Indiana Election Commission  
Minutes  
September 12, 2018

Members Present: Bryce H. Bennett, Jr., Chairman of the Indiana Election Commission (“Commission”); Michael Claytor, Proxy for S. Anthony Long, Vice Chairman of the Commission; Suzannah Wilson Overholt, member; Zachary E. Klutz, member.

Members Absent: S. Anthony Long, Vice-Chairman of the Commission.

Staff Attending: J. Bradley King, Co-Director, Indiana Election Division of the Office of the Secretary of State (Election Division); Angela M. Nussmeyer, Co-Director of the Election Division; Matthew R. Kochvar, Co-General Counsel of the Election Division; Dale Simmons, Co-General Counsel of the Election Division.

Others Attending: Dr. Jay Bagga; Dr. Bryan Byers; Mr. Mark Manganaro; Mr. Steve Pearson.

1. Call to Order:

The Chair called the September 12, 2018 meeting of the Commission to order at 10:00 a.m. EDT in Conference Center Room 22, Indiana Government Center South, 402 West Washington Street, Indianapolis, Indiana.

2. Transaction of Commission Business:

The Commission proceeded to transact the business set forth in the Transcript of Proceedings for this meeting prepared by Lisa C. Pierce of Connor Reporting, which is incorporated by reference into these minutes.

The Commission corrects the following scrivener’s errors in these documents:

Page 3, line 23, replace “SIMMONS” with “KING”.
Page 9, line 21, replace “New Voting” with “new voting”.
Page 9, line 22, replace “System” with “system”.
Page 12, line 1, replace “Integrated” with “integrated”.
Page 19, line 5, replace “EAS” with “EVS”.
Page 29, line 4, replace “VBS G2005” with “VVSG 2005”.
Page 30, between lines 12 and 13, insert “MR. KLUTZ: Second”.

Respectfully submitted,

J. Bradley King  
Co-Director

Angela M. Nussmeyer  
Co-Director
APPROVED:

Bryce H. Bennett, Jr., Chairman
In the Matter Of:

Indiana Election Commission Committee Meeting

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

September 12, 2018
INDIANA ELECTION COMMISSION
COMMITTEE MEETING

Conducted on:  September 12, 2018

Conducted at: Indiana Government Center
402 West Washington Street
Conference Room 22
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

A Stenographic Record By:
Lisa C. Pierce
APPEARANCES

INDIANA ELECTION COMMISSION:

Mr. Bryce Bennett - Chairman
Mr. Mike Claytor - Proxy for
    Vice Chairman Mr. S. Anthony Long
Mr. Zachary Klutz - Member
Ms. Suzannah Overholt - Member

INDIANA ELECTION DIVISION STAFF:

Mr. J. Bradley King - Co-Director
Ms. Angela M. Nussmeyer - Co-Director
Mr. Dale Simmons - Co-Legal Counsel
Mr. Matthew Kocher - Co-Legal Counsel
CHAIRMAN BENNETT: The Indiana Election Commission public session for Wednesday, September 12th, 2018, is called to order. And I'd like to introduce the members and staff. The following members of the Commission are present: Myself, Chairman Bryce Bennett; Michael Claytor, proxy for Vice Chairman Anthony Long; member Suzannah Overholt and member Zachary Klutz. The Indiana Election Division staff: Director Brad King is here, and Co-Director Angie Nussmeyer; co-general counsel Matthew Kochevar is here and Dale Simmons.

The court reporter is Lisa C. Pierce from Connor Reporting. And before we begin I want to remind everyone, on behalf of the court reporter, to identify yourself when beginning to speak. Spell your name when identifying yourself. Speak clearly; do not speak at the same time as others.

I request at this time that the Co-Directors confirm that this Commission Meeting has been properly noticed as required under the Open Door Law.

MR. SIMMONS: This meeting was posted in accordance with the Indiana Open Door Law.

CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Thank you. At this point I
would like to call for an approval of the August 17th, 2018 Commission minutes and ask for a presentation by Mr. King and Miss Nussmeyer.

MR. KING: Mr. Chairman, members of the Commission, Co-Director Nussmeyer and myself reviewed the August 17, 2018 minutes of the Commission and submit them to you for approval.

CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Is there a motion to approve the August 17th, 2018 minutes as presented?

MR. CLAYTOR: So moved.

CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Is there a second?

MR. KLUTZ: Second.

CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Any discussion?

(No response.)

CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Hearing none, all in favor say, "Aye."

THE COMMISSION: Aye.

CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Opposed say, "Nay."

(No response.)

CHAIRMAN BENNETT: The ayes have it. The motion to approve -- motion to approve the minutes carries. And I have affixed my signature to the minutes.

Everyone present who plans to testify at today's hearing, please stand for the
administration of the oath. I would ask
Mr. Simmons to administer the oath.
(The oath was administered by Mr. Simmons, and
those present responded, "I do."
)
MR. SIMMONS: Thank you.
CHAIRMAN BENNETT: I now recognize Dr. Jay
Bagga and Dr. Bryan Byers of Ball State University
which administers the Voting System and Technical
Oversight Program, VSTOP, for a presentation
concerning voting systems.
DR. BYERS: Good morning. Bryan Byers,
B-r-y-a-n, B-y-e-r-s. And I'll be presenting the
report on the Unisyn OpenElect 2.0A system.
Unisyn has formally requested approval of an
ECO to OpenElect 2.0A, a recently certified Voting
System in the State of Indiana. This ECO has been
evaluated by the VSTOP team in accordance with the
requirements of the Policies and Procedures for
Managing Changes in Indiana Certified Voting
Systems approved by the Commission on June 27,
2011.
Members of the VSTOP team have reviewed this
ECO request, supporting documents, as well as the
VSTL report. The VSTL report determined that the
ECO, which involves hardware and software changes,
is de minimis in accordance with EAC requirements. This ECO has been approved by the Election Assistance Commission. VSTOP finds that this ECO is in compliance with the Indiana requirements for de minimis changes.

This ECO only applies to the Indiana certified voting system Unisyn OpenElect 2.0A. VSTOP recommends approval by the Indiana Election Commission with the stipulation that Unisyn escrow the executable image and source code with the Indiana Election Division or its approved agent and provide evidence to VSTOP of the deposit.

Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Okay. Are there any other general introductory remarks that either of you would like to present at this point in time before we --

DR. BYERS: Yes. I'd just like to add, if I -- if I may, this information appears in the -- in the appendices of the report, that the reason for this engineering change order has to do with a patent claim. It has to do with the accessibility keyboard for voters who need that type of device. There were keys that were placed in a particular order location. And Unisyn was required or needed
to change the order of the buttons which required
this ECO. But it does not impact the functionality
of the device.

CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Very well. And just for
clarity in the record, is the VSTOP recommendation
that the engineering change order 16979 for the
OpenElect 2.8 -- 2.0A voting system be approved?

DR. BYERS: Yes. That is correct.

CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Is there a representative
of Unisyn or any other person present who wishes to
testify regarding this matter? Are there any
questions or discussion from Commission members?

MR. KLUTZ: Mr. Bennett. Dr. Byers, I don't
recall recommendations in the past coming with
stipulations. Can you just kind of describe the
stipulation here regarding the escrowing of the
executable imaging source code.

DR. BYERS: Yes. That's required by statute,
and the Indiana Election Division, that all source
codes be escrowed with an escrow agent for
safekeeping in the event that the company were to
go out of business so the State has some access to
that code.

MR. KLUTZ: And so this stipulation, our
approval is subject to you receiving confirmation
that document or information's escrowed?

DR. BYERS: Yes, sir. That's correct.

MR. KLUTZ: Is that normally done before you come before us?

DR. BYERS: It -- it can -- can come before we come before you; it can come after.

MR. KLUTZ: Okay.

MR. KOCHEVAR: It just depends on the circumstances.

CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Does there need to be a time limit placed on this within which the stipulation must be provided?

DR. BYERS: Yeah. I think that would probably be a good idea to ask for some estimate or require -- have a requirement of -- of a timeline, yes.

CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Ten days be reasonable?

DR. BYERS: I think so.

CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Any other questions? Is there a motion to adopt VSTOP's recommendation for approval of Engineering Change Order 16979 described in VSTOP's report's modification to the Unisyn OpenElect 2.OA Voting System with this approval being effective immediately and with the stipulation that the executable image and source
code be escrowed with the Indiana Election Division within ten days of the approval?

MR. CLAYTOR: So moved, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN BENNETT: I have a motion. Is there a second?

MR. KLUTZ: Second.

CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Motion and second. Is there any further discussion?

(No response.)

CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Hearing none, all in favor say, "Aye."

THE COMMISSION: Aye.

CHAIRMAN BENNETT: All opposed say, "Nay."

(No response.)

CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Ayes have it. The motion is adopted. Thank you.

DR. BYERS: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Dr. Bagga or Dr. Byers, please proceed with your presentation regarding the Application for Certification of the Election Systems & Software EVS 5.2.4.0, a New Voting System. Commission members will find this report behind the VSTOP ES&S tab in their binders.

DR. BAGGA: Good morning, Mr. Chairman. I'm Jay Bagga, B-a-g-g-a, Co-Director of VSTOP. And
I'm going to present the Voting System Certification Recommendation Report for Election System and Software Voting System EVS 5.2.4.0. This system is a paper-based, end-to-end Election Management System that supports a jurisdiction's election needs by creating and maintaining a central election database, formatting and printing ballots, programming election equipment and the collection and reporting of election results.

This voting system was field tested at Ball State University on August 10th, 2018 by the VSTOP team. VSTOP team conducted demonstration tests on hardware, firmware and software components. The test also included verification of all required elements of the Indiana statutes regarding voting systems as well as an ADA compliance demonstration. Mock elections, including the IED approved test case scenarios for straight party voting, were conducted on the voting system.

During the field test VSTOP faced an issue relating to the slow responsiveness of the AutoMARK touchscreen interface. VSTOP discussed this issue with Mr. Mark Manganaro of ES&S during the test and then again on the morning of August 21st via phone,
which is -- a transcript of that is included in
Attachment 3.

During the field test Mr. Manganaro of ES&S
was able to recalibrate the system, and its
responsiveness improved as a result of that
recalibration.

VSTOP also contacted EAC and the VS field lab,
Pro V&V, to investigate this issue further. And
you'll find the results of that investigation in
Attachment 4. After reviewing the responses from
EAC, Pro V&V, ES&S and VSTOP notes that VVSG covers
tests related to the touchscreen accuracy and
responsiveness and that the AutoMARK, all versions
included in this recommendation, have been shown to
comply with VVSG 2005 standards. VSTOP accepts
ES&S's explanation that the issues faced were due
to the age of the AutoMARK units that were being
used in the field test. However, VSTOP recommends
that the equipment provided by ES&S in future field
tests reflect the quality of equipment used in
practice.

Furthermore, this recommendation also includes
limitations that VSTOP recommends be placed on the
voting system: The use of two new scanners, the
Symbol QR Code Scanner and Zebra QR Scanner,
version DS457-SR20009, which are Integrated with
the ExpressVote Rolling Kiosk, will be limited to
scanning 128c barcodes that contain ballot style
information generated by the Indiana certified
Electronic Poll Books. The use of any other
features is prohibited including scanning QR codes,
Ballot Online or QR codes and ExpressPass. Any
functionality related to the prohibited features
shall be disabled, if possible. And the Ballot
Online application and the Ballot Online QR code
scanning shall not be used.

With those stipulations, we are recommending
the approval of this system.

CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Is there a representative
of ES&S or any other person who wishes to testify
regarding this matter?

MR. PEARSON: Can you repeat the question?

I'm sorry.

CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Yes. Is there any other
representative, ES&S or other person, who wishes to
testify regarding this matter?

MR. PEARSON: We'll accept those terms.

CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Are there any questions?

MR. KING: Court reporter.

CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Oh, yes. Would you
identify yourself for the court reporter, please.

MR. PEARSON: My name's Steve Pearson, Senior Vice President of Certification For Election Systems & Software.

CHAIRMAN BENNETT: And you will accept those terms?

MR. PEARSON: Yes.

