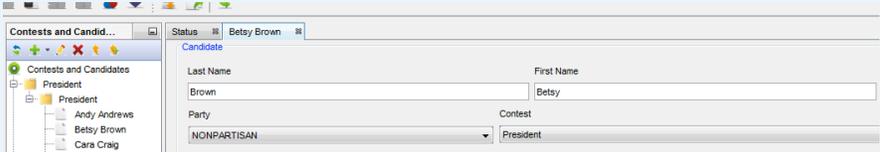


How It Works: Ovals & Barcodes

**STEP 1:
CREATE THE BALLOT**



Candidate names are entered in a software application. This application generates the layout for the oval ballot on paper and for the ballot on the touch screen. It also creates the database that resides on the tabulator to record votes.

PEN WITH PAPER



**STEP 2:
VOTER MAKES SELECTIONS**

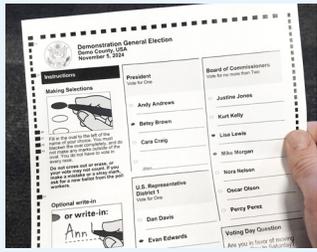
Voter makes selections by filling in the oval next to the name of the candidate.

TOUCH SCREEN WITH PAPER



**STEP 2:
VOTER MAKES SELECTIONS**

Voter makes selections by touching the candidate's name or by using an assistive device.



**STEP 3:
VOTER VERIFIES MARKED BALLOT**

The voter reads the text to verify their selections.



**STEP 3:
VOTER VERIFIES MARKED BALLOT**

A marked ballot is printed. The voter reads the text to verify their selections.



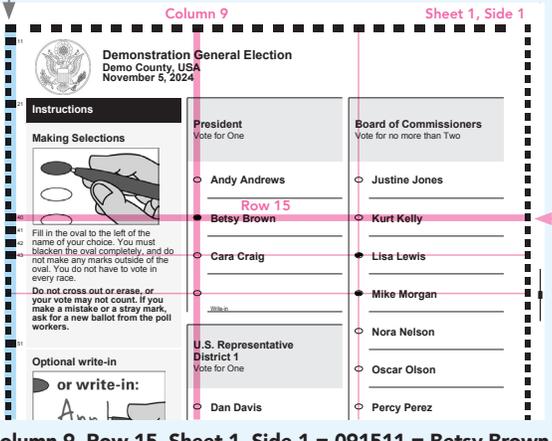
**STEP 4:
VOTER CASTS THEIR MARKED BALLOT**

Voter inserts the marked ballot into the DS200.



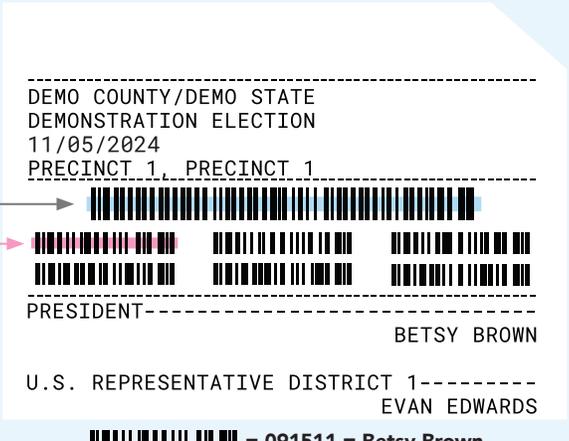
**STEP 4:
VOTER CASTS THEIR MARKED BALLOT**

Voter inserts the marked ballot into the DS200.



**STEP 5:
TABULATE THE BALLOT**

Column 9, Row 15, Sheet 1, Side 1 = 091511 = Betsy Brown



**STEP 5:
TABULATE THE BALLOT**

The master barcode identifies the ballot style and contests to be tabulated.

091511 = Betsy Brown

DS200 reads a filled oval which corresponds to the grid coordinates of the candidate's name. These grid coordinates are the same coordinates used in the barcode. The DS200 reads the grid coordinates and tabulates accordingly.

DS200 reads the barcode which contains the grid coordinates of the candidate's name. The grid coordinates in the barcode are identical to the grid coordinates on the oval ballot. The DS200 reads the grid coordinates and tabulates accordingly.

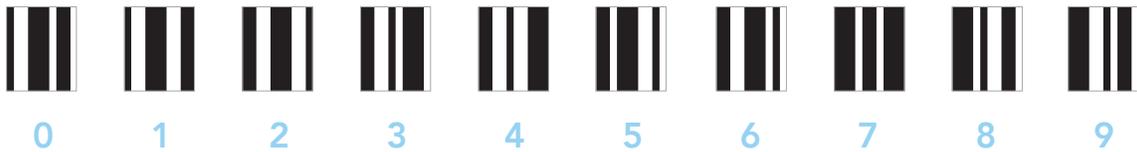
BOTTOM LINE: Ballots with ovals and ballots with barcodes are counted by the same tabulator in the same way. The human-readable text of the candidate's name appears on both ballots for voter verification and auditing purposes.

AUDITABLE, ACCURATE & ACCESSIBLE

	PEN WITH PAPER	TOUCH SCREEN WITH PAPER
Auditable by hand and machine	✓	✓
Uses barcodes for tabulation	✓	✓
Undergoes Logic and Accuracy (L&A) testing	✓	✓
Eliminates the ability to overvote		✓
Prevents voters from making unclear or partial marks		✓
Meets and exceeds ADA standards		✓

ANATOMY OF A BARCODE

Every barcode is made up of a series of digits, with each digit from 0-9 represented by black-and-white vertical bars that are scanned faster and more reliably than printed numerals.



Each digit is represented by a different pattern of black or white bars, with each pattern block made up of the same total number of bars. These blocks have been designed to ensure that they accurately decode to the same number whether the barcode is scanned upside up or upside down.