that Georgia sits down with a partner that has  
10 the experience and can bring best practice to the  
11 state on the people and procedures you need to  
12 have in place.  
13           So we'll go through these very quickly.  
14 Threat modeling, walled-off security protocols,  
15 attack service reduction. This essentially is a  
16 custom Windows 7. It's industrial-strength  
17 Windows 7, not typical to what you would go on  
18 your computer at Best Buy and purchase. It's  
19 industrial strength, industrial grade. We  
20 basically only use the components of Windows that  
21 we need for our operating system.  
22           When you start, this starts the kiosk system  
23 mode, you do not have the ability to have  
24 solitaire or any other applications you would  
25 like to.

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1           you had different levels of security. You had an  
2 open field, you can see any intruder coming from  
3 miles around. You have a moat and you also have  
4 the drawbridge and the wall.  
5           So the first thing in security is the  
6 physical access. Key locks, you'll notice on all  
7 of our hardware we have key locks, sometimes on a  
8 handle, tamper evidence seals. So inside here --  
9 you can't see it from where you are, I  
10 apologize -- we have what's called -- like  
11 everyone else, we have a removable flash drive.  
12 That's where the media and the vote's going to be  
13 stored. On actually, this piece that we see  
14 today, it's under a lock. It can also be a  
15 tamper evidence seal.  
16           We also have what's port obfuscation. Now,  
17 what that means essentially is this. Our cable  
18 is not the standard wiring for our cables. As  
19 the data is transmitted from one piece of  
20 hardware to the next, it's actually so the wires  
21 are scrambled. So no one will be able to come  
22 and take it. The cable bought at Walmart, Radio  
23 Shack and that's just taken into the back  
24 assuming you'll be able to get information off of  
25 it.

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1           Whitelisting. So essentially what we do, we  
2 don't blacklist. For those of you that are  
3 unfamiliar with the term, blacklist is  
4 essentially knowing what threats are out there  
5 and making sure that those threats can't get into  
6 the door. Well, as soon as you actually publish  
7 that, those are old threats.  
8           So what we do, our system only allows you to  
9 use what's actually coded for it to use. You  
10 can't actually load anything onto these systems,  
11 again.  
12           Secured boot. Again, they boot up. They  
13 boot in the kiosk mode. When they boot up,  
14 they're actually able to tell if they've been  
15 tampered with. One of the things that's out  
16 there -- and we'll talk about the hacking of  
17 election equipment. I think we all understand at  
18 this point that the system is air-gapped.  
19 There's actually no way to actually hack on to  
20 any of our equipment -- probably most of the  
21 vendors will say the same -- from the Internet.  
22 They just don't have the hardware, the internal  
23 hardware, to get online.  
24           Well, also with the secure boot, if someone  
25 tried to actually sit down at the system and get

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1 into the system, it would basically shut down the  
2 hardware.

3 Two-factor authentication. Something you  
4 have versus something you know. There's a  
5 security key and a password key, exportable hash  
6 files, and we'll get into the role-based access  
7 and control. So it's based on permission levels  
8 at the county level and the state level and  
9 credentials. You basically can control who has  
10 access to what -- that's essentially what we're  
11 saying -- at state level, even into the counties  
12 you have the ability to lock out people.

13 And also this: You can see who has accessed  
14 the data, just as important. If someone goes in  
15 with their password, you can know what functions  
16 they performed. Password management, again, will  
17 give you best practices on password management,  
18 system log-in auditing.

19 Permission levels, we've gone through that.

20 Human readable data, this is important. Our  
21 keys, our flash drives are basically encrypted.  
22 But if you stick that in, you've gotten access to  
23 it, you will actually be able to read the votes.  
24 What you will not be able to do is change them.  
25 If you do somehow figure out a way to change

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1 So right now, you'll notice -- this may be a  
2 little difficult for you to see -- these two  
3 pieces communicate right now to send the data.  
4 The reader is not -- so this piece of paper in  
5 here -- the voter has already voted. This is  
6 going to happen when you move to paper. Because  
7 of the DRE experience they experience now, it's  
8 probable the voter's going to walk away and leave  
9 their ballot sitting right here.

10 Now, what you'll see, after a couple of  
11 seconds, it will let an election worker know,  
12 okay, that this voting terminal is not ready to  
13 be used.

14 So, Bethany, if you want to vote.

15 What she's doing is actually creating a  
16 voter access code. That's a voter access code  
17 (indicating). That essentially makes sure that  
18 when a voter goes to the ballot-marking device,  
19 they vote the right ballot style. The election  
20 worker is going to hand the voter that voter  
21 access code and a piece of paper.

22 Punch in your access code. Go ahead and  
23 insert.

24 So you'll see here that the voter has  
25 correctly inserted the piece of paper that's

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1 them, if it is, quote/unquote, hacked, as soon as  
2 you take that to the central count or the  
3 workstation, you'll know right away that that  
4 was -- that somehow that flash drive became  
5 corrupted. You will simply go back to the  
6 scanner, download the results again, and take it  
7 to your central count.

8 Now (indiscernible) encryption standards,  
9 data in motion, again, human readable, tamper  
10 evidence seals, I think we've got over that.

11 Let's talk about the ballots again. I think  
12 I mentioned this earlier. Again, that QR code,  
13 nothing ties the voter to this piece of paper.  
14 You can't see the contest, you cannot see the  
15 candidates. Let's vote.

16 Bethany, if you would come up.

17 So, again, I'll walk through it quickly.  
18 The hardware you have in front of you, this is  
19 what we call the Verity controller. Again, this  
20 allows the election worker to actually manage the  
21 precinct. I have it facing you right now, but in  
22 the precinct -- in the polling location, it would  
23 turn around, facing the election worker. This is  
24 a ballot-marking device and again that is the  
25 precinct scanner.

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1 creating a check mark, let's her know that it was  
2 accepted.

3 Go ahead and vote. Yeah.

4 So you can't see the screens from where you  
5 are but as she's voting, on the left-hand side of  
6 the screen, it gives the voters instructions to  
7 every single screen. So the voter always knows  
8 exactly what to do. If they have any questions,  
9 they will see it on the left-hand side of the  
10 screen. All of our screens, again, you can  
11 adjust the contrast and the font size.

12 For contests that have more than two  
13 choices, not until you mark both choices will it  
14 actually appear green. So once she's actually  
15 gone over her choices, she has the option to  
16 print. It's going to ask her twice if she  
17 actually wants to print the record.

18 This is her ballot, the same ballot I showed  
19 you earlier. And she'll walk over to the  
20 scanner, place her ballot on the scanner, she's  
21 voted. And similar to the other systems you've  
22 seen here today, if we were talking hand-marked  
23 paper ballots ...

24 Okay, perfect. So there's an error screen.  
25 The error screen says that you cannot scan -- it



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1 let's the voter know right away what's going on.  
2 There's a paper jam. Contact your poll worker.  
3 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** She forgot to vote  
4 for me. That's what the problem is.  
5 **MR. BROXTON:** Could be exactly what it was.  
6 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Yeah, that's it.  
7 **MR. BROXTON:** Unfortunately, that's a  
8 problem for the scanner. That was a poll-worker  
9 issue by the way. It could happen. It's  
10 probably exactly like that. The scanner wasn't  
11 placed on top of the ballot box. That never  
12 happens, right?  
13 Lynn, that never happens? Probably not.  
14 And she's voted.  
15 Any questions?  
16 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** So in that case,  
17 the machine, the scanner knew it wasn't in the  
18 right place?  
19 **MR. BROXTON:** Correct. So the ballot box --  
20 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Ah, it lines up.  
21 **MR. BROXTON:** It lines up. There's a  
22 locking mechanism right here that locks into  
23 place. So an election worker sets up. It's as  
24 simple as pulling this white cord to lock it into  
25 place.

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1 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Dwayne, you've -- I  
2 think you began to touch on this. It's something  
3 that's been brought up today. I think Dr. Lee  
4 mentioned it a time or two, but what about the  
5 flexibility of the system as we move forward into  
6 the future. You know, as Georgia has different  
7 needs or the industry demands change, how about  
8 that?  
9 **MR. BROXTON:** So I'm going to go over this  
10 again. Thanks for the question. Right now it's  
11 not just Georgia, it's all across the United  
12 States. Everyone's going to paper on some form,  
13 whether it's preprinting the ballot, printing the  
14 ballot at the poll location, or hybrid.  
15 Ten years ago, no one saw going back to  
16 paper or very few people saw going back to paper.  
17 Where are we going to be ten years from now? No  
18 one can tell you. I can tell you probably this  
19 with some certainty, as you go back to paper,  
20 there will be some people that remember paper  
21 from before, and they may even say: You know  
22 what? Maybe we want to go back to the DRE.  
23 That -- those calls are going to be out there  
24 just like the calls for paper right now. What  
25 the Verity Voting Platform will allow you to do,

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1 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Okay.  
2 **MR. BROXTON:** They may do what I did, it's  
3 quite possible, probable even. Once it locks  
4 into place, it lines up.  
5 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Dwayne, how much  
6 would it cost the state of Georgia, in y'all's  
7 estimate, to implement this all across a hundred  
8 and fifty counties? Any guestimates there?  
9 **MR. BROXTON:** Absolutely. So if we're  
10 talking pure paper, you're talking roughly around  
11 \$40 million for a pure paper-based system. If  
12 you're talking a hybrid, similar to what you've  
13 heard, around a hundred-million dollars. And  
14 printing the ballots at the poll location,  
15 somewhere in between.  
16 What we would need, as probably every other  
17 vendor here, was the correct configuration of not  
18 just precincts but polling locations. And Fulton  
19 County precincts, the polling locations may be  
20 different than some of your smaller counties  
21 here. Your metro counties may have combined  
22 super precincts at a polling location, and in  
23 those places you may absolutely think about a  
24 second scanner, whether it's preprinted ballots  
25 or a hybrid system.

