

D38I01
State Board of Elections

Operating Budget Data

(\$ in Thousands)

	<u>FY 12</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>FY 13</u> <u>Working</u>	<u>FY 14</u> <u>Allowance</u>	<u>FY 13-14</u> <u>Change</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>Prior Year</u>
General Fund	\$12,761	\$9,323	\$8,592	-\$730	-7.8%
Contingent & Back of Bill Reductions	0	0	-4	-4	
Adjusted General Fund	\$12,761	\$9,323	\$8,588	-\$734	-7.9%
Special Fund	6,642	7,647	10,170	2,522	33.0%
Adjusted Special Fund	\$6,642	\$7,647	\$10,169	\$2,522	33.0%
Federal Fund	3,186	1,622	200	-1,422	-87.7%
Adjusted Federal Fund	\$3,186	\$1,622	\$200	-\$1,422	-87.7%
Adjusted Grand Total	\$22,589	\$18,593	\$18,958	\$365	2.0%

- The fiscal 2014 allowance increases \$0.4 million, or 2.0%, over fiscal 2013. Declines of \$0.7 million in the general fund and \$1.4 million in federal funds are offset by a \$2.5 million increase in special funds.
- The fiscal 2014 allowance includes \$1.2 million in special funds for the initial cost of planning the procurement of the new voting system.

Note: Numbers may not sum to total due to rounding.

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Personnel Data

	<u>FY 12 Actual</u>	<u>FY 13 Working</u>	<u>FY 14 Allowance</u>	<u>FY 13-14 Change</u>
Regular Positions	30.50	37.50	37.50	0.00
Contractual FTEs	<u>2.10</u>	<u>2.10</u>	<u>2.10</u>	<u>0.00</u>
Total Personnel	32.60	39.60	39.60	0.00

Vacancy Data: Regular Positions

Turnover and Necessary Vacancies, Excluding New Positions	1.02	2.72%
Positions and Percentage Vacant as of 12/31/12	9.00	24.00%

- The allowance does not provide for any new regular or contractual positions.
- The vacancy rate of 24%, or 9 positions, is related to the deferred hiring of 6 regional managers for the voting system and voter registration system until after the 2012 elections. These positions were provided in fiscal 2013 to replace those that were previously provided through the voting system services contract that will not be renewed. This also includes a supervisor position.

Analysis in Brief

Major Trends

Early Voting: Early voting turnout for the primary election was light with 76,124, or 2.4%, of eligible voters voting early. For the presidential election, 11.7% of all eligible voters took advantage of early voting despite the closure of early voting centers for two days.

Voter Turnout and Equipment Deployment: Overall, turnout for the primary election has varied while that for the general election has remained fairly consistent. In regards to deployment of equipment, for the primary election, 15 of the 24 counties met the Election Day requirement. For the general election, only 4 counties met the requirement, which may be attributed to an increase of 516,760 registered voters.

Issues

Optical Scan Voting System: Chapters 547 and 548 of 2007 required a voting system to include a voter-verifiable paper record. However, funds were not provided to implement a new optical scan system. The fiscal 2014 allowance provides \$1.2 million for the initial cost of planning the procurement.

Long Waits for Early Voting: Early voting in the general election was plagued with stories of long wait times to vote, which may have been the result of the convergence of many factors, including closure of the centers for two days, long ballots, and high profile ballot referendums.

Making Registration More Accessible and Convenient: In March 2012, the Motor Vehicle Administration launched the Motor Voter application system, which replaced an inefficient paper system. In August, Maryland became 1 of 13 states to offer online voter registration. It is expected that the online system will improve the accuracy in the voter registration list, offer greater efficiency, and reduce the cost of processing registrations.

Recommended Actions

1. Concur with Governor's allowance.

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State Board of Elections

Operating Budget Analysis

Program Description

The State Board of Elections (SBE) is a five-member board charged with managing and supervising elections in the State; ensuring compliance with State and federal election laws, including the federal Help America Vote Act (HAVA); assisting citizens in exercising their voting rights; and providing access to candidacy for all those seeking elected office.

Individuals from both major parties are appointed by the Governor to SBE, with the advice of the Senate, to staggered four-year terms. The board appoints a State Administrator, with the advice and consent of the Senate, who is charged with oversight of the board's functions and supervising operations of the local boards of elections (LBE).

