



U.S. ELECTION ASSISTANCE COMMISSION
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**STATEMENT OF
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U.S. ELECTION ASSISTANCE COMMISSION
BEFORE THE
U.S. COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS**

July 15, 2004

Good afternoon Chairperson Berry and Members of the Commission. The U.S. Election Assistance Commission appreciates the opportunity to brief you on its 2004 activities to implement the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA). In our presentation, we will review our progress and accomplishments, and our plans for the balance of this fiscal year and FY 2005.

The four members of the U.S. Election Assistance Commission are DeForest B. Soaries, Jr., Chairman; Gracia Hillman, Vice Chair; Paul DeGregorio; and Ray Martinez III. Our biographies are attached to this statement. I am Gracia Hillman and am pleased to speak with you today on behalf of EAC. Chairman Soaries is out of town and sends his regrets that he could not be here today.

We appreciate the vested interest that the Civil Rights Commission has in the status of voting in America. We also recognize and acknowledge the importance of what you have done for the United States and look forward to today's discussions.

The EAC Commissioners and staff are proud of the accomplishments that we have made to date. As you probably know, we have worked under very challenging circumstances, which I will address in this testimony. Nonetheless, we decided, in strong bi-partisan unity, to not let the challenges and obstacles that we faced prevent us from doing the work that the President, Congress, elections officials and perhaps most importantly, the voters of America, are depending on us to do.

In this presentation, I will review the status of several important aspects of HAVA, including Title II payments to the states; our review of the use, reliability, accessibility and security of various voting machines; and other issues related to HAVA implementation,

including the recruitment and training of poll workers, and provisional voting. I will review EAC's clearinghouse, resource and grants programs functions and steps we have taken to work with election administrators to minimize chances for irregularities in the November 2004 elections.

HAVA established EAC as a new Federal agency, to be headed by four commissioners, who are appointed by the President. The commissioners serve staggered terms and no more than two of them may be of the same political party. HAVA Section 203(a)(4) required EAC to be established no later than 120 days after the enactment date of the law. HAVA was enacted on October 29, 2002; therefore, EAC should have been established by February 26, 2003, but the commissioners were not appointed until December 13, 2003. This delay resulted in a number of set backs in the implementation of HAVA, including the appropriation of insufficient Fiscal Year 2004 funds (\$1.2 million) to support the start up and operational costs of EAC.

GETTING STARTED

When we began our work at the beginning of January 2004, we were immediately confronted with the significant challenge of finding the estimated \$800,000 that it would cost to meet HAVA requirements that State plans on HAVA implementation be published in the Federal Register. For without satisfying this requirement, EAC would not have been able to release the \$2.3 billion that had been appropriated in FY 2003 and 2004, for Title II requirements payments to the States.

In cooperation with GSA, EAC was able to publish the State plans and as of this week, we have issued Title II payments totaling about \$918,500,000 to 30 states. Appendix C of this presentation lists HAVA Title II Requirements Payments issued as of July 12, 2004. We continue to receive self certifications weekly and expect that most of the Title II payments will be made before the November elections.

Our other major challenge was to determine how, with an FY 2004 appropriation of only \$1.2 million, we could afford to rent, furnish and equip EAC offices; hire staff; pay our salaries; receive the transfer of responsibilities of the Federal Election Commission Office of Election Administration (OEA), as required by HAVA; and meet at least some of the HAVA mandates to establish voting system standards and adopt voluntary guidelines for the States.

We began hiring EAC staff in May and under our current budget and cash flow constraints, we must stagger our hiring. We are bringing on board about 2 employees per month and will continue to do so through September 2004. Today, EAC has 13 full time employees, including the four commissioners, and we utilize employees on detail from other Federal agencies and interns to fill our critical staffing needs.

The U.S. General Administration Services (GSA) approved a Fiscal Year 04 rent

waiver for EAC and we were able to move in to the offices we now occupy at 1225 New York Avenue, NW, Washington, DC. And, we were able to accept transfer of the OEA on April 1, when EAC moved in to its new offices.

