Election Reform In Iowa

Notes on a talk to the National Conference on Governance National Civic League November 17 2000, Washington DC

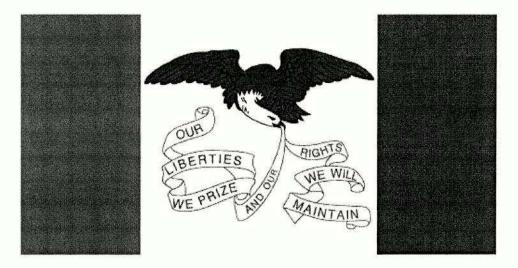
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Slides

- Title
- Background -- Voting Systems in Iowa
- Background -- Regulatory Environment
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http://www.cs.uiowa.edu/~jones/voting/civic/ Jones on Election Reform, Slide 0



Election Reform in Iowa

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- http://www.cs.uiowa.edu/~jones/voting/

Background

- 11 Voting Systems Used in Iowa
 - -- 2000 General Election, by county
 - -- 99 counties, 2222 precincts
 - O Precinct-count Optical mark-sense (17)
 - -- Optech (10)
 - -- Global (6)
 - -- AIS (1)
 - O Central-count Optical mark-sense (60)
 - -- AIS (55)
 - -- Global (3)
 - -- Optech (2)
 - O Direct Recording Electronic (14)
 - -- Microvote (10)
 - -- EV 2000 (3)
 - -- AVC (1)
 - O Lever machines (7)
 - -- AVM (7)
 - O Hand Counted Paper (1)
- That Web Address Again

http://www.cs.uiowa.edu/~jones/voting/

Background

- Regulatory Environment
 - O Federal Law
 - -- Civil rights law
 - -- Federal election commission voluntary guidelines
 - O State Law
 - -- Permits 5 voting methods listed above
 - -- Sets law and rules for election administration
 - -- Requires conformance with 1990 FEC guidelines
 - -- Oversees canvassing in multi-county races
 - O Board of Examiners for Voting Machines and Electronic Voting Systems
 - -- Approves 10 vendors listed above
 - O Counties
 - -- Pay for and purchase machines
 - -- Administer elections
- That Web Address Again

http://www.cs.uiowa.edu/~jones/voting/

Pressure for Reform

- Shortcomings of the 1990 FEC Standards
 - -- Very apparent by mid 1990's
 - -- No reference to trusted computer system standards
 - -- Poor regulation of 3rd party components
 - -- No coverage of key human factors issues

http://www.cs.uiowa.edu/~jones/voting/congress.html

Proposed new FEC Standards

http://www.cs.uiowa.edu/~jones/voting/fec.html

- 2000 General Election
 - -- Florida
 - -- Iowa margin of 4,144 of 1,315,563 votes (0.3%)
- Bush vs. Gore in Supreme Court
 - -- A serious civil rights issue!
- Federal Legislation
 - -- 54 bills, 15 hearings!
 - -- HR 1165, Election Voting Systems Act of 2001
 - -- HR 2275, Voting Technology Standards Act of 2001
 - -- upcoming Help America Vote Act

Technological Constraints (nothing is perfect!)

Hand Counted Paper Ballots

- -- Unwieldy for general elections
- -- Subjective counting was widespread by 1880

Lever Machines

- -- Widely used for a century, no longer made
- -- No independent record of count
- -- Technicians can tinker
- -- If it breaks, it'll break at 99 votes

Punched Cards

- -- Widely used for decades
- -- Major chad problems recognized in 1970's

http://www.cs.uiowa.edu/~jones/cards/chad.html

Central Count Optical Scan

- -- Widely used for decades
- -- Machines cannot interpret nonstandard marks
- -- Machines cannot apply a uniform standard
- -- Subjective counting problem re-emerges

• Precinct Count Optical Scan

- -- Available for 2 decades
- -- Machines can give voters second chance
- -- Subjective hand recounts still a problem

Direct Recording Electronic

- -- Available for over a decade
- -- No independent record of count
- -- We're at the programmer's mercy

http://www.cs.uiowa.edu/~jones/voting/taubate.html

Reforms Proposed

Mark-Sense Scanner Regulation

-- Vendors must document "what is a vote"

Conduct of Elections

- -- Give voters chance to correct overvotes
- -- Hand inspect all overvotes not corrected
- -- Routinely hand count 1 race in 1 precinct
- -- Canvass includes overvotes and undervote
- -- Canvass includes spoiled and challenged ballots

Hand Counting Rules

- -- Do not rely on machine model
- -- Distinguish between required and acceptable marks
- -- Use other marks on same ballot to determine intent

Recounts

- -- Allow recount if 1% margin
- -- Allow recount if 1% spoiled or challenged ballots
- -- Recount on a different machine from first count
- -- Hand count all overvotes and undervotes in race
- -- Hand count all ballots if 1% spoiled or challenged
- http://www.cs.uiowa.edu/~jones/cards/optical.html

Reforms Opposed

Remote Internet Voting

Nothing that requires a web browser should be allowed until we can prove that the voting system cannot be subverted by the vendor of the web browser!

• A Single Standard Voting System

Put all your eggs in one basket, and when the flaw in that basket is found, you have nothing to fall back on.

Reliance on High Tech for Handicapped Access

There are remarkably inexpensive low-tech methods for addressing the vast majority of handicaps.

• Electronic Vote Transmission

Until we have an open standard with a documented level of security, we are stuck with proprietary protocols.

• Massive Spending on New Systems

Technological fixes for human problems are not durable. First we should fix the laws governing what we have!