

U. S. ELECTION ASSISTANCE COMMISSION



2013 Activities Report

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Introduction

The U.S. Election Assistance Commission's focus in FY 2013 was on building upon its core mission work: developing guidance to meet the Help America Vote Act (HAVA) requirements, adopting [voluntary voting system guidelines](#), serving as a [national clearinghouse](#) of information on election administration and finalizing human capital and records management handbooks.

EAC has been without a quorum of commissioners since December 10, 2010 and has been without commissioners since December 2011. The agency functions by following the order of succession in the Roles and Responsibilities document adopted by the Commission in September 2008, and the organization chart in the Strategic Plan 2009-2014 adopted in March of 2009. Under the present structure, if EAC is without an Executive Director or General Counsel, as is the case, the Chief Operating Officer assumes the responsibilities of the Executive Director in an acting capacity. Agency staff is authorized by the Roles and Responsibilities document to perform activities such as managing the voting systems certification/decertification process, conducting roundtable meetings and disbursing Requirements Payment grant funds. The agency cannot process second level audit appeals, issue advisory opinions to States on use of Help America Vote Act funds or adopt policy without a quorum of commissioners.

During FY 2013, EAC made a great deal of progress in achieving the program area goals described in its Strategic Plan, which is based on the mandates of the Help America Vote Act (HAVA) of 2002:

Grants Management

In FY 2013 highlights include:

- Section 251 funds were included in the Election Reform Programs no-year appropriation. Congress appropriated \$115 million in FY 2008, \$100 million in FY 2009 and \$70 million in FY 2010. In FY 2013, EAC disbursed \$4,292,871 from the FY 2010 appropriation. EAC also paid \$215,399 from funds made available in FY 2011 that were previously undistributed requirements payments or returned Section 102 funds. These funds were requested by the States by September 30, 2013. The funds are distributed according to a formula based on the voting age population of the State per the last Census and the total voting age population of all States. In order to draw the funds, the States certify that they are in compliance with applicable laws and requirements per HAVA Section 253.
- To date, EAC has awarded 89 grants totaling \$3.1 million to recruit and train college poll workers since the College Program was established in 2004. In FY 2013, - the 2010 College Poll Worker grants ended and EAC began the close out process. The 2010 grants were three-year awards.
- Mock Election Program grants are authorized under HAVA Section 295. To date, EAC has awarded grants totaling \$998,820 to organizations under this program since the Mock Election program was established in 2004. The grants allow students to become familiar with voting processes and technologies so that when they become

eligible to vote they will be more comfortable with their civic duties. In FY 2013, the 2010 Mock Election Program ended and EAC began the close-out process. The 2010 grants were three-year awards.

- The purpose of the Voting System Pre-Election Logic and Accuracy Testing & Post-Election Audit Initiative is to develop and document processes and best practices for coordinating quality and cost-effective: 1) voting system pre-election logic and accuracy testing (L&A), and 2) post-election audits. Outcomes will include tool kits, guides, best practices, research findings and recommendations that could be disseminated widely within the election community. In FY 2011, EAC awarded \$1,463,074 to 12 award recipients. Three of the grants were one-year grants that ended in FY 2012. EAC granted extensions to two of the grants until FY 2014. The remaining seven grants ended in FY 2013 and entered the close-out process.
- The purpose of the Accessible Voting Technology Initiative is to support research and development activities to increase the accessibility of new, existing, and emerging technological solutions in areas such as assistive technologies, interoperability, and the design of voting systems. Funding supports research for: 1) promising technologies and practices; 2) technology testing and adoption; and 3) development of administrative processes and training improvements to increase accessibility of existing voting procedures and election systems.

Voting Systems Testing and Certification

In FY 2013 EAC:

- Certified four voting systems (Dominion Voting Systems Democracy Suite 4.14 and 4.14A modifications, Election Systems and Software Unity 3.4.0.0 Modification and EVS 5.0.0.0 voting system);
- Conducted testing campaigns for seven systems;
- Drafted and published six Requests for Interpretation (RFIs) to the Voluntary Voting System Guidelines (VVSG);
- Developed and implemented major updates to EAC's Virtual Review Tool (VRT);
- Received public comments on a second draft revision to version 1.1 of the VVSG 1.1 and worked with NIST staff to resolve those comments;
- Performed one laboratory re-accreditation audit;

There are currently four voting systems in active test campaigns.

Research, Policy and Programs

In FY 2013 highlights include:

Research:

- Releasing the results of the 2012 Election Administration and Voting Survey (EAVS) to Congress and the general public.
- 2012 EAVS, the results of which are captured in:
 - a. **The Statutory Overview**--outlining changes to each state's election laws and regulations, which was published in March 2013;

- b. **The NVRA report**--providing voter registration data, which was released and delivered to Congress on June 24, 2013;
 - c. **The UOCAVA report**--detailing information on uniformed and overseas citizen voters, which was released and delivered to Congress on July 25, 2013, and:
 - d. **The 2012 EAVS report**--capturing a variety of data administering the election, which was released and delivered to Congress on September 26, 2013.
- Clarifying various data reported in the 2012 EAVS and its accompanying reports;
 - Completing a national survey of local election officials on the administration of elections in urban and rural areas.
 - Completing the final draft report summarizing the findings from this national survey of urban and rural local election officials.

Policy:

- Administering the provisions of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (NVRA) related to the content of the national mail voter registration form and submitting the biennial report to Congress on the impact of the NVRA (see above).
- Receiving and processing State requests (from Arizona, Georgia, Wisconsin and two requests from Kansas) for modifications to their state-specific instructions on the National Mail Voter Registration Form.
- Providing ongoing assistance to the public regarding the completion of the Federal NVRA form and clarifying certain technical aspects of election procedures and processes.
- Finalizing a new contract for translation services for the national voter registration form, for the EAC Voting Guide, and for other EAC documents, in order to ensure translation accuracy and 508 Compliance.

Programs:

- Based on the results of the EAC 2012 post-election Roundtable, EAC initiated a nine-part Webinar series on Best Practices in Election Administration.
- These nine webinars, conducted from June to September 2013, focused on polling place management and contingency planning, voter registration and voter education, and on poll worker recruitment training and retention.
- Each webinar featured a moderator and two speakers who were local election officials and involved between 45-50 participants from around the country. Speaker's Power point presentations and summaries of the webinars are available on EAC's website.
- Using information gathered from the webinars and background research on election issues, program staff began working to update select EAC's Quick Start Guides on Election Administration.
- Responding to ongoing requests from state and local election officials, Congress, the media and the public at large for educational materials including: Voter's Guides to Elections; Glossaries of Election Terms in various foreign languages; NVRA registration forms and accompanying state instructions for completing the form; and

EAC's educational resources on designing ballots, recruiting and training poll workers and on managing various aspects of the elections process.

Communications & Clearinghouse

In FY 2013 highlights include:

- The Communications and Clearinghouse division began Fiscal Year 2013 with a focused effort on providing information and best practices to election officials and voters in the remaining weeks prior to the 2012 November election. EAC maintained the goal of building a community of knowledge and expertise that could save election officials time and money in preparation for the 2014 federal election cycle.

EAC.gov Resources

- [The Election Official Exchange](#): an online resource built by EAC to help local election officials connect and leverage their collective knowledge by sharing best practices and knowledge.
- [Enhanced and improved search tool](#): based on usability studies and user feedback, EAC's search tool is an intuitive and user friendly way for the public to find information.
- [Events finder](#): a comprehensive presentation of all EAC public events, including meetings, hearings and roundtable discussions.
- [Webcasts](#): public events are offered live. On demand webcasts are available within 24 hours.
- [Customized program updates](#): a listserv for EAC's newsletter and automatic program updates. Users are notified daily or weekly when new documents are posted based on their delivery preferences.

Social Media and Stakeholder Updates

- Blog posts provided periodic election updates and highlight program activities including: EAC resources; election updates; voting system testing updates to track progress made on EAC voting system certification; information on absentee and early voting; hurricane contingency plans; state election info ; post election info; roundtables, workshop and symposium; public comments on test lab program manual and 2014 EAVS / UOCAVA Survey; and Engineering Change Order (ECO) database for State users to better handle our test matrix of VVSG requirements; and ongoing blog posts covering election related topics to answer frequently asked questions and provide critical or time sensitive information to stakeholders and the media;
- Used @EACgov on Twitter to rapidly deliver information and updates to stakeholders and the public about the voting system certification program, EAC activities and election information, communicate with election officials, and build a community of expertise;
- Maintained #BReady2012 and #FOV13, the Twitter hashtags where election officials and the public can gather and discuss preparation for the next Federal election. The number of EAC Twitter followers grew from 970 to 1602 from October 2012 through September 2013;

- Hosted online The Election Official Exchange, a platform to help local election officials connect and leverage their collective knowledge by sharing and exchanging best practices and information expertise;
- Provided program activity updates where the public can customize the kind of information and the frequency that it is delivered via EAC's newsletter and automatic program updates.
- EAC delivered information and updates to election officials and stakeholders about: (1) 2012 survey report data on the ability of civilian, military and overseas citizens to successfully cast a ballot; (2) voting system certification program; and (3) remaining HAVA funds available to states.
- As requests were received from election officials, EAC continued to add more links to state & local election social media sites.