HAVA mandates EAC to appoint an Executive Director, a General Counsel, and an Inspector General but as noted above, our funding constraints have caused us to postpone these hires. We expect to appoint an Interim Executive Director and the General Counsel within the next few weeks. Additionally, we are considering our options with respect to the appointment of an Inspector General (IG), including exploring the possibility of sharing an IG with another small commission.

Our operating budget constraints and the delayed establishment of EAC also led to several set backs in the implementation of HAVA. These delays were fully addressed in our Fiscal Year 2003 Annual Report, which was submitted to the Senate Rules and House Administration committees on April 30, 2004. We would be happy to provide a copy of that report to the Commission.

EAC ACTIVITIES

Electronic Voting Security

At its July 13, 2004 meeting, EAC adopted a Commission Advisory Letter on steps to insure election integrity and to promote voter confidence in the use of Electronic Voting Systems. EAC recognizes that the issue of Electronic Voting Security is of paramount concern to the voters of America, Congress, this Commission and Advocacy Groups.

EAC knows that voters across America want to be reassured that on Election Day they will have unaltered access to a ballot and that once that ballot is cast, their vote will be counted. We have found that a great deal of our work has been shaped by this issue since we took office just a few months ago.

EAC is aggressively addressing the concerns that have arisen from the increased use of Electronic Voting Devices. Time is of the essence and we have made this a priority issue. We held our first public hearing in May, on the use, reliability and security of electronic voting devices. Following that hearing, we have read many reports and have held discussions with election administrators, computer scientists, advocates, scholars, government officials and voters.

We will soon issue a report on our May 5 hearing and on or about July 19, we will issue useful, practical and adaptable Best Practices to election administrators and voter advocates across the country. EAC believes there are many things that election administrators can do to increase the likelihood of the reliability of voting equipment and systems for the November 2004 elections and decrease the likelihood of irregularity.

These Best Practices address all types of voting equipment, not just the electronic systems and are the beginning of EAC's HAVA Tool Kit. The soon to be issued Best Practices will present tips, reminders and common sense recommendations culled from discussions with and materials provided by experienced local administrators, voter advocates and academics. In addition, four key sections provide guidance on the management of specific voting systems, focusing on strengthening accountability, reliability, usability and security. Electronic links throughout allow tool kit users to review models provided by their colleagues and other experts.

In the meantime, what we have concluded is that we should not rush to a quick fix for November. The issue of Electronic Voting Security warrants thorough study, careful analysis, and deliberate review. EAC is prepared to do all of that.

EAC Advisory Letter 2004-1

Our recently adopted Advisory Letter on Electronic Voting Security advises that the following steps can help insure election integrity and promote voter confidence.

1. Every election jurisdiction that uses electronic voting devices should identify and implement enhanced security measures in November. EAC will create a Tool Kit that offers guidance on specific methods and will assist in the identification and execution of security methods when needed.
2. All voting software vendors should allow election officials with whom they have contracted to analyze the proprietary source code of their software and to protect that process by using appropriate nondisclosure and confidentiality agreements. EAC will assist in the analysis when needed.
3. Every voting software vendor should submit their certified software to the National Software Reference Library (NSRL) at the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). This will facilitate the tracking of software version usage. NSRL is designed to collect software from various sources and incorporate file profiles computed from this software into a Reference Data Set (RDS) of information. The RDS can be used by law enforcement, government, and industry organizations to review files on a computer by matching file profiles in the RDS. The NSRL was built to meet the needs of the law enforcement community for rigorously verified data that can meet the exacting requirement of the criminal justice system.
4. The EAC will solicit information about suspicious electronic voting system activity including software programming and will request aggressive investigative and prosecutorial responses from the U. S. Department of Justice Elections Crimes Branch in the Criminal Division.

5. EAC will document incidents and record data concerning electronic voting equipment malfunctions in November. This information will be submitted to the EAC Technical Guidelines Development Committee that will be creating the new voluntary voting systems standards.

