



COUNTY ADVISORY BULLETIN

CAB

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VOTING EQUIPMENT FUNDING

APPLICABLE LEGISLATION: Sub. Senate Bill 135 (132nd General Assembly)

REVISED CODE SECTIONS: None - Uncodified law

LEAD SPONSOR: Senator Frank LaRose and Representatives Steve Arndt and Bill Blessing

SENATE COSPONSORS: Senators Beagle, Brown, Eklund, Gardner, Hackett, Hottinger, Kunze, Lehner, Manning, Oelslager, Peterson, Schiavoni, Skindell, Sykes, Tavares, Terhar, Thomas, Uecker, Wilson, Yuko

HOUSE COSPONSORS: Representatives Cera, Antonio, Kelly, Ramos, Rogers, Anielski, Ashford, Barnes, Boggs, Brenner, Brown, Carfagna, Clyde, Craig, Dean, Dever, Duffey, Fedor, Gavarone, Ginter, Green, Greenspan, Hambley, Hill, Holmes, Howse, Ingram, Landis, Lang, LaTourette, Lepore-Hagan, Lipps, Manning, McClain, Miller, O'Brien, Patterson, Pelanda, Reineke, Rezabek, Riedel, Ryan, Scherer, Schuring, Seitz, Smith, K., Stein, Strahorn, West, Wiggam, Young, Speaker Smith

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 30, 2018 – except Section 4 of the bill which is effective on October 29, 2018 and provides the funding for new voting machine purchases.

HISTORY AND OVERVIEW

Most of Ohio's current elections equipment was purchased in 2005 and 2006 using nearly \$115 million in federal Help America Vote Act (HAVA) money coupled with state and county dollars. At the time this equipment was purchased, its predicted lifespan was 10-15 years. It is nearing the end of that lifespan and, in many cases, repair and replacement of the machines and ancillary system support equipment is now unobtainable.

CCAO and the Ohio Association of Elections Officials (OAE) have been working together for over five years with the Ohio House and Senate, the Administration, and the secretary of state to promote a state/county partnership that would establish a program to provide for the acquisition and deployment of new voting equipment across Ohio prior to the 2020 presidential election. This goal was accomplished with the legislature's passage of SB 135 which was signed into law by the governor on July 30, 2018.

Due diligence was undertaken by the counties and the secretary of state in an attempt to effectively estimate the statewide cost to replace the current elections equipment. In 2017, pursuant to the Secretary of State's Directive 2017-04, county boards of elections and commissioners met and reported back to the Secretary of State on a county-by-county basis. The results of this report indicated that the total cost to replace voting machines statewide would be approximately \$210 million.

SB 135 provides the following:

- Funding to counties for both new equipment purchases made after October 28, 2018, the effective date of the Act, and reimbursement for new voting systems purchased between January 1, 2014 and July 30, 2018.
- A state-negotiated purchasing program to help secure better pricing for equipment. This includes an advisory committee comprised of both state and local officials and experts.

FUNDING ALLOCATION TO COUNTIES *(Section 5 (A) of the Act)*

The legislation provides \$104.5 million in state capital funding through the issuance of Certificates of Participation (COPs), which are short term bond financing instruments, for the purchase of new voting systems and associated allowable expenditures. An additional \$10 million is appropriated from the state general fund to reimburse those counties that have purchased new voting equipment between January 1, 2014, and July 30, 2018. (See Appendix B for listing of those counties.)

Funding is allocated to each county based on a two-part formula:

- A fixed amount based upon the registered voters in the county:

<u>Registered voters in the county</u>	<u>Amount</u>
0 – 19,999	\$205,000
20,000 – 99,999	\$250,000
100,000 or more	\$406,000

- Distribution of the remainder of the funding on the ratio of registered voters per county to the statewide voter registration total as of July 1, 2017, which was 7,730,471.

Appendix A provides an expected estimate of what each county will be eligible to receive from the state for the purchase of a new voting system for their county.

