

September 16, 2020

**The Honorable Sara Cambensy**  
**State Representative**  
**State Capitol**  
**P.O. Box 30036**  
**Lansing, MI 48909**



Dear Rep. Cambensy,

I'm writing to discuss a provision of Senate Bill 757, which this week passed the Senate by a large margin and has since been referred to the House's Committee on Elections and Ethics.

For a bit of background, I've been standing in this corner for a while.

When our office sent our initial mass mailing of ballots for the March Presidential Primary, we shipped out less than 1,200 ballots. In August, that number was almost 3,500. This month, we'll be prepping and mailing nearly 6,000 ballots. In that same time, our permanent absentee voter list – the list of people that get ballot applications mailed to them automatically – has grown from 1,400 to almost 4,500.

In a story discussing the impacts of these shifts, I was quoted in MLive last month as saying, "We need either more time or more people and machines. I would love more time."

That sentiment is still absolutely true and I would argue that each of those bottlenecks – people and machines – are more pronounced for a City of 21,000 than they are for one of 121,000.

### **Machines**

Marquette County's equipment vendor is Dominion. Dominion offers standard tabulators (same in the precincts on Election Day), which can also be used in an AV Counting Board. They also offer high-speed tabulators solely for use in an AVCB.

The standard tabulator costs \$5,295 and each one carries an annual long-term maintenance cost of \$375.

A high-speed tabulator costs more than \$35,500 — this is double our annual elections supply budget — and has an ongoing maintenance fee of \$5,500.

That said, the standard tabulator will process somewhere in the neighborhood of 350 ballots in an hour, while a high-speed machine will process 2,700-4,800 ballots in an hour.

With the cost of a high-speed tabulator far out of reach, we started our AVCB in 2018 with two standard tabulators. As AV numbers climbed, those two machines were pushed to the max. In August, we added a third machine to the AVCB, and now we're putting a fourth tabulator in the room for November, to increase the likelihood that we actually finish tabulation on Tuesday.

We can't afford to keep adding hardware to account for the AV increase. But by the time we complete the prepping and processing of ballots — tasks that larger jurisdictions are allowed to conduct on Monday under SB 757 — we are very time-constrained to attempt to complete all that tabulation in that window of time.

Larger jurisdictions, while facing the problem of preparing many thousand more ballots, already own these high-speed tabulators, which drastically cut down on time and staffing needs.

**Staff**

This one seems more obvious and less in need of explanation. Our population is smaller and less diverse than other more populated areas. We are constantly strapped to find, train and pay election workers.

In order to process thousands of ballots from start-to-finish on Election Day, we will need to hire a dozen people — most of them retirement age and not always pleased with the demanding hours — to work all day. If we had the ability to handle the first half of this process on Monday, we could hire 8 or 10 people and they could work two shorter days.

I think my quote from the beginning is the best summary I can offer. In order to conduct this election as efficiently — read: as quickly and safely — as possible, we need more resources or more time. We've just about hit the wall on available resources and the extra time is being made available only to larger municipalities, which often by default have more of those scarce resources.

I sat on a State workgroup for two weeks last summer as Clerks from around Michigan worked with Bureau of Elections staff to craft best-practices for AV balloting. To a person, we agreed that we needed more time.

I'd still love to have it.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Kyle Whitney', written in a cursive style.

Kyle Whitney  
City Clerk  
City of Marquette  
kwhitney@marquettemi.gov

# Michigan clerks to state lawmakers: 'We need more time' to count November ballots

AUGUST 27, 2020



Roughly 9,500 absentee ballot empty envelopes that have been counted sit in mail trays on a table at City Hall in Kalamazoo, Michigan on Tuesday, Aug. 4, 2020. It's primary election day, with voters throughout Kalamazoo County determining which candidates will advance to the November general election. Joel Bissell | MLive.com

Grand Rapids City Clerk Joel Hondorp worked 30 hours during the primary election in August.

Like nearly all Michigan's clerks, Hondorp worked through an unparalleled primary election, in which his office processed a peak numbers of ballots voters mailed in or dropped off. More than half of the 2.5 million votes cast in August were done through absentee ballots.