Voting System Standards and Guidelines

HAVA places an important responsibility on EAC to develop and adopt standards and voluntary guidelines for voting systems and voting equipment used in the 55 States. This responsibility includes the testing, certification, decertification and recertification of voting systems hardware and software.

Voting System Standards in the United States evolved over the past 25 years. In 1975, the National Bureau of Standards issued a report on *The Effective Use of Computing Technology in Vote Tallying*. The report cited computer-related problems but it wasn't until 1984, that the Federal Election Commission (FEC) received some funds to develop voluntary national standards for computer-based voting systems.

We believe that it is accurate to say that prior to the establishment of EAC, the federal government did not have a comprehensive program to establish standards and guidelines for the use of voting equipment and to regularly test the equipment and related voting systems. The FEC published the first set of standards in 1990, and updated them in 2002. Part of this work was done in conjunction with the National Association of State Election Directors (NASSED), which operated a voluntary program to develop standards with limited funds. Under HAVA, EAC has inherited these Standards, which must be revised, updated, adopted and issued as guidelines to States.

There is an urgent need for EAC to do this work, as is evident by the ongoing debate surrounding the use, accessibility, reliability and security of Electronic Voting Devices, commonly referred to as DREs. In November 2000, more than 100 million voters cast their ballots in about 7,000 local voting jurisdictions at 200,000 polling places. Numerous different voting devices were in place including touch screen DREs, optical scanners, lever machines, punch cards and paper ballots. The problems with voting equipment in the 2000 presidential election are well known and certainly contributed to the enactment of HAVA.

Today, there are still numerous types of voting equipment in place that will be used on November 2, 2004. According to Election Data Services, Inc., it is estimated that the following types of voting equipment will be used by the corresponding percentage of voters when they cast their ballots in November 2004. Optical Scan – 37%; Electronic (DREs) – 31%; Punch Card – 15%; Lever – 15%; Paper Ballots – 2.5%. It is further estimated that 46% of counties will use Optical Scan and 22% will use electronic voting machines.

EAC has an enormous responsibility to work with States to implement HAVA so as

to minimize future problems. We accept the urgency of the work that must be done to meet this responsibility and in so doing, we will use a responsible and thoughtful approach.

As mandated by HAVA, EAC will work with the National Institute of Standards (NIST) to establish standards and voluntary guidelines for the use of voting equipment. This is the appropriate role for EAC and NIST. These standards and guidelines cannot be responsibly established without the benefit of research, analysis and testing.

HAVA sections 271 and 281 require EAC to administer grants for research, testing of voting systems and pilot programs to support HAVA implementation. Research and testing activities are a critical prerequisite to the establishment of standards and voluntary guidelines. Congress is currently considering EAC's FY05 budget request for \$20 million for salaries and expenses, of which \$10 million is budgeted for research.

In the meantime, we will continue to develop the EAC HAVA Tool Kit. The next set of Best Practices that we will issue later this summer will address the issues of Voter Identification Requirements, Administrative Complaint Procedures and Voter Education Signage at the polls. Further information about the HAVA Tool Kit and Best Practices are described on Page 12 of this presentation.

EAC Partnership with National Institute of Standards and Technology

EAC is working closely with the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) to engage key constituencies, including election administrators, vendors, advocacy groups and voters, to develop guidelines for voting systems. Through this work, we will:

- Develop recommended solutions in areas critical to ensuring that voting systems are secure, will protect individual privacy, allow voter anonymity, and are accurate and free from fraud and tampering.
- Ensure that voting systems can be tested for compliance to usability and accessibility guidelines and to new standards beginning in 2006, as required by HAVA.
- Review the Federal Election Commission 2002 Voting System Guidelines, conduct an evaluation of independent, non-federal laboratories and accredit laboratories (Independent Testing Authorities – ITAs) to carry out testing, certification, decertification and recertification of voting systems.