Post 2012 Election: The Roundtable Series of Public Discussions

- EAC hosted two public roundtable discussions which followed the series of prior EAC roundtables about topics and initiatives in preparation for 2012 federal election cycle. In January, EAC hosted a post election roundtable to assess the 2012 election and review shared best practices for addressing some of the challenges presented during the election cycle. A second roundtable was held in May to discuss the results of grant funded work and how recent innovations in accessibility research may be applied to the future of election administration and voting systems. Both roundtables were webcast live and featured a live Twitterfall. Questions and comments were taken from the public through the webcasts. Participants included election officials and subject experts who provided real world solutions to the issues facing election officials and voters as we prepare for the 2014 elections. EAC distributed press advisories to national media daybooks and contacts, and to the home state/local media outlets representing roundtable participants. EAC also publicized and promoted participation in two EAC / NIST events: a workshop on accessible voting technology; and a symposium on the future of voting systems.

Operations

The U.S. Election Assistance Commission

EAC is an independent, bipartisan agency created by the Help America Vote Act (HAVA) that assists and provides guidance to state and local election administrators in improving the administration of elections for federal office. EAC provides assistance by disbursing federal funds to states to implement HAVA requirements, auditing the use of HAVA funds, adopting the Voluntary Voting System Guidelines (VVSG) and serving as a national clearinghouse and resource of information regarding election administration. EAC also accredits voting system testing laboratories and certifies, decertifies and recertifies voting systems.

The HAVA specifies that four commissioners are nominated by the President on recommendations from the majority and minority leadership in the U.S. House and U.S. Senate. No more than two commissioners may belong to the same

political party. Once confirmed by the full Senate, commissioners may serve two consecutive terms. HAVA states that members of the commission shall continue to serve past their expired term until a successor takes office.

Chief Operating Officer and Acting Executive Director

Alice P. Miller serves as chief operating officer for the EAC, a position she has held since June 2008. Ms. Miller oversees the day-to-day operations at EAC in all program areas and serves as EAC's acting executive director, managing an \$11 million budget. Since her arrival, Ms. Miller's leadership role at EAC has enabled the agency to serve its mission while developing and integrating policies and procedures aimed at improving efficiency and transparency.

Ms. Miller came to EAC after serving as the former general counsel and executive director of the District of Columbia Board of Elections and Ethics. On May 16, 2012, Alice P. Miller assumed the duties as Chief Operating Officer and Acting Executive Director.

The Office of Inspector General

EAC's Office of Inspector General (OIG) conducts audits, investigations and other reviews of EAC's programs and operations. This includes internal reviews of how EAC conducts business as well as reviews of recipients of funds disbursed by EAC. Its work is designed to enhance the economy, efficiency and effectiveness of EAC. The OIG also works to detect and prevent fraud, waste, abuse and mismanagement in EAC programs and operations. Its reports serve to educate and inform clients (EAC, the Congress, the Office of Management and Budget, the Government Accountability Office, state governments, other federal entities, and the public) of opportunities to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of EAC and its programs.

EAC Federal Advisory Committees

HAVA established a 37-member Board of Advisors and a 110-member Standards Board to help EAC carry out its mandates under the law. Further, HAVA Section 221 established the Technical Guidelines Development Committee (TGDC) to help EAC develop the VVSG. These governing boards provide valuable input and expertise in forming guidance and policy. On January 25, 2011, General Counsel/Acting Executive Director Mark Robbins issued a Memorandum suspending activity by the advisory boards. The memo states, in part,

"Boards and commissions subject to the provisions of FACA must have a Designated Federal Official (DFO) in order to conduct official business, at both the full committee and subcommittee level. It is the policy of the EAC (adopted on September 12 and certified September 15, 2008) that those positions be designated by the chair.....With no commissioners, there is no commission chair to appoint DFOs. And absent a quorum of commissioners, there are no means by which to change this established policy of appointing/replacing the DFOs."

The complete memorandum is available at EAC.gov.

Board of Advisors

EAC's Board of Advisors includes members appointed by the following groups as specified in HAVA (two members appointed by each): National Governors Association; National Conference of State Legislatures; National Association of Secretaries of State; The National Association of State Election Directors; National Association of Counties; National Association of County Recorders, Election Officials and Clerks; The United States Conference of Mayors; Election Center; International Association of Clerks, Recorders, Election Officials and Treasurers; the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights; and Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board.

Other members include representatives from the U.S. Department of Justice, Public Integrity Section of the Criminal Division and the Voting Section of the Civil Rights Division; the director of the U.S. Department of Defense Federal Voting Assistance Program; four professionals from the field of science and technology, with one each appointed by the Speaker and the Minority Leader of the U.S. House of Representatives and by the Majority Leader and Minority Leader of the U.S. Senate; and eight members representing voter interests, with the chairs and the ranking minority members of the U.S. House of Representatives Committee on House Administration and the U.S. Senate Committee on Rules and Administration each appointing two members.

The Board of Advisors elects a chair, vice chair and secretary from its members. Officers serve for a term of 1 year and may serve no more than two consecutive terms in any one office.

Standards Board

The Standards Board consists of 110 members; 55 are state election officials selected by their respective chief state election official and 55 are local election officials selected through a process supervised by the chief state election official. HAVA prohibits any two members representing the same state to be members of the same political party.

The Board elects nine members to serve as an executive board, of which not more than five can be state election officials, not more than five can be local election officials and not more than five can be members of the same political party.

Technical Guidelines Development Committee

HAVA mandates that the TGDC help EAC develop the VVSG, a task that was completed in May 2005. The VVSG are not mandatory and each state retains the prerogative to adopt these guidelines.

By law, the chairperson of the TGDC is the director of NIST. The TGDC is composed of 14 other members appointed jointly by EAC and the director of NIST. Members include representatives from the EAC Standards Board, EAC Board of Advisors, Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board, American National Standards Institute, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, the National Association of State Election Directors (2 representatives) and other individuals with technical and scientific expertise related to voting systems and voting equipment.

TGDC meeting minutes, roster, resolutions and other related material are available at www.vote.nist.gov.

Public Roundtables

In Fiscal Year 2013, EAC hosted two public roundtable discussions which followed the series of prior EAC roundtables about topics and initiatives in preparation for the 2012 federal election cycle. In January, EAC hosted a post election roundtable to assess the 2012 election and review shared best practices for addressing some of the challenges presented during the election cycle. A second roundtable was held in May to discuss the results of grant funded work and how recent innovations in accessibility research may be applied to the future of election administration and voting systems.

Public meetings, hearings and roundtables are available to the public via archived webcasts and meeting agendas, minutes and testimony are posted at EAC.gov.

Foreign Delegation Briefings

In FY 2013, EAC also conducted briefings for visiting foreign delegations under the auspices of the U.S. State Department to explain EAC's role and function as a national clearinghouse, and how EAC's resources and tools serve and support election officials around the country as they prepare for elections. Delegations included election officials and news media journalists from the following nations: India, Indonesia, Iraq, and Malaysia. Another briefing was conducted for representatives from the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) in the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) to discuss their final report on the November 2012 U. S. Election.

Operating Budget

Since 2004, EAC has received funds in three appropriations: Salaries and Expenses (S&E), Election Reform Programs for requirements payments, accessibility and Logic and Accuracy Grants and for FY 2008 only, Election Data Collection Grants. The purpose of the Data Collection grants of \$2.0 million each to five states was to measure the costs of improving the collection of election data at the precinct level during the 2008 federal election.

In FY 2013, the Salaries and Expenses operation budget of \$11 million funded a \$2.7 million transfer to NIST; and general office expenses including salaries, travel, rent, and expenses incurred for telecommunications, printing, contracts, supplies, and equipment. In FY 2013, EAC administered College Poll Worker recruitment and training grants and Mock Elections for high school student grants funded in the S&E appropriation.

During FY 2013, EAC received a disclaimer on the financial statement and a clean opinion on the Federal Information Security Management Act audits.

In FY 2013, EAC monitored, from the Election Reform Programs funds, two Accessible Voting Technology Initiative grants totaling \$7 million to support research and activities to increase the accessibility of new, existing and emerging technological solutions that help ensure all citizens can vote privately and independently; and 12 Pre-Election Logic and Accuracy (L&A) Testing and Post-Election Audit Initiative grants totaling \$1,463,074 to support the research, development, documentation and dissemination of a range of procedures and processes used in managing and conducting high-quality L&A testing and post-election audit activities.

Freedom of Information Act

In FY 2013, the EAC received fourteen requests under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA). Twelve of them were processed and completed and two were pending completion at the end of the fiscal year. Additionally, one request that was received in FY 2012 was completed in FY 2013.

The median processing time for completed requests was 67 days; and the average was 57.46 days. The range in number of days for completed responses was 5 to 140 days. As of the end of the fiscal year, the two pending requests had been open 34 and 102 days respectively. There were no instances in which the EAC did not comply with a completed request.

One EAC employee processes FOIA requests, but this employee is not solely dedicated to FOIA activities. The EAC spent approximately \$15,000 processing FOIA requests in FY 2013. The EAC granted fee waiver requests on all completed FOIA requests.

The EAC's FOIA regulations instructions for submitting a request and the FOIA Reading Room are available to the public at www.eac.gov.

Federal Financial Assistance to Improve Federal Elections

EAC's Grants Management Division distributes and monitors HAVA funds, provides technical assistance to states and grantees on the use of funds, and reports on requirements payments and discretionary grants to improve the administration of elections for federal office. The division also ensures the negotiation of indirect cost rates with grantees and resolves audit findings on the use of HAVA funds.

HAVA Funds

A state may use a requirements payment to carry out activities to improve the administration of elections for federal office outside of the activities listed under HAVA Title III if the state, per Section 251, certifies that it has implemented the requirements of Title III or that the amount it will spend on other activities will not exceed an amount equal to the minimum payment amount applicable under Section 252. Title III includes voting system standards, voting information requirements, provisional voting, statewide voter registration lists and identification requirements for voters who register by mail.