The feat required additional tabulators, election workers — and now clerks say they need more time in November to ensure every vote is counted.

Money for additional tabulators and staff was provided through federal funding from the CARES Act. Clerks across Michigan said extra resources

helped them process more than two to four times the number of absentee ballots they're normally equipped to handle.

After seeing the influx of absentee ballots, clerks say they need more time to prepare ballots before the presidential election in November.

Marquette City Clerk Kyle Whitney said all that considered, the primary election went well because the office added more people to its staff. Three teams processed 3,500 absentee ballots in August, about 76% of the 4,581 total votes cast by Marquette residents. Whitney said he's seen a "massive increase" in residents voting absentee since the state expanded voting rights in 2018 and because of the COVID-19 pandemic.

"The most we have ever processed was 2,500 absentee ballots before the August primary," Whitney said.

Clerks assent the number of Michigan voters casting ballots will be higher in November and the Secretary of State estimates more than 3 million people will vote absentee. Whitney said clerks were pushed to give voters the option of requesting a ballot for both the primary and general elections.

"It's put us in an interesting situation because we have 4,500 requests for ballots prior to even sending out applications to people on our permanent lists who have not yet asked for that November ballot," Whitney said.

Cost-saving changes to the federal mailing system announced by U.S. Postmaster General Louis DeJoy have prompted Michigan clerks to get more dropboxes for ballots, fearing delays in the mail could disenfranchise thousands of voters. About [60% of Michigan's rejected 10,694 absentee ballots](#) couldn't be counted because they arrived after 8 p.m. on election day.

"This has alarm bells ringing and encouraging clerks to make sure they have drop boxes for voters," said Ingham County Clerk, Barb Byrum.

Just over 32% of Ingham County's registered voters participated in the primary election and of the 66,951 ballots cast, about 78% were from

absentee voters. Byrum said voters should use dropboxes if they can to ensure their votes aren't delayed in the mail.

"It's best to be safe and mail your ballot in at least three weeks before election day," Byrum said. "Also, you can track where your ballot is online."

About 15% of the absentee ballots received by the Grand Rapids City Clerk's Office arrived with the last 24 hours of election day, on Aug. 4, more than a week after the election. Hondorp said some of those ballots were postmarked after election day.

Deadlines for absentee voters get tight 40 days before an election, according to clerks. Hondorp said working through an absentee ballot takes "a tremendous amount of clerk staff time."

Clerks must send out ballots requested by voters, receive those ballots and then wait until 7 a.m. on election day to start processing them. Michigan election law prevents election workers from preparing ballots to be counted prior to election day.

Whitney, Hondorp and Byrum said there are two commodities to getting timely, accurate election results time: money and time.

"We need either more time or more people and machines," Whitney said. "I would love more time."

Whitney said the Aug. 4 absentee counting board was the most stressful one he's run yet. Each office has absentee counting boards that balance out precincts' polling books by matching the name on the received ballots to the state's list of registered voters.

Precincts must be balanced before Michigan's election law allows for requests for recounts to be approved. Last week, Wayne County's board of canvassers said an investigation found that [72% of the absentee voting precincts in Detroit weren't balanced](#) and 46% of all Detroit's precincts, both absentee and in-person, weren't balanced.

Jonathan Kinloch, the vice-chair of the Wayne County Board of Canvassers, said unseasoned election workers in many of Detroit's precincts didn't properly record why certain changes were made to a ballot. For instance, a ballot may have been canceled and that change wasn't properly noted by an election worker.

The coronavirus pandemic kept many of the county's seasoned election workers at home forcing clerks' offices to make new hires without adequate training, according to Kinloch.

The Michigan Board of Canvassers demanded the Secretary of State take action to prevent Detroit and other cities from running into this issue in November. Jocelyn Benson, the SOS, said the office is creating a plan to help the Detroit Clerk's office "in preventing errors."

The plan will be announced next week, said Benson's in an Aug. 26 statement.