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1 if you go back to a DRE and you no longer need a  
2 scanner or if you decide to go another version of  
3 paper just -- if you decide to go to preprinted  
4 ballots and you wouldn't need either one of  
5 these, you can convert those to scanners.  
6 Complete flexibility across the platform.  
7 Fiscally, ten years from now, you also don't  
8 know where Georgia will be. I think Georgia will  
9 probably be in a pretty good place. I'm sure you  
10 all feel the same. What if you're not and you  
11 still have these concerns about your hardware and  
12 your platform?  
13 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** I'll start over  
14 here on this side and work my way around the  
15 table. See if there's any questions.  
16 Nancy?  
17 **MS. BOREN:** The first step that you do --  
18 **MR. BROXTON:** Yes.  
19 **MS. BOREN:** -- does that contain voter data?  
20 **MR. BROXTON:** No.  
21 **MS. BOREN:** Okay. Where do you get the  
22 voter data for the code to create the ballot?  
23 **MR. BROXTON:** So what happens, the voter  
24 comes in, they check-in at the electronic poll  
25 book, similar to what you've seen earlier. And

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1 we've worked with Tenex, Know.ink, and many of  
2 the poll books that are out there. Once that  
3 voter gets checked-in, they get their ballot  
4 style. You can come over and the election worker  
5 can manually input that or they can use a  
6 bar-code scanner. Now, we suggest using a  
7 bar-code scanner that would print out from your  
8 electronic poll book. They scan the barcode, it  
9 prints out -- it's called the access code. The  
10 access code is essentially their ballot style.  
11 So if they go to the ballot-marking device,  
12 they punch in the access code, and I'll use the  
13 old access code. And you can see it turns red  
14 because this code has already been used. So a  
15 voter won't be able to come back and use the code  
16 and try and vote and again. Or even go to  
17 another precinct and try to use this code.  
18 Does that answer your question, Ms. Boren?  
19 **MS. BOREN:** Yes. And so in a primary if a  
20 voter changes their mind and they want to vote  
21 Democrat instead of Republican or vice versa,  
22 they go back to the beginning and get another  
23 code?  
24 **MR. BROXTON:** Correct. I'm glad you asked  
25 that question because a voter -- and I think it's

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1 and then secondly, can it be programmed for a  
2 precinct to only contain ballot styles in that  
3 precinct?  
4 **MR. BROXTON:** The first answer is yes. The  
5 program only contains ballot styles at a  
6 particular precinct.  
7 That's a question I'll honestly have to get  
8 back to you because I don't know the answer to  
9 that. I think that it can, but I want to give  
10 you the right answer. And I apologize. If Sean  
11 were here with me, we would know that right away.  
12 But I don't know, I'll have to get back. I will  
13 get an answer to you today.  
14 **MS. BOREN:** Sure. Thank you.  
15 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Going around the  
16 room. Dr. Lee?  
17 **DR. LEE:** Thank you. So can you clarify  
18 which user uses the QR code. In particular if a  
19 user hand-marked ballot, do I also have QR code  
20 and where does that come from?  
21 **MR. BROXTON:** Okay. So let's start with the  
22 hand-marked ballot. If you have a hand-marked  
23 ballot, there is a QR code on all of our ballots.  
24 On all of our ballots, we are going to read what  
25 you see on paper. We're actually going to read

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1 already been said here today -- they have never  
2 really voted so they actually cast this into the  
3 scanner. I think everyone understands that.  
4 So any point along the process, depending on  
5 how Georgia wants to do it, you can spoil this  
6 ballot and then they would have to base it on  
7 your policies and procedures to get it back in  
8 line to vote Democrat or Republican.  
9 Or even -- again, this is a full ballot with  
10 the contest, and they say: You know what? I  
11 don't want to vote for Beverly Davis any more,  
12 I've changed my mind. Spoil the ballot, start  
13 all over again, and they will cast their vote.  
14 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** John, that will be  
15 Democrat, Republican, or Libertarian, right? Is  
16 that all right?  
17 **MR. MONDS:** In my opinion (indiscernible).  
18 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** I just want to make  
19 sure we got that.  
20 **MS. BOREN:** One last question.  
21 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Sure, Nancy. Go  
22 ahead.  
23 **MS. BOREN:** I'm sorry.  
24 So the first step, will it contain every  
25 ballot style in their county for early voting,

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1 the contests and the character. You'll see  
2 barcodes but they're essentially -- they're just  
3 to line the paper with the scanner, make sure  
4 we're reading the correct contest and the marks  
5 on the paper.  
6 The second part of your question was about  
7 this QR code. Again, this only contains the  
8 information that you see at the top of the paper  
9 which is the precinct and the date.  
10 **DR. LEE:** Why do you need that? Why make a  
11 difference between the hand-marked versus a  
12 printed-out ballot? Why have the QR code there  
13 on the side?  
14 **MR. BROXTON:** Why is there a QR code on  
15 this?  
16 **DR. LEE:** Yeah, and not on the hand-marked  
17 ballot.  
18 **MR. BROXTON:** On the hand-marked ballot we  
19 still have voting on the hand-marked ballot.  
20 It's essentially used to scan to line it up here.  
21 The QR code here is just to really use for the  
22 further precinct information. I think I'm  
23 misunderstanding the question.  
24 **DR. LEE:** But then if I go to the precinct,  
25 I use hand-marked ballot, and you said I don't

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1 have a QR code. Why not? Because you said QR  
2 code is containing the precinct information. So  
3 why is it different between hand-marking versus  
4 ballot machine printing?  
5 **MR. BROXTON:** Well, on the hand-marked  
6 ballot, you do have codes on the side which will  
7 contain precinct information. Is that -- am I  
8 answering your question correctly now? So you'll  
9 still have a version of coding on your  
10 hand-marked ballot. Am I ...  
11 **DR. LEE:** Yeah (inaudible).  
12 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Cynthia, hold on.  
13 I'm going to go to Lynn and then we'll come back  
14 to you on this side.  
15 **MS. BAILEY:** Thank you. So can you address  
16 how your system in the central count environment  
17 would adjudicate an overvoted ballot.  
18 **MR. BROXTON:** Okay, absolutely. So let's  
19 first start with -- if you're talking hand-marked  
20 ballots, before I get to central count, if you'll  
21 allow me that, the voter will actually be able to  
22 correct because it will not take overvotes here.  
23 It will allow them to overvote if they choose to  
24 but it will not be counted. And you can force  
25 the undervote.

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1 would go to the ballot marker and from that  
2 point, they go to the tabulator?  
3 **MR. BROXTON:** Yeah. So you can actually --  
4 depending on how you feel works best for your  
5 efficiency, you can actually have the person  
6 that's checking them in also operating the  
7 election management poll book, this device, as  
8 well.  
9 So it can be separated out or it can be  
10 right -- we have counties that actually have this  
11 one election worker checking in the voter and  
12 also administering the access code. Now, once  
13 that voter gets the access code, they would then  
14 move to a ballot-marking device. However, your  
15 precinct will have total (indiscernible)figure,  
16 they will be there after they've voted and go to  
17 the scanner.  
18 **MS. WELCH:** Okay, so here where they get the  
19 access code, and the voter comes over to the unit  
20 to do the balloting --  
21 **MR. BROXTON:** Ballot-marking device? Yes.  
22 **MS. WELCH:** Right. Explain to us if someone  
23 put in the wrong code. If you don't use the  
24 scanner and we punch the number in there and we  
25 put in the wrong number and give the voter the

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1 In the central count situation -- and we  
2 don't have the software displayed but you would  
3 essentially be able to pull up all ballots that  
4 they have an issue with. It will be flagged.  
5 And let me mention how our central count looks a  
6 little different than what you've mainly heard  
7 here today. You do not have to presort your  
8 absentee ballots. You're able to just take all  
9 of those ballots, put them into central count,  
10 and they will sort based on their precinct. When  
11 it comes to adjudication, those ballots are  
12 flagged, they are put in the separate box where  
13 you can actually pull up each individual ballot  
14 and basically adjudicate voter intent at that  
15 time.  
16 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Okay, Cynthia's  
17 going to have our last question.  
18 Cynthia?  
19 **MS. WELCH:** Real quickly. I want to confirm  
20 the steps that a voter will go through when they  
21 come in to vote. One, they would go to the  
22 e-poll book, and from that step they will go to  
23 the machine here to get the ballot code.  
24 **MR. BROXTON:** Correct.  
25 **MS. WELCH:** And from the ballot code, they

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1 incorrect ballot style, how do you prevent that  
2 between the three stations?  
3 **MR. BROXTON:** So let's make sure I  
4 understand your question. If they punch in the  
5 wrong code?  
6 **MS. WELCH:** Right. The wrong ballot and  
7 access code here, based on the paper that they  
8 received, it's the incorrect ballot style --  
9 **MR. BROXTON:** Okay, so --  
10 **MS. WELCH:** -- how could that be corrected  
11 before you --  
12 **MR. BROXTON:** Couple different --  
13 **MS. WELCH:** -- let the voter know?  
14 **MR. BROXTON:** Couple different things. So  
15 this code is only good at the polling location.  
16 If they put in a wrong code that was not issued  
17 by this, they would not be able to vote here.  
18 **MS. WELCH:** Okay.  
19 **MR. BROXTON:** But let's take the second half  
20 of your question because I think there was a  
21 question there that how are we able to catch if  
22 there's something wrong on the ballot. They  
23 actually have a paper ballot, before they scan  
24 it. And I think another question I heard earlier  
25 in the day was wait times, what we've seen when

1 people actually use either a preprinted ballot or  
2 a ballot printed at the polling location.  
3 Generally speaking there's not a big issue with  
4 waiting at the scanner because they actually have  
5 a paper ballot in their hand. They've got  
6 something they're actually physically holding.  
7 They're reviewing the contests and the  
8 candidates.

9 Does that answer your question?

10 **MS. WELCH:** Yeah.

11 **JUDGE MCCOY:** Mr. Chairman, one quick  
12 question.

13 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Yes, Judge.

14 **JUDGE MCCOY:** So you totally rely on the  
15 poll worker to manually enter a code in there to  
16 get the right ballot style.