To assist state and local governments regarding the proper use of HAVA funds, EAC established the Advisory Opinion request process, through which any federal or state government official, or any member of the EAC staff may request an advisory opinion concerning the use of HAVA funds. Prior to losing its quorum of Commissioners in FY 2011, EAC issued one Funding Advisory Opinion. All Funding Advisory Opinions are available at EAC.gov.

Help America Vote College Program

The Help America Vote College Program, established by HAVA Section 501, provides grants to encourage student participation as poll workers or assistants, to foster student interest in the electoral process and to encourage state and

local governments to use students as poll workers. EAC awarded no new College Poll Worker grants in FY 2013, but continued to monitor and provide technical assistance to its 2010 College Poll Worker grant programs until they ended in June 2013 and began the close-out process.

The Help America Vote College Poll Worker grants help relieve poll worker shortages across the country and provide election officials with technically proficient poll workers. According to EAC's 2008 Election Administration and Voting Survey, nearly one-half of the jurisdictions reported experiencing difficulties recruiting poll workers. Thanks to these grants, many grantees reported having an adequate number of poll workers, some for the first time.

Mock Election Grant Program

The Mock Election Grant Program, authorized under HAVA Section 295, encourages youth participation and civic engagement by enabling students to participate in simulated elections with voting equipment, ballots and poll workers. The grants enable students to become familiar with voting processes and technologies so that when they become eligible to vote they will be more comfortable with their civic responsibilities. EAC awarded no new Mock Election Program grants in FY 2013, but continued to monitor and provide technical assistance to its 2010 Mock Election Program grants until they ended in May 2013 and began the close-out process.

The program promotes voter participation in national elections through voter education activities for students, building community involvement in awareness of the election process, and encouraging continued civic engagement and participation by the youth population.

The Voting System Pre-Election Logic and Accuracy Testing and Post-Election Audit Initiative

The Voting System Pre-Election Logic and Accuracy Testing (L&A) and Post-Election Audit Initiative grant is aimed at developing and documenting processes and best practices for coordinating quality and cost-effective voting system pre-election logic and accuracy testing and post-election audits. Through this initiative, EAC seeks to capture and test innovative, high-quality processes and tools, as well as practices that are cost effective and evidence based for performing voting system pre-election L&A testing and post-election audits by jurisdictions of varying sizes, locations and equipment configurations. Congress funded this initiative under the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 and the Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009.

In FY 2011, EAC awarded twelve grants totaling \$1,463,074 to five states, six counties and one city. In FY 2013, ten of the grant recipients concluded their grants with EAC. The current Voting System Pre-Election Logic and Accuracy Testing and Post-Election Audit Initiative grantees are:

□ **California Secretary of State**, Sacramento, CA: \$230,000

The California Secretary of State (SOS) plans to conduct a two year pilot program to test new, risk-limiting audit models, as developed by Dr. Stark of the University of California, Berkeley. Up to twenty California counties will be participating in the pilot with the audits taking place during the post canvass period following live elections held during

2011-2012. The team will document the pilot audits, analyze and present findings and recommendations on the effectiveness, efficiency, usability, challenges, mitigations, costs and benefits of risk-limiting audits. The team will also develop and document a set of tools, processes and best practices for conducting risk-limiting post-election audits, including easy-to-follow statistical formulas and rules to set the initial sample size and escalation triggers.

▣ **State of Colorado**, Denver, CO: \$230,000

The Colorado Department of State plans to pilot risk-limiting audits in five counties in a mix of areas – urban, suburban, and rural. Colorado will develop, test, and implement a risk-limiting audit system that helps meet legislation requiring the state’s jurisdictions to implement a risk-limiting audit system by the 2014 elections. The research team will review current election processes in target counties and solicit input from other stakeholders, including county election officials, voters and concerned citizen groups. The team will also review existing best practices in the state and the nation, selecting the most promising practices for testing the appropriate target counties.

The Accessible Voting Technology Initiative

In FY 2013, the EAC monitored the Accessible Voting Technology Initiative, a \$7,000,000 grant to advance voting accessibility technology to enable citizens with disabilities to vote privately and independently. The grant recipients are Clemson University, which is funded at \$4,500,000 and the Information Technology Innovation Foundation, which is funded at \$2,500,000. The EAC, Clemson University, and ITIF are also working closely with NIST on this Initiative.

This effort seeks to increase the accessibility of new, existing and emerging technological solutions in such areas as assistive technologies, interoperability and voting system design. According to statistics compiled by the U.S. Census, there are more than 50,000,000 Americans with disabilities and the United States also faces a rapidly approaching demographic shift to an older population, which will result in an increase in the incidence of disability. The HAVA disability requirements, specifically Section 301, recognized the necessity for dramatically improving the voting process for this population and these grants help further this vital mission.

Clemson University and their partners are working to advance the accessibility of elections and voting through applied research, development, evaluation, dissemination and implementation of concepts and technologies. Clemson University is working with an extensive set of partners including the Election Center and Rutgers University. In 2013, they further pilot tested Prime III, a Clemson-produced election prototype voting machine, and worked with a diverse group of organizations from the elections community on research and development.

ITIF seeks to use a design-led innovation process to translate research, observations and insights into actionable steps to change voting system technologies and processes to improve the voting experience for people with disabilities. They are working closely with several organizations including the National Federation of the Blind and the Georgia Institute for Applied Technology Research Corporation.

Testing and Certification

Under the Help America Vote Act, EAC accredits voting system test laboratories and certifies voting equipment, marking the first time the Federal government has offered these services to the States. Participation by States in the program is voluntary. Staff works with NIST to evaluate and accredit voting system test laboratories and the management of the voting system testing and certification process.

The Testing and Certification (T&C) division:

- Assists States with certification of their systems;
- Supports local elections officials in the areas of acceptance testing and pre-election system verification;
- Promotes quality control in voting system manufacturing through the EAC quality monitoring program;
- Provides procedures to the voting system manufacturers for the testing and certification of voting systems to specified Federal standards consistent with the requirements of HAVA Section 231.

EAC's voting system certification program establishes accountability through its Quality Monitoring Program which ensures, through various check points, that the voting systems used in the field are the same systems EAC has certified. Under the program, EAC has the ability to conduct site visits to voting system production facilities to determine whether systems produced are consistent with those that have received EAC certification. In addition, EAC collects reports from election officials regarding voting system anomalies. After reviewing the reports, EAC disseminates the information to election officials. Furthermore, upon invitation or with permission from election officials, the EAC may conduct reviews of EAC certified systems that are in use in the field.

More information about EAC's Voting System Certification and Testing Program is available in EAC's Frequently Asked Questions on eac.gov.

Voting System Test Laboratory Accreditation

HAVA Section 231 requires EAC and NIST to develop a program for accrediting voting system testing laboratories. The National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP) of NIST evaluates test laboratories and performs periodic re-evaluations to verify that the laboratories continue to meet the accreditation criteria. When NIST determines a laboratory is technically competent to test systems, the NIST director recommends the laboratory to EAC for accreditation. EAC makes the final determination to accredit the laboratory. EAC issues the accreditation certificate to approved laboratories, maintains a register of accredited laboratories and posts this information on EAC.gov.

Laboratories must adhere to the requirements of EAC's *Voting System Test Laboratory Program Manual* or face possible suspension or revocation of accreditation. These requirements include stringent conflict-of-interest and compliance-management programs.

Currently, two test laboratories are accredited by EAC: SLI Global Solutions (formerly SysTest Laboratories) and Wyle Laboratories. In FY 2013, EAC performed one laboratory re-accreditation audit in Denver, Colorado. Information on Voting System Test Laboratory Accreditation, including the *Voting System Test Laboratory Program Manual*, is posted in the Testing and Certification section of EAC.gov.

Voting System Certification

HAVA instructs EAC to establish the federal government's first voluntary program to test and certify voting equipment. The certification program was established after the 2005 Voluntary Voting Systems Guidelines (VVSG) were adopted and the first recommendations regarding laboratories for federal accreditation were given to EAC by NIST in February 2007.

The first step in the certification process is manufacturer registration. Applicants are required to provide written policies regarding quality assurance and document retention and also provide a complete list of manufacturing facilities. Through registration with EAC, the manufacturer agrees to meet all program requirements.

A manufacturer that has a system ready for testing submits an application for testing to EAC and selects an EAC-accredited laboratory to conduct the testing. The laboratory submits a test plan to EAC for approval; tests the voting system; and provides a test report, based on the findings from testing, to EAC for review and action. EAC technical reviewers and staff members review the test reports. If the testing and report of a system demonstrate conformance with all applicable voting system standards or guidelines, the program director will recommend the system for certification. EAC's executive director considers the recommendation and provides a final decision on the system. Commissioners serve as the appeal body. Upon certification, a system may bear an EAC mark of certification and may be marketed as EAC certified.

In FY 2013, EAC certified four voting systems: (Dominion Voting Systems Democracy Suite 4.14 and 4.14A modifications, Election Systems and Software Unity 3.4.0.0 Modification and EVS 5.0.0.0 voting system). Additionally, the Testing and Certification Division conducted testing campaigns for seven voting systems and there are currently four systems in active test campaigns.

EAC also developed and implemented major updates to the EAC's Virtual Review Tool (VRT). EAC rolled out the addition of the ECO (Engineering Change Order) Database to the VRT tool to track change orders for all EAC certified voting systems. This tool was also made available to State Certification Authorities to assist them in reviewing change orders that may be presented for certification in their individual States.