"However, we know that many of the problems already identified in Detroit are in part a result of the legislature's failure to act and update the law as needed to give our clerks additional time to securely process and prepare absentee ballots to be counted on Election Day," Benson said.

There are three pending bills Benson is calling on Michigan lawmakers to pass, two of which she said would have prevented a majority of ballots, about 80%, from being rejected.

One bill, SB 757, would allow clerks to start processing absentee ballots before election day. The second bill, HB 5987, would allow mailed ballots to count if they are postmarked by election day, even if they arrive up to two days later. The third bill, HB 5991, requires clerks to contact voters if the signature on the absentee ballot doesn't match that registered with the state.

**Read more on MLive:**

**Cost Table 1. Precinct Tabulators and Accessible Voting Systems**

	PURCHASE AND INITIAL SERVICE / MAINTENANCE PERIOD (ACQUISITION YEAR + 4 YEARS)				EXTENDED SERVICE / MAINTENANCE PERIOD (ANNUAL PAYMENT - UP TO 5 ADDITIONAL YEARS)		
	(A) Total Units	(B) Per-Unit Purchase Price	(C) OPTIONAL Incentive Program (e.g. quantity discount and/or existing equipment per-unit trade-in discount) See Exhibit A Section 1.9*	(D) Per-Unit Purchase Price with Discount (B - C)	(E) Statewide Purchase Cost (A) x (D)	(F) Per-Unit Annual Extended Service/Maintenance Price	(G) Statewide Annual Cost - Extended Service/Maintenance (A) x (F)
Precinct Tabulators - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 at State level (no charge)</li> <li>• 1 per county (83)</li> <li>• 1 per precinct (4850)</li> <li>• AVCB Tabulators (400)</li> </ul>	5,333	\$5,390	\$95	\$5,295	\$28,238,235	\$375	\$1,999,875
Accessible Voting System (*1 per polling place)**	3,800	\$3,555	\$40	\$3,515	\$13,357,000	\$240	\$912,000
<b>TOTAL CONTRACT COST Tabulators/Accessible Devices</b>  (Enter the sum of all costs in columns E and G):					<b>\$41,595,235</b>		<b>\$2,911,875</b>

\*If bidder's proposal includes alternative incentive/discount programs, include additional detail describing proposed discount programs, including detailed cost figures and their applicability to per-unit and statewide cost proposals.

\*\*Polling places with more than 2 precincts may receive an additional accessible voting system.

**Cost Table 2. Election Management System (EMS) Software – INITIAL SOFTWARE LICENSE FEE; EXTENDED SERVICE / MAINTENANCE**

Several clarifying notes are provided with respect to EMS Pricing. Three cost tables are included in this section (2a, 2b and 2c). Please read carefully:

- EMS costs will be applicable only to counties. Each county will select either:
  - 1) **Full EMS (“Program Your Own”)**, for counties that fully program their elections internally (without reliance on the voting system Contractor/subcontractor); or
  - 2) **Accumulation-Only EMS**, for counties that rely on the voting system Contractor/subcontractor for programming; the accumulation-only functionality for these counties shall include the capability to burn media, read media, transmit results and produce accumulation reports.
- The Accumulation-Only version of EMS will also be available to local jurisdictions statewide. While EMS will be purchased for each county (either Full EMS or Accumulation-Only), EMS purchase for the local cities and townships (local jurisdictions) will be optional, and a statewide EMS purchase for local jurisdictions is **not** anticipated. Costs for Accumulation-Only EMS for local jurisdictions will be included in the total initial EMS license fee for the respective county.
- **Table 2b** lists initial preferences by county, which shows the number of counties that may elect to purchase Full EMS, the number of counties that may elect to purchase Accumulation-Only EMS, and the number of local jurisdictions within each county that may elect to utilize Accumulation-Only EMS. Note that while counties have provided these initial preferences and estimates, these totals are not guaranteed.
- The per-copy license fee for the Accumulation-Only EMS county option should also apply to the Accumulation-Only EMS that is available to each local jurisdiction, unless the bidder proposes an alternative pricing structure. If an alternative pricing structure is proposed, it must be thoroughly described in the price proposal (including justification for the difference in price), and must be reflected in the per-county and statewide cost totals provided in **Tables 2a and 2b**.
- Bidders shall provide a per-copy license fee for the Full EMS and Accumulation-Only versions for counties, as well as the Accumulation-Only version for local jurisdictions using **Table 2a**. The total units listed in **Table 2a** reflect the initial county preference totals listed in **Table 2b**. Bidders must enter the per-copy EMS price for each category listed, and use these figures to provide a Statewide EMS initial license fee cost based on the totals listed.
- Bidders shall complete **Table 2b** to provide an EMS Initial License Fee cost estimate for each county, based on the totals listed. The statewide initial license fee cost total listed in **Table 2a** must match the statewide total listed in **Table 2b**.
- The initial EMS License fee covers the acquisition year, plus 4 years. The extended service/warranty period covers an additional 5 years, after the expiration of the initial license fee. See **Table 2c** for additional information on extended service/warranty pricing options.
- If the Full EMS and/or EMS Accumulation-Only options include multiple EMS software modules with individualized pricing, please provide an attached itemized list of modules and prices for each module; as well as a total price for both the Full EMS and Accumulation-Only options.
- Do not include EMS hardware costs; if specific hardware is required to operate the EMS, those components shall be identified in your proposal; costs for the specific hardware components may be listed in **Table 4** if necessary (with an indication as to whether the components are available via COTS sources).



**Cost Table 2a – Base EMS Price (Initial Software License Fee)**

		<b>EMS INITIAL SOFTWARE LICENSE FEE (INCLUDES SERVICE / MAINTENANCE FOR ACQUISITION YEAR + 4 ADDITIONAL YEARS)</b>		
<b>Category</b>	<b>(A) Total Units</b>	<b>(B) EMS Initial License Fee (price per copy)</b>	<b>(C) EMS Initial License Fee - Statewide EMS Cost by Category (A) * (B)</b>	
County Option 1: Full EMS		Based on total registered voters (county):		
	3	0 to 15,000	\$50,310	\$150,930
	6	15,001 to 30,000	\$64,800	\$388,800
	10	30,001 to 60,000	\$115,000	\$1,150,000
	3	60,001 to 125,000	\$157,250	\$471,750
	6	125,001 to 250,000	\$220,363	\$1,322,178
	5	more than 250,000	\$295,000	\$1,475,000
	<b><u>33</u></b>			<b><u>\$4,958,658</u></b>
County Option 2: Accumulation Only		Based on total registered voters (county):		
	16	0 to 15,000	\$12,623	\$201,968
	20	15,001 to 30,000	\$18,563	\$371,260
	4	30,001 to 60,000	\$27,000	\$108,000
	9	60,001 to 125,000	\$41,650	\$374,850
	0	125,001 to 250,000	\$58,905	\$0
	1	more than 250,000	\$84,150	\$84,150
	<b><u>50</u></b>			<b><u>\$1,140,228</u></b>
Local Jurisdiction EMS: Accumulation-Only	454		\$2,500	<b><u>\$1,135,000</u></b>
<b>STATEWIDE TOTAL – EMS INITIAL LICENSE FEE (ENTER THE SUM OF COSTS IN COLUMN C)</b>				<b>\$7,233,886</b>