17 **MR. BROXTON:** No, sir. I'm glad you asked  
18 again. We actually have a scanner. So this  
19 scanner, which you just heard, this actually  
20 eliminates the human error of the poll worker.  
21 When they get that access code or that QR code  
22 from the electronic poll book, they scan it and  
23 that pulls up their ballot style, and that will  
24 actually print the access code.

25 **JUDGE MCCOY:** But your company does not

1 provide the electronic poll book. That would be  
2 another company that would have to partner with  
3 you.

4 **MR. BROXTON:** Correct. And we've been  
5 partnering with a company called KNOW.ink which I  
6 think some of you are familiar with. Tenex,  
7 we've been partnering with them all over the  
8 United States.

9 Thank you.

10 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** You were left  
11 short-handed today, you did a great job. We  
12 appreciate it, thank you.

13 **MR. BROXTON:** Thank you, sir.

14 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** All right.

15 And our last presentation will begin  
16 momentarily. We'll standing in recess with  
17 Dominion Voting making a presentation for us.

18 (Pause)

19 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** All right. If  
20 everyone would make their way back to their seat,  
21 it is the presentation we've been waiting for all  
22 day, the last one.

23 We appreciate you being here and I'm going  
24 to turn it over to you and we'd love to hear from  
25 you. Welcome.

1 **MR. HORACE:** Good afternoon, Chairman, and  
2 good afternoon, Commission. My name is Matt  
3 Horace. I'm the chief security officer for  
4 Dominion Voting Systems, and in that role I'm  
5 responsible for Dominion's enterprise-wide  
6 security, cyber security, and physical security,  
7 information technology, and all things security.

8 As you know, Dominion is US owned and we're  
9 very experienced in executing statewide  
10 implementations. We most recently received the  
11 support of the state of Louisiana, our latest  
12 acquisition, and it is my honor today to  
13 introduce to you to our team of professionals.

14 First, Dr. Eric Cooper, he is our director  
15 of product strategy. He has worked in elections  
16 for over 13 years, including software and  
17 hardware development as well as on-site election  
18 support, including the creation and management of  
19 election projects and election-day activities.

20 Mr. Scott Tucker, customer relations  
21 manager, he's been in the elections industry for  
22 seven years. He's held positions as regional  
23 manager, national trainer, and now as customer  
24 relations manager. He has an IT background for  
25 15 years in various roles from customer help desk

1 through IT management.

2 Finally, Mitch Kedrell, his title is system  
3 support specialist and he has vast experience  
4 since 2003 and he is a resident of Gwinnett  
5 County, Georgia.

6 I introduce to you Dominion Voting Systems.

7 **DR. COOPER:** Thanks, Matt.

8 And it's so great to see in the room the  
9 commission and the members of the public, our  
10 fellow vendors. I know it's been a long day, so  
11 let's get on with it.

12 As Matt said, I'm Eric Cooper, I'm the  
13 director of product strategy for Dominion Voting  
14 Systems. And what we have back here is every  
15 piece of equipment that's necessary to run an  
16 election. I would say it's an election in a box,  
17 but we have a couple of boxes.

18 Just to give you a brief overview, I'm going  
19 to run through our product offering, a little bit  
20 about the company, and then we'll get into the  
21 hands-on demonstration.

22 So about us, Dominion Voting was founded in  
23 2003. We're an experienced, dedicated, team of  
24 professionals. We're more than just a vendor,  
25 we're an elections partner. We have six offices

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1 throughout North America, including over 250  
2 employees, 1,200-plus individual customers, and  
3 over a hundred thousand units in the field.  
4 This is our US footprint. It changes pretty  
5 rapidly but I believe we're currently in about 35  
6 different states. Statewide implementations in  
7 Louisiana, Nevada all but one county, New Mexico,  
8 Colorado all but four counties, and Alaska.  
9 The key thing there is Louisiana. They have  
10 a very similar model to Georgia and whereby the  
11 state election authority actually programs all of  
12 the different parishes centrally, programs all of  
13 the tabulators and then delivers that  
14 election-day equipment after going through  
15 last-minute accuracy testing to the individual  
16 parishes. So it's a very similar model to what  
17 Georgia does.  
18 My key role as director of product strategy,  
19 I have an engineering background. I was  
20 previously the vice president of engineering for  
21 Squillion Systems. I've migrated into a role  
22 that's more customer focused. So my job is to  
23 meet with our customers, look at the market, look  
24 at what's on the horizon as far as products and  
25 services and then turn that back into actual

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1 paper and our touchscreen interfaces. And it's  
2 an easy tabulating program. So we can define  
3 multiple tabulators. Those for early voting have  
4 all of the precincts available, all of the ballot  
5 styles. We can also filter those down into  
6 individual precincts with just those ballot  
7 styles or a combination thereof if you have  
8 polling locations that have multiple precincts as  
9 well.  
10 So in person, this is the core of our  
11 in-person voting solution. It includes the  
12 ImageCast X, which is the touchscreen interface.  
13 We call it the ImageCast X because the X is  
14 configurable. On either end of the table, this  
15 is the ImageCast X in a ballot-marking device  
16 configuration. And on the other end is the  
17 ImageCast X in a DRE with a voter-verified paper  
18 audit trail configuration.  
19 But again, it's the same voter interface,  
20 same programming, it's just whether you're  
21 getting the ballot that needs to be scanned in  
22 our ImageCast precinct scanner or if the results  
23 are being stored and verified on a paper audit  
24 trail by the voter.  
25 Next. We also have our central count

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1 engineering requirements and at the end of the  
2 day, the equipment that you see out here on the  
3 table.  
4 Democracy Suite: This is our core sweep of  
5 products. It drives the entire election process.  
6 Everything from building a ballot, voting and  
7 tabulating the ballots, reporting results, and  
8 auditing results. It's simple. It's simple,  
9 it's flexible, it's efficient. The same system  
10 that you see here, we feel those jurisdictions  
11 that have, you know, maybe one or two thousand  
12 voters over jurisdictions that have several  
13 million registered voters, same platform, same  
14 hardware, same software.  
15 Core advantages: It is a single election  
16 database. If you're looking at statewide for  
17 multiple counties, we start with a single  
18 template database that has most of the  
19 jurisdictional information and then we can spawn  
20 individual projects for each individual county,  
21 but all of that data resides in a single  
22 database, all right? It's a powerful, flexible  
23 ballot, laid out design engine. It can handle a  
24 variety of ballot types and slate types,  
25 referenda, various styling elements for both

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1 offering and that's this Canon G1130. Again we  
2 started to consolidate our focus on commercially  
3 off-the-shelf available components. We do have  
4 two proprietary scanning devices, but the rest of  
5 the equipment is off-the-shelf, including the  
6 tablets, including the VVPAT, voter verified  
7 paper audit trail printer, and the BMD printer is  
8 an HP as well.  
9 And then finally we do have a digital  
10 education system as well, and this a way of  
11 adjudicating not just voter intent issues for  
12 vote-by-mail ballots or absentee ballots but also  
13 write-ins and any cast in precincts or any  
14 combination thereof.  
15 Finally, we do have a remote accessible  
16 vote-by-mail product also used for UOCAVA voters,  
17 and this is an online presentation that's secure,  
18 has full accessibility features, and prints at  
19 home a ballot that can be mailed, faxed, or  
20 e-mailed back into the central jurisdiction and  
21 scanned on our equipment as well.  
22 And we do have a very robust results  
23 tallying reporting module. This is for all of  
24 your election night reports but also your  
25 statement of casts reported for campaigning as well

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1 as any extracts that may be used for a web-based  
2 recording, whether it's at the county or state  
3 level as well.

4 And then our final module is we do offer a  
5 ballot augmenting solution for printing ballots  
6 at your precinct or in a central office. And  
7 like most of our equipment, it's very scalable.  
8 So if you have a small jurisdiction that's not  
9 printing any of their own ballots, we have a  
10 printer that's around \$300 all the way to a very  
11 large, robust, high-volume printer that's a  
12 little more expensive.

13 Some of our core technologies -- so all of  
14 our scanning solutions implement what's called a  
15 dual threshold. So when you are actually marking  
16 a hand-marked ballot, here (indicating), voters  
17 may not have, especially absentee, used the right  
18 kind of pen or filled the ovals in completely and  
19 legacy systems, there was a well-identified issue  
20 where it was a single level, anything below that  
21 was not a vote, anything above that was a vote,  
22 and the problem was is that when you would write  
23 on that margin, multiple scans of the same ballot  
24 could actually lead to different results.

25 By implementing the dual threshold, we have

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1 of outside of our system. It allows members of  
2 the public, election officials to actually filter  
3 and view subsets or entire elections where the  
4 ballot image is and compare those against the  
5 past voter records and also the AuditMark.

6 This system was used in the only statewide  
7 risk-limiting audit that's been conducted. That  
8 was in Colorado. The first one was done in 2016  
9 and they just did a second statewide in the most  
10 recent election.

11 Security: So we take basically a holistic  
12 approach to security. It's multiple levels.  
13 It's both software- and hardware-based and also  
14 policies and procedures and best practices. And  
15 we put that throughout our entire product suite.  
16 Things like voter access, poll-worker access, we  
17 use two-factor authentication for all of that  
18 kind of access. We have robust signed blogs for  
19 all of the activity that happens on the machines.  
20 And, again, at the end of the day, we have the  
21 AuditMark for how that ballot was cast and  
22 interpreted and scan done.

23 We do industry best practices for secure  
24 protocol, including code obfuscation, penetration  
25 testing, and we are up to the latest 1.1 VVSG

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1 a lower ballot, anything below that lower ballot  
2 is not a vote. We have an upper ballot, anything  
3 above that is a vote. In between is what we call  
4 an ambiguous mark. So we're saying that we're  
5 not going to determine outright whether that's a  
6 vote or not. In the precinct if you have a  
7 hand-marked ballot, the voter is presented an  
8 opportunity to clarify the voter intent, and for  
9 an absentee voter, that kind of vote will go  
10 through our adjudication system for voter intent.