LBEs process voter registration records for the statewide voter registration database, establish election precincts and staff polling places, provide and process absentee and provisional ballots, and certify local election results.

The mission of SBE is to administer the process of holding democratic elections in a manner that inspires public confidence and trust. Four goals of SBE are to:

- compile voter registration data into a uniform voter registration system that meets the requirements of the HAVA and is utilized to provide interactive voter services;
- ensure that voters with disabilities will have access to polling places and voting methods that allow voters with disabilities to vote independently;
- ensure that LBEs are conducting elections pursuant to the requirements of State and federal election law; State information technology (IT) security requirements; and the regulations, policies, and guidelines of SBE; and
- ensure that campaign finance entities comply with the disclosure of the required campaign finance information in an accurate and timely manner.

Performance Analysis: Managing for Results

1. Early Voting

The performance of SBE is ultimately measured by how well the last election went. Two elections (the 2012 presidential primary and general election) have been held since the 2012 session. During these elections, voters were able to take advantage of early voting. According to State law, the number of early voting centers each county is required to have is based on the number of registered voters in the county. Overall, there were 46 early voting centers located throughout the State, with the majority of counties having 1 center. Five counties and Baltimore City had multiple centers: Howard County had 3 centers and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Montgomery, and Prince George's counties and Baltimore City had 5 centers.

As required by law, the early voting period starts the second Saturday before the election and runs through the Thursday before the election. Centers are open from 10:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. except for Sunday, in which centers were open from 12:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. For the primary election, centers were open from March 24 through March 29. Due to severe weather during the general election, centers were closed on October 29 and 30. In order to make up for the lost opportunity for people to vote early, the hours were extended, with centers being open from 8:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. on October 31 through November 2.

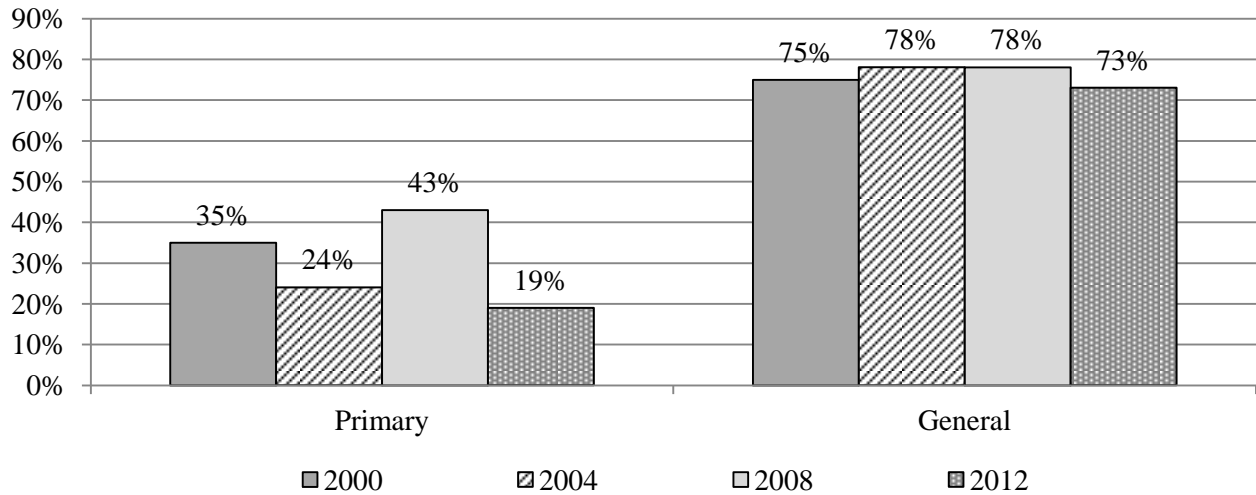
Overall, voter turnout for the primary election was light with 569,255, or 17.9%, of eligible voters casting their votes. Only 76,124, or 2.4%, of eligible voters took advantage of early voting. Turnout for the presidential election was higher, with 2,714,600, or 73.5%, of the total number of register voters voting, of which 437,600, or 11.7%, voted early.