**Cost Table 2b – Initial EMS Type Preference by County**

COUNTY	County = Full EMS	County = Accum Only EMS	# of Local Jurisdictions = Accum Only EMS	# of Local Jurisdictions = NO EMS	TOTAL EMS INITIAL LICENSE FEE – WHOLE COUNTY
ALCONA		1	2	10	\$17,623
ALGER		1	0	9	\$12,623
ALLEGAN		1	12	19	\$71,650
ALPENA		1	8	1	\$38,563
ANTRIM		1	0	15	\$18,563
ARENAC		1	0	15	\$12,623
BARAGA		1	0	5	\$12,623
BARRY		1	0	17	\$27,000
BAY		1	0	18	\$41,650
BENZIE	1		7	6	\$67,810
BERRIEN	1		0	30	\$157,250
BRANCH	1		6	12	\$130,000
CALHOUN		1	1	22	\$44,150
CASS	1		0	16	\$115,000
CHARLEVOIX		1	5	13	\$31,063
CHEBOYGAN		1	3	17	\$26,063
CHIPPEWA		1	0	17	\$18,563
CLARE	1		0	18	\$64,800
CLINTON	1		0	19	\$115,000
CRAWFORD		1	0	7	\$12,623
DELTA	1		3	13	\$72,300
DICKINSON	1		0	10	\$64,800
EATON	1		1	20	\$159,750
EMMET		1	0	18	\$18,563
GENESEE	1		28	0	\$365,000
GLADWIN		1	17	0	\$61,063
GOGEBIC		1	0	9	\$12,623
GD TRAVERSE		1	5	9	\$54,150
GRATIOT	1		0	19	\$64,800
HILLSDALE	1		0	22	\$115,000
HOUGHTON		1	0	16	\$18,563

Dominion Voting Systems

COUNTY	COUNTY = Full EMS	COUNTY = Accum Only EMS	# of Local Jurisdictions = Accum Only EMS	# of Local Jurisdictions = NO EMS	TOTAL EMS INITIAL LICENSE FEE – WHOLE COUNTY
HURON		1	31	0	\$96,063
INGHAM	1		4	17	\$230,363
IONIA	1		0	19	\$115,000
IOSCO		1	0	14	\$18,563
IRON		1	0	11	\$12,623
ISABELLA	1		17	0	\$157,500
JACKSON		1	20	0	\$91,650
KALAMAZOO	1		2	17	\$225,363
KALKASKA		1	0	12	\$12,623
KENT	1		16	14	\$335,000
KEWEENAW		1	0	5	\$12,623
LAKE		1	1	14	\$15,123
LAPEER	1		20	0	\$207,250
LEELANAU		1	1	10	\$21,063
LENAWEE		1	26	0	\$106,650
LIVINGSTON	1		0	18	\$220,363
LUCE		1	4	0	\$22,623
MACKINAC		1	8	5	\$32,623
MACOMB	1		20	3	\$345,000
MANISTEE		1	3	12	\$26,063
MARQUETTE		1	0	22	\$27,000
MASON		1	0	17	\$18,563
MECOSTA	1		0	17	\$64,800
MENOMINEE		1	0	16	\$18,563
MIDLAND		1	18	0	\$86,650
MISSAUKEE	1		10	7	\$75,310
MONROE		1	0	18	\$41,650
MONTCALM	1		0	23	\$115,000
MONTMORENCY		1	0	8	\$12,623
MUSKEGON	1		5	18	\$232,863
NEWAYGO		1	10	18	\$52,000

Dominion Voting Systems

COUNTY	COUNTY = Full EMS	COUNTY = Accum Only EMS	# of Local Jurisdictions = Accum Only EMS	# of Local Jurisdictions = NO EMS	TOTAL EMS INITIAL LICENSE FEE – WHOLE COUNTY
OAKLAND	1		50	2	\$420,000
OCEANA	1		0	17	\$64,800
OGEMAW		1	0	16	\$18,563
ONTONAGON		1	5	6	\$25,123
OSCEOLA		1	0	18	\$18,563
OSCODA		1	7	0	\$30,123
OTSEGO		1	4	6	\$28,563
OTTAWA	1		3	20	\$227,863
PRESQUE ISLE		1	0	16	\$12,623
ROSCOMMON		1	0	11	\$18,563
SAGINAW	1		2	28	\$225,363
ST CLAIR		1	12	17	\$48,563
ST JOSEPH	1		4	14	\$60,310
SANILAC	1		2	28	\$120,000
SCHOOLCRAFT		1	0	9	\$41,650
SHIAWASSEE	1		0	21	\$115,000
TUSCOLA		1	0	25	\$27,000
VAN BUREN	1		4	18	\$125,000
WASHTENAW	1		5	21	\$307,500
WAYNE		1	42	0	\$189,150
WEXFORD		1	0	18	\$18,563
<b>STATEWIDE TOTALS</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>454</b>		<b>\$7,233,886</b>

**Cost Table 2c – EMS Extended Service / Maintenance Fees**

NOTE: For EMS extended service / maintenance, counties have the option to choose either a flat annual rate or an hourly technical support rate. These rates shall be the same for all counties for each option (one set price for Full EMS, one set price for Accumulation-Only EMS).