MR. MANGANARO: And Mark Manganaro, State Certification Manager of Election Systems & Software.

CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Thank you.

Are there any questions or discussions from commission members? Yes, sir.

MR. CLAYTOR: Mr. Chairman, I'd just like to ask either Dr. Bagga or the company, the -- one of the issues here, it said the functionality related to the prohibited features shall be disabled, if possible. Is that possible within your system to disable those features?

MR. MANGANARO: Yes.

MR. CLAYTOR: Thank you.

MS. OVERHOLT: And, if I might, the -- so just to be clear, is there a way of -- I mean, I'm assuming that the concern about disabling those features is to make sure that the system isn't
online in any way; is that correct?

DR. BAGGA: That's correct. This system is not connected to the --

MS. OVERHOLT: Okay. And so how do we -- if it is a system that could be connected to the internet somehow, how do we go about verifying that it's not?

DR. BAGGA: VSTOP's understanding is that this system is not -- cannot be connected to the network. And during the field test that was also verified by the ES&S representative.

MS. OVERHOLT: Okay. So the local election folks who are a little -- we're all a little foggy at 5:00 in the morning on election day. There's not a way they could press the wrong button and end up on the internet?

DR. BAGGA: That is correct. The system is not to be connected to the network. And that's covered in the training through the personnel of the County. And that training is given by ES&S and its representatives.

MS. OVERHOLT: Okay.

CHAIRMAN BENNETT: What is the risk or harm or malfunction that is sought to be prevented by the recommended limitations?
DR. BAGGA: The scanners in the limitations can read the 128c barcodes which are printed from Electronic Poll Books. But they can also read other kinds of codes including QR codes. And those QR codes have not been certified by us because Indiana does not recommend or require those, the use of those QR codes. Whereas the 128c barcodes are permitted to be printed by E Poll Books.

CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Okay. What is the -- the risk of harm if the QR codes are read?

DR. BAGGA: The QR codes, as in this application, have not been shown to be secure in -- in terms of Indiana state use, and they have not been tested by us.

MS. OVERHOLT: Do our ballots though, when they're -- sorry if you weren't done. I'm sorry. This is a followup, I guess. So, I mean, this is just to make sure. I mean, we're talking about a system that's gonna' print the -- I mean, it prints the paper ballot. And then they're scanned, right? And so it -- so it seems like -- so when the ballots are printed, they don't have QR codes on them anyway, do they?

DR. BAGGA: So here we are talking about a couple of things. So when a voter registers at an
E Poll Book location, it registers Poll Books that read from -- the Electronic Poll Book can bring the code, which is a 128c barcode that identifies the ballot that the voter will get. And this can be used to get the proper ballot for the working machine.

MS. OVERHOLT: I see.

DR. BAGGA: The other aspect of printing the ballot is the ballot online -- the ballot online QR code's feature that we are not allowing in this particular case.

MS. OVERHOLT: Okay. I guess my question was whether -- or maybe it's not the right question. But I didn't -- it sounds like the way this all -- part of the problem is to make sure there's not a QR code on the ballot.

DR. BAGGA: And that is correct.

MS. OVERHOLT: Okay.

DR. BAGGA: A QR code is not allowed on the ballot, which a 128 is -- those are two different barcodes we're talking about.

MS. OVERHOLT: You keep saying it's "not allowed on the ballot." Is there a way for it to actually end up on the ballot? And my point is, it sounds like QR codes shouldn't even be showing up
on the ballot.

DR. BAGGA: That's right. And that's the purpose of the limitation. And that functionality should be disabled so it doesn't show up on the ballot.

MS. OVERHOLT: Okay. Ask another question since I have the floor? Sorry. I'm sorry.

CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Yes.

MS. OVERHOLT: And, again, maybe I'm parsing words. This is what happens when our meeting's in the morning instead of late on a Friday afternoon. But when -- I think you said that connection to the network is not allowed, and the local election officials were going to be told that and trained regarding that. I guess that leads me to question the -- back to my original question is that is it possible for this system to inadvertently end up connected to a network?

