Utah Legislators and Decision-makers: What We Know and What We Need to Know.
Utah Voting Equipment Selection – Timeline

October 25, 2004

- **November 1996**–Nebraska - AIS digital recording electronic (DRE) voting machines - Washington Post characterized Senator Chuck Hagel's election in 1996 as the biggest upset of the election season. At the time, voters did not know that he owned stock in and had held key positions with the company that counted his votes. (AIS later became ES&S in 1999. AIS was co-founded by brothers Bob and Tod Urosevich. Tod Urosevich is VP of ES&S. Bob Urosevich is President of Diebold. Bob was formerly President of Global Election Systems. Global Election Systems became Diebold in 2002.)
- **October 2002**–Help America Vote Act allocated money to the states who wished to replace punch card voting machines by 2006 federal elections. One electronic voting machine per polling place is required for disabled voters.
- **Nov 2002**–Georgia - Diebold DRE voting machines - Surprise upset election in Georgia. Unexplained jumps in election numbers are outside the margin of error of any scientifically conducted election polls for the Senate and Governor's races.
- **February 2003**–Georgia - scandal breaks when voting machine vendor Diebold's source code is discovered by Bev Harris, along with time-stamped mid-election results when no election data was to be released. Computer scientists discover that Diebold's voting machines are easy to hack into during elections and change vote counts without leaving any evidence.
- **June 2003**–Utah Election Reform Plan requires DRE-style voting machines in Utah (DREs are not required by HAVA.)
- **March 2004**–Utah Voting Equipment Selection Committee adopts Georgia's RFP as a template for Utah's RFP upon the recommendation of Chief Information Officer Val Oveson.
- **July 7, 2004**–Computer scientists and Utah Count Votes' founder advise Utah Election Office (These recommendations are ignored.)
- **July 9, 2004**–Utah releases its RFP–requires DRE voting machines.
- **July 19, 2004**–RFP Questions Due & computer scientists respond to the flaws in Utah's RFP, including inadequate security testing and evaluation, lack of specific requirements, DRE requirement excluding other voting systems. (The majority of recommendations are ignored,)
- **July 26**–Vendor Questions Answered & Utah amends its RFP to drop the DRE requirement. (too late for non-DRE vendor proposals to participate in asking Questions)
- **August 10** - Proposals due - **Utah receives bid proposals for DRE voting machines from only two voting machine vendors: Diebold and ES&S**–choice: paperless or with flawed-design paper-rolls-under-glass audit trail. Exact nature of bids is *Secret*.
- **August 12** – Public Hearing–Dozens of Utah computer professionals recommend that Utah select open source voting systems with a voter verifiable paper ballot. (Committee overheard afterwards saying "It's too bad no proponents of electronic voting came to the hearing.")
- **September 24, 2004**–Computer scientists again make recommendations to Utah Election Office which has secretly hired a political scientist who is a proponent of paperless computerized voting machines. (These recommendations are ignored.)
- **October 20, 2004**–Computer scientists recommend that if Utah is considering DRE voting machines, it delay voting equipment selection and consider optical scan and open source.

- **December, 2004**–Election Office plans to demonstrate machines & finalize contract.
- **June, 2005**–New federal standards for voting equipment due & Utah Election Office plans to implement new voting equipment.
- **June, 2006**–Federal HAVA funding deadline for implementation of new voting equipment