EMS EXTENDED SERVICE / MAINTENANCE PERIOD (UP TO 5 ADDITIONAL YEARS)			
	OPTION 1: ANNUAL COUNTY EMS SUPPORT PAYMENT		OPTION 2: HOURLY TECHNICAL SUPPORT RATE
	(A) Total Units	(B) EMS Extended Service / Maintenance Annual Payment Option (annual price per county)	(C) EMS Extended Service / Maintenance Statewide Annual Payment Option for Counties (A) * (B)
County Option 1: Full EMS*		Based on total registered voters (county):	
	3	0 to 15,000 \$8,000	\$24,000
	6	15,001 to 30,000 \$10,000	\$60,000
	10	30,001 to 60,000 \$20,000	\$200,000
	3	60,001 to 125,000 \$25,000	\$75,000
	6	125,001 to 250,000 \$34,000	\$204,000
	5	more than 250,000 \$50,000	\$250,000
	<u>33</u>		<u>\$813,000</u>
County Option 2: Accumulation-Only*		Based on total registered voters (county):	
	16	0 to 15,000 \$1,700	\$27,200
	20	15,001 to 30,000 \$2,500	\$50,000
	4	30,001 to 60,000 \$3,000	\$12,000
	9	60,001 to 125,000 \$5,400	\$48,600
	0	125,001 to 250,000 \$8,400	\$0
	1	more than 250,000 \$12,000	\$12,000
	<u>50</u>		<u>\$149,800</u>
Local Jurisdiction EMS: Accumulation Only	<b>454</b>	\$750	<b>\$340,500</b>
			\$300

**Cost Table 3. OPTIONAL ITEM – High Speed AVCB Tabulator**

	Hardware COTS? (Y/N)	Additional Hardware / Software Required? (Y/N)**	Processing Speed (Ballots per Minute)	Per-Unit Purchase Price / (includes Service / Maintenance for acquisition year + 4 years)	Annual Per-Unit Extended Service / Maintenance Price (5 additional years)
High Speed AVCB Tabulator*					
<b>ICC G1130 System</b>					
Canon DR-G1130	Yes	Yes – ICC Software	11" - 80/min, 4,800/hr	\$14,050	\$2,500
Workstation	Yes	Yes – ICC Software	14" - 64/min, 3,840/hr	\$2,200	\$115
ICC Software	NA	Yes – Workstation and Scanner	17" - 53/min, 3,180/hr	\$19,100	\$2,900
			20" - 45/min, 2,700/hr	<b>\$35,350</b>	<b>\$5,515</b>
<b>ICC M160II System</b>					
Canon DR-M160II	Yes	Yes – ICC Software	11" - 60/min, 3,600/hr	\$3,480	\$725
Workstation	Yes	Yes – ICC Software	14" - 47/min, 2,820/hr	\$2,200	\$115
ICC Software	NA	Yes – Workstation and Scanner	17" - 38/min, 2,280/hr	\$7,300	\$900
			20" - 33/min, 1,980/hr	<b>\$12,980</b>	<b>\$1,740</b>

**\*NOTES:**

- **Bidders are encouraged to propose multiple options if they are available.** If multiple high-speed AVCB equipment options are available (to support the needs of varying sized jurisdictions), include a separate line for each option.
- The AVCB tabulators are utilized at the local jurisdiction (city/township) level, not at the county level.
- If proposing multiple options, also include recommended criteria for each option (e.g., minimum / maximum # of registered voters per small, medium and large-sized jurisdictions). For reference, an additional table is attached (**Exhibit C, Attachment 1**) which provides the number of registered voters for each jurisdiction in the state.
- If additional components are required to utilize the high-speed AVCB tabulator (e.g., firmware, hardware, software), those details must be listed and itemized, including any additional costs for any additional components.