DR. BAGGA: So -- so this system includes the -- the EMS system which is really a PC or a laptop that's gonna' connect to the system. And many PCs and laptops have the capability of being connected to the internet. But this function -- this particular EMS system is dedicated to be used as a component of the voting system and should not have
that network capability to be connected to the internet.

If you -- if you look at the laptop or the PC, it can be connected to the internet. But it's not to be connected in this case. So the answer is, yes, it has that capability. But in this case that capability is not to be used.

MS. OVERHOLT: Why not just use laptops that don't have -- I mean, in most situations this would be a wireless connectivity anyway, right? So why not just have it so that a requirement of the laptops that are used cannot have wireless capabilities?

DR. BAGGA: Yes. And I -- we believe that is stipulated that the function, that the -- the capability be disabled; that should not be used. Generally the laptops and PC comes with that as composite computers, and those are composite computers listed in this recommendation where that functionality should be disabled.

MS. OVERHOLT: I guess --

CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Let's hear from Mr. Pearson.

MR. PEARSON: I'd be happy to answer these questions, if you wouldn't mind. I guess there's
two -- two questions. Do you mind if I step to the
front?

CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Please do. Thank you.

MR. PEARSON: So the first question is on the
internet access. EAS is certified and under the --
they are not allowed to be accessible -- made
accessible to the internet at all.

As you all are aware of, they're either in a
laptop or a client server configuration, which is a
closed network. They only contain each
application, the essential components to run the
application. The Windows environment is entirely
locked down. There is no -- there is no
compatibility for those systems after the -- during
the install process and the -- the hardening
process for them to have access to the outside
internet, none.

We also use trusted USB sticks that are --
that are -- that have -- that are unique to ES&S.
Even the media is also certified and protected
against any outside interference that might be
suspected or attempted. And -- and I think that --
I guess the -- all -- all actions are logged.
Every action on those -- in that EMS environment,
they're -- they're -- is loading the Windows
solutions are all active, the application solutions
are always active. And in the event anyone, for
whatever reason, those logs are not active, then
the system will shut down. So it's -- it's totally
protected in -- in that environment. And we are
very sensitive to not ever being -- our systems
being accessible, being made -- being accessible to
the internet.

MS. OVERHOLT: So if someone tries to
insert -- insert another unauthorized USB stick --
MR. PEARSON: We would not recognize it. We
also have malware running on those -- those --
those systems as well apps. And that's one of the
reasons we are -- we are continually in
certification testing under the EAC program so that
we can bring frequent updates to our customers.

And that's really to bring all of the security
patches to keep them current. We like to -- we
generally have two or even three systems that come
out of the EAC program that we will -- you know, we
like to bring to the State and encourage our
customers to upgrade to -- to take advantage of
those security features.

As you know, it's a fast-changing world out
here, and we're doing everything we can to prevent
outside interference in any way. That’s the one
question. And then the -- do you mind if I address
the second?

CHAIRMAN BENNETT: No, please.

MR. PEARSON: On the 128c barcode, just to
assure you that that was implemented, really at the
request of counties in -- in the state of Indiana
and other counties through the United States where
they use our voting system, and they would use
somebody else’s Electronic Poll Book system. When
they use our voting system -- and we're
specifically talking about the ExpressVote ballot
marking device. What we have done to accommodate
these requests by counties so that we can integrate
the poll book to the ExpressVote marker would be to
the -- the -- say, for instance, knowing -- or 10X,
they can generate a ballot style. That is, the
voter checks in. They say, You’re Steve Pearson;
you should get this ballot style. So rather than
print a -- a traditional ballot though, put the
128c barcode, the ballot style in 128c barcode
format, and a little slip of paper on their
printer. And then they give that to the -- the
voter. The voter could walk over to the
ExpressVote, which is only a ballot marker. And
they can be equipped with an exterior QR scanner, much like you'd see at an airport where it could scan a barcode.

When they scan that card, this -- the ExpressVote, particularly in vote centers where you might have all ballot styles loaded in there, it'll read that. It'll provide the right ballot style for the right voter. That is the only intent of that. It's not required. But it is -- it is a nice feature to ensure that the right voter is getting the right ballot when they're voting.