In the long run, standards and guidelines need to be evaluated and updated more frequently than once every ten years, as has been done in the past. Additionally, the number of ITAs needs to be expanded. Currently there is one ITA to test and certify hardware and two that test and certify software.

In the meantime, EAC and NIST are working to address concerns about voting systems standards. On May 3, 2004, the EAC released its "Human Factors" report on

“Improving the Usability and Accessibility of Voting System Products.” As required by HAVA, the National Institute for Standards and Technology (NIST) conducted the important research for this report, which we will use to guide our work.

The Human Factors report assesses issues relating to the process of a voter casting a ballot as he or she intends, then makes 10 recommendations based on that research to help make voting systems and products simpler to use, more accurate and easily available to all individuals—including those with disabilities, language issues and other impediments to participating in an election. The reports main recommendation is for the development of performance-based voluntary standards for the usability of voting systems. Additionally, the report emphasizes developing standards in such a way that would allow independent laboratories to test systems to see if they conform to the standards.

In addition to the Human Factors research, EAC is working with NIST on the following activities:

- Meetings and activities of the Technical Guidelines Development Committee, of which NIST serves as Secretariat.
- Development of a recommendation of an International Standard (ISO 17025) Laboratory Accreditation Program for Independent Testing Authorities.
- Development of a NIST voting web site (<http://vote.nist.gov>) to include relevant Federal Information Processing standards (FIPS) to provide state and local election officials with an initial set of computer security “best practices”.

NIST will regularly update the election community on the work of the Technical Guidelines Development Committee at its web site <http://vote.nist.gov>. They have already initiated a “Key News and Updates” feature accessible from the home page.

If EAC receives the aforementioned \$20 million operating budget for FY05, it will be able to conduct a comprehensive review of the existing standards and guidelines and a comprehensive evaluation of the accreditation process. Additionally, EAC would be able to expedite its process to accredit an increased number of ITAs, which would expand the certification and recertification services currently available to the vendors who manufacture the voting systems. The important end results will be more timely compliance with HAVA and the development of guidelines that election administrators can use when determining what voting equipment they will ultimately use.

Technical Development Guidelines Committee

HAVA establishes a 15-member Technical Guidelines Development Committee (TGDC) that is charged with the responsibility of developing voluntary guidelines for voting systems and voting equipment that will be reviewed by the EAC Board of Advisors and Standards Board and ultimately adopted by EAC. The TGDC is now organized and held its first meeting on July 9, 2004.

As established by HAVA, TGDC is to be chaired by the Director of the National Institute for Standards and Technology (NIST). Dr. Arden Bement currently serves as Director of NIST and therefore chairs the TGDC. In consultation with NIST, EAC appointed the other 14 members of TDGC, which include representatives from the American National Standards Institute, the National Association of State Election Directors, the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, the Architectural and Transportation Barrier Compliance Board (commonly referred to as the Access Board), the HAVA Standards Board, the HAVA Board of Advisors, and individuals with technical and scientific expertise. TGDC consists of some of the best technological experts in the country, as well as dedicated election officials and public representatives.

HAVA provides that the TGDC will have a 9-month timetable to draft voting system guidelines. These draft guidelines will then be reviewed by the EAC Board of Advisors and Standards Boards before they are submitted to the EAC commissioners for final disposition. With all certainty, public hearings will be conducted on this important issue during the process to insure adequate input by officials and voters alike.

HAVA provides that the Voting System Guidelines will be voluntary but most States and jurisdictions have already indicated that they will follow these guidelines as they develop their own standards for election equipment used in their states.

BOARD OF ADVISORS and STANDARDS BOARD

Critical to the establishment of standards and voluntary guidelines for the use of voting equipment is the participation of key stake holders. The HAVA required establishment of a 37-member Board of Advisors and a 110-member Standards Board provides two vehicles for stake holder input. The first meetings of these two boards were held on June 28 and 29, 2004, in Houston, TX. Membership lists of both boards are provided in Appendix D.