11 And then finally we have our AuditMark. So,  
12 again, whether it's the VVPAT, whether it's our  
13 in-precinct scanner that's scanning a  
14 ballot-marking device ballot or a hand-marked  
15 ballot, we're taking a digital image of the front  
16 and back of the ballot, but at the end of the  
17 image, we're appending a text record of how the  
18 scanner interpreted that ballot when it was  
19 scanned. So it's a fully traceable and auditable  
20 record of how that ballot was handled at scan  
21 time. And you'll see that a little bit later  
22 when we actually get into the adjudication  
23 process.

24 And then finally we do have a ballot  
25 audit-and-review module, and this is, again, sort

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1 security guidelines.

2 Cyber security, again, we look at the entire  
3 system, and we have developed our security  
4 approach looking at all of the threat factors  
5 that are out there.

6 Next.

7 So we have an ongoing focus. Obviously we  
8 have a chief security officer who's overseeing  
9 all of this activity. We have an ongoing focus  
10 both for our products and also for our company.  
11 Security is not just our equipment, it's also the  
12 people that work for our company. We're  
13 constantly reviewing and enhancing those security  
14 models and we are continuing to partner on not  
15 just with election administrators but also  
16 government DHS, FBI as threats become identified  
17 in the election system.

18 Final aside here, it's kind of a company  
19 motto, it's tower of partnership. We're not just  
20 a vendor that's going to sell you something and  
21 walk away at the end of the day. All of this  
22 equipment that you see up here was actually  
23 developed in conjunction with our customers.

24 We have the first iteration of the ImageCast  
25 that was done in partnership with Denver County

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1 in Colorado. We then took the base system to  
2 Michigan and we worked with the customers there  
3 and made customizations, modifications based on  
4 the needs. We did the same thing the following  
5 year in Nevada for a full implementation. We are  
6 currently doing that with Louisiana as well. So  
7 it really is a partnership, we're not just a  
8 vendor.

9 That's the end of the fun stuff, so the  
10 actual voting experience. The first is we will  
11 start with the ImageCast ballot-marking device.  
12 So I'm a poll worker, I've turned on the machine  
13 and before I can do anything with the machine, I  
14 have to provide a poll worker access card and a  
15 secure pin.

16 (Technical difficulties)

17 **DR. COOPER:** I think I had two different  
18 cards with two different versions here. While I  
19 get the right card, we'll move on here briefly.

20 So if we were using hand-marked ballots  
21 here, the hybrid solution where you have both a  
22 ballot-marking device and hand-marked ballots in  
23 the precinct, you have two different precinct  
24 scanning options.

25 The first is the ImageCast Precinct. So for

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1 something you know which is the pin, so I enter  
2 that. It's not the right one.

3 (Technical difficulties)

4 **DR. COOPER:** All right, so we're going to  
5 have to move on.

6 Let's talk about the voting process. I'm a  
7 voter that comes into the precinct. We do not  
8 have our own e-poll book but we do directly  
9 interface with several third-party poll books,  
10 including Tenex, Votec, and Know.ink. So they  
11 can directly program our voter access cards  
12 through their e-poll book.

13 So as a voter, I would come in, I would go  
14 up to the check-in station. They would look my  
15 name up in the e-poll book, program the card, and  
16 then the voter is sent to the device. Once they  
17 put in their card, they're displayed the ballot  
18 that they're eligible to vote on. And again, the  
19 interface is the same between VVPAT and the BMD  
20 version of the ICX.

21 There are several disability-related items,  
22 including if you have multiple languages, the  
23 voter can choose their language at will and  
24 toggle back and forth. I can choose text size  
25 for low visual acuity, and I can also change the

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1 a hand-marked ballot, the voter fills in bubbles.  
2 Simply goes up to the device, inserts it. If  
3 there are any additions, if it's an overvote, if  
4 it's a blank ballot, the voter will be alerted.  
5 The computer is saying that this is a blank  
6 ballot and at that point I can return the ballot  
7 and make a modification or if I'm happy and I  
8 want to maybe cast a protest ballot, I simply hit  
9 "cast," and it drops into the box. This device  
10 can also be configured for a full ADA review, so  
11 it gives an audio review of the ballots inserted  
12 for those voters with disabilities.

13 We have another precinct-based offering over  
14 here. It's the ImageCast Evolution. It's very  
15 similar to the ImageCast Precinct, but this is an  
16 all-in-one accessible device as well. So if I  
17 put a blank ballot in this device as an  
18 accessible voter, I can then use an audio-tactile  
19 interface or a touchscreen to actually make my  
20 selections. There's an integrated printer that  
21 will actually mark the ballot, rescan it, provide  
22 a review to the voter and then cast the ballot.

23 Waiting on the poll worker card.

24 Oh, found the right poll worker. Two-factor  
25 authentication is something you have, the card,

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1 contrast level. So again, this is all voter  
2 controlled. If I'm a fully disabled voter, we  
3 also do have a handset that's configured over  
4 here, and this allows you to interact with the  
5 device and get audio feedback and use various  
6 keys to progress through the ballot. We also  
7 support sip-and-puff and two paddle -- two switch  
8 paddles as well for navigating the ballot.

9 So it's a pretty standard touchscreen  
10 interface that we're all sort of familiar with.  
11 Couple key things: Obviously, this is my  
12 hardware. So things like screen calibration are  
13 things of the past. It's much like your phone.  
14 You never have to calibrate the screen on your  
15 phone. You don't have to calibrate these tablets  
16 either. It's high-resolution and, again, I can  
17 change the size of the font at any time.

18 To make a selection, I simply choose  
19 anywhere within the candidate area. The nice  
20 thing about touchscreen interface is it prevents  
21 overvoting. If I want to modify my selection, I  
22 simply deselect and modify. And I can move  
23 throughout the ballot making my selections,  
24 including brightness, and then I can go to my  
25 ballot review, and, again, it shows each

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1 selection that I've made. If I skip the contest,  
2 there's clear indication to the voter that no  
3 selection has been made. If I want to go back to  
4 that, I can simply choose that contest. It'll  
5 take me back to that and I can make my selection,  
6 back to review, and the final step is to cast my  
7 ballot and it will print the record of my vote in  
8 clear text on the voter-verified paper audit  
9 trail.

10 The voter has the opportunity to verify  
11 those results and to modify them at this point if  
12 they want to. If they're happy with that, they  
13 simply print the next page. And, again, I'm in  
14 the larger font here so the font size on the  
15 voter-verified paper audit trail is also larger.  
16 And if I'm happy with all of the selections, I  
17 simply hit "accept," and now that vote has been  
18 cast.

19 Again, this is a direct-report electronic  
20 device with a paper audit trail so the results  
21 are stored on secured media behind locked and  
22 sealed doors. At the end of the day, you would  
23 take those USB sticks out, bring them down to the  
24 central office for tallying and tabulation.

25 When I close the polls on this device, a

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1 ballot-marking device, both can be scanned and  
2 tabulated in our ICP.

3 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** So let me go ahead  
4 and start asking a question --

5 **DR. COOPER:** Sure.

6 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** -- if I may.

7 **DR. COOPER:** Yeah.

8 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Something that I  
9 think you pointed out. So the printer and the  
10 tablets, these are -- I think the word you used,  
11 "off the shelf?"

12 **DR. COOPER:** Yes, sir.

13 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Explain that. So  
14 you can just buy printers from different  
15 locations and ...

16 **DR. COOPER:** Well, for some of the devices  
17 you can. So this is a standard HP printer. So  
18 you can buy it at OfficeMax. If your printers go  
19 down at the end of the day and for some reason  
20 you don't have a spare, you literally can go to  
21 Office Depot and buy it off the shelf.

22 The tablet's -- it is commercially  
23 available. It's with a company called Avalue.  
24 We do not manufacture the devices, they do. They  
25 have large experience with medical device

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1 results report is automatically printed on the  
2 same paper audit trail record. So all of those  
3 results are included with the individual records  
4 as well.

5 So we're having a little trouble with our  
6 security. That's the problem with -- when you  
7 have too much security then you can get in a bad  
8 spot.

9 Through our system, we have the ability to  
10 have individual keys for each device. We can  
11 have consolidated keys at a given precinct  
12 location, or we can have a unified key. So you  
13 can have access to all of the devices with a  
14 single poll worker card.

15 Again, the interface -- I'm going to move on  
16 just for time. The interface is exactly  
17 identical to the one I just displayed but instead  
18 of printing the record on a voter-verified paper  
19 audit trail, it prints each ballot on a standard  
20 eight-and-a-half-by-eleven sheet of paper. This  
21 comes out, again, off the off-the-shelf HP  
22 printer. The voter can then verify their results  
23 here before inputting it into our ImageCast  
24 precinct scanner.

25 And, again, whether it's hand-marked or a

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1 tablets. So tablets that are on the crash carts,  
2 so high-impact environments. We have partnered  
3 with them to provide these devices for us. They  
4 guarantee a minimum of 10-year life delivery of  
5 the units themselves and then 20 years for parts  
6 and any other issues with the tablets themselves.

7 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** So what would be  
8 the range for the state of Georgia to implement  
9 such a system and one of these versions of the  
10 system in all hundred and fifty-nine counties?

11 **DR. COOPER:** I'll be able to give a very  
12 similar answer that all of the other vendors have  
13 given. I mean, it really depends on the  
14 implementation obviously. So to put some bounds  
15 on that, if we look at the RFI that we responded  
16 to and we stuck with all 27,000 units, you're  
17 looking somewhere north of a hundred million  
18 dollars.

19 Based on our experience in other states and  
20 similar implementations, I don't think that you  
21 would need all 27,000 units. If you did a hybrid  
22 approach, obviously the number of units would be  
23 less, so you're looking at a number around  
24 somewhere between 40 and 50 million.