Quality Monitoring Program

EAC's voting system certification program establishes accountability through its Quality Monitoring Program which ensures, through various check points, that the voting systems used in the field are in fact the same systems EAC has certified. For instance, under the program, EAC has the ability to conduct site visits to production facilities to determine whether systems produced are consistent with those that have received EAC certification. In addition, EAC collects reports from election officials regarding voting system anomalies. After reviewing the reports, EAC disseminates the

information to election officials. Furthermore, upon invitation or with permission from election officials, the EAC conducts reviews of systems that are in use in the field.

System Advisory Notices are also an important part of the Quality Monitoring Program. EAC issues advisories to inform jurisdictions and members of the public of an existing anomaly or issue with an EAC-certified system. The advisory notice describes the nature of the issue identified, the root cause of the issue if known, and the current status of a solution to the issue. EAC will follow up with additional advisory notices regarding unresolved issues as more information is gathered and the problem is resolved.

These notices support EAC's quality monitoring program requirement related to identifying and reporting anomalies of fielded EAC systems. These notices are issued after an anomaly or issue is identified and verified through conversations with the jurisdiction fielding the system and the manufacturer of the system.

In addition, as part of the Quality Monitoring Program, EAC is required to conduct onsite manufacturing assessments. These onsite visits provide the opportunity for EAC to ascertain that the manufacturers of voting systems are following EAC's required procedures. Information generated by the Quality Monitoring Program, including anomaly reports, is posted in the Testing and Certification section of EAC.gov.

Communication and Clarification

In an effort to increase efficiency and streamline the certification process, EAC established the Requests for Interpretation (RFI) process. This process enables program participants to request interpretations of the VVSG. In addition, EAC established the Notice of Clarification (NOC) process, through which EAC issues clarifying language based on written requests from manufacturers or test laboratories seeking clarification about a program requirement, policy or guideline. In FY 2013, the EAC published six RFIs:

- RFI 2012-05 -- EAC Decision on Public Telecommunications and Cryptography
- RFI 2012-06 -- EAC Decision on Use of Public Telecommunications Networks and Data Transmission
- RFI 2013-01 -- EAC Decision on the Extensions Clause
- RFI 2013-02 -- EAC Decision on Audio Presentation Volume Levels
- RFI 2013-03 -- EAC Decision on Timestamps
- RFI 2013-04 -- EAC Decision on Usability Testing

All RFIs and NOCs are available in the Testing and Certification section of the EAC Web site at EAC.gov.

Meetings and Roundtables

Further, in FY 2013, Certification division staff, in conjunction with NIST, held the "Future of Voting Systems" Symposium at the NIST facility February 26-28, 2013. Staff attended meetings with NASED; Election Center; EVN, EAC technical reviewers; voting system manufacturers; the Presidential Commission on Election Administration; a voting system

manufacturer for the kick-off overview meeting on a new system in Austin, TX; with State Certification officials in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; USENIX - EVTWOTE on voting technology; and observed elections in Phoenix, AZ and Arlington County, VA.

Voluntary Voting System Guidelines

The VVSG is the set of testable standards by which EAC evaluates all voting systems. EAC's accredited laboratories conduct a conformance assessment using the VVSG to evaluate the voting systems. A system submitted to EAC's program will receive certification only if it complies with the VVSG; nothing guarantees that a system will meet the VVSG requirements and ultimately receive an EAC certification.

EAC, the TGDC and NIST work together to develop voluntary testing standards. The 2005 VVSG are currently in place, while EAC and NIST are formulating future versions and updates.

After reviewing comments and receiving input from a series of roundtable discussions about the next iteration, EAC determined the 2005 VVSG should be revised before the adoption of the next iteration, which may not occur for several years.

To implement updates to the 2005 VVSG, EAC followed the procedures in HAVA, which included providing a 120-day public comment period, longer than what is required by HAVA, and soliciting input from EAC advisory boards. EAC and NIST reviewed the public comments and boards' input.

Changes to VVSG 1.1 since the Initial Public Comment Period

The initial proposed revision to VVSG 1.1, was offered during a 120-day public comment period in the summer of 2009. Since that time, the EAC's Testing & Certification Program discovered additional best practices, experienced anomalies and deficiencies with voting systems entering the Testing and Certification Program, and clarified ambiguities with the standard. Changes were made after the 120-day public comment period to address these issues and in FY 2012, EAC:

- Received a new revised version of VVSG 1.1 from NIST.
- Incorporated NIST comments and new RFI's into VVSG 1.1.
- Posted the second draft version of VVSG 1.1 for a 90 day Public Comment period beginning September 6, 2012.
- Extended the Public Comment period from 90 days to 130 days.

FY 2013

EAC posted the second draft version of VVSG 1.1 on www.eac.gov for a 90 day Public Comment period which began in FY 2012 and extended through FY 2013. Subsequent comments regarding the comment period coinciding with the General election persuaded EAC to revise the Public Comment period to 130 days. Following the close of the comment period, all comments received were reviewed and will be published on EAC's website. EAC staff worked with NIST staff to address the comments and prepare the VVSG1.1 revised draft document for final formatting and the final VVSG 1.1 draft document awaits a Commission vote at such time as the EAC once again has a quorum of Commissioners

Research, Policy and Programs

The Research, Policy and Program division:

- Administers the biennial Election Administration and Voting Survey (EAVS);
- Administers the National Mail Voter Registration Form as prescribed by the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (NVRA), also known as “Motor Voter”;
- Administers the Election Management Guidelines and Quick Start Guides Program to help election officials conduct efficient, effective, accurate and accessible;
- Manages the Language Accessibility Program that provides informational materials on the Federal election process including glossaries of election terms in English and five other languages, and translations of the National Mail Voter Registration form in English and ten other languages; and a Voter’s Guide to Federal Elections;
- Provides educational materials to voters and election administration officials on the voting process, and;
- Conducts research on election administration on topics as mandated by HAVA, by Congress and, at the discretion of the Commission.

The Research, Policy and Programs (RPP) division is responsible for implementing research, policy and program initiatives including HAVA-mandated research that covers topics such as the number of ballots cast and returned in accordance with the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act of 1986 (UOCAVA); the number of registration applications submitted through various sources as stipulated by the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (NVRA); administration of the NVRA form; language accessibility; and election management resources.

In addition to conducting HAVA-mandated research, RPP produces materials for voters and election officials to facilitate successful participation in federal elections. For voters, EAC’s national mail voter registration form can be used in almost every State in the country. For election officials and voters, EAC’s *A Voter’s Guide to Federal Elections* can supplement state and local education materials. Many of the materials, such as *A Voter’s Guide to Federal Elections* and the *Glossaries of Election Terminology*, are available in several non-English languages.

The division also administers the Election Management Guidelines program to help election officials operate secure, accurate, and accessible elections by providing information on topics such as poll worker recruitment and training, polling place management, contingency and disaster planning, post-election auditing, administering provisional ballots and communicating with the public.

In FY 2013, RPP completed several research projects, policy and program initiatives described below.

Goal 3 FY 2013 Accomplishments

Research

- Published, delivered to Congress and posted to EAC's website, all reports and data related to the 2012 EAVS including: the Statutory Overview; the NVRA report; the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA) report and; the general EAVS report.
- Successfully administered and completed a national survey and final draft report on findings from a HAVA-mandated [241(a)(15)] study on voting and administering elections in urban and rural areas.
- Successfully completed an agreement between EAC and the Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP) for creating a combined 2014 EAVS.
- Completed the first of two Federal Register public comment periods on the 2014 EAVS that will include 12 additional FVAP questions.

Policy

- Responded to and processed requests from Arizona, Georgia, Washington State, Kansas, Wisconsin and Florida to modify their state-specific instructions on the national mail voter registration application form (Federal form).
- Made updates to the states' voter registration application form instructions and posted these updates in English and other required languages on the EAC website.

Programs

- For the 2012 Federal election created and widely distributed--to the general public and to each of the 55 states and territories— Voter's Guides to Elections in various languages and over 30,000 Voter Tips cards.
- Hosted several briefings for foreign delegations regarding the EAC, the U.S. Election system and voting process.
- Conducted nine webinars for election officials on Best Practices in Election Management. Topics included polling place and election-day management, contingency planning, voter registration and voter education, and poll worker recruitment, training and retention. Each session--moderated by an election official-- featured two local election officials as speakers and involved between 45-50 participants representing states throughout the US and American Samoa.
- Based on the webinars developed a work plan for updating 4-5 Quick Start Guides in 2014.

Research

Under HAVA requirements, EAC collects information about election administration issues and shares that information with Congress, election officials, and the public. Under the provisions of the National Voter Registration Act (NVRA)

EAC is required to collect information and report on: the total number of registered voters, the total number of active and inactive voters, the total number of new, duplicate, and invalid voter registration applications, the sources of voter registration applications, the total number of confirmation notices sent/received and the total number of voters removed from the rolls.

HAVA also requires that EAC report on the total number of ballots transmitted to uniformed and overseas voters, the total number of ballots returned by these voters and the total number of ballots counted from these voters.

In 2012 EAC released three reports: a June 2013 NVRA report providing information on voter registration during the 2011-2012 election cycle; a July 2013 UOCAVA report on voting by uniformed and overseas citizens, and a September 2013 report highlighting general survey findings on topics such as absentee and early voting, provisional voting, polling places, poll workers and voting machines.