HAVA creatively requires specific designation of members to each board to provide broad representation and a wide array of expertise and perspectives in to the deliberations of each group. Board members serve terms and can be reappointed. Further, HAVA title II section 215 (f) establishes the boards as permanent committees and EAC is to provide necessary administrative support.

HAVA also requires that these boards conduct a number of activities, including that they meet; review standards, voluntary guidelines, and best practice guidance to the States, and various other HAVA reports that will be developed by EAC. Additionally, through committees, these boards are to recruit, interview and recommend to EAC, candidates for the position of EAC Executive Director. Both boards function solely as advisory bodies and must comply fully with the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act.

As you know, the U.S. Civil Rights Commission has two seats on the EAC Board

of Advisors and we look forward to receiving the names of your appointees so they can be included in the future work of the board.

EAC Board of Advisors

Membership on the Board of Advisors shall include: two members each appointed by the National Governors Association (NGA); National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL); National Association Of Secretaries of State (NASS); National Association of State Election Directors (NASED); National Association of Counties (NACo); National Association of County Recorders, Election Administrators and Clerks (NACRAC); U.S. Conference of Mayors; Election Center; International Association of County Recorders, Election Officials and Treasurers (IACREOT); U.S. Commission on Civil Rights; Architectural and Transportation Barrier Compliance Board. The other members include one representative from each of the U.S. Department of Justice Office of Public Integrity and the Civil Rights Division; the director of the U.S. Department of Defense Federal Voting Assistance Program; 4 members representing professionals in the field of science and technology, one each appointed by the Speaker and Minority Leader of the U.S. House of Representatives and the Majority and Minority leaders of the U.S. Senate; and 8 members representing voter interests of whom 2 each are appointed by 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.

The Board of Advisors elected Doug Lewis, Executive Director of the Election Center, to serve as Chairman while it develops its bylaws.

EAC Standards Board

The Standards Board shall consist of 110 members. Fifty-five members shall be State election officials selected by the chief State election official of each State. And, 55 members shall be local election officials selected under a process supervised by the chief election official of the State. As you know, under HAVA, references to States include the District of Columbia and all territories.

Regarding the make up of this membership, HAVA also mandates that the 2 members who represent the same state may not be members of the same political party. The board shall select 9 of its members as an Executive Board, of whom not more than 5 may be State election officials; not more than 5 may be local election officials; and not more than 5 may be members of the same political party. HAVA further provides for lengths of terms for service on the Executive Board.

REQUIREMENTS PAYMENTS

HAVA creates new mandatory minimum standards for States to follow in several key areas of election administration. HAVA provides funding to help States meet these

new standards, replace outdated voting systems, and otherwise improve election administration. Under these provisions, EAC is required to:

- Distribute Title II “requirements payments” to States and certain other grants to improve election administration.
- Serve as a clearinghouse for information on the administration of elections.
- Conduct studies on matters affecting election administration.
- Promulgate voluntary guidelines for election equipment, in consultation with the National Institute of Standards and Technology.
- Develop a national testing program for voting systems, in consultation with the National Institute of Standards and Technology.
- Provide guidance to States on the administration of elections.

Title I Payments – “Early Money”

Congress has appropriated over \$3 billion for HAVA implementation, most of which is for requirements payments to States. In FY 2003, while waiting for EAC to be established, the U.S. General Services Administration (GSA) was directed by Congress to distribute about \$650 million in HAVA Title I “early money” to States to be used to improve the administration of elections (\$325 million under HAVA Section 101) or to replace punchcard and lever voting equipment (\$325 million under HAVA Section 102).

States were required to report to GSA their actual expenditures as of December 31, 2003. The reports were due by January 21, 2004, and EAC is working to collect and review these expenditure reports.

Based on our preliminary reviews, it is apparent that most of the States have not yet expended the majority of their Title I payments. Since these reports only cover a period ending last December, it is conceivable that a number of States may have made efforts to obligate and expend additional funds since the beginning of this year. GSA reporting requirements for Title I funds only required actual expenditures so EAC is not able to discern the specific activities conducted by States with the use of Title I funds. Therefore, we have requested updated financial reports to include additional information. This will enable us to be better informed as to the use of the Title I funds, which we can report to Congress and the general public. We will institute similar reporting requests for the Title II payments.