VOTING EQUIPMENT ELIGIBLE FOR FUNDING

Section One of the Act defines those items of voting equipment which are eligible for state funding by listing those items which are considered to be parts of a voting system and other associated allowable expenditures required to support the installation and initial operation of a voting system.

"Voting systems" include voting machines, marking devices, automatic tabulating equipment, direct recording electronic (DRE) voting machines, and associated allowable expenditures.

"Associated allowable expenditures" include the following costs associated with a voting system: servers and software; delivery, installation, configuration, and testing; and warranties and software licenses purchased at the time of initial acquisition with a term of at least five years.

However, "associated allowable expenditures" do not include costs associated with training or additional costs associated with operating, servicing, maintaining, or insuring a voting system. These costs will ultimately be completely born by the county.

Appendix C has been prepared by the Secretary of State's Office and provides a chart of the various voting system components and whether they are reimbursable by the state to the county as a capital expenditure.

VOTING SYSTEMS ON THE MARKET

ORC Section 3506.05 requires and establishes the process for certification of voting system vendors and voting machines and related services by the Board of Voting Machine Examiners.

The Secretary of State is to provide a list of the vendors and voting machines, including related services and equipment, certified in accordance with this Section to the county boards of elections, and they are required to select voting machines and related services from this list.

Currently there are three basic voting system technologies on the market:

- **OPTICAL SCAN SYSTEM** – A paper-based system in which the voter physically marks their vote on a paper ballot which is then inserted into an optical scanner which records the vote. The paper ballots are maintained as the official vote and must be kept for a minimum of 22 months which results in significant storage costs. All counties utilize this system for the mail-in absentee voting process. This system is extremely paper intensive since there must be a ballot prepared for every combination of voting precinct "split" (also known as a ballot style).
- **DRE SYSTEM** – Direct recording electronic "touch screen" machines can be programmed for and contain one or more individual ballot "style" on a machine. The voter touches their selection on the screen and then has the opportunity to verify their vote selection by reviewing a paper printed record of their vote which is displayed through a "window" attached to the machine. The voter may go back to any individual contest and change their vote at any time until they touch a specific button to record their vote. The vote is recorded electronically on a SIM card contained within the machine which is counted for the unofficial canvas. However, the paper ballot is the official ballot of record and must be kept for 22 months in accordance with federal law. The paper

record review is required by Ohio law for all touch screen voting systems and is known as “VVPAT” or voter verified paper audit trail. This additional verification requirement also makes the touch screen system more expensive to purchase. Ohio law further requires that a county maintain a ratio of one machine per 175 registered voters within the county but allows for the machine count to be reduced based upon the number of absentee votes returned. *Note that currently there is no new DRE machine that has been certified, and it is not anticipated that any will be certified during 2018.*

- HYBRID OPTION – Utilizes a touch screen interface to mark a ballot. That ballot is then printed out by the machine onto a paper ballot. The voter has the opportunity to review their selections on the touchscreen prior to printing and inserting the paper ballot into an optical scanner which records the vote. The paper ballots are maintained as the official vote and must be kept for a minimum of 22 months.

Based upon the actual experience of the fourteen counties that have purchased new voting systems since January 1, 2014, it appears that the level of funding allocated to each county under SB 135 may very well provide enough revenue from the state to pay the full acquisition cost for, at a minimum, a basic optical scan voting system for many counties (See Appendix B).

The final decision as to the system selected by the board of elections and extent to which additional county funding is determined to be warranted by the commissioners is a local one and will require cooperation between the two boards in order to determine what is the best choice for their county.

VOTING SYSTEM ACQUISITION PROCESS – NEW PURCHASES

The bill requires the secretary of state to implement a program to facilitate the acquisition and funding of new voting systems for Ohio counties. The Department of Administrative Services (DAS) must provide solicitation and pricing assistance as requested by the secretary. It is intended that DAS will negotiate state term pricing with those vendors who have obtained certification from the Board of Voting Machine Examiners for the voting machines and related services they are offering. That pricing will be made available to the counties for a fixed period of time.