25 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** All right. Let's



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1 go around the table. At this point, I'll start  
2 over here.  
3 **DR. COOPER:** And as you are asking  
4 questions, I'm going to just --  
5 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Please.  
6 **DR. COOPER:** -- bring up one more thing.  
7 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Absolutely, as we  
8 move our way into our questions.  
9 Dr. Lee?  
10 **DR. LEE:** Yes.  
11 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Turn your  
12 microphone on.  
13 **DR. LEE:** To clarify, when you show voting  
14 on this machine and you showed us a paper trail,  
15 but you only show the image. So the voter will  
16 not be able to verify again his actual physical  
17 paper trail.  
18 **DR. COOPER:** Yeah, they can't put their  
19 hands on it, but they can verify it through the  
20 window and look at the text that's on there, and  
21 if they're an accessible voter, the scan of the  
22 text is actually what generates the audio for  
23 review.  
24 **DR. LEE:** Okay. So how readable is that  
25 paper trail?

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1 machine, it -- and you mentioned that there's a  
2 unified card and a card assigned specifically to  
3 that unit --  
4 **DR. COOPER:** There can be, yes, but that's  
5 not how it's configured, yes.  
6 **MS. BOREN:** Right. It depends on how you do  
7 it. So you, I'm assuming, as a supervisor, reset  
8 the cards so that you were then able to turn on  
9 that machine, correct?  
10 **DR. COOPER:** Correct.  
11 **MS. BOREN:** And so you can only do that from  
12 the main --  
13 **DR. COOPER:** From the election management  
14 system, yes.  
15 **MS. BOREN:** Okay. The capacity of the paper  
16 printer for the VVPAT?  
17 **DR. COOPER:** Again, it depends on the number  
18 of selections, but generally you're looking at  
19 between two and three hundred voter records per  
20 roll.  
21 **MS. BOREN:** Will it allow for a partial  
22 print?  
23 **DR. COOPER:** No. So it has a low-paper  
24 sensors, so if it's in danger of not being able  
25 to complete the record, it will actually notify

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1 **DR. COOPER:** How do you?  
2 **DR. LEE:** How readable is that paper?  
3 **DR. COOPER:** It conforms to the latest VVSG  
4 guidelines for -- as far as minimum and maximum  
5 print size.  
6 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** And as we come on  
7 around the table, yes, Cynthia?  
8 **MS. WELCH:** So on the unit here, has the  
9 voter cast their ballot?  
10 **DR. COOPER:** Yes. Once they hit that final  
11 "accept," the vote is actually cast.  
12 **MS. WELCH:** So what's the purpose of  
13 verifying if they can't take it back at that  
14 point?  
15 **DR. COOPER:** Because it is still a  
16 paper-based system. The official record is  
17 what's printed on the VVPAT vote and that's what  
18 the voter is verifying.  
19 **MS. WELCH:** Okay, thank you.  
20 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** All right. Going  
21 around. Nancy?  
22 **MS. BOREN:** So what can happen on elections  
23 will happen on elections, right?  
24 **DR. COOPER:** Absolutely.  
25 **MS. BOREN:** So obviously on that first

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1 the voter even before they start to cast that so  
2 that either they can change the paper roll, or  
3 what we've seen in our implementation in Nevada  
4 is that they actually keep a couple of extra  
5 complete VVPATs that are, you know, with fresh  
6 tapes in them that are locked and sealed so that  
7 then they can just basically hot-swap those.  
8 **MS. BOREN:** Thank you.  
9 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Going around.  
10 Okay, Lynn?  
11 **MS. BAILEY:** I have one.  
12 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Thank you.  
13 **MS. BAILEY:** Can you tell me the data that's  
14 contained in your QR code?  
15 **DR. COOPER:** Yes, I can. So there's a  
16 variety of data. So there is a digital  
17 representation of the voter selections. There is  
18 election-related information, precinct, ballot  
19 style, election date, and then there's also some  
20 security elements, some keys and signing values  
21 for the actual printed record so you can verify  
22 them if it's been altered after it's been cast.  
23 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Going around. All  
24 right. We certainly do appreciate your  
25 presentation today. Thank you very much.

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1           **DR. COOPER:** Thank you.  
2           **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** All right.  
3           (Applause)  
4           **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** We are now going to  
5 move directly to the public comment portion of  
6 our meeting. I do have a couple of dozen folks  
7 that have signed up.  
8           So I think the way we're going to do this  
9 is -- right here at the podium? Yeah. Right  
10 here at this podium. What I'm going to do is I  
11 will call your name and ask you to come up. What  
12 I'll do is I'll probably tell you who's on deck.  
13 So the person who's going to be next can go ahead  
14 and come up and either sit here or be ready to  
15 go.  
16           You will have two minutes. We would ask you  
17 to come and state your name and tell us where  
18 you're from, whether it be city or county or in  
19 Georgia or where else. And I will thank you for  
20 coming and then we'll let you start talking.  
21           So we're going to begin with Debbie  
22 Anderson, chief registrar of Wilkes County.  
23 Debbie? Can you reach that? Okay.  
24           And after Debbie, I'm going call on Jean  
25 Ann? Jean Anne? Jeanine? Dufort maybe? No?

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1 sudden find out we got -- you need to get this  
2 stuff in there now.  
3           So if y'all could, vendors, please give them  
4 some ballpark figures, even if it's, you know,  
5 just what one set-up would be for what the normal  
6 unit might be. It's nice to look at what the  
7 state would do. We don't need, what was it,  
8 200-and-something or a thousand units. We just  
9 need a -- we might need one or two.  
10           But it is important if we can get that  
11 information. And thank y'all for letting us know  
12 about this. I'm really glad we have it. I'm  
13 glad to see we've all got a chance to have input  
14 and to gather and share our time together and  
15 ideas and try to work together.  
16           It's really important we get all this done.  
17 And I took some videos of the presentations.  
18 Going back to show my commissioners, my board  
19 members, and others as far as what we could be  
20 looking at because we've got to start preparing  
21 them. And, of course, there's a lot of  
22 variations on what we saw today. Nothing was  
23 totally cut and dry.  
24           **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Okay.  
25           **MS. ANDERSON:** But it kind of gives us an

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1 Okay. If I mess up your name, I sincerely  
2 apologize. If you will set me straight.  
3           Debbie, tell us where you're from.  
4           **MS. ANDERSON:** My name is Debbie Anderson.  
5 I'm the chief registrar at Wilkes County. I have  
6 been working in elections for about 20 years, six  
7 years last year as the chief registrar. So I was  
8 there from all paper to the DRE and whatever is  
9 going forward from there.  
10           It's real important that, you know, we get  
11 everything right while we've got the time, even  
12 as short as it is.  
13           One of the questions I was going to ask, am  
14 concerned about was, one, funding and the number  
15 of units that would be provided by the state or  
16 whatever to the counties because we all -- we've  
17 got to come up with funding if we're going to  
18 need more than whatever is provided.  
19           What I'm looking at here though is I have  
20 about 6,600 voters, seven precincts, probably one  
21 set-up in each one would probably be adequate for  
22 us. This is really important to know so we can  
23 start looking if we need to do some kind of a  
24 special-option tax or what we need to do to start  
25 being ready so that next year we don't all of a

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1 idea of where to go.  
2           **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Thank you.  
3           **MS. ANDERSON:** Thank y'all again.  
4           **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Appreciate it.  
5           Jeanie (pronouncing) Dufort. Jeanie, tell  
6 me how you pronounce your name.  
7           **MS. DUFORT:** Jeanne.  
8           **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Jeanne.  
9           **MS. DUFORT:** Dufort.  
10           **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** There we go.  
11 Exactly what I said, right?  
12           **MS. DUFORT:** Exactly what you said. That's  
13 right.  
14           **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Four times.  
15           **MS. DUFORT:** I'm one of five girls and my  
16 mom's rule was you can call me anything but don't  
17 call me late for dinner, so ...  
18           **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Jeanne, tell us  
19 where you're from --  
20           **MS. DUFORT:** I'm from Madison, Georgia.  
21           **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Okay.  
22           **MS. DUFORT:** And I'm not an election  
23 official. I'm not an elected official. I'm a  
24 concerned citizen and don't -- we in Morgan  
25 County are very aware of the wrestling with the

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1 problems, the security problems our votes  
2 currently have. And I will admit I came here  
3 today predisposed towards hand-marked paper  
4 ballots because it's the easiest way to have a  
5 meaningful voter-verified thing.  
6 We've seen some re-creations of paper  
7 ballots today, re-creations that are slips that,  
8 you know, are about like looking at a grocery  
9 store slip. I think some people register what  
10 they've written much easier than looking at a  
11 little printout thing.  
12 And there is some tests. I know the good  
13 doctor over here asked a few people have you done  
14 research, and I'm aware of some research that's  
15 happening, about whether that's a meaningful look  
16 if you're going to have a digitally-printed slip.  
17 And they should be talking about optical  
18 scanners from what a computer's (indiscernible)  
19 well may count. They're really, really good at  
20 counting, so let's count them with optical  
21 scanners and let's use risk-limited audits.  
22 But an audit isn't meaningful if it's not  
23 done with original material. You know, there's a  
24 reason why if you get audited by the IRS, they  
25 ask to look at your actual receipts and your

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1 you --  
2 **MS. DUFORT:** Okay, I'll --  
3 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** -- you time to wrap  
4 up.  
5 **MS. DUFORT:** -- wrap it up. I wasn't paying  
6 as much attention to some of you. Thirty-million  
7 dollars, a hundred-and-thirty-million dollars, I  
8 didn't hear one thing today that showed me why  
9 you would look the voters in the eye, look the  
10 taxpayers in the eye and say: We just spent an  
11 extra hundred-million dollars for this really  
12 cool thing.  
13 If there's a \$30-million solution that is  
14 sound and solid, that's what y'all need to do.  
15 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Thank you. We  
16 appreciate you coming today.  
17 **MS. DUFORT:** Thank you.  
18 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Next up will be  
19 Phillip Williams, and after Phillip will be Mac  
20 Beeson.  
21 So, Phillip, come on up if you are still  
22 here.  
23 Is Phillip here? Going once, going  
24 twice ...  
25 Mac Beeson? Is Mac here?