Rather than having preprinted all of the ballots or preprinted cards in a voting -- in a -- in a vote center where somebody has to walk back and grab one, they could give them the wrong one, it's actually a better, more secure, probably more reliable solution. But it's not required. I mean, there are good processes that can work around that.

But all of those systems have been -- we always include all of that in all of the EAC testing at the voting system test lab. So all of our reports show the integration of -- of these components as well. So that's the explanation on that part. It's just -- it's just a nice feature to ensure that the right voter is getting the right
ballot.

CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Okay.

MR. CLAYTOR: Just as a followup, the -- these machines then -- if a voter had a QR code in its pocket, not a barcode, could they do anything to the machine and -- or could they scam the system as far as having a different barcode in their pocket to be able to get a ballot that included districts they were not eligible to vote for?

MR. PEARSON: You know, the systems are -- the specifications are within this barcode. And the interfaces are -- it's very, I wouldn't say "secure," but it's transparent. There's nothing encrypted in this 128c barcode or even a QR code. I mean, these are -- and it's no different than if we handed them a ballot. It's got codes on there to tell the system which ballot style this piece of paper is.

So it's -- it's -- all it does is it puts those same -- that same information from the election. And the -- the ballot style, which is the ballot you -- the ballot number for this person for that to be selected, yeah. So I -- I don't -- I don't see how anybody could ever generate a code that would give them any advantage. 'Cause you're
only gonna' get one activation card to be able to
have your one voting session.

MR. CLAYTOR: People may want to vote in
different districts.

MR. PEARSON: Yeah. That's kind of a stretch.
Anything's possible I suppose.

MS. OVERHOLT: To get the -- a different
barcode, that would almost have to be someone in
the clerk's office. Or someone with knowledge of
what the barcodes were for the system would have --
have to --

MR. PEARSON: And everything is unique to that
election. So it changes with each election too.
That's -- that's -- so there is some protection on
that.

MS. OVERHOLT: I'm still willing to assume we
ought to be able to trust someone at some level.

MR. PEARSON: The other alternative is both
check-in stations, the poll worker will walk the
person over, activate the ballot marking device.
And then the -- the poll worker has to select the
right ballot style for the voter and then walk
away. So it's just -- it's just -- it's a -- it's
a step to avoid that. So --

CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Dr. Bagga, do you have any
DR. BAGGA: Yes. I would like to -- QR codes. And that's -- that's a good point about a voter walking in with a QR code in his or her pocket. And that's the express reason for stipulating that functionality be disabled so that this system should not read QR codes, only 128c barcodes. That would be one comment.

The other comment would be to the training of poll workers and the election officials in the county. And the scenario that Mr. Pearson outlines is -- is something VSTOP recommends and supports also, that the poll worker walk with the voter to the system. And the 128c barcode is the one that can walk to the system. And that's the one that should be read and not any other piece of paper that the voter may have. And the poll worker ensures that. That adds another layer of security there.

MS. OVERHOLT: So I just thought of something that actually doesn't have anything to do with the system, but it's a security issue. Do we have any -- I know that, you know, before elections the -- you know, there are sample ballots that are printed and posted. So is there a prohibition
against those having the barcodes on them? And, if
not, can we make sure that they aren't allowed to
have the barcodes on the sample ballots?

    I look to you because you're the one who's
most recently in a county clerk's office.

    MS. NUSSMEYER: I would defer this to
Dr. Bagga or Dr. Byers. I don't believe it's on
the ballot card itself. Instead it's printed on a
paper receipt.

    MS. OVERHOLT: Oh, okay.

    DR. BAGGA: Exactly.

    MS. NUSSMEYER: There's no identifying --

    DR. BAGGA: The poll book prints the receipt
which is walked over to the system by the poll
worker, by the voter.

    MS. OVERHOLT: So there are no barcodes on the
ballots themselves.

    DR. BAGGA: That is right.