Title II Requirements Payments

As reported earlier in this presentation, EAC and GSA have distributed almost \$1 billion in Title II payments to 30 states since the beginning of June 2004.

EAC has also been working with the Office of Management and Budget, GSA and other federal agencies to establish the various administrative procedures and protocols regarding the disbursement, reporting and auditing of the payments. EAC has significant fiduciary responsibility to assure self-compliance and self-certification by the States. In FY05, EAC will be fully responsible for paying for all costs associated with publishing State plan updates in the *Federal Register* and administering the FY05 requirements payments.

EAC's FY05 budget request includes \$30 million in requirements payments to States of the remaining \$639 million that is authorized. Most States have developed their plans to implement HAVA based on their expectation of full funding. The FY05 budget request does not fully fund the authorized requirements payments. EAC anticipates that most states will submit revisions to their plans to adjust for the decrease in funds appropriated for requirements payments.

CLEARINGHOUSE, RESOURCE and GRANT PROGRAMS

HAVA requires EAC to serve as a national clearinghouse and resource for the compilation of information and the review of procedures relevant to the administration of federal elections. The research conducted by EAC to develop voting system standards and guidelines will provide a critical body of knowledge that will help EAC develop and implement several other of its HAVA mandated activities, including:

- Produce voluntary guidance on the implementation of HAVA Title III requirements (voting systems standards, computerized statewide voter registration lists, and public information on provisional voting, voter education, and for voters who register by mail).
- Maintain information on the experiences of States in implementing EAC guidelines for the procurement and use of voting equipment and on the general operation of voting systems.
- Conduct studies and other activities to promote the effective administration of federal elections.
- Administer grants for research on voting technology improvements and for pilot programs to test election equipment and technology.
- Administer grant to the National Student and Parent Mock Election.
- Develop and implement the Help America Vote College Program (described further on Page 14).
- Assume responsibilities previously assigned to the Federal Election Commission under

Section 9(a) of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993, 42 U.S.C. 1973gg-7(a), which includes providing States with information on their responsibilities under the law, developing and maintaining the National Mail Voter Registration Form, and reporting to Congress every two years on the impact of the law on the administration of federal elections.

- Make available the results of State reports on the combined number of absentee ballots transmitted to absent uniformed and overseas voters for each general election for federal office, and the combined number of such ballots returned and cast in the election.
- Disseminate to the public, on an ongoing basis, information on the activities carried out under HAVA. This will be done through the Internet, published reports, and other appropriate means.

THE HAVA TOOL KIT and 2004 BEST PRACTICES GUIDANCE

As part of its Clearinghouse responsibilities, EAC is committed to gathering information regarding "best practices" and "lessons learned," and to disseminate this information to election administrators, advocates and other interested parties in a timely and informative manner. EAC believes there are many things that election administrators can do to increase the likelihood of the reliability of voting equipment and systems for the November 2004 elections, and decrease the likelihood of irregularity. EAC is working to develop a repository of useful information, which will enable it to provide critical guidance and resources to election officials as they prepare for the upcoming General Election and federal elections to come.

EAC is also developing a HAVA Tool Kit that will offer guidance to election officials. The first set of guidance, which is described in the next paragraph, will be published within a few days so that it can be of practical use in time for the November elections. Then, as EAC progresses in its work, the Tool Kit will evolve in 2005 to include guidelines, guidance, resource manuals and other publications that will be helpful over the long run to election administrators, elected officials, advocates, scientists, academics, the media and other parties interested in the administration and integrity of our election systems and processes.