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1 actual checks you wrote, not the digital  
2 re-creation of that.  
3 The cyber-security experts we heard today do  
4 seem aligned behind those choices as the best way  
5 to minimize risk and that's what we're all about  
6 and the best way to discover problems quickly  
7 when they occur, and to have the ability to do a  
8 meaningful recount if you really have to.  
9 And all you election officials, you can  
10 groan with me right now because recounts really  
11 suck, right? We don't want to have to do that,  
12 but you ought to be able to do it well, with  
13 confidence, if you have to go there.  
14 And we know that three out of four American  
15 voters right now have the ability, are actually  
16 voting with paper ballots. So we're lagging here  
17 in Georgia and I love it. We just did state of  
18 in Morgan County last week, and everything out of  
19 Bert Jones' mouth, everybody: We're number one  
20 in this, we're the top five in this. Well, when  
21 it comes to voting, we're in the bottom five and  
22 we need to fix that. I think that's why you've  
23 spent your time with us today.  
24 But here's the thing that was news to me --  
25 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Jeanne, we'll give

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1 **MR. BEESON:** (inaudible)  
2 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Okay. All right.  
3 Okay.  
4 Jeb Cameron? Jeb Cameron?  
5 **MR. CAMERON:** (inaudible)  
6 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Also? Okay.  
7 That's all right.  
8 Kathy Rogers? Might've been a  
9 misunderstanding there. How about Denice Traina?  
10 Denice? Is Denice here?  
11 (Audience member speaking off mic)  
12 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Okay, who is your  
13 son? Joseph?  
14 Joseph, come on up. Say your name and tell  
15 us where you're from.  
16 **MR. TRAINA:** Sure. Thank you. I'm Joe  
17 Traina. I'm a voter in Richmond County, a former  
18 county party secretary, and I participated in the  
19 Burke County recount, so I've been following the  
20 work here. I appreciate the work that Lynn  
21 does -- she works every day -- and the work that  
22 she's done here today.  
23 As a local voter and a founding member of  
24 Progressives for Democratic Reform, we welcome  
25 the commission members to preserve our most

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1 precious right, the right of Americans to select  
2 representation who govern on our behalf. PDR  
3 believes that it's a precious right must be  
4 protected and not be put at risk which is why we  
5 understand this is a not a partisan issue and  
6 even stands to hold our own accountable when  
7 exclusionary practices jeopardize our inalienable  
8 rights as citizens.

9 Three quick points I want to leave you guys  
10 with and just to be on the record for: Number  
11 one, the most important is the right to vote must  
12 not be infringed by any feature of access,  
13 technical skill, economy, or partisan limitation.  
14 This means ability, income, transportation,  
15 physical address. Partisan identity must not be  
16 functional deterrents to determining our  
17 representation.

18 So we encourage the commission to lobby  
19 leadership for automatic registration, allowing  
20 some voters to cast ballots for, quote, none of  
21 the above, end quote, or at the very least,  
22 same-day election-day registration -- to include  
23 election-day registration.

24 Number two, as taxpayers understand  
25 elections and the ever-expanding campaign season

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1 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Thank you, Joe.  
2 Appreciate you being here today.

3 Next I have on my list is Terry Reeves and  
4 after Terry will be John Fortuin.

5 Terry Reeves? Terry, welcome. Tell us --  
6 go ahead and say your name again for us and tell  
7 us where you're from.

8 **MS. REEVES:** Yes. Thank you very much. I'm  
9 Terry Reeves. I live in Rutledge, Georgia in  
10 Morgan County.

11 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Good to have you.

12 **MS. REEVES:** Thank you very much and thank  
13 you all for having this commission. I am a  
14 concerned citizen. I'm not with any one  
15 particular group. I called the secretary of  
16 state after we attended our local board of  
17 elections meeting out of concern for the security  
18 of voting and the need for paper ballots because  
19 we knew that Kennesaw State hacked into our  
20 system and our voter information was out there  
21 for more than six months and nothing was done  
22 about it.

23 I'm concerned that every vote is cast and  
24 counted accurately and securely. So I urge you  
25 that whatever system you go with -- I haven't

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1 are incredibly expensive, we therefore ask the  
2 commission to consider proposing instant run-off  
3 voting, also known as ranked choice voting, which  
4 are proving to be great reductions of costs in  
5 recent elections where they've been held.

6 And finally, number three, when we vote, it  
7 is vital in order to trust in the process that  
8 verifiable results are secure, with a paper trail  
9 and digital corroboration, which means is -- or  
10 what we're asking then for the commission to  
11 consider is the following proposal. Make no  
12 changes to the current system, simply add  
13 physical receipts and a digital verification  
14 component.

15 Nominal investment in printing receipts  
16 would mean the same process folks are used to is  
17 leveraged by a time-stamped copy of a voter's  
18 ballot with barcodes or unique ID that voters can  
19 use to verify or report problems themselves  
20 within real-time databases. This way votes and  
21 receipts are physical but audit processes remain  
22 largely unchanged beyond the inclusion of digital  
23 backups verified by the voters themselves in  
24 partnership with boards of election.

25 Thank you for your time.

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1 heard the entire day here, but whatever system  
2 you vote in, I, too, urge that you have a paper  
3 trail, receipt trail, so that there can be no  
4 error. That is our one wonderful beautiful right  
5 and that is to choose our elected officials and  
6 to vote.

7 And I ask you to please protect that right  
8 and do everything in your power to make sure that  
9 we do have a trail and that it is done accurate.

10 And I appreciate your time. Thank you all  
11 very much for this commission.

12 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Thank you very  
13 much.

14 All right, John? John Fortuin? Is John  
15 here?

16 Okay. John, welcome, please pronounce your  
17 last name correctly because I'm sure I did not  
18 and tell us where you're from.

19 **MR. FORTUIN:** Hi. My name is John Fortuin,  
20 and I'm from Athens-Clarke County.

21 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Thank you, John.

22 **MR. FORTUIN:** I'm actually a candidate for  
23 Senate District 46. I'm in the Green party, but  
24 I come here today as a concerned citizen who's  
25 been working on this issue actually since 2004.

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1           There's been concern about this voting  
2           system from even before it was implemented. And  
3           people have said: No, it's just old, we need to  
4           replace it because it's old.  
5           It needed to be replaced before it was  
6           deployed. And we need to make certain we don't  
7           make the kind of mistakes that we did back then.  
8           I've heard some well-meaning citizens today talk  
9           about the need for a paper trail. We folks who  
10          have been working on this for years, including  
11          the Verified Voting Foundation -- which I'm not  
12          officially affiliated with, but I did give you  
13          that handout.  
14          We're asking for paper ballots in general  
15          because a paper trail is not defined in the law.  
16          There's plenty of state law about how paper  
17          ballots are being handled. In order save money  
18          for the state, we need to use ballot scanners in  
19          each polling place.  
20          If we wanted to incinerate George's tax  
21          dollars, we could go with ballot-marking devices  
22          for perfectly able people, but they amount to  
23          very expensive pens and pencils, and we don't  
24          need to spend thousands on a device that  
25          substitutes for a pen or pencil.

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1           **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Decatur. Welcome,  
2           Susan.  
3           **MS. MCWETHY:** Thank you. Well, I feel that  
4           voting should not be an active of faith, and I  
5           really want to believe elections officials when  
6           they give us assurances that everything is great  
7           with our system, and I just can't. And there's  
8           been so much that's come out over the years of  
9           the vulnerabilities with our current system. I  
10          could name a bunch of places: Homeland Security,  
11          Princeton University did a study, Johns Hopkins  
12          University, Brennan Center for Justice, Election  
13          Assistance Commission, on and on, Government  
14          Accountability Office, Defcon. I could go on and  
15          on.  
16          I never read that our system is great, and I  
17          want to have confidence in it. And now it looks  
18          like we're going to have to trust barcodes to  
19          represent our votes, and they're every bit as  
20          obscure as hitting "cast ballot" on a DRE  
21          machine. I can't read barcodes, you know? I  
22          voted for who? And also, we've learned today  
23          that these QR codes are a part of the  
24          different -- with the other vendors' products.  
25          So I just think simplicity is better, and I

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1           **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** John, I'm going to  
2           let you wrap-up.  
3           **MR. FORTUIN:** All right. And once again --  
4           and we were subjected to the misinformation since  
5           the initial deployment of this original system.  
6           We need complete transparency on every aspect of  
7           the bidding. We need the bidding process to be  
8           open. We need actually to make certain that the  
9           lobbyists are not raking the citizens over the  
10          coals. We need to know how much they're getting  
11          paid, what their contracts are as well.  
12          **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** John, thank you.  
13          Appreciate you coming today.  
14          **MR. FORTUIN:** Thank you.  
15          **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Next is Susan  
16          McWethy and after Susan, Dave Barbee. So is  
17          Susan here?  
18          Susan, please come on up. Do you want us to  
19          pass those around for you? Okay. Susan,  
20          welcome. Tell me how I mispronounced your last  
21          name and where you're from.  
22          **MS. MCWETHY:** McWethy.  
23          **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** I did okay?  
24          **MS. MCWETHY:** Yes. Susan McWethy from -- I  
25          live in Decatur.