Highlights from the 2012 Election Administration and Voting Survey (EAVS)

EAC has administered what is now known as the EAVS since 2004. With each biennial administration of this national survey States' responses to the information requested have greatly improved. For a majority of the 2012 survey questions EAC had a response from states' jurisdictions of 90% or greater.

Some highlights from the EAVS data collection effort and reporting from the 2012 election:

- 131,590,825 persons voted; 56% of them in person.
- 62.5 million voter registration application forms were received and 20 states reported that 1.4 million new registration applications were filed during same day registration.
- In 2012--21 states reported receiving voter registration applications over the Internet (which is up from 17 states that reported doing so in 2010).
- State's reported having ~ 888,000 poll workers and ~120,000 polling places.
- 2,702,472 provisional ballots were submitted and of these ~651,000 (or 24.1%) were rejected. (States indicating that the primary reason was because the voter was not properly registered).
- Some states reported having a significant number of eligible voters on their inactive lists---for a national total of 23.1 million inactive registrations.
- Nearly 13.7 million voters were reported as removed from the lists (with 27.1% reported as being removed because they have moved to other jurisdictions).
- States reported 872,362 UOCAVA ballots were transmitted, 620,002 were cast and 580,813 UOCAVA ballots were counted.
- The number one reason state's indicated UOCAVA ballots were rejected--- (~14,000) missing the deadline or the ballot was not received on time. In total ~34,000 ballots were not counted.

Policy

In FY 2012, the Policy Department of RPP developed and had approved by the then General Counsel and the Executive Director, an interim procedure for processing state requests to modify their state-specific instructions on the national mail voter registration form. The interim procedure is used by staff to process such requests until a quorum of the Commission is established. In 2013 EAC received and processed state requests for modifications to the state-specific instructions on the National Mail Voter Registration Form from Arizona, Georgia, Kansas and Wisconsin.

Proposed Changes to the National Voter Registration Act Regulations

Section 9(a) of the NVRA requires the EAC to issue regulations for developing a national mail voter registration form and for submitting a biennial report to Congress on the effect of the NVRA. In accordance with HAVA in FY 2010 a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) related to the National Voter Registration Act of 1993(NVRA) was developed and published in the *Federal Register*. In FY 2010 and FY 2011 EAC sought and received comments on the proposed regulations.

In the NPRM, EAC proposed to amend its NVRA regulations to ensure they are consistent with the 2002 HAVA and to make some technical amendments. EAC also asked for public comment on other issues related to the national mail voter registration form and administration of the NVRA. Once a quorum of commissioners is established, EAC will issue a Final Notice of Proposed Rulemaking. In addition EAC will analyze the public input to determine whether the national mail voter registration form must be revised and the nature of guidance that EAC should provide to the states.

Programs

The primary focus of the Programs Department of RPP is to provide educational resources for voters and election officials. Resources include election management materials, information on registration deadlines and basic information about federal elections. EAC responds to requests from state and local election officials, Congress and the public-at-large for a range of materials including Voter's Guides to Federal Elections in various languages, Glossaries of Election Terms in various languages and the NVRA registration form and accompanying state instructions for completing the form. Materials designed especially to assist election officials in their duties include information on designing ballots, recruiting and training poll workers and guides on managing certain aspects of the elections process.

In anticipation of the 2012 Federal election and in an effort to enhance the November voting experience, EAC developed a guide "Voting Tips to Enhance Your Voting Experience". EAC printed and distributed 30,000 of these voter's guides to each of the 55 State election offices.

To begin the process for updating certain educational resources in 2013 EAC held a series of nine webinar discussions with local election officials. From June through September 2013 the webinars were moderated by three different local election experts and each webinar featured presentations by two local election officials with knowledge or background in a particular topic. The series began with discussions on topics related to polling place and election-day management, and

contingency planning, the series then continued with discussions on poll worker recruitment, training and retention and ended by covering topics such as educating voters, administering provisional ballots and processing voter registrations.

Based on these nine webinars EAC will work in Fiscal Year 2014 to create four updated Quick Start Guides in Election Management Practice.

Communications and Clearinghouse

The Communications and Clearinghouse division is responsible for external communications and the tools and platforms used to provide information to election officials and the general public. Areas of responsibility include:

- EAC Website and Clearinghouse
- Social media
- Media inquiries
- External communications
- Congressional relations
- The Freedom of Information Act
- National Archives and Records Act
- Editorial support: press releases, speeches, and Congressional testimony

The agency's website, www.eac.gov, is the primary communications tool. EAC.gov contains thousands of documents and information about voting systems, press releases, informational videos, research, data and program-related information. It also features on-demand webcasts and related information from public meetings, hearings and roundtables.

EAC's award-winning website features a user-driven notification system, allowing visitors to customize how they receive information. Users can customize their online experience by signing up for automatic e-mail alerts on a variety of election topics and events, including public meetings, advisory board meetings, reports, policies and agency news. These alerts can be received in real time on a daily or weekly basis.

The Communications and Clearinghouse division began Fiscal Year 2013 with a focused effort on providing information and best practices to election officials and voters in the remaining weeks prior to the 2012 November election. EAC maintained the goal of building a community of knowledge and expertise that could save election officials time and money in preparation for the 2014 federal election cycle.

Post 2012 Election: The Roundtable Series of Public Discussions

In Fiscal Year 2013, EAC hosted two public roundtable discussions which followed the series of prior EAC roundtables about topics and initiatives in preparation for 2012 federal election cycle. In January, EAC hosted a post election roundtable to assess the 2012 election and review shared best practices for addressing some of the challenges presented during the election cycle. A second roundtable was held in May to discuss the results of grant funded work and how recent innovations in accessibility research may be applied to the future of election administration and voting systems. Both roundtables were webcast live and featured a live Twitterfall. Questions and comments were taken from the public through the webcasts. Participants included election officials and subject experts who provided real world solutions to the issues facing election officials and voters as we prepare for the 2014 elections. EAC distributed press advisories to national media daybooks and contacts, and to the home state/local media outlets representing roundtable participants. EAC also publicized and promoted participation in two EAC / NIST events: a workshop on accessible voting technology; and a symposium on the future of voting systems.

EAC roundtables in FY 2013:

- **Informing Change: A Review of Events and Issues of the 2012 Elections Cycle (Jan 9, 2013).** Reviewed shared best practices for addressing some of the challenges presented during the 2012 election cycle. EAC heard from state and local election officials, poll workers and end users, advocates, leading academics, researchers and observers of the election process. Participants shared ideas and strategies for improving the administration of elections in the U.S. Objective: to identify which aspects of the process may be improved in order to begin developing best practices that can be used in the next election. CSPAN covered via webcast. On demand webcasts are available of EAC's year long series of discussions on major topics to prepare for the Presidential Election.
- **Transforming Election Administration, Voting System Accessibility, and the Certification Process (May 9, 2013).** Discussed the results of grant funded work and how recent innovations in accessibility research may be applied to the future of election administration and voting systems. The May 9 roundtable continued discussions from the Future of Voting Systems Symposium and the Accessible Voting Technology workshop.
- **EAC / NIST Accessible Voting Technology Research Workshop (April 1-2, 2013).** EAC and NIST hosted a workshop to discuss current and future research in accessible voting technology, and the transition of this research to industry. Topics included: Innovative assistive applications and techniques; New approaches to accessibility in voting; Accessibility research benchmarks and results; Transitioning research to industry; New and existing devices that provide accessible access to elements of the voting process; Challenges in accessible voting
- **EAC / NIST Future of Voting Systems Symposium (Feb 26-28, 2013).** EAC and NIST hosted a symposium to explore emerging trends in voting system technology with the election community at large. Topics included: Why some jurisdictions are exploring building their own voting systems; Trends in voting system technology acquisition and deployment plans; How election officials, manufactures, young voters, and academics view the future of

voting system technologies; Alternative standard development processes for voting systems; Alternative methods for voting system testing and certification at the Federal and State level.

Social Media and Stakeholder Updates

The EAC has been extremely active using social media to reach election officials in new and engaging ways. Technology is transforming elections and the EAC wants to be at the forefront of the field. In particular, the EAC has developed an interactive blog and an active twitter account. Additionally, the EAC cultivates a list of Election Office Twitter accounts to facilitate ongoing communication between election officials.

EAC social media highlights for 2013 include:

- Blog posts provided periodic election updates and highlight program activities including: EAC resources; election updates; voting system testing updates to track progress made on EAC voting system certification; information on absentee and early voting; hurricane contingency plans; state election info ; post election info; roundtables, workshop and symposium; public comments on test lab program manual and 2014 EAVS / UOCAVA Survey; and Engineering Change Order (ECO) database for State users to better handle our test matrix of VVSG requirements; and ongoing blog posts covering election related topics to answer frequently asked questions and provide critical or time sensitive information to stakeholders and the media;
- Used @EACgov on Twitter to rapidly deliver information and updates to stakeholders and the public about the voting system certification program, EAC activities and election information, communicate with election officials, and build a community of expertise;
- Maintained #BReady2012 and #FOV13, the Twitter hashtags where election officials and the public can gather and discuss preparation for the next Federal election. The number of EAC Twitter followers grew from 970 to 1602 from October 2012 through September 2013;
- Hosted online The Election Official Exchange, a platform to help local election officials connect and leverage their collective knowledge by sharing and exchanging best practices and information expertise; and
- Provided program activity updates where the public can customize the kind of information and the frequency that it is delivered via EAC's newsletter and automatic program updates.
- EAC delivered information and updates to election officials and stakeholders about: (1) 2012 survey report data on the ability of civilian, military and overseas citizens to successfully cast a ballot; (2) voting system certification program; and (3) remaining HAVA funds available to states.
- As requests were received from election officials, EAC continued to add more links to state -and& local election social media sites.