2. Voter Turnout and Equipment Deployment

Exhibit 1 shows the voter turnout in the four most recent presidential elections, including 2012. Turnout for the primary election varied, while that for the general election remained fairly consistent. Overall, when including absentee and provisional voting, a majority of voters, 76%, in the 2012 general election voted on Election Day, as illustrated in **Exhibit 2**.

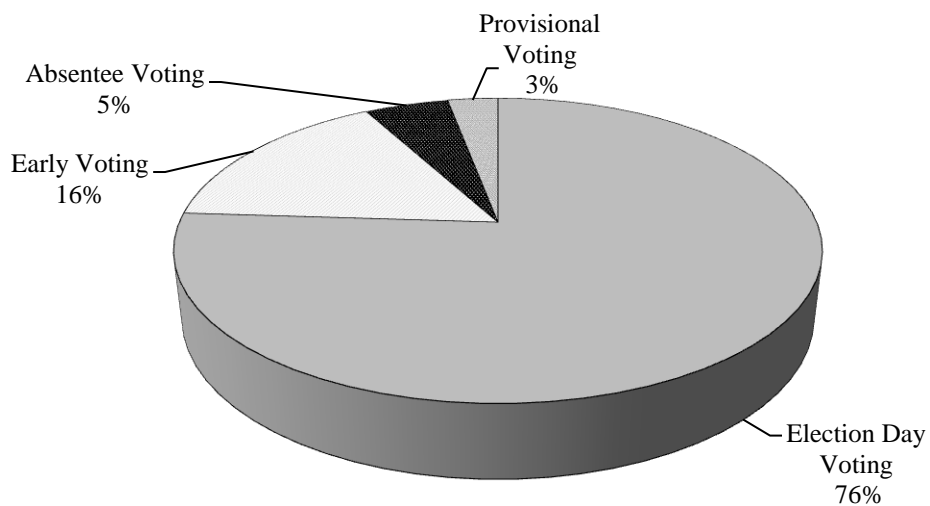
Exhibits 3 and 4 provide information on the deployment of ePollbooks and touchscreen voting units in the primary and general elections relative to the number of active registered voters by county. Regulations require LBEs to provide one direct-recording electronic voting system unit in place for each 200 registered voters. According to SBE, for the general election, almost all precincts met this requirement.

Exhibit 1
Voter Turnout
2000, 2004, 2008, and 2012 Presidential Elections



Source: State Board of Elections

Exhibit 2
Turnout by Method of Voting
2012 General Election



Source: State Board of Elections

Exhibit 3
Voting Equipment Deployment
2012 Primary Election

	<u>Active</u> <u>Voters</u>	<u>ePollbooks</u> <u>Deployed</u> <u>Early</u> <u>Voting</u>	<u>ePollbooks</u> <u>Deployed</u>	<u>Ratio of Active</u> <u>Voters to</u> <u>ePollbooks</u> <u>Election Day</u>	<u>DRE Units</u> <u>Deployed</u> <u>Early Voting</u>	<u>DRE Units</u> <u>Deployed</u> <u>Election Day</u>	<u>Ratio of Active</u> <u>Voters to DRE</u> <u>Units</u> <u>Election Day</u>
Allegany	37,725	2	77	489.9	7	186	202.8
Anne Arundel	266,890	30	510	523.3	55	1,476	180.8
Baltimore City	324,344	20	605	536.1	85	1,692	191.7
Baltimore	413,696	22	540	766.1	63	2,093	197.7
Calvert	45,331	3	69	657.0	10	237	191.3
Caroline	16,607	3	30	553.6	6	68	244.2
Carroll	106,983	5	164	652.3	18	458	233.6
Cecil	46,797	3	63	742.8	10	246	190.2
Charles	77,071	6	137	562.6	20	394	195.6
Dorchester	17,475	2	25	699.0	4	97	180.2
Frederick	140,315	5	208	674.6	22	616	227.8
Garrett	16,306	2	41	397.7	4	89	183.2
Harford	126,738	6	177	716.0	25	717	176.8
Howard	183,759	10	296	620.8	40	911	201.7
Kent	10,380	2	18	576.7	4	54	192.2
Montgomery	581,840	24	746	779.9	120	2,300	253.0
Prince George's	504,377	26	643	784.4	100	2,253	223.9
Queen Anne's	25,960	3	52	499.2	8	124	209.4
Saint Mary's	60,598	4	106	571.7	12	264	229.5
Somerset	11,421	2	44	259.6	3	85	134.4
Talbot	20,720	3	26	796.9	7	104	199.2
Washington	68,438	4	133	514.6	14	392	174.6
Wicomico	44,857	4	96	467.3	9	234	191.7
Worcester	29,189	3	55	530.7	6	150	194.6
Total	3,177,817	194	4,861	653.7	652	15,240	208.5