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1           would -- I can reiterate what John Fortuin just  
2           said about paper. It's simpler. It allows for a  
3           voter chain of custody. It makes sense, and I  
4           think scanning is good too, but we also must have  
5           an audit, a proper audit, proper risk-limiting  
6           audit.  
7           So, again, transparency, simplicity, then I  
8           will have confidence.  
9           Thank you.  
10          **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Thank you, Susan.  
11          We appreciate you coming today.  
12          Dave Barbee and after Dave will be Liz  
13          Throop. I think I pronounced that right. We'll  
14          see.  
15          Dave --  
16          **MR. BARBEE:** Okay.  
17          **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** -- tell us your  
18          name and where you're from.  
19          **MR. BARBEE:** My name's Dave Barbee. I'm  
20          from Richmond County.  
21          **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Thank you, Dave.  
22          Good to have you.  
23          **MR. BARBEE:** Thank you.  
24          Two reasons we're here: Number one,  
25          Diebold's out of business, machines are old and

1 we've got to replace them.  
2 Number two, everybody's afraid that  
3 somebody's going to change the vote.  
4 Now, folks, that Diebold machine has been  
5 voting in Richmond County for 16 years in this  
6 thing. And the only way that that thing's hooked  
7 up to the wall is through electricity. I don't  
8 care who you are, you can't change my vote.  
9 Lynn's been great. She's had over 500  
10 machines that we have for Richmond County, a lot  
11 of money to be replaced. And I've trusted every  
12 vote that I've cast and I know it's been counted.  
13 Now, this thing about paper trails I think is  
14 just metal hats.  
15 Lynn and I have even had a discussion about  
16 the "I voted" peach sticker. That's legal tender  
17 on election day. You can take that, go to a  
18 certain areas or a certain whatever and get paid  
19 for turning in that sticker.  
20 And I certainly don't want to do anything  
21 with the systems that we have now that would  
22 change our system to where my vote is not  
23 private. That's my vote. I don't want any --  
24 you know, any record. I know how I voted and  
25 that's all that matters. It's none of your

1 all of you and your really sweating all these  
2 details and there's so many: Things like  
3 accessibility, overcounting, undercounting, the  
4 cost of equipment, how quickly machines tabulate,  
5 and I appreciate that, but if votes are  
6 miscounted, that really dwarfs -- it invalidates  
7 all of these other problems.  
8 And I'm concerned because I see a strong and  
9 growing perception that Georgia's elections don't  
10 or might not reflect voter intent. I can't think  
11 of a bigger reason for business and for the  
12 business class to actually leave Georgia than for  
13 the perception of corrupt government.  
14 And I'm stressing that, you know, perception  
15 is reality when you're talking about getting  
16 people out to the polls and to making decisions  
17 about where they live. Only counted verifiable  
18 votes directly tabulated without encoding and  
19 barcodes will restore trust in the voting system.  
20 Again, thank you.  
21 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Thank you, Liz. We  
22 appreciate you being here today.  
23 Next I'm going to ask Dave Titus to come up  
24 and then after that Jackson Faw.  
25 Dave? David Titus? Is David still here?

1 business, except mine and the Almighty.  
2 If you want to talk about paper trail and  
3 paper ballots, I'm the oldest guy in here. I  
4 remember when we had paper ballots this long and  
5 you marked the top of it with an "x" and you put  
6 it in the box. Guess what? After all the votes  
7 were counted, somebody always found another box.  
8 They had ballots that wasn't counted. I'm not  
9 going to -- it happens, okay? So --  
10 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Need to wrap-up,  
11 Dave.  
12 **MR. BARBEE:** -- be careful what you do. I'm  
13 just asking you to make sure we have the same  
14 safe system, the safe system we have now.  
15 Thank you.  
16 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Thank you, Dave.  
17 We appreciate you coming today.  
18 Liz? Is Liz here? Liz? Tell me how to  
19 pronounce your last name and tell us where you're  
20 from.  
21 **MS. THROOP:** Hi, I'm Liz Throop.  
22 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Say it again.  
23 **MS. THROOP:** From Atlanta.  
24 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** All right.  
25 **MS. THROOP:** Again, I'm so impressed with

1 Okay, after -- then we'll move on to Jackson  
2 Faw.  
3 Jackson, did I pronounce that last name  
4 right?  
5 **MR. FAW:** (inaudible)  
6 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Okay. Jackson,  
7 good to have you. Tells us where you're from.  
8 Happy to hear from you.  
9 **MR. FAW:** Likewise. Thank you very much.  
10 Jackson Faw from Atlanta, Georgia. I'm just a  
11 concerned voter.  
12 Last year in Atlanta, y'all might remember  
13 we had -- I-85 caught on fire. Six lanes both  
14 ways went down. It affected 250-million cars a  
15 day, and everybody said: Well, that's going to  
16 take six months. I know it takes a certain  
17 amount of time for concrete to cure. But guess  
18 what? Georgia resolved it. Georgia funding got  
19 that bridge fixed in 44 days.  
20 Right now, the eyes of the nation are on  
21 Georgia in this coming election as we're  
22 preparing to possibly elect the first black  
23 female governor, first black female to be running  
24 on a major party ticket.  
25 Yesterday, Judge Totenberg threw out our

1 secretary of state motion to dismiss a case, and  
2 she's going to make a judgment or they're going  
3 to make a judgment in about -- in another couple  
4 of weeks. And today we heard the secretary of  
5 state, controller of elections who's also running  
6 for governor, say that well, she might not make  
7 us do that. That -- folks, that can't be our  
8 solution. We can't say that maybe it won't  
9 happen because there's a lot of scrutiny right  
10 now.

11 There's a lot of people saying why do we  
12 have the person in charge of elections is in  
13 charge of his own election. Last week --  
14 Mr. Harvey, I know you know about this -- we had  
15 ten black counties in Georgia targeted for poll  
16 closures. Were it not for media attention from  
17 across the country, Randolph County would've  
18 closed seven out of its nine polling locations in  
19 a community that's \$35,000-a-year  
20 (indiscernible).

21 So my point is, folks, we can get this done.  
22 We heard the vendors say they can get it done.  
23 We had two vendors say today they could get it  
24 done in eight weeks, whatever they're going to  
25 bring, donkeys and elephants, to get it fixed.

1 There are many people who are, like, amazed  
2 that I, an ordinary citizen, am here for this.  
3 Does the citizenry really care, do people really  
4 care about this? Well, of course they care.  
5 I've been doing a lot of work in rural counties,  
6 trying to get voters out. And also looking at  
7 what happened in Richmond (sic) County last week,  
8 I went and helped collect signatures to make sure  
9 that people understood about what was going on  
10 with their polling places possibly being closed  
11 and doing what we could to stop that from  
12 happening.

13 The only reason that happened was -- and I  
14 realize that I'm probably speaking outside of  
15 what is your purview. I understand that SAFE is  
16 not about this year's election, but what is about  
17 this year's election? It's been demonstrated  
18 that the current voting system, in spite of what  
19 was said earlier, is not SAFE. The reason why we  
20 knew that those places, those polling places were  
21 going to be shut down was because there was a  
22 tiny legal published in a weekly in Richmond  
23 County -- in Randolph County, and one person  
24 found it and started circulating the information  
25 to the press and so forth and so on.

1 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Jackson, I'll allow  
2 you wrap it up.

3 **MR. FAW:** Yes, sir, I'll wrap it up.

4 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Okay.

5 **MR. FAW:** Each of you are that are making  
6 this decision, history's going to be looking at  
7 you, and whichever way this election goes, we're  
8 going to be looking back and y'all's names are  
9 going to be on this. As a Georgian, I want to be  
10 proud to say this election was fair and  
11 accountable.

12 Thank you.

13 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Thank you, Jackson.

14 Next we have Priscilla Smith, and after  
15 Priscilla, I'm going to ask Smythe DuVal to come  
16 up.

17 Priscilla, welcome. Tell us where you're  
18 from.

19 **MS. SMITH:** Thank you very much. I'm  
20 Priscilla Smith. I voted in DeKalb County. I  
21 lived in the city of Atlanta.

22 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Welcome.

23 **MS. SMITH:** Thank you. Thank you very much  
24 for your service to the commission. We really  
25 appreciate it.

1 I don't know who's protecting us. The  
2 secretary of state is running for governor  
3 himself. He doesn't have a vested interest in  
4 undermining what's going wrong with the current  
5 voting system. I don't know who's going to  
6 represent us if you don't.

7 I'm begging you to recognize that something  
8 has to be done between now and October 15th when  
9 early voting begins. There are people here who  
10 said they can handle the situation. We can do  
11 something. Stacey Abrams is calling for absentee  
12 ballots. No one wants to do that in the massive  
13 amounts that's going to be required. But I don't  
14 know how we're supposed to trust our vote.

15 And the disaffected voters that I've run  
16 into across rural Georgia don't trust anything.  
17 And nothing I've seen today makes me know that  
18 this next election is going to encourage people  
19 to be the citizens that they have to be in order  
20 to make democracy work.

21 So I beg you with what power you have as  
22 this commission to do something to increase the  
23 voter security for the next election.

24 Thank you very much.

25 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Thank you,

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1 Priscilla. We appreciate you coming today.  
2 Mr. Smythe? Pronounce your last name for  
3 me.  
4 **MR. DUVAL:** DuVal. Smythe DuVal.  
5 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** DuVal. Tell us  
6 where you're from.  
7 **MR. DUVAL:** I am from Marietta, Georgia.  
8 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Thank you for being  
9 here today.  
10 **MR. DUVAL:** You're welcome. Thank you for  
11 hosting us. I am a Kennesaw graduate student in  
12 IT. I have experience in IT. And I'm also a  
13 Libertarian candidate for the Georgia secretary  
14 of state and a concerned citizen.  
15 So I'd like to thank you again for hosting  
16 the meeting. Let's see. I want to do three  
17 things. First, for a candidate, two minutes is  
18 always really, really hard.  
19 But hand-marked paper ballots, along with  
20 post-election audits, that is the gold standard.  
21 I think there's a lot to it to talk about that.  
22 But for everybody on the panel, I would  
23 definitely encourage you to look at the  
24 presentations you had today and see which of  
25 these options were the one in your RFI. We

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1 any kind of plan B, even though they know that  
2 there's a possibility that these machines are  
3 going to get decertified, or there's a  
4 possibility --  
5 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** I'll give you a  
6 chance to wrap it up.  
7 **MR. DUVAL:** Sure. Thank you.  
8 -- a possibility that, you know, more  
9 information could come out.  
10 And lastly, I just wanted to thank the panel  
11 again, but also I'm concerned that the panel is  
12 not transparent enough. I'm hearing from panel  
13 members that there's really not a whole lot going  
14 on in the panel besides these meetings. There's  
15 no study groups, no requirements definition, no  
16 meetings. It sounds like the work of this going  
17 on is in the secretary of state's office and not  
18 the panel.  
19 I'd like to hear more about it. I would  
20 love for you guys to get a Twitter handle or a  
21 Facebook page or something so we can start  
22 communicating with you directly.  
23 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Thank you,  
24 Mr. Smythe (sic).  
25 Next will be Dana Bowers and after Dana will