EAC.gov Initiatives

The EAC was also committed in 2013 to expanding an informative internet presence through our official website www.eac.gov.

EAC website highlights for 2013 include:

- The Election Official Exchange: an online resource built by EAC to help local election officials connect and leverage their collective knowledge by sharing best practices and knowledge. By participating in the Exchange, any U.S. election official can call on a colleague for advice about virtually any administrative task they face, from testing voting equipment and training poll workers to creating an audit trail and conducting a recount.
- Enhanced and improved search tool: based on usability studies and user feedback, EAC's search tool is an intuitive and user friendly way for the public to find information.
- Events finder: a comprehensive presentation of all EAC public events, including meetings, hearings and roundtable discussions.
- Webcasts: public events are offered live. On demand webcasts are available within 24 hours. The meeting agenda accompanies the webcast, and the viewer can select topics of interest. All meeting materials are also available to the public.
- Customized program updates: a listserv for EAC's newsletter and automatic program updates. Users are notified daily or weekly when new documents are posted based on their delivery preference.

Office of Chief Information Officer

Entity-Wide Security Program

EAC recognizes that effective security management is critical to EAC's mission. The ability to ensure confidentiality, integrity, and availability of its information assets is essential to minimizing risks of inadvertent or deliberate misuse, fraud or destruction. EAC continues to be vigilant in protecting its information assets. Trusted Internet Connections (TIC), Continuous Monitoring (CM) and strong authentication measures using HSPD-12 Personal Identity Verification (PIV) credentials help ensure EAC information assets remains secure. Unauthorized disclosure of and access to sensitive information is one of our highest concerns and is being addressed through multiple programs.

During FY 2013, EAC continued work on an information technology (IT) modernization project that was in progress during the FY 2012. To continue the enhancement of the agency's network infrastructure in its new physical location during FY 2013, the OCIO planned, designed and implemented a secured network infrastructure that meets the new work office setup and accommodates teleworking option for the staff. As part of the agency's effort to improve IT services, EAC

replaced aging workstations with high-end performance workstations. EAC's OCIO provided necessary accessories as well as a secured connection to staff for teleworking.

The agency email messaging system has been enhanced to enable users to access their email thru secured online connection, allowing them to manage their emails. During FY 2013, EAC upgraded Servers and workstations to meet its performance, availability and integrity requirements.

EAC implemented a self-contained system recovery backup solution at the main office as well as at the Continuity of Operations (COOP) site to protect mission-critical data against system down-time and for disaster recovery. To ensure internal security, EAC applied additional access controls including an intrusion detection appliance as well as continuous monitoring.

Further, EAC finished work upgrading the telephone system to a menu-driven interactive voice response (IVR) system. The main switch number uses a telephone menu to direct callers to offices and provides voter contact information for State voter information lines during elections. To improve internal and external communication, EAC completed work on unified messaging with a Voice Over IP (VOIP) phone system that allows users to access voicemail via email, a custom auto-attendant, call forwarding and audio conferencing at any time from any location.

The Federal Government has a duty to protect against threats and secure Federal information and information systems. This responsibility is codified in the Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA), which requires agencies to provide information security protections commensurate with risks and their potential harms to federal information.

The FY 2013 Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA) evaluation report found that EAC was in substantial compliance with FISMA requirements. Specifically, it was noted that EAC had established sufficient policies and procedures relating to its IT security program to address identified risks; implemented actions to address prior concerns relating to meeting Privacy Act requirements; established a continuous monitoring program that substantially addressed all NIST requirements (using Asset management and IT service desk utilities); provided annual security awareness training and specialized training to its IT specialists; developed and tested a contingency plan; and had established required access controls sufficient to meet identified risks.

The summary in EAC's 2013 FISMA audit shows that EAC was in substantial compliance with FISMA requirements, OMB policy and guidelines, and applicable NIST standards and guidelines for the security control areas evaluated. EAC had developed an agency-wide IT security program based upon assessed risk. The FISMA audit concluded that the security program in place provided reasonable assurance that the agency's information and information systems are appropriately protected.

The Office of Inspector General Activities

In FY 2013, the OIG provided oversight to the independent public accounting firm that performed the annual audits of EAC's financial statements and its compliance with the Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA). The auditors were unable to express an opinion on the EAC's balance sheet as of September 30, 2013, and on the related

statements of net cost, changes in net position, and the statement of budgetary resources for the year then ended. The disclaimer resulted because there were significant and pervasive uncertainties relating to the validity of approximately \$2.2 million in grant accruals, as well as, the validity of obligations totaling approximately \$900,000 relating to the 2008 requirements payment appropriation and reported in the FY 2013 financial statements. The resolution of the uncertainties which are pending a legal opinion, could result in the agency needing to report an Anti-Deficiency Act violation and an improper payment.

The annual FISMA audit revealed that EAC was in substantial compliance with FISMA requirements, Office of Management and Budget policy and guidelines, and applicable National Institute of Standards and Technology standards and guidelines for the security control areas that were evaluated. The audit found that EAC had developed an agency-wide internet technology security program based upon assessed risk, and the security program provided reasonable assurance that the agency's information and information systems were appropriately protected.

Moving Forward

EAC has statutory obligations and responsibilities under the Help America Vote Act, the National Voter Registration Act, and the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act. We will continue working to achieve our mission according to the policies in place that were previously established by the commissioners when a quorum existed.

In fiscal year 2014 the U.S. Election Assistance Commission plans to build upon its core mission goals: developing guidance to meet HAVA requirements, adopting voluntary voting system guidelines, and serving as a national clearinghouse of information on election administration. We will continue to meet the needs of our core constituents, the states and territories, and provide them with technical assistance. We will also provide training on a number of areas including financial reporting and audits to ensure HAVA requirements are being properly implemented.

EAC will continue to conduct day-to-day activities related to testing and certifying voting systems. These activities include, but are not limited to: discrepancy resolution, responding to Request for Information, and reviewing test plans and reports. Under EAC's current organizational structure, the Acting Executive Director is the Decision Authority for all voting system certifications. The EAC Commissioners act as the appeal body only in instances in which a decision not to certify a voting system or a decision to decertify a voting system is appealed by the voting system manufacturer.

EAC will also continue to administer the biennial Election Administration and Voting Survey (EAVS), an instrument used to collect state-by-state data on the administration of federal elections. The EAVS reports include datasets on the ability of civilian, military and overseas citizens to successfully cast a ballot. They contain the most comprehensive, nationwide data about election administration in the United States. The EAVS data is used for two federally mandated reports – the NVRA Report (motor voter) and the UOCAVA Report (military & overseas citizens). EAC will work to facilitate an earlier release of EAVS data that many in the elections field have come to rely upon. In FY 2015 EAC will, for the first time, release and publish its 2014 EAVS data in one comprehensive report. Previously EAC staggered the release of these data in the June NVRA report, the September UOCAVA report and the December EAVS report. EAC anticipates

releasing its 2014 EAVS findings in a June 2015 report. Also, pursuant to the 2014 EAC/FVAP agreement that incorporates FVAP's Local Election Official Survey into the EAVS, EAC will coordinate releasing 2014 EAVS findings that relate to UOCAVA voters with the Federal Voting Assistance Program.

EAC will build on the momentum begun with its summer 2013 nine-part webinar series on Effective Practices in Election Administration. EAC's Quick Start Guides assist state and local election officials in effectively managing and administering elections. Each Quick Start Guide offers concise and easy-to-read tips on a wide range of timely topics impacting the field of elections. In FYY 2014 EAC will publish four new Quick Start Guides: Managing the Voting the Process; Educating Voters; Poll Worker Recruitment and Training, and; Why Good Election Data Matter. EAC anticipates posting the Quick Starts on its website with links to best practice examples gathered from election officials across the country. The goal will be to continue to encourage election officials to submit and share their tools and information through the EAC's website.

HAVA directs that EAC shall serve as a national clearinghouse and resource for the compilation of information and review of procedures with respect to the administration of Federal elections, including the maintenance of an elections clearinghouse of information on the experiences of State and local governments. From its inception, the EAC has been engaged in the collection, aggregation and dissemination of information for the purpose of improving election administration in all jurisdictions in the United States. To that end, EAC will make optimal use of the website medium and social media, and conduct roundtable discussions, webinars, workshops and symposiums within the election community, in order to improve the products and services we make available to our stakeholders.

EAC will work within the established authority to meet our statutory obligations and responsibilities until a quorum of commissioners is present. Once a quorum of the commissioners is in place, EAC will examine remaining policies and procedures related to clearinghouse and communications and public comments regarding the Voluntary Voting System Guidelines and the National Mail Voter Registration Form.

Appendix

Commission Leadership

Chief Operating Officer Alice P. Miller

Alice P. Miller serves as chief operating officer for the U.S. Election Assistance Commission (EAC), a position she has held since June 2008. Ms. Miller oversees the day-to-day operations at EAC in all program areas and serves as EAC's acting executive director, managing an \$11.5 million budget. Since her arrival, Ms. Miller's leadership role at EAC has enabled the agency to serve its mission while integrating policies and procedures aimed at improving efficiency and transparency.

Ms. Miller came to EAC after serving as the former general counsel and executive director of the District of Columbia Board of Elections and Ethics. As executive director, she served the district's 340,000 active voters and managed a \$5.2 million budget. During her 12 years in this role, she was responsible for overseeing and managing all aspects of elections,

from voter registration to ballot access for candidates and measures. She also directed the management of voter rolls and supervised the recruitment, training and deployment of 2,500 poll workers.

