Appendix A

Comparison: Hand-Counting vs. Machine Tabulation

Factor	Hand-Counting Ballots	Machine Tabulation
Accuracy	Prone to human error	High accuracy with audits
Speed	Very slow	Rapid, scalable
Transparency	Depends on process	Standardized, auditable
Cost	High labor costs	Lower long-term costs
Best Use Case	Audits, Recounts	Large-scale elections

APPENDIX B

FLOW-CHART STYLE EXPLANATION

DS200 Closing, Transport, Tabulation, and Reporting Process

Step 1 – Pre-Election Security

→ DS200 tabulators are secured with tamper-evident seals prior to deployment.

Step 2 – Polls Close (7:00 p.m.)

→ Presiding Judge formally closes the Voting Center.
→ Closing procedures are initiated.

Step 3 – Removal of Tabulation Materials

→ Presiding Judge removes:

- Encrypted removable media (jump drive)
- DS200 results tapes
  → Items are placed into a sealed transport bag.

Step 4 – Law-Enforcement Escort

→ Presiding Judge is escorted by the Virgin Islands Police Department to the Elections Office.

→ Chain of custody is maintained throughout transport.

Step 5 – Public Opening of Sealed Materials

→ In the Elections Conference Room, the sealed bag is opened by the Presiding Judge.

→ This occurs in full view of:

- Board of Elections members
- Election staff

- Candidates
- Media
- Members of the public

Step 6 – Transfer for Tabulation

→ Presiding Judge hands the encrypted media to the Deputy Supervisor of Elections.
→ Media is then passed to the Voting Technician.

Step 7 – Tabulation

→ Encrypted media is inserted into the Electionware tabulation system.
→ Results are tabulated and reports are generated.

Step 8 – Secure Data Transmission

→ Encrypted data is transmitted via secure cloud connection to St. Croix.
→ Data is downloaded to a secure computer.

Step 9 – Review and Release

→ Results are reviewed by election staff and the Board of Elections.
→ Once verified, results are released to:

- Elections System website
- Media
- Public

Outcome:

→ Transparent, secure, auditable, and publicly observable tabulation and reporting process.

Appendix C

Scalable vs. Non-Scalable Election Systems

Factor	Scalable System (Electronic Tabulation + Audits)	Non-Scalable System (Hand Counting)
Ability to Handle High Turnout	Processes large volumes of ballots efficiently with no loss of accuracy	Time and staffing needs increase dramatically as turnout grows
Multiple Contests on One Ballot	Counts all contests simultaneously using uniform standards	Requires separate tallies for each contest, multiplying time and error risk
Consistency Across Precincts	Applies the same counting rules statewide	Results depend on individual counters, teams, and local practices
Speed of Results	Delivers timely unofficial results on election night	Results are delayed hours or days, especially in close or complex races
Staffing Requirements	Stable and predictable staffing levels	Requires large numbers of workers, supervisors, and observers
Fatigue and Human Error	Minimizes human involvement in repetitive counting tasks	Highly susceptible to fatigue, miscounts, and arithmetic errors
Cost Control	Lower per-ballot cost and efficient use of resources	Costs increase rapidly with overtime, staffing, and security needs
Chain of Custody	Ballots are scanned once and secured with limited handling	Ballots are repeatedly handled, increasing risk of loss or dispute
Audit Capability	Built-in post-election audits verify accuracy	Full recounts often required to confirm results
Legal Defensibility	Auditable, documented, and aligned with best practices	Greater exposure to challenges due to inconsistency and delay
Adaptability to Growth	Easily scales for larger elections and future demands	Becomes impractical as elections grow in size or complexity