DRE: direct-recording electronic

Source: State Board of Elections

Exhibit 4
Voting Equipment Deployment
2012 General Election

	<u>Active Voters</u>	<u>ePollbooks Deployed Early Voting</u>	<u>ePollbooks Deployed</u>	<u>Ratio of Active Voters to ePollbooks Election Day</u>	<u>DRE Units Deployed Early Voting</u>	<u>DRE Units Deployed Election Day</u>	<u>Ratio of Active Voters to DRE Units Election Day</u>
Allegany	42,128	3	78	540.1	7	212	198.7
Anne Arundel	348,770	30	529	659.3	75	1,572	221.9
Baltimore City	392,584	28	678	579.0	90	1,786	219.8
Baltimore	515,408	30	586	879.5	85	2,244	229.7
Calvert	58,863	3	69	853.1	12	268	219.6
Caroline	18,165	3	31	586.0	8	79	229.9
Carroll	110,394	5	171	645.6	18	512	215.6
Cecil	62,521	4	81	771.9	12	274	228.2
Charles	97,687	6	143	683.1	15	455	214.7
Dorchester	20,167	2	52	387.8	6	104	193.9
Frederick	148,156	7	237	625.1	22	703	210.7
Garrett	18,729	2	41	456.8	4	96	195.1
Harford	159,968	8	230	695.5	37	738	216.8
Howard	188,748	14	305	618.8	51	939	201.0
Kent	12,594	2	22	572.5	5	54	233.2
Montgomery	616,000	47	909	677.7	170	2,853	215.9
Prince George's	568,591	36	827	687.5	115	2,459	231.2
Queen Anne's	32,329	3	52	621.7	8	144	224.5
Saint Mary's	63,923	4	105	608.8	11	290	220.4
Somerset	13,713	2	44	311.7	4	85	161.3
Talbot	25,295	3	33	766.5	7	98	258.1
Washington	87,291	4	144	606.2	13	423	206.4
Wicomico	56,424	4	100	564.2	13	262	215.4
Worcester	36,079	4	58	622.1	7	165	218.7
Total	3,694,527	254	5,525	668.7	795	16,815	219.7

DRE: direct-recording electronic

Source: State Board of Elections

Proposed Budget

As shown in **Exhibit 5**, the fiscal 2014 allowance increases \$0.4 million, or 2.0%, over fiscal 2013. Declines of \$0.7 million in general funds and \$1.4 million in federal funds are offset by a \$2.5 million increase in special funds after adjusting for the health insurance savings. The decline in federal funds is related to depleting HAVA funds. Special funds include \$1.2 million to initiate the planning for the procurement of the new voting system. The remaining \$1.3 million is related to costs that were previously supported by the State but are now being shared with the LBEs, which also results in a decline in the general fund.

Exhibit 5 Proposed Budget State Board of Elections (\$ in Thousands)

How Much It Grows:	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Special Fund</u>	<u>Federal Fund</u>	<u>Total</u>
2013 Working Appropriation	\$9,323	\$7,647	\$1,622	\$18,593
2014 Allowance	<u>8,592</u>	<u>10,170</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>18,962</u>
Amount Change	-\$730	\$2,522	-\$1,422	\$370
Percent Change	-7.8%	33.0%	-87.7%	2.0%
Contingent Reductions	-\$4	\$0	\$0	-\$4
Adjusted Change	-\$734	\$2,522	-\$1,422	\$365
Adjusted Percent Change	-7.9%	33.0%	-87.7%	2.0%

Where it Goes

Personnel

Turnover expectancy for existing employees decreases from 6.35 to 2.72%	\$100
Employee retirement	48
Annualized general salary increase	27
Employee and retiree health insurance, adjusted for across-the board reductions	18
Overtime and accrued leave payout	-1
Unemployment and workers compensation	-8
Correct job classification and grade of regional managers	-85