Prior to her service at EAC, Ms. Miller served in 2003 as president of the National Association of State Election Directors (NASSED). She also served on two of EAC's external advisory boards, the Technical Guidelines Development Committee (TGDC), which assists EAC in developing the Voluntary Voting System Guidelines (VVSG), and the EAC Standards Board. Before the creation of EAC, Ms. Miller served on the Election Administration Advisory Panel for the Federal Election Commission. She currently serves on the board of directors for the Election Center.

Ms. Miller holds a juris doctor degree from Northeastern University School of Law and a bachelor of arts from Boston College.

FISCAL YEAR 2013 ACTIVITIES REPORT – EAC BOARD OF ADVISERS LIST

NOTE: On January 25, 2012, the EAC General Counsel/Acting Executive Director issued a Memorandum suspending activity by the EAC advisory boards. The following roster from Fiscal Year 2012 lists the most recent membership following the suspension.

Appointed by	First Name	Last Name	Title	City	State
Architectural and Transportation Barrier Compliance Board	Ron	Gardner	National Federation of the Blind of Utah	Bountiful	UT
Architectural and Transportation Barrier Compliance Board	Vacant				
Chief, Public Integrity Section, Criminal Division, U.S. Dept. of Justice	Richard	Pilger	U.S. Department of Justice, Director, Election Crimes Branch	Washington	DC
Chief, Voting Section, Civil Division, U.S. Dept. of Justice	Chris	Herren	Chief, Voting Section	Washington	DC
Committee on House Administration – Ranking Member	Stewart	Cohen	Attorney	Philadelphia	PA
Committee on House Administration – Ranking Member	Donald	Jones	Advocate	Willingboro	NJ
Committee on House Administration – Chair	Keith	Cunningham	Special Projects Mgr. Elections Division, OH	Columbus	OH
Committee on House Administration – Chair	Jill	LaVine	Registrar of Voters – Sacramento County	Sacramento	CA
Director, Federal Voting Assistance Program, U. S. Department of Defense	Robert	Carey	Director, FVAP	Arlington	VA
International Association of Clerks, Recorders, Election Officials and Treasurers	Robert	Saar	Executive Director, DuPage County Election Commission	Wheaton	IL
International Association of Clerks, Recorders, Election Officials and Treasurers	Elizabeth “Libby”	Ensley-Deiter	Election Commissioner	Topeka	KS
National Association of Counties	Helen	Purcell	Maricopa County Recorder	Phoenix	AZ
National Association of Counties	Wendy	Noren	Boone County Clerk	Columbia	MO
National Association of County Recorders, Election Officials and Clerks	Jan	Kralovec	Director of Elections, Cook County	Chicago	IL
National Association of County Recorders, Election Officials and Clerks	Neal	Kelley	Registrar of Voters, Orange County	Santa Ana	CA
National Association of Secretaries of State	Mark	Ritchie	Secretary of State, Minnesota	St. Paul	MN
National Association of Secretaries of State	Beth	Chapman	Secretary of State, Alabama	Montgomery	AL
National Association of State Election Directors	Christopher	Thomas	Director of Elections, State of Michigan	Lansing	MI

FISCAL YEAR 2013 ACTIVITIES REPORT – EAC BOARD OF ADVISERS LIST

NOTE: On January 25, 2012, the EAC General Counsel/Acting Executive Director issued a Memorandum suspending activity by the EAC advisory boards. The following roster from Fiscal Year 2012 lists the most recent membership following the suspension.

Appointed by	First Name	Last Name	Title	City	State
National Association of State Election Directors	Linda	Lamone	Executive Director, MD State Board of Elections	Annapolis	MD
National Conference of State Legislatures	Sue	Landske	Senator, Indiana State Senate	Cedar Lake	IN
National Conference of State Legislatures	Thomas	Reynolds	Representative, Mississippi State Legislature	Charleston	MS
National Governors Assn.	Vacant				
National Governors Assn.	Vacant				
Senate Rules & Admn. Committee - Ranking Member	Greg	Bell	Lieutenant Governor, State of Utah	Salt Lake City	UT
Senate Rules & Admn. Committee – Ranking Member	Vacant				
Senate Rules & Admn. Committee - Chair	James	Dickson	V.P. for Organizing & Civic Engagement, American Assn. of People with Disabilities	Washington	DC
Senate Rules & Admn. Committee – Chair	Barbara	Bartoletti	Legislative Director, League of Women’s Voters of NY State	N. Greenbush	NY
The Election Center	Doug	Lewis	Executive Director	Houston	TX
The Election Center	Ernie	Hawkins	Chair, Board Of Directors	Elk Grove	CA
U.S. Commission on Civil Rights	Abigail	Thernstrom	Vice Chair	McLean	VA
U.S. Commission on Civil Rights	Roberta	Achtenberg	Commissioner	San Francisco	CA
U.S. House Minority Leader	Vacant				
U.S. House Speaker	Tom	Fuentes	The Claremont Institute	Lake Forest	CA
U.S. Senate Majority Leader	Dr. Barbara	Simmons	Researcher, Assn. for Computing Machinery	San Francisco	CA
U.S. Senate Minority Leader	Sarah Ball	Johnson	Executive Director, KY Board Of Elections	Frankfort	KY
United States Conference of Mayors	Vacant				
United States Conference of Mayors	Vacant				

Fiscal Year 2013 Activities Report – EAC Standards Board Roster

NOTE: On January 25, 2012, the EAC General Counsel/Acting Executive Director issued a Memorandum suspending activity by the EAC advisory boards. The following roster from Fiscal Year 2012 lists the most recent membership following the suspension.

State	Designee	First	Last	Title	City	State
Alabama	State	Beth	Chapman	Secretary of State	Montgomery	AL
Alabama	Local	VACANT				AL
Alaska	State	Gail	Fenumiai	Director, Division of Elections	Juneau	AK
Alaska	Local	Shelly	Growden	Election Systems Manager	Fairbanks	AK
American Samoa	State	Soliai T.	Fuimaono	Chief Election Officer	Pago Pago	AS
American Samoa	Local	Vaitoelau	Filiga	Deputy Director	Pago Pago	AS
Arizona	State	Amy	Bjelland	Deputy Secretary of State	Phoenix	AZ
Arizona	Local	Reynaldo	Valenzuela	Assistant Director of Elections	Phoenix	AZ
Arkansas	State	AJ	Kelly	Deputy Secretary of State	Little Rock	AR
Arkansas	Local	VACANT				AR
California	State	Lowell	Finley	Deputy Secretary of State	Sacramento	CA
California	Local	Neal	Kelley	Orange County Registrar of Voters	San Diego	CA
Colorado	State	Wayne	Munster	Deputy Elections Director	Denver	CO
Colorado	Local	Gilbert	Ortiz	Pueblo County Clerk and Recorder	Pueblo	CO
Connecticut	State	Peggy	Reeves	Assistant to Secretary of State for Elections, Legislation and Intergovernmental Affairs	Hartford	CT
Connecticut	Local	Anthony	Esposito	Hamden Republican Registrar of Voters	Hamden	CT
Delaware	State	Elaine	Manlove	Commissioner of Elections	Dover	DE
Delaware	Local	Howard G.	Sholl, Jr.	Deputy Administrative Director	Wilmington	DE
District of Columbia	State	VACANT			Washington	DC
District of Columbia	Local	VACANT				
Florida	State	VACANT				FL
Florida	Local	Lori	Edwards	Polk County Supervisor of Elections	Bartow	FL
Georgia	State	Tim	Fleming	Assistant Director of Elections Division	Atlanta	GA
Georgia	Local	Lynn	Bailey	Executive Director	Augusta	GA
Guam	State	Gerald A.	Taitano	Executive Director	Hagatna	GU
Guam	Local	VACANT				GU
Hawaii	State	Judy	Gold	Precinct Operations Section Head	Honolulu	HI
Hawaii	Local	Lyndon	Yoshioka	Kaua'i County Election Administrator	Lihu'e	HI
Idaho	State	Timothy A.	Hurst	Chief Deputy	Coeur d'Alene	ID
Idaho	Local	Patty	Weeks	Nez Perce County Clerk	Lewiston	ID
Illinois	State	Becky	Glazier	Assistant to Executive Director	Springfield	IL
Illinois	Local	Lance	Gough	ED, Chicago Bd of Election Comm	Chicago	IL