Of course, guidance and voluntary guidelines are just that, guidance and guidelines to election administrators and others who want to know what can be done to improve our election systems and processes. Therefore, all of EAC's Best Practices guidance will be practical, user friendly, easy for elected officials to adopt as they see appropriate for their jurisdictions, and easy to understand by advocates and other stakeholders. And the practical ideas of the guidance will promote the highest possible standards in the administration of elections and management of voting system security.

Best Practices Guidance for November 2004

Very soon, EAC will issue Best Practices that cover Challenges, Solutions and Model Practices in the Administration, Management and Security of Elections. The practices will cover Pre-election Management, Outreach, Poll Workers and Polling Places, and Election Operations (Technology and Equipment, and Pre-Election, Election Day, Election Night, and Post Election Activities) on All Voting Systems. This set of practices also covers the use of Lever Voting, Punch Card, Optical Scan and Direct Recording Systems, and Provisional Voting.

The Best Practices include a Checklist for HAVA Implementation, including precise guidance on Identification Requirements for New Voters, Provisional Voting, Voter Information that must be posted at all polling places, Complaint Procedures, Disability Access, and a lengthy list of resources.

Additionally, there are many aspects of election systems and practices that have nothing to do with how voting machines function. These areas of election administration, which are covered in HAVA, also need examination and guidance. Two glaring examples are poll worker recruitment and training, which are major challenges that confront most election officials. Also important and to be included in the HAVA tool kit will be information and guidance on voter registration requirements; provisional ballots; absentee ballots, especially for our troops and other American citizens who work outside of the United States; and other aspects of election administration and voter education.

Pursuant to HAVA section 252, EAC will soon issue to Congress a report on “Best Practices for Facilitating Voting by U.S. Citizens covered by the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act,” which is being developed in consultation with the Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP) of the U.S. Department of Defense.

Provisional Ballots

Provisional ballots are being used by many states for the first time this year. EAC knows that advocates are concerned that this provision of HAVA is implemented in a uniform and nondiscriminatory manner. EAC’s soon to be issued Best Practices includes guidance on ensuring that the standards and procedures for issuing, processing, researching and counting provisional ballots are clear, transparent, public and uniform. This begins with recommendations and suggestions on how to reduce the need for provisional ballots by addressing voter registration problems well ahead of Election Day and working to resolve eligibility issues at the polling place so that voters can cast regular ballots.

Key to the administration of provisional ballots will be voter and poll worker knowledge of when and how provisional ballots are to be issued, processed, and counted. The practices also encourage that election administrators record and publicize how many provisional ballots were issued, how many were counted and the reasons why some may not have been counted.

Poll Worker Recruitment and Training

Included in the next set of Best Practices that we will issue later this summer will be guidance on the recruitment and training of poll workers. Most Americans do not realize what a huge undertaking is involved in the recruitment and training of poll workers who staff Election Day services.

Jurisdictions pay relatively small stipends to poll workers from \$25 to \$125 for what averages to be a 14-hour day. Poll workers with the most experience are an aging group and election administrators are challenged to find the numbers of workers they need. To assist in this effort, EAC is considering a National Poll Worker Initiative. We are talking with election administrators, volunteer center directors, corporate executives, national nonprofit leaders and government agency directors to plan this endeavor. Additionally, EAC will hold a public hearing on this issue in September, hopefully in Atlanta, GA.

Integral to this initiative is the Help America Voter College Program currently being developed by EAC. Recently, a California-based think tank¹ released polling data showing that only 35 percent of surveyed college students feel that voting in a Presidential election is a way to bring about change in society. This was a significant drop from 2001, when some 47 percent of college students said their votes could bring societal change. Under Title V of HAVA, the EAC is charged with developing a program to be known as the "Help America Vote College Program." The purpose of this program is to encourage college students to act as nonpartisan poll workers during elections and to encourage State and local governments to use the services of the students participating in this program.