For the purchase or lease of new voting systems, the Act has authorized the secretary of state to fund the lease or purchase by selling fractionalized interests in public obligations, such as Certificates of Participation (COPs), to investors, who then receive principal and interest payments from the state.

The commissioners are responsible for the negotiation with an approved vendor and entering into the contract to purchase the voting system the county selects to purchase. However, the commissioners may not enter into a contract until they have executed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with the secretary of state.

The secretary of state is required to confirm the allowable voting system costs for the county and arrange for payment of that amount directly to the selected vendor. The secretary of state will pay directly to the vendor an amount up to but not exceeding the county's allocated funding amount for the allowable voting system costs. The board of county commissioners will be responsible to pay directly to the vendor any amount of allowable voting system costs that

exceed the county's allocated funding and any other costs of the system which do not qualify for state funding support.

It is recommended that the county follow these steps, in order, to complete the purchase of a new voting system:

1. Complete the negotiations with an approved vendor.
2. Prepare an itemized breakdown of the total costs of the system making sure to specifically identify those items that qualify as "voting systems" and "associated allowable expenditures" and, as such, are eligible to be paid for by the state.
3. Enter into an agreement (MOU) concerning the system selected with the secretary of state which must specifically include the following provisions:
 - Identification of the system selected;
 - An itemized breakdown of the total costs of the system which specifically identifies the costs of voting machines and associated allowable expenditures that are eligible to be paid for by the secretary of state;
 - Acknowledgement that the state shall be the owner of the assets of the complete voting system during the period for which the certificates of participation (COPS) are outstanding and that upon the maturity of the COPS obligations, the ownership interest of the voting system shall transfer to the board of county commissioners;
 - The county has the right to possess all of the assets of the voting system during the period of state ownership;
 - The county assumes the responsibility for all operation, servicing, maintenance, and insurance costs of and all claims and liabilities relating to the voting system; and,
 - It is recommended, but not mandatory, that the MOU also include the specific amounts of the total contract price that both the state and the county agree to pay to the vendor.
4. Enter into the contract and any other necessary agreements with the vendor.

VOTING MACHINE ACQUISITION ADVISORY COMMITTEE

At the suggestion of CCAO and the OAEO, a committee is established for the purpose of advising the Secretary and DAS in the acquisition and funding of new voting systems in order to negotiate prices with voting machine vendors to ensure Ohio gets the best and lowest cost voting equipment.

The Voting Machine Acquisition Advisory Committee consists of the following members:

- A majority party member of the House of Representatives appointed by the Speaker;

- A minority party member of the House appointed by the House Minority Leader;
- A majority party member of the Senate appointed by the President of the Senate;
- A minority party member of the Senate appointed by the Senate Minority Leader;
- The Secretary of State or the Secretary's designee;
- Four members who are election officials appointed by the OEAO, two of whom must be Republicans and two of whom must be Democrats.
- Four members appointed by CCAO, two of whom must be Republicans and two of whom must be Democrats.

CCAO and OEAO must appoint at least one of their members from each of the three registered voter categories designated in the funding distribution formula.

All appointments to the Committee must be made within ten days of the bill's effective date, and the appointing authorities must provide written notice of their appointments to the secretary of state as soon as possible after making the appointments. Members of the Committee must serve without compensation.

The Committee must meet at the call of the secretary of state and meet at least twice within 45 days after the bill takes effect in order to advise the secretary and DAS in the acquisition and funding of new voting systems for Ohio's counties, as approved by the Board of Voting Machine Examiners.

**REIMBURSEMENT TO COUNTIES THAT PURCHASED EQUIPMENT
BETWEEN JANUARY 1, 2014, AND JULY 30, 2018**

For those 14 counties who have purchased or leased new voting systems on or after January 1, 2014, and prior to the effective date of the Act (July 30, 2018), the county board of elections must submit written documentation of its costs to the Secretary of State in order to obtain reimbursement. The submission must include an itemized breakdown of the total costs of the system which specifically identifies the costs of voting machines and associated allowable expenditures that are eligible to be paid for through reimbursement by the state.