**Cost Table 4. Component Replacement / Additional Parts**

Bidders shall list all applicable and available component parts for their proposed system; for each component part, identify the source for obtaining the part and whether the part is available commercially off the shelf (COTS). NOTE: If alternative purchase sources are available, the State, counties and local jurisdictions reserve the right to purchase from those sources.

Bidders must also list all other system features available in their proposed system, if the cost for such features have not been included elsewhere in this Cost Proposal.

Product	Estimated Life (Years)	Purchase Source (Indicate if COTS)	Per-Unit Price
Ballot and Report Printer - C931	5 years	COTS	\$6,200.00
Compact Flash Memory Card 8GB	5 years	COTS	\$75.00
Compact Flash Reader/Writer	5 years	COTS	\$60.00
EMS Express Managed Switch	5 years	COTS	\$200.00
EMS Express Server - Desktop	5 years	COTS	\$1,750.00
EMS Standard Server - Rackmount	5 years	COTS	\$7,800.00
EMS Standard Server KVM Switch - Rackmount	5 years	COTS	\$80.00
EMS Standard Server Network Switch - Rackmount	5 years	COTS	\$400.00
EMS Standard Server Power Strip - Rackmount	5 years	COTS	\$200.00
EMS Standard Server Rack	5 years	COTS	\$900.00
EMS Standard Smart UPS	5 years	COTS	\$800.00
EMS Workstation PC	5 years	COTS	\$1,200.00
ImageCast Listener Express Firewall	5 years	COTS	\$480.00
ImageCast Listener Express RAS Server	5 years	COTS	\$2,000.00
ImageCast Listener Express Server - Desktop	5 years	COTS	\$2,200.00
ImageCast Listener Standard Firewall - Rackmount	5 years	COTS	\$2,300.00
ImageCast Listener Standard RAS Server - Rackmount	5 years	COTS	\$2,000.00
ImageCast Listener Standard Server - Rackmount	5 years	COTS	\$2,000.00
ImageCast Listener USB Hub	5 years	COTS	\$165.00
ImageCast Listener USB Modems	5 years	COTS	\$225.00
Headphones	5 years	COTS	\$15.00
I-Button Programmer with USB Adapter	8 years	COTS	\$50.00
ICC I-Button Security Key	8 years	COTS	\$25.00
ICP Backup Battery	5 Years when recharged every 6 months	Dominion	\$165.00
ICP Ballot Box - Plastic	7 years	Dominion	\$1,000.00
ICP Ballot Box - Collapsible Plastic	5 years	Dominion	\$1,000.00
ICP Cleaning Sheet	1 year	Dominion	\$20.00
ICP External Wireless Modem	10 years	COTS	\$295.00
ICP I-Button Security Key	8 years	COTS	\$25.00
ICP Paper Roll (60')	1 year	Dominion	\$2.50
ICP Power Supply and Cord	7 years	Dominion	\$30.00
ICP Tech Key - Blue	8 years	Dominion/COTS	\$25.00
ICP-300A Coin Battery	7 years	COTS	\$5.00
ICX Accessible Voting Kit	7 years	COTS	\$400.00
ICX Transport Case	7 years	Dominion	\$175.00

Dominion Voting Systems

ICX Printer Transport Case	7 years	Dominion	\$100.00
ICX Laser Printer	5 years	COTS	\$220.00
ICX UPS 1500	5 Years when recharged every 6 months	COTS	\$600.00
ICX Smart Card	5 years	COTS	\$10.00
ICX Smart Card Programmer	5 years	COTS	\$200.00
ICX Voting Booth	8 years	ElectionSource	\$375.00
Mobile Ballot Printing System Hardware - LV	5 years	Dominion/COTS	\$9,500.00