    MS. NUSSMEYER: You have the -- in our county
we would make sure that was cut off to make sure to
avoid any potential issues. I don't know if that's
common practice with all vendors. I see a lot of
heads nodding. So --

    MR. PEARSON: One of the -- one feature, and
it was alluded to, and I think it was touched on
here when Dr. Bagga mentioned ExpressPass. Several years ago in the Presidential Bipartisan Committee, one of the recommendations that came out of that study was in order to shorten lines would be able to provide voters, especially ADA voters, a sample ballot at home so they could have time prior to the election to be able to go to their county's Web site, hit a link, put in their credentials. It would send them a sample ballot clearly marked "sample," what their polling place is, these are the contests. And give them time to review their selections and actually make their selections and generate, like you would at home, generate your boarding pass, it would be -- basically your selections would be printed -- printed on this card. But it would have a QR code, and it's still a sample ballot.

So that the idea here behind it, which we developed, and I think it's not being recommended for use here, would be that that person could then bring that piece of paper when they come to the polling. They would check in at the polling station, be given an activation card, go in to the ExpressVote. They can scan that QR code. And it might take ADA voters a little longer, if they're a
-- a voter, this would allow them to scan their
sample ballot QR code. It would bring up their
selections to the summary screen. So it would --
they would not have to go through race by race,
candidate by candidate. They can come to their
summary screen and review that or go back in and
make changes.

That was implemented really in response to the
Presidential Bipartisan Committee recommendation.
But it's -- it's outside of the scope of this issue
at least too. So I think he mentioned -- we called
it ExpressPass because it was kind of like the fast
pass lane that would -- it would increase the
throughput and help avoid long lines and long
delays. 'Cause a voting session could go from,
like, four minutes or five minutes per session down
to 45 seconds per session. Because you're taking
them right to the summary screen, which they could
review and hear audibly as well and change.

That was the concept behind that. Because --
I don't think it's on the table here. But I just
wanted to give a little more background information
about that.

CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Dr. Bagga.

DR. BAGGA: And that's true. We would not
recommend ExpressPass. And that happens to be the first limitation on the box. That's outside the scope. Indiana stipulates that voting systems comply with VBS G2005 questions. And this is outside the scope. So VSTOP does not recommend that.

MR. PEARSON: And we're fine with that.

CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Any other questions from the Commission? Anyone else wanting to testify here today?

(No response.)

CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Seeing no indication of same, is there motion to approve the application for certification of the electric systems and software EVS 5.2.4.0 Voting System in accordance with the recommendation of VSTOP and subject to any restrictions or additional requirements in that recommendation for a term expiring October 1st, 2021.

MR. CLAYTOR: So moved, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Thank you. You have a motion. Is there a second?

MR. KLUTZ: Second.

CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Motion and second. Is there any further discussion?
(No response.)

CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Hearing none, those in favor say, "Aye."

THE COMMISSION: Aye.

CHAIRMAN BENNETT: All opposed say, "Nay."

(No response.)

CHAIRMAN BENNETT: The ayes have it and the motion is adopted.

The Indiana Election Commission has finished its business for today. Is there a motion for the Indiana Election Commission to adjourn?

MR. CLAYTOR: So moved.

CHAIRMAN BENNETT: Those in favor say, "Aye."

THE COMMISSION: Aye.

CHAIRMAN BENNETT: All opposed say, "Nay."

(No response.)

CHAIRMAN BENNETT: The ayes have it.

Adjourned. Thank you all.

(Time Noted: 10:38 a.m.)
I, Lisa C. Pierce, a Notary Public in and for the County of Hamilton, State of Indiana at large, do hereby certify that the foregoing hearing was taken on behalf of the Indiana Election Commission at the Indiana Government Center, 402 West Washington Street, Conference Room 2, Indianapolis, Marion County, Indiana, on September 12, 2018, commencing at the hour of 10:02 a.m., pursuant to Rules of Applicable Procedure;

That said hearing was taken down in stenographic notes and afterwards reduced to typewriting under my direction, and that the typewritten transcript is a true record of the testimony given by said participants;

That the parties were represented by their aforementioned counsel.

I do further certify that I am a disinterested person in this cause of action; that I am not a relative or attorney of any party, or otherwise interested in the event of this action, and am not in the employ of the attorneys for any party.
IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my notarial seal this ___ day of __________, 2018.

Lisa C. Pierce
NOTARY PUBLIC

My Commission Expires: March 14, 2021
County of Residence: Hamilton
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