The secretary of state is to reimburse the county, in a timely manner, for expenditures associated with the acquisition or lease of a voting system in an amount up to but not exceeding the county's allocated funding amount for the allowable voting system costs. The reimbursement shall be paid to the county's general fund.

Appendix B provides an expected estimate of what each county will be eligible to receive from the state for reimbursement for the previous purchase of their voting system.

Appendix A – Funds allocated to counties for new voting equipment
Provided by the Secretary of State's Office

COUNTY	VOTERS	BASE FUNDING	PER VOTER ALLOCATION	TOTAL
ADAMS	16,831	\$205,000.00	\$198,665.25	\$403,665.25
ALLEN	67,708	\$250,000.00	\$799,193.55	\$1,049,193.55
ASHTABULA	60,330	\$250,000.00	\$712,107.09	\$962,107.09
ATHENS	44,469	\$250,000.00	\$524,891.27	\$774,891.27
BROWN	28,176	\$250,000.00	\$332,576.32	\$582,576.32
BUTLER	241,388	\$406,000.00	\$2,849,231.02	\$3,255,231.02
CHAMPAIGN	25,499	\$250,000.00	\$300,978.27	\$550,978.27
CLARK	87,973	\$250,000.00	\$1,038,392.13	\$1,288,392.13
CLINTON	26,239	\$250,000.00	\$309,712.88	\$559,712.88
COLUMBIANA	65,126	\$250,000.00	\$768,716.83	\$1,018,716.83
COSHOCTON	22,723	\$250,000.00	\$268,211.66	\$518,211.66
CRAWFORD	27,347	\$250,000.00	\$322,791.19	\$572,791.19
CUYAHOGA	848,889	\$406,000.00	\$10,019,888.60	\$10,425,888.60
DARKE	33,907	\$250,000.00	\$400,222.36	\$650,222.36
DEFIANCE	25,426	\$250,000.00	\$300,116.61	\$550,116.61
DELAWARE	132,903	\$406,000.00	\$1,568,724.83	\$1,974,724.83
ERIE	52,537	\$250,000.00	\$620,122.17	\$870,122.17
FAIRFIELD	97,809	\$250,000.00	\$1,154,491.68	\$1,404,491.68
FRANKLIN	841,848	\$406,000.00	\$9,936,779.93	\$10,342,779.93
FULTON	28,789	\$250,000.00	\$339,811.89	\$589,811.89
GALLIA	18,816	\$205,000.00	\$222,095.26	\$427,095.26
GEAUGA	64,352	\$250,000.00	\$759,580.90	\$1,009,580.90
GREENE	112,737	\$406,000.00	\$1,330,694.80	\$1,736,694.80
HAMILTON	576,153	\$406,000.00	\$6,800,640.46	\$7,206,640.46
HANCOCK	49,662	\$250,000.00	\$586,187.01	\$836,187.01
HARDIN	17,848	\$205,000.00	\$210,669.44	\$415,669.44
HENRY	18,923	\$205,000.00	\$223,358.24	\$428,358.24
HIGHLAND	27,355	\$250,000.00	\$322,885.62	\$572,885.62
HOCKING	18,106	\$205,000.00	\$213,714.75	\$418,714.75
HOLMES	17,758	\$205,000.00	\$209,607.12	\$414,607.12
JACKSON	21,026	\$250,000.00	\$248,181.07	\$498,181.07
JEFFERSON	47,234	\$250,000.00	\$557,528.04	\$807,528.04
LAKE	154,078	\$406,000.00	\$1,818,664.63	\$2,224,664.63
LAWRENCE	44,194	\$250,000.00	\$521,645.30	\$771,645.30
LICKING	116,345	\$406,000.00	\$1,373,281.95	\$1,779,281.95
LOGAN	30,671	\$250,000.00	\$362,026.13	\$612,026.13
LORAIN	204,763	\$406,000.00	\$2,416,926.65	\$2,822,926.65
LUCAS	287,992	\$406,000.00	\$3,399,322.83	\$3,805,322.83