Indiana	State	Brad	King	Co-Director, Indiana Election Division	Indianapolis	IN
Indiana	Local	Fran	Satterwhite	Scott County Circuit Court Clerk	Scottsburg	IN
Iowa	State	Sarah	Reisetter	Director of Elections	Des Moines	IA
Iowa	Local	Ben	Steines	Winneshiek County Auditor & Commissioner of Elections	Decorah	IA
Kansas	State	Bryan	Caskey	Assistant State Election Director	Topeka	KS
Kansas	Local	Donald	Merriman	Saline County Clerk	Saline	KS
Kentucky	State	VACANT				KY
Kentucky	Local	Kevin	Mooney	Bullitt County Clerk	Shepherdsville	KY
Louisiana	State	Angie	Rogers	Louisiana Commissioner of Elections	Baton Rouge	LA
Louisiana	Local	H. Lynn	Jones, II	Calcasieu Parish Clerk of Court	Lake Charles	LA
Maine	State	Julie L.	Flynn	Deputy Secretary of State	Augusta	ME
Maine	Local	Lucette	Pellerin	City Clerk	Saco	ME
Maryland	State	Nikki Baines	Trella	Election Reform Director	Annapolis	MD
Maryland	Local	Katie	Brown	Election Director, Baltimore County Board of Elections	Catonsville	MD
Massachusetts	State	William F.	Galvin	Secretary of the Commonwealth	Boston	MA
Massachusetts	Local	John	McGarry	Executive Director, Election Commission	Brockton	MA
Michigan	State	Sally	Williams	Manager, Elections Support Section	Lansing	MI
Michigan	Local	Janet	Roncelli	Bloomfield Township Clerk	Bloomfield Hills	MI
Minnesota	State	Gary	Poser	Director of Elections	St. Paul	MN
Minnesota	Local	Sharon K.	Anderson	Cass County Auditor-Treasurer	Walker	MN
Mississippi	State	Heath	Hillman	Assistant Secretary of State – Elections	Jackson	MS
Mississippi	Local	Robert	Harrell	Circuit Clerk, Clay County	West Point	MS
Missouri	State	Leslye	Winslow	Senior Counsel to Secretary of State	Jefferson City	MO
Missouri	Local	Richard T.	Struckhoff	Greene County Clerk	Springfield	MO
Montana	State	Jorge	Quintana	Chief Legal Counsel	Helena	MT
Montana	Local	Charlotte	Mills	Gallatin County Clerk and Recorder	Bozeman	MT
Nebraska	State	John	Gale	Secretary of State	Lincoln	NE
Nebraska	Local	David	Dowling	Cedar County Clerk & Election Commissioner	Hartington	NE
Nevada	State	Scott	Gilles	Deputy Secretary of State for Elections	Carson City	NV
Nevada	Local	Harvard L.	Lomax	Clark County Registrar of Voters	North Las Vegas	NV
New Hampshire	State	Anthony	Stevens	Assistant Secretary of State	Concord	NH
New Hampshire	Local	Robert	Dezmelyk	Moderator, Town of Newton	Newton	NH
New Jersey	State	Robert	Giles	Director	Trenton	NJ
New Jersey	Local	Linda	Von Nessi	Clerk of the Board	Newark	NJ
New Mexico	State	Bobbi	Shearer	Bureau of Elections Director	Santa Fe	NM
New Mexico	Local	Lynn	Ellins	Dona Ana County Clerk	Las Cruces	NM

New York	State	Robert	Brehm	Co-Executive Director/Chief Election Official	Albany	NY
New York	Local	Robert	Howe	Cortland County Commissioner	Cortland	NY
North Carolina	State	Gary	Bartlett	Executive Director, State Board of Elections	Raleigh	NC
North Carolina	Local	Deborah J.	Bedford	Director of Elections	Rutherford	NC
North Dakota	State	James	Silrum	Deputy Secretary of State	Bismarck	ND
North Dakota	Local	Michael M.	Montplaisir	Cass County Auditor	Fargo	ND
Ohio	State	Matt	Masterson	Deputy Elections Administrator	Columbus	OH
Ohio	Local	Steven	Harsman	Director, Montgomery County Board of Elections	Dayton	OH
Oklahoma	State	Thomas	Prince	Chairman, State Election Board	Edmond	OK
Oklahoma	Local	Doug	Sanderson	Secretary, Oklahoma County Election Board	Oklahoma City	OK
Oregon	State	Steve	Trout	Director	Salem	OR
Oregon	Local	Tamara	Green	Baker County Clerk	Baker City	OR
Pennsylvania	State	VACANT				PA
Pennsylvania	Local	VACANT				PA
Puerto Rico	State	María D.	Santiago Rodríguez	First Vice President	San Juan	PR
Puerto Rico	Local	Nestor J.	Colón Berlingerí	Second Vice President	San Juan	PR
Rhode Island	State	Robert	Kando	Executive Director, State Board of Elections	Providence	RI
Rhode Island	Local	VACANT				RI
South Carolina	State	Marci	Andino	Executive Director	Columbia	SC
South Carolina	Local	Edith	Redden	Director, Williamsburg County Voter Registration	Kingstree	SC
South Dakota	State	Aaron	Lorenzen	Director of Elections	Pierre	SD
South Dakota	Local	Patty	McGee	Sully County Auditor	Onida	SD
Tennessee	State	Mark	Goins	State Coordinator of Elections	Nashville	TN
Tennessee	Local	Marshall	McKamey	Campbell County Election Commissioner	LaFollette	TN
Texas	State	Paul	Miles	Senior Attorney/Voting System Examiner	Austin	TX
Texas	Local	Dana	DeBeauvoir	Travis County Clerk	Austin	TX
Utah	State	Mark	Thomas	Director of Elections	Salt Lake City	UT
Utah	Local	Robert	Pero	Carbon County Clerk	Price	UT
Vermont	State	Kathleen	Scheele	Director of Elections	Montpelier	VT
Vermont	Local	Melissa	Ross	Hinesburg Town Clerk	Hinesburg	VT
Virgin Islands	State	John	Abramson, Jr.	Supervisor of Elections	Kingshill, St. Croix	VI
Virgin Islands	Local	Corinne	Halyard Plaskett	Deputy Supervisor of Elections	Kingshill, St. Croix	VI
Virginia	State	Don	Palmer	Secretary, Virginia State Board of Elections	Richmond	VA
Virginia	Local	Renee	Andrews	Secretary, City of Falls Church Electoral Board	Falls Church	VA

Washington	State	Shane	Hamlin	Co-Director of Elections	Olympia	WA
Washington	Local	Kristina	Swanson	Cowlitz County Auditor	Kelso	WA
West Virginia	State	Layna	Valentine-Brown	HAVA Coordinator	Charleston	WV
West Virginia	Local	Jeff	Waybright	Jackson County Clerk	Ripley	WV
Wisconsin	State	Nathaniel	Robinson	Election Division Administrator	Madison	WI
Wisconsin	Local	Sandra L.	Wesolowski	Franklin County Clerk	Franklin	WI
Wyoming	State	Peggy	Nighswonger	State Election Director	Cheyenne	WY
Wyoming	Local	Julie	Freese	Fremont County Clerk	Lander	WY

Fiscal Year 2013 Activities Report

Technical Guidelines Development Committee List

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Appointed by	First	Last	Title	City	State
Director of NIST	Dr. Patrick	Gallagher	Committee Chair, Deputy Secretary of Commerce and Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology	Gaithersburg	MD
Standards Board	Donald	Palmer	Secretary of Elections, Commonwealth of Virginia	Richmond	VA
Standards Board	Don	Merriman	Saline (KS) County Clerk and Election Officer	Salina	KS
Board of Advisors	Linda	Lamone	Maryland Administrator of Elections	Annapolis	MD
Board of Advisors	Helen	Purcell	Recorder, Maricopa County Arizona	Phoenix	AZ
Access Board	VACANT				
Access Board	Philip	Jenkins	Accessibility Consultant, Business Development Consultant and Senior Engineer, IBM Human Ability and Accessibility Center	Austin	TX
ANSI	Dr. David	Wagner	Professor, University of California - Berkeley	Berkeley	CA
IEEE	VACANT				
NASED	VACANT				
NASED	Matt	Masterson	Deputy Election Administrator, Office of the Ohio Secretary of State	Columbus	OH
Other Tech/Sci	Dr. Steven	Bellovin	Professor of Computer Science, Columbia, University	New York	NY
Other Tech/Sci	Dr. Diane Cordry	Golden	Program Coordinator, Association of Assistive Technology Act Programs	Grain Valley	MO
Other Tech/Sci	Dr. Douglas	Jones	Associate Professor, Department of Computer Science, University of Iowa	Iowa City	IA
Other Tech/Sci	Edwin	Smith, III	Vice President, Compliance and Certification, Dominion Voting Systems	Longmont	CO

Access Board = Architectural and Transportation Barrier Compliance Board

Certified Systems		
Manufacturer	Voting System (Name/Version)	Testing Standard
Dominion	Democracy Suite 4.0	2005 VVSG
Dominion	Democray Suite 4.14 (Modification)	2005 VVSG
Dominion	Democray Suite 4.14A (Modification)	2005 VVSG
Dominion	Democray Suite 4.14B (Modification)	2005 VVSG
Dominion (Premier)	Assure 1.3 (Modification)	2002 VSS
ES&S	Unity 3.4.0.0 (Modification)	2002 VSS
ES&S	Unity 3.2.1.0 Previously Unity 3.0.1.0 & Unity 3.0.1.1 w. ATS 1.3	2002 VSS
ES&S	Unity 3.2.0.0 Rev. 3 (Modification)	2002 VSS
ES&S/ Dominion (Premier)	Assure 1.2	2002 VSS
ES&S	EVS 5.0.0.0	2005 VVSG
MicroVote	EMS Ver. 4.0B (Modification)	2005 VVSG
MicroVote	EMS Ver. 4.0	2005 VVSG
Unisyn	OpenElect v.1.1 (Modification)	2005 VVSG
Unisyn	OpenElect v.1.0.1 (Modification)	2005 VVSG
Unisyn	OpenElect 1.0	2005 VVSG
Unisyn	OpenElect 1.2 (Modification)	2005 VVSG
Systems Under Test		
Manufacturer	Voting System (Name/Version)	Testing Standard
ES&S	Unity 3.4.1.0 (Modification)	2002 VSS
ES&S	EVS 5.0.1.0 (Modification)	2005 VVSG
ES&S	EVS 5.2.0.0 (Modification)	2005 VVSG
Hart	Verity Voting 1.0	2005 VVSG



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