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Where it Goes

Election System Changes

Planning for new optical scan voting system	1,200
Supplies for managing voting system	528
Rental of additional voting units due to population increases in counties	189
Nonrenewal of election management contract; services contracted out separately	176
Department of Information Technology annual cost for connectivity of networks between local election boards	140
ePollbook maintenance contract.....	23
Advertising, legal services, and legal publications to reflect experience	-20
Software maintenance to reflect actual fiscal 2012 expenditures	-43
Final capital lease payment	-45
Decrease in the number of gubernatorial primary election ballots which is less than the presidential general election	-498
Completion of contract with University of Maryland for website development with task moved in-house	-582
Completion of various projects including Motor Vehicle Administration voter registration interface and online voter registration system	-1,260

Voter Registration

Design and printing of postcards for the Electronic Registration Information Center (ERIC)	39
Mailings to non-registered voters, a requirement of ERIC	24

Technology

License and support for new server to support State Board of Elections operations	229
Server for processing election night results	52
Computer and equipment replacement and equipment for regional managers	26
Various peripheral computer equipment <i>e.g.</i> , scanners and webcams	20
Annual security testing of online systems	16

Other Costs

Updated law books	18
Rent	10
Motor vehicle maintenance and supplies	2
Statewide personnel system allocation.....	2
Retirement administrative fee	2
Other.....	17

Total	\$365
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Note: Numbers may not sum to total due to rounding.

Personnel

Personnel expenditures increase \$100,000 mainly due to the turnover rate declining from 6.35 to 2.72%. This is related to the delayed hiring of six regional managers and a supervisor for the voting and voter registration system until after the 2012 general election. The regional manager positions were provided through the voting system services contract which SBE decided not to renew. There is a related downward adjustment of \$85,000 to reflect the correct classification and grade of the regional manager positions. Other fringe benefit adjustments including the annualization of the fiscal 2013 salary increase, employee and retiree health insurance, employee retirement, and workers' compensation premiums, account for an increase of \$84,000.

Voting System Service Contract

In fiscal 2014, the voter system service contract with the Cirdan Group will not be renewed. Instead, all services provided under the contract will be contracted out separately, which is consistent with the recommendations of an independent consultant. Under the contract, Cirdan provided various services related not only to project management, but also to voter outreach, training, voting systems, and transportation.

The consultant's report included a review of whether the voting system support services contract is maximally cost-effective and includes only services that are necessary for the conduct of elections. The report concluded that the request for proposal bundled several different tasks and the title suggested a specialization in election services; this may have prevented firms from competing for the more general tasks. As a result, only one bidder submitted a proposal. According to the report, SBE's own analysis found that many potential qualified vendors saw the word election in the title and decided not to bid because they had no election experience. While the bundling of tasks results in a "highly integrated project and saves the agency the expense and trouble of managing multiple tasks and contractors," it restricted competitive bidding.

Not renewing the Cirdan Group contract resulted in a \$1.3 million decrease in expenditures in fiscal 2014, which is offset by the increase in expenditures from separately contracting out those services provided by Cirdan including \$0.9 million for delivering voting units to polling places for early elections and on Election Day; \$0.4 million to train election workers; and \$0.2 million for project management.

Issues

1. Optical Scan Voting System

Chapters 547 and 548 of 2007 prohibited SBE from certifying a voting system unless it includes a voter-verifiable paper record, defined as an optical scan, and includes a paper ballot created through the use of a ballot marking device. SBE was also required to certify a system that meets the Voluntary Voting System Guidelines (VVSG) for access for individuals with disabilities. These requirements were to be in effect for all elections held after January 1, 2010, contingent upon sufficient funds in fiscal 2009 to implement the act.

The requirements were modified under Chapter 428 of 2009 to address concerns related to the independent testing of the system and provided the option of continuing to use the existing system for those with disabilities if no system is certified that meets the accessibility standards in the VVSG at the time of the procurement. The chapter provided a two-year timeframe for SBE to begin using a voter-verifiable paper record system following a determination that a system meets the accessibility standards in VVSG. Additionally, the date by which the new voting system must be in place was changed to the 2010 gubernatorial primary election.