MADISON	23,766	\$250,000.00	\$280,522.75	\$530,522.75
MAHONING	164,729	\$406,000.00	\$1,944,384.05	\$2,350,384.05
MARION	39,205	\$250,000.00	\$462,757.48	\$712,757.48
MEDINA	118,884	\$406,000.00	\$1,403,251.12	\$1,809,251.12
MEIGS	15,191	\$205,000.00	\$179,307.46	\$384,307.46
MERCER	28,053	\$250,000.00	\$331,124.49	\$581,124.49
MIAMI	71,715	\$250,000.00	\$846,490.31	\$1,096,490.31
MONTGOMERY	368,632	\$406,000.00	\$4,351,159.66	\$4,757,159.66
MORGAN	8,944	\$205,000.00	\$105,570.79	\$310,570.79
MORROW	24,212	\$250,000.00	\$285,787.12	\$535,787.12
NOBLE	8,046	\$205,000.00	\$94,971.22	\$299,971.22
OTTAWA	29,299	\$250,000.00	\$345,831.69	\$595,831.69
PAULDING	12,659	\$205,000.00	\$149,420.91	\$354,420.91
PERRY	22,020	\$250,000.00	\$259,913.78	\$509,913.78
PICKAWAY	33,883	\$250,000.00	\$399,939.08	\$649,939.08
PIKE	18,192	\$205,000.00	\$214,729.86	\$419,729.86
PREBLE	27,765	\$250,000.00	\$327,725.07	\$577,725.07
PUTNAM	23,314	\$250,000.00	\$275,187.55	\$525,187.55
RICHLAND	79,306	\$250,000.00	\$936,090.92	\$1,186,090.92
ROSS	43,891	\$250,000.00	\$518,068.83	\$768,068.83
SANDUSKY	39,207	\$250,000.00	\$462,781.08	\$712,781.08
SCIOTO	46,331	\$250,000.00	\$546,869.45	\$796,869.45
SENECA	33,752	\$250,000.00	\$398,392.82	\$648,392.82
SHELBY	32,518	\$250,000.00	\$383,827.26	\$633,827.26
STARK	242,499	\$406,000.00	\$2,862,344.74	\$3,268,344.74
SUMMIT	357,287	\$406,000.00	\$4,217,248.59	\$4,623,248.59
TRUMBULL	135,910	\$406,000.00	\$1,604,218.05	\$2,010,218.05
UNION	36,204	\$250,000.00	\$427,335.08	\$677,335.08
VANWERT	19,604	\$205,000.00	\$231,396.44	\$436,396.44
VINTON	8,259	\$205,000.00	\$97,485.37	\$302,485.37
WARREN	151,904	\$406,000.00	\$1,793,003.75	\$2,199,003.75
WASHINGTON	42,237	\$250,000.00	\$498,545.79	\$748,545.79
WAYNE	72,986	\$250,000.00	\$861,492.60	\$1,111,492.60
WILLIAMS	24,797	\$250,000.00	\$292,692.19	\$542,692.19
WOOD	90,089	\$250,000.00	\$1,063,368.41	\$1,313,368.41
WYANDOT	15,430	\$205,000.00	\$182,128.50	\$387,128.50
	7,114,650	\$20,522,000.00	\$83,978,000.00	\$104,500,000.00

Appendix B – Reimbursement to the 14 counties that have acquired voting equipment since 1/1/2014
Provided by the Secretary of State's Office

COUNTY	VOTERS	BASE FUNDING	PER VOTER ALLOCATION	TOTAL PER COUNTY
ASHLAND	34,158	\$250,000.00	\$353,216.51	\$603,216.51
AUGLAIZE	31,267	\$250,000.00	\$323,321.64	\$573,321.64
BELMONT	46,544	\$250,000.00	\$481,296.01	\$731,296.01
CARROLL	17,826	\$205,000.00	\$184,332.73	\$389,332.73
CLERMONT	133,990	\$406,000.00	\$1,385,546.00	\$1,791,546.00
FAYETTE	16,100	\$205,000.00	\$166,484.74	\$371,484.74
GUERNSEY	23,911	\$250,000.00	\$247,255.69	\$497,255.69
HARRISON	9,953	\$205,000.00	\$102,920.66	\$307,920.66
HURON	34,616	\$250,000.00	\$357,952.54	\$607,952.54
KNOX	40,528	\$250,000.00	\$419,086.56	\$669,086.56
MONROE	9,572	\$205,000.00	\$98,980.87	\$303,980.87
MUSKINGUM	53,615	\$250,000.00	\$554,414.87	\$804,414.87
PORTAGE	105,785	\$406,000.00	\$1,093,887.48	\$1,499,887.48
TUSCARAWAS	57,956	\$250,000.00	\$599,303.71	\$849,303.71
	615,821	\$3,632,000.00	\$6,368,000.00	\$10,000,000.00