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1 really want the gold standard of verifiable  
2 ballots in this state.  
3 The second thing I wanted to talk about is  
4 this coming-up election. I was in the camp that  
5 we don't really need to change anything until the  
6 news came out our foreign adversaries were  
7 actually looking at our sites. At that point,  
8 the risk profile has gone up for me personally.  
9 I certainly don't know what the professionals are  
10 finding out, but I was very glad Mr. Mike Garcia  
11 spoke this morning. He was talking about risk,  
12 risk assessment, and how to actually prioritize  
13 risk.  
14 That is my specialty in IT and I would like  
15 to point out that it's something we do need to  
16 take extraordinarily seriously, especially when  
17 we're talking about the potential adversaries are  
18 state-sponsored types of adversaries, people who  
19 have gone under so many other types of  
20 organizations that have way more resources than  
21 we do.  
22 This is going to get decided by the judge on  
23 the 18th. With that in mind, I was, again,  
24 shocked to hear that a lot of places in Georgia  
25 are not planning on any kind of interruption or

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1 be Rick Barron.  
2 Dana? Is Dana here?  
3 (inaudible)  
4 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** She's coming?  
5 Where is she coming from?  
6 (inaudible)  
7 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Oh, okay. There  
8 you are, Dana. Good to have you today.  
9 **MS. BOWERS:** Thank you.  
10 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Say your name again  
11 for us and tell us where you're from and we'd  
12 love to hear from you.  
13 **MS. BOWERS:** Hi. My name is Dana Bowers. I  
14 am from Gwinnett County. I am a native Georgian  
15 as well.  
16 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Thank you, Dana.  
17 **MS. BOWERS:** I just would like to thank the  
18 commission for taking public commentary and  
19 questions into consideration. I attended the  
20 first state commission meeting and I presented a  
21 proposal for the easy and inexpensive  
22 implementation of paper ballots for the November  
23 general election using the current equipment the  
24 state already has on hand.  
25 As an election integrity activist and



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1 everyday Georgia citizen, I am extremely  
2 concerned about the lack of verifiable facts  
3 being used by our top election officials almost  
4 as much as the lack of verifiable votes we pass  
5 every time we go to the polls. The secretary of  
6 state's office has taken a personal interest in  
7 un verifying our organization as well as  
8 misquoting and misinterpreting the law.

9 So basically what I'm trying to say is  
10 they're actually using their power to come back  
11 on the counties that actually have their own  
12 power.

13 So in a formal letter to all Georgia county  
14 boards of elections and boards of county  
15 commissioners, the secretary of state's office  
16 appears to have threatened counties with some  
17 form of punishment if they abide by the law that  
18 allows them to independently implement paper  
19 ballots. No such punishment is defined in any  
20 election law in the state of Georgia. This has  
21 the feeling of voter intimidation because after  
22 all, these commissioners and board members are  
23 voters just like me. And from one voter to  
24 another to another, I would like to urge the  
25 state commission to please consider expert

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1 state your name again for us. Tell us where  
2 you're from. We'll be happy to hear from you.

3 **MR. BARRON:** I'm Richard Barron. I'm the  
4 director of registration and elections for Fulton  
5 County, Georgia.

6 And, well, I'm here today to encourage the  
7 commission to -- whatever system you end up  
8 deciding upon, please be sure that it  
9 accommodates early voting. We've -- in Fulton  
10 County, we've tried to make sure that everyone is  
11 enfranchised. During the presidential election,  
12 we had up to 27 locations per day going. We plan  
13 on doing up to 22 in the gubernatorial election.

14 So what we've done is tried to take a lot of  
15 pressure off on election day. It is very  
16 difficult with paper ballots or a pure paper  
17 system to administer early voting. Early voting  
18 is on the book in Georgia. We've got 19 days of  
19 it. We have to have every ballot style in every  
20 early voting precinct.

21 If we come up with a system that is based  
22 mostly on paper, we're going to have a very  
23 difficult time administering early voting. At  
24 that point, we're going to need to increase the  
25 number of election-day sites that we already

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1 testimony from those that do not represent a  
2 corporation and the voice of the voters.

3 Our organization filed a motion for a  
4 preliminary injunction for emergency statewide  
5 implementation of paper ballots in federal court.  
6 As of yesterday, Judge Totenberg dismissed  
7 Secretary Kemp's motion to dismiss our case --

8 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Dana, I  
9 (indiscernible) --

10 **MS. BOWERS:** -- and recorded that hearing --

11 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Ma'am?

12 **MS. BOWERS:** -- where we will --

13 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Ma'am?

14 **MS. BOWERS:** -- be able to prevent more --

15 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** I want to give you  
16 a chance --

17 **MS. BOWERS:** -- information --

18 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** -- to wrap up.

19 **MS. BOWERS:** -- and reiterate the  
20 feasibility of our paper-ballots plan.

21 Thank you very much.

22 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Thank you, Dana.  
23 Appreciate you coming here today.

24 Rick Barron? Is Rick here?

25 Rick, come on up. Good to have you. Please

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1 have. I think you're all familiar with the  
2 problems Fulton County had from 2012 and before.

3 So I think over the last five years, my  
4 staff and I've worked very hard to make sure that  
5 Fulton County runs its elections well. And I  
6 think we've achieved that. A lot of it is  
7 because of early voting.

8 And there's -- three minutes or two minutes  
9 isn't enough to go into all of the other things,  
10 but I have had eight years of experience in  
11 conducting early voting with -- or -- and voting  
12 with paper ballots in Texas in addition to my  
13 time here in Georgia.

14 So the biggest complaint with paper ballots  
15 are in early voting when voters received the  
16 wrong ballot. And that was basically a pure  
17 paper system. If we go to ballot-on-demand  
18 printers --

19 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** You want to wrap it  
20 up.

21 **MR. BARRON:** Yeah. If we go to  
22 ballot-on-demand printers, we already have  
23 multiple printers in each early-voting site  
24 because Georgia has an onerous requirement of  
25 printing out every absentee-ballot application.

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1 On-demand printers is going to add more printers.  
2 We would have more backups if that happens, so  
3 we're going to need to have some sort of  
4 ballot-marking device with paper printout or a  
5 DRE with VVPAT for early voting.  
6 Thank you.  
7 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Appreciate you  
8 coming in today.  
9 Next will be Joe Traina. Joe? Is Joe here?  
10 (inaudible)  
11 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Oh, okay, maybe it  
12 was on the list twice. Okay.  
13 Next, Gerald Favato (pronouncing)? Gerald?  
14 Favorito, okay.  
15 **MR. FAVORITO:** I'm Garland. Garland  
16 Favorito.  
17 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Garland? Okay,  
18 Garland. Garland, you write as well as I do.  
19 Thank you. Welcome. Good to have you today.  
20 We'd love to hear from you. Tell us where you're  
21 from.  
22 **MR. FAVORITO:** I'm from Roswell, Georgia.  
23 And I have a handout there. I'm -- there's two  
24 sides, front and back. I'm the cofounder of  
25 VoterGA. We've led the election-integrity

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1 the 16 years and we're still looking at  
2 unverifiable voting equipment again.  
3 Now, I know that you would not really  
4 understand that because you haven't seen my  
5 presentation. You haven't identified in the  
6 current the proven opportunities, you haven't  
7 defined the requirements you have, and you  
8 haven't evaluated one of the most critical things  
9 which is centralized versus decentralized  
10 election --  
11 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Garland, I want to  
12 give you a chance to wrap it up.  
13 **MR. FAVORITO:** Okay, give me about 10  
14 seconds.  
15 The security flaws that are in that election  
16 preparation, that's centralized, and that's what  
17 we need to discuss now, and I'll go into more  
18 detail in my presentation.  
19 So again I would ask for a vote on that  
20 today, please.  
21 **REPRESENTATIVE FLEMING:** Garland, thank you  
22 for coming today.  
23 That concludes the public input for people  
24 that signed up.  
25 Committee members, you've been here a long

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1 movement in Georgia for 13 years.  
2 All but two of the speakers who spoke at the  
3 June 13th meeting were our members. I've got 30  
4 years of IT experience. In 2002, I warned  
5 Kennesaw State University and the secretary of  
6 state's office not to purchase the current voting  
7 machines because they can't produce a verifiable  
8 product or handle recountable results.  
9 Last year, 20 computer scientists wrote a  
10 letter to the secretary of state's office urging  
11 him to decommission these machines for the same  
12 reasons I gave them 16 years ago.  
13 So at the June meeting I requested to make a  
14 presentation to you at a future meeting. The  
15 agenda -- I have since fleshed out the agenda.  
16 It's on the back of your handout. I requested a  
17 vote at that time and I'm requesting a vote again  
18 today if you think that this information that I  
19 printed out for you is worthwhile.  
20 In looking at today's presentations, I need  
21 to let you know that at least half or more of the  
22 presentations you saw today were for unverifiable  
23 voting systems just like we've been fighting for  
24 16 years. So imagine how that makes me feel to  
25 see that we're not really making any progress in

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1 time today. I want to appreciate y'all, the  
2 members of the commission, for coming today and  
3 we thank you for your time.  
4 Thanks again to Columbia County for all of  
5 their kind assistance in setting up the venue for  
6 us. We will stand adjourned. Thank you.  
7 (Concluded at 6:00 p.m.)  
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1 CERTIFICATE

2 STATE OF GEORGIA

3 COUNTY OF DEKALB

4 I hereby certify that the foregoing meeting  
5 was taken down and was reduced to typewriting under my  
6 direction; that the foregoing transcript is a true and  
7 correct record given to the best of my ability.

8 The above certification is expressly  
9 withdrawn upon the disassembly or photocopying of the  
10 foregoing transcript.

11 I further certify that I am not a relative,  
12 employee, attorney, or counsel of any of the parties;  
13 nor am I financially interested in the action.

14

15 This, the 25st day of September, 2018.

16

17 \*\*Mary K McMahan\*\*

18 Mary K. McMahan  
19 Certified Court Reporter  
Certificate Number 2757

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