Funds were provided in fiscal 2009 and 2010 to implement the optical scan system but due to cost containment actions, the amount was reduced, and nearly all of the remainder was cancelled. The fiscal 2011, 2012, and 2013 budgets did not include funding. As a result, SBE never finalized the procurement for the new voting system. The Budget Reconciliation and Financing Act of 2012 authorized the transfer of \$2.0 million from the Fair Campaign Finance Fund to the Maryland Information Technology Development Project Fund to fund the purchase of a new optical scan voting system. The fiscal 2014 allowance includes \$1.2 million for the initial cost of planning the procurement. As part of the approval process, an IT project request was submitted to the Department of Information Technology which included 11 risk factors. The following 7 factors were rated high for the optical scan voting system:

- **Objectives:** Managing the potential scope to the actual scope will be challenging due to the visibility and differing expectations of the various stakeholders.
- **Funding:** There is a potential that the project will not be fully funded.
- **Resource Availability:** The new voting system will require the use of the same resources needed to support the 2014 gubernatorial election cycle and other major projects.
- **Interdependencies:** Separate contract agreements e.g., ballot printing, will be dependent on the voting system procurement, and any changes could impact those agreements.
- **Organizational Culture:** SBE and LBEs will need to change their business processes, policies, and procedures.

- **Supportability:** A comprehensive communications plan will be needed to ensure all stakeholders are kept apprised of the project status.
- **Implementation:** There will be the need for ongoing management and documentation of the issues related to the voting system and comprehensive voter outreach program.

Exhibit 6 shows the timeline for implementing a new voting system by the 2016 presidential election cycle.

Exhibit 6

Timeline for Implementing New Voting System

Fiscal 2013

April 2013 Initiate procurement for project management team

Fiscal 2014

July/August 2013 Complete project management team selection
Begin initial planning phase of project and request for proposal
(RFP) development

April/May 2014 Issue RFP

Fiscal 2015

October/November 2014 Award contract and begin implementation including:

- secure warehouse for old and new equipment;
- removal of old equipment;
- acceptance testing of new equipment;
- documentation;
- training; and
- development and implementation of voter outreach/education program

Fiscal 2016

April 2016 Presidential primary election (implementation ongoing)

Fiscal 2017

November 2016 Presidential general election

Source: State Board of Elections

SBE should comment on the probability of having a new voting system in place for the 2016 elections.

2. Long Waits for Early Voting

While the early voting turnout was light for the primary election, that was not the case for the general election, in which 11.7% of voters took advantage of early voting. However, early voting in the general election did not go smoothly, as there were complaints regarding the length of time voters had to wait to vote. Many factors contributed to this situation, including severe weather causing the closure of the centers for two days, long ballots, high profile ballot referendums, and the higher voter turnout which tends to occur in presidential election.

SBE should comment on the long wait times encountered by early voters and what efforts could be taken to reduce wait times in future elections.

3. Making Registration More Accessible and Convenient

The ability to register and update voter registration information at the Motor Vehicle Administration (MVA) has been of interest for many years, resulting in the various legislative committees requesting reports from MVA and SBE on a plan, timeline, and costs of implementing such a system. In March 2012, MVA launched the Motor Voter application system, replacing an inefficient paper system. Residents applying for a driver's license or identification card have an option to fill out an electronic application to register to vote or change their voter information. Individuals use a computerized touch screen to answer voter application questions, and their driver's licenses or identification card signatures are used to certify the application. MVA transmits the applications nightly to SBE, which works with LBEs to get the voter registration card to the resident. Applicants are not registered to vote until they receive their voter card from LBE. It appears more residents are using this option to register, as the number of new registrations from MVA increased 49.5%, from 118,166 in 2011 to 176,696 in 2012.

Chapters 292 and 293 of 2011 authorized SBE to operate an online voter registration system allowing individuals to register to vote or update their voter registration. In August 2012, Maryland became 1 of 13 states to offer online voter registration. To register online, individuals are required to provide either a Maryland driver's license number or State-issued identification card, which are cross-referenced with MVA to ensure validity. Individuals enter the same information as required on the paper application, which is reviewed by election officials; the data is accepted in the State's voter registration database, and the individuals are then notified of their registration status.

Within the first two months of launching the online system, more than 8,000 new registrations were received through SBE's website, and 14,000 people updated their voter registration information. Overall, in 2012, of the 348,132 new registrations, 60,901 were received via SBE's online registration system.