Appendix C - Voting system components and whether they are allowable as a state paid qualified capital expenditure
Provided by the Secretary of State's Office

Expense/Item	Hardware	Software	Other	Allowable as a State Paid Qualified Capital Expenditure (Yes or No)
High-Speed Scanner (for Central Count of Absentee Ballots)	X			Yes
Software for High-Speed Scanner		X		Yes
Licensing and Support for Software for High-Speed Scanner			X	Yes, if 5 years and paid upfront
Licensing and Support for Software for High-Speed Scanner - Extended - Years 6-10			X	No, County option

Workstation for High Speed Scanner (i.e., laptop/desktop, monitor, etc.)	X			Yes
Memory Device or Drives for Use of High-Speed Scanner	X			Yes, if 5-year (or greater) useful life and a specialized device for voting machines (e.g., not a common flash drive)
Security Devices (e.g., keys, locks, etc.) for High-Speed Scanner	X			Yes, if 5-year (or greater) useful life and if a specialized device for voting machines (e.g., not a common lock)
Toner, Ink, Cartridges for High-Speed Scanner			X	No, consumables paid by County
Precinct-Based Voting Equipment (i.e., Precinct-Count Optical Scanners, Marking Devices/Touchscreen Interfaces for Hybrid Units, Direct Recording Electronic Units [DREs])	X			Yes
Software for Precinct-Based Equipment		X		Yes
Licensing and Support for Software for Precinct-Based Equipment			X	Yes, if 5 years and paid upfront
Licensing and Support for Software for Precinct-Based Equipment - Extended - Years 6-10			X	No, County option
Ballot Box or Bag for Precinct-Based Equipment			X	No, unless so specialized that it is sold as part of the voting machine
Transport Bag or Case for Precinct-Based Equipment			X	No, unless so specialized that it is sold as part of the voting machine
Voter Privacy Screens			X	Yes, essential to installing/configuring for first use
Memory Device or Drives for Precinct-Based Voting Equipment	X			Yes, if 5-year (or greater) useful life and a specialized device for voting machines (e.g., not a common flash drive)
Security Devices (e.g., keys, locks, etc.) for Precinct-Based Voting Equipment	X			Yes, if 5-year (or greater) useful life and if a specialized device for voting machines (e.g., not a common lock)
Starter Cartridge for Printer (If needed) for Precinct-Based Equipment			X	Yes, starter cartridge for initial use

