HAVA Implementation

Joseph Lorenzo Hall

UC Berkeley iSchool

Outline

- Quick overview of HAVA
- Implementation status
- Specific Problems

What did HAVA say?

- Provided incentives
  - §101 (admin. Improvement)
  - §102 (lever and punchards replacement)
  - §251 (payments to meet mandates)
- Mandates
  - §301 (minimum standards)
  - §302 (provisional voting)
  - §303 (databases and ID for first-time voters)
- VVSG (optional save error reqs.)

Implementation

- ID requirements required passing laws
  - 22 states req. ID, GA and IN have strict ID reqs.
- Voting systems
  - Procurement delayed due to many factors (certification, concerns, VVPATs)
- Databases
  - Delayed (20%) due to design problems, vendor issues, costs (still have matching problems)
- Provisional balloting
  - 1.9m/1.2m cast/counted in 11/04, precinct/juris.

Specific Imp. Problems

- NY state DoJ Suit
  - Dead last in implementation, DoJ settlement
- CT botched RFP
  - Limited bids to full-face, vendor uncertified
- CA certification problems
  - Related to poor system evaluation
- PA Allegheny Co. problems

Types of Voting Systems

- Punchcard
- Lever
- Optical Scan / InkaVote
- DRE Voting Machines (1st gen/2nd)
- Ballot Marking Devices
- Others (Vote-PAD, IVS Inspire)

Punchcard Systems
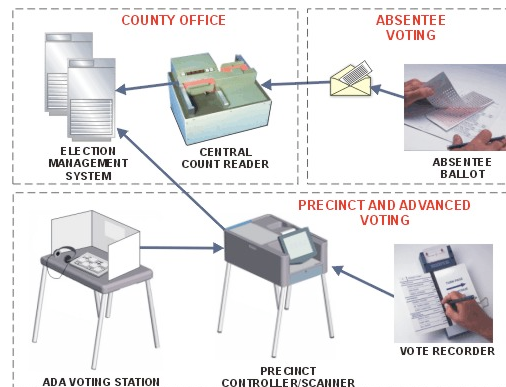
- Two styles: Votomatic and DataVote
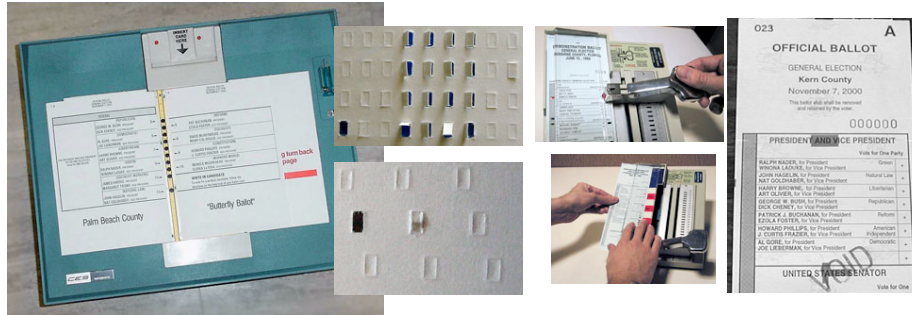
Lever Systems

Optical Scan

InkaVote

- Used in Los Angeles for precinct voting
- Uses an inked stylus
- Can be precint or central

DRE Voting Systems

- "button-matrix" vs newer machines

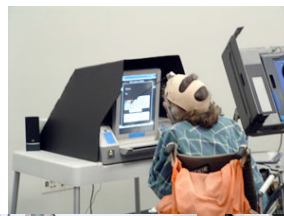Sequoia   1242   MicroVote   Unilect

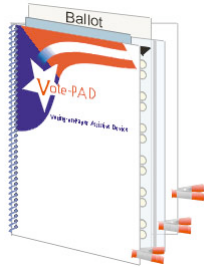ES&S   Hart   Sequoia   Diebold

Ballot Marking Devices

AutoMARK

Populex

Others

Ballot

Vote-PAD: essentially a laminated template
• Has "nubs" next to holes
• Large page turning assists
• Can be used with existing optical scan

IVS Inpsire:
• Can be used on phone
• In precinct audio
• Verification of paper
via bar code scanner