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It is expected that the online system will improve the accuracy in the voter registration list, offer greater efficiency, and reduce the cost of processing registrations, as paper applications require local election officials to manually enter data into the State's voter registration system. However, as with any new system, some problems arose as people started registering online. This included about 300 people who, once they completed the online application, thought they were registered but were not registered due to a glitch in the system. Additionally, the system garnered media attention when researchers on election technology warned that the voter registration data was vulnerable to tampering – a person's address, party affiliation, or other information could be changed, which could result in a voter's ballot not being counted normally on Election Day. SBE indicated that steps had been taken to protect voter files.

SBE should comment on the efficiencies gained with the new Motor Voter application and online registration systems including cost savings resulting from moving toward a paperless registration process. SBE should also discuss steps taken to ensure the security of the voter registration database.

Recommended Actions

1. Concur with Governor's allowance.

Current and Prior Year Budgets

Current and Prior Year Budgets State Board of Elections (\$ in Thousands)

	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Special Fund</u>	<u>Federal Fund</u>	<u>Reimb. Fund</u>	<u>Total</u>
Fiscal 2012					
Legislative Appropriation	\$12,591	\$6,642	\$2,299	\$0	\$21,532
Deficiency Appropriation	0	0	0	0	0
Budget Amendments	172	0	1,317	0	1,489
Reversions and Cancellations	-2	0	-430	0	-432
Actual Expenditures	\$12,761	\$6,642	\$3,186	\$0	\$22,589
Fiscal 2013					
Legislative Appropriation	\$9,323	\$7,631	\$100	\$0	\$17,054
Budget Amendments	0	16	1,522	0	1,539
Working Appropriation	\$9,323	\$7,647	\$1,622	\$0	\$18,593

Note: Numbers may not sum to total due to rounding.

Fiscal 2012

For fiscal 2012, general funds for SBE increased \$171,841 through budget amendments, which included \$24,614 for the \$750 State employee bonus and \$147,227 to realign telecommunications expenditures with current projections.

Federal funds increased \$1.3 million by budget amendments of which \$0.7 million were HAVA funds that were available due to not being expended in fiscal 2011. These funds were used for:

- \$0.6 million to improve the online absentee ballot delivery system and support the implementation of online voter registration;
- \$0.4 million to implement the automated voter registration system with MVA;
- \$0.2 million for a call center for the presidential primary election; and
- \$0.1 million for the annual cost related to the Pew Center on the State's voter registration data sharing project.

Cancellations of general funds amounted to \$2,155, and federal funds totaled \$0.4 million due to lower than anticipated expenditures on MVA automated voter registration system.

Fiscal 2013

For fiscal 2013, the special fund appropriation increases \$16,213 through a budget amendment related to a half year 2% cost-of-living adjustment. Federal funds increase \$1.5 million by way of a budget amendment, of which \$1.3 million is related to HAVA grants and the remaining \$0.2 million from a Federal Assistance Program grant. These funds will be used to continue the implementation of an online voter registration system and the MVA voter registration interface, enhance the existing online absentee ballot delivery system, provide accessibility for disabled voters, and provide for a call center for the general election.

Major Information Technology Projects

State Board of Election 2016 Optical Scan Voting System Implementation

Project Status¹	Planning			New/Ongoing Project:	New.			
Project Description:	The State Board of Elections (SBE) has been mandated to select, certify, and implement a new statewide optical scan voting system to replace the existing voting system. SBE intends to have the new system in place for use in the 2016 presidential election cycle.							
Project Business Goals:	Current touchscreen voting system does not comply with State statute. State law requires the voting system to include a voter verifiable paper ballot that can be read by an optical scan voting unit. Additionally, the current touchscreen system was purchased in 2001 and is nearing the end of its lifecycle. There are limited parts for repair, and no new units are being produced for replacements.							
Estimated Total Project Cost¹:	n/a			Estimated Planning Project Cost¹:	\$1.2 million			
Project Start Date:	Fiscal 2014			Projected Completion Date:	Fiscal 2015			
Schedule Status:	Initiate planning to be completed by fiscal 2015							
Cost Status:	n/a							
Scope Status:	Most of the scope is defined but need to engage stakeholders to address items of concern							
Project Management Oversight Status:	n/a							
Identifiable Risks:	See Issue 1 in the budget analysis.							
Additional Comments:								
Fiscal Year Funding (\$ in Thousands)	Prior Years	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	Balance to Complete	Total
Personnel Services	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Professional and Outside Services	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Expenditures	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Funding	\$0.0	\$1.2	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0