Batteries, Chargers, Power Strips, Cords, Cables, Routers (Necessary for the Configuration and Operation of Precinct-Based Voting Equipment, High-Speed Scanner, ADA-Accessible Voting Equipment, or Workstations)			X	Yes, but only the amount necessary for the initial set-up and operation. No for additional amounts and future re-supplies
Consumables for Initial Use of Precinct-Based Voting Equipment (e.g., paper ballots, rolls, or cards, etc.)			X	No, consumables paid by County
Accessible Ballot Marking Device - ADA	X			Yes
Stand for Accessible Ballot Marking Device - ADA	X			Yes, if necessary part of voting machine.
Printer - Accessible Ballot Marking Device - ADA	X			Yes
Starter Cartridges for Accessible Ballot Marking Device Printer - ADA			X	Yes, starter cartridge for initial use
Stand for Printer - Accessible Ballot Marking Device - ADA	X			Yes, if necessary part of voting machine.
Accessible Voting Booth - ADA	X			Yes, if necessary part of voting machine.
Accessibility Aids - ADA (e.g., jelly switches, headphones, microphone, keyboards, etc.)			X	Yes, if 5-year (or greater) useful life
Transport Bags or Cases for Accessible Equipment - ADA			X	??, is this specialized and available only from the voting machine vendor
Software for Accessible Ballot Marking Device - ADA		X		Yes
Licensing and Support for Software for Accessible Ballot Marking Device - ADA			X	Yes, if 5 years and paid upfront, State would cover this cost
Licensing and Support for Software for Accessible Ballot Marking Device - ADA - Extended - Years 6-10			X	No, County option
Election Management and Ballot Definition Software		X		Yes
Voice Synthesis Software, If Priced Separately (For Creation of Audio Ballot for Sight-Limited Voters)		X		Yes
Licensing and Support for Election Management and Ballot Definition Software			X	Yes, if 5 years and paid upfront, State would cover this cost
Licensing and Support for Election Management and Ballot Definition Software - Extended - Years 6-10			X	No, County option
Workstation/Server for Election Management and Ballot Definition Software	X			Yes
Tabulation Software		X		Yes
Licensing and Support for Tabulation Software			X	Yes, if 5 years and paid upfront, State would cover this cost
Licensing and Support for Tabulation Software - Extended - Years 6-10			X	No, County option

Workstation/Server for Tabulation Software	X			Yes
Ballot Printer	X			Yes
Software for Ballot Printer		X		Yes
Licensing and Support for Software for Ballot Printer			X	Yes, if 5 years and paid upfront, State would cover this cost
Starter Cartridges for Ballot Printer			X	Yes, starter cartridge for initial use
Licensing and Support for Software for Ballot Printer - Extended - Years 6-10			X	No, County option
Warranty on Any and All Hardware - Years 1-5			X	Yes, if 5 years and paid upfront, State would cover this cost
Warranty on Any and All Hardware - Years 6-10			X	No, County option
Delivery, Shipping of Equipment to Board of Elections' Office or Facility			X	Yes
Maintenance on Any and All Hardware - Years 1-5			X	No
Maintenance on Any and All Hardware - Years 6-10			X	No
Preventative Maintenance on Hardware (e.g., cleaning, lubrication, replacement of parts, labor, etc.) - Years 1-5			X	No
Preventative Maintenance on Hardware (e.g., cleaning, lubrication, replacement of parts, labor, etc.) - Years 6-10			X	No
Phone Support (i.e., a board of elections may contact a designated individual or Helpdesk for assistance with troubleshooting issues)			X	No
Online Support (i.e., a board of elections may submit issues via an online portal hosted by the voting system's vendor)			X	No
On-Site Repairs to Hardware (as opposed to having to ship equipment off-site)			X	No
Software Upgrades		X		No
Voting System Deployment (e.g., software installation and configuration, acceptance testing, etc.)			X	Yes
Pre-Election Support (e.g., setup of election management software; pre-election programming and setup of ballots; configuration of reports, etc.)			X	No
Setup of Equipment at Board of Elections' Office			X	Yes
Logic and Accuracy Testing Prior to First Election			X	Yes
Assistance with Deployment of Equipment to Polling Locations			X	No, election day support as opposed to initial use
Training of Board of Elections' Staff			X	No

Training Materials for Precinct Election Officials			X	No
Training of Precinct Election Officials			X	No
Training Videos and Materials for Precinct Election Officials			X	No
Demonstration Videos for Voters			X	No
Project Management (i.e., project plan and work schedule for deployment; issue identification and resolution; performance measurement against project plan; risk management strategy; quality management plan; resource allocation plan; configuration management plan; and issue management)			X	No
Election Day Support (e.g., phone support; dispatch and onsite incident resolution, etc.)			X	No
Election Night Support (e.g., on-site or remote assistance with tabulation and results reporting, etc.)			X	No
Post-Election Support (e.g., on-site or remote assistance with official canvass of election, etc.)			X	No

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