¹ In calendar 2011, a two-step approval process was adopted. Initially, an agency submits a Project Planning Request. After the requirements analysis has been completed and a project has completed all of the planning required through Phase Four of the Systems Development Lifecycle (Requirements Analysis), including a baseline budget and schedule, the agency may submit a Project Implementation Request and begin designing and developing the project when the request is approved. For planning projects, costs are estimated through planning phases. Implementation projects are required to have total development costs.

**Object/Fund Difference Report
State Board of Elections**

<u>Object/Fund</u>	<u>FY 12 Actual</u>	<u>FY 13 Working Appropriation</u>	<u>FY 14 Allowance</u>	<u>FY 13 - FY 14 Amount Change</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Positions					
01 Regular	30.50	37.50	37.50	0.00	0%
02 Contractual	2.10	2.10	2.10	0.00	0%
Total Positions	32.60	39.60	39.60	0.00	0%
Objects					
01 Salaries and Wages	\$ 2,475,389	\$ 3,041,847	\$ 3,145,860	\$ 104,013	3.4%
02 Technical and Spec. Fees	66,876	138,173	101,739	-36,434	-26.4%
03 Communication	579,182	687,294	857,532	170,238	24.8%
04 Travel	6,551	78,086	75,885	-2,201	-2.8%
07 Motor Vehicles	24,821	1,895	4,314	2,419	127.7%
08 Contractual Services	11,100,784	10,412,311	9,939,982	-472,329	-4.5%
09 Supplies and Materials	138,642	122,942	728,016	605,074	492.2%
10 Equipment – Replacement	104,434	16,740	101,509	84,769	506.4%
11 Equipment – Additional	7,706,899	3,672,016	3,636,425	-35,591	-1.0%
12 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	-100	0	0	0	0.0%
13 Fixed Charges	384,935	421,235	370,863	-50,372	-12.0%
14 Land and Structures	561	0	0	0	0.0%
Total Objects	\$ 22,588,974	\$ 18,592,539	\$ 18,962,125	\$ 369,586	2.0%
Funds					
01 General Fund	\$ 12,760,917	\$ 9,322,597	\$ 8,592,260	-\$ 730,337	-7.8%
03 Special Fund	6,642,198	7,647,482	10,169,865	2,522,383	33.0%
05 Federal Fund	3,185,859	1,622,460	200,000	-1,422,460	-87.7%
Total Funds	\$ 22,588,974	\$ 18,592,539	\$ 18,962,125	\$ 369,586	2.0%

Note: The fiscal 2013 appropriation does not include deficiencies. The fiscal 2014 allowance does not include contingent reductions.

**Fiscal Summary
State Board of Elections**

<u>Program/Unit</u>	<u>FY 12 Actual</u>	<u>FY 13 Wrk Approp</u>	<u>FY 14 Allowance</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>FY 13 - FY 14 % Change</u>
01 General Administration	\$ 4,263,722	\$ 4,206,223	\$ 3,959,660	-\$ 246,563	-5.9%
02 Help America Vote Act	18,325,252	14,386,316	13,802,465	-583,851	-4.1%
03 Major Information Technology Development Projects	0	0	1,200,000	1,200,000	0%
Total Expenditures	\$ 22,588,974	\$ 18,592,539	\$ 18,962,125	\$ 369,586	2.0%
General Fund	\$ 12,760,917	\$ 9,322,597	\$ 8,592,260	-\$ 730,337	-7.8%
Special Fund	6,642,198	7,647,482	10,169,865	2,522,383	33.0%
Federal Fund	3,185,859	1,622,460	200,000	-1,422,460	-87.7%
Total Appropriations	\$ 22,588,974	\$ 18,592,539	\$ 18,962,125	\$ 369,586	2.0%

Note: The fiscal 2013 appropriation does not include deficiencies. The fiscal 2014 allowance does not include contingent reductions.