Several local election jurisdictions already have programs in place that could serve as Best Practice models. For example, the Los Angeles County Registrar has been working in for the past several years with a number of local community colleges, most notably the Los Angeles County Community College System, to recruit and train volunteer student poll workers. This program is proving successful in L.A. County and was recently expanded. Likewise, San Francisco and Alameda counties have also been successful in utilizing college and high school students as poll workers. And similarly in New York, the CUNY system successfully implemented a poll worker initiative which organized and trained student poll workers at almost twenty colleges and universities across New York City. EAC continues to identify other currently existing programs that can serve as Best Practice models and will facilitate partnerships with colleges and election jurisdictions.

CONCLUSION

If there is one issue on which Americans have overwhelming agreement, it is that

¹ This study was commissioned by the *Leon and Sylvia Panetta Institute for Public Policy* at California State University Monterey Bay.

the right to vote may be our most fundamental right. The Help America Vote Act of 2002 established a new role for the Federal government in Federal elections and established the EAC to manage that involvement. The EAC Commissioners are committed to implementing HAVA and creating standards that will provide voters with a high degree of confidence in the integrity of the administration of elections in the United States.

This concludes my formal statement and I am prepared to answer any questions that you might have about EAC.

Appendix A - Commissioner Biographies²

DeForest B. Soaries, Jr., Chairman

Appointed to an initial four year term, Dr. DeForest B. Soaries, Jr. was elected Chairman of the Election Assistance Commission at the agency's first public meeting on March 23, 2004.

In February 2003, Dr. Soaries was appointed by President Bush to serve as a public director of the Federal Home Loan Bank of New York. He was a member of the affordable housing committee of the bank.

From January 12, 1999 to January 15, 2002, Dr. Soaries served as New Jersey's 30th Secretary of State. Appointed by former Governor Christine Todd Whitman, he managed one of the premier departments of State government and served as a senior advisor to the governor on issues that transcended traditional departmental lines.

Dr. Soaries is also the Senior Pastor of the 7,000 member First Baptist Church of Lincoln Gardens in Somerset, New Jersey. A pioneer of faith-based community development, Dr. Soaries has led First Baptist in the construction of a new \$17 million church complex and the formation of many not-for-profit entities to serve the community surrounding the church.

Highlights of Dr. Soaries' work include: recruiting families to become foster parents to 300 abandoned babies; helping 45 children find adoptive parents; constructing 96 new homes for low and moderate income residents to own; creating the first faith-based Cisco Technology Academy in the country; operating the Central New Jersey STRIVE program for job readiness; serving hundreds of youth in an after school center and homework club; forming a youth entrepreneurship program and redeveloping commercial real estate.

Dr. Soaries earned a Bachelor of Arts Degree from Fordham University; a Master of Divinity Degree from Princeton Theological Seminary; and a Doctor of Ministry Degree from United Theological Seminary. He has also received six honorary Doctorate degrees from institutions of higher learning. Additionally, Dr. Soaries has taught courses at Princeton Theological Seminary, Drew University Theological School, Kean University and Mercer County College.

Dr. Soaries has received numerous awards for his leadership and community service. He was recently recognized by both houses of the New Jersey Legislature for his religious and community leadership.

Dr. Soaries is married to Margaret Donna Soaries and is the father of twin sons, Malcolm and Martin.

² The four EAC commissioners were confirmed by the Senate on December 9, 2003, and appointed by the President on December 13, 2003.

Gracia M. Hillman, Vice Chair

Appointed to an initial two-year term, Gracia M. Hillman was elected Vice Chair of the Election Assistance Commission at the agency's first public meeting on March 23, 2004.

Throughout her career, Commissioner Hillman has effectively handled both domestic and international issues. Her areas of expertise include nonprofit management, public policy and program development, political services, the interests and rights of women and minorities, community affairs and election related matters, including voting rights.

She has traveled extensively throughout the United States meeting with national and local groups and businesses; speaking at conferences, conventions and other public forums; and conducting a variety of training and development seminars. Through her international work, Commissioner Hillman traveled in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean and Europe. She conducted nonpartisan political training in Haiti and Kenya, and participated in UN sponsored conferences in Vienna, Beijing and at the United Nations in New York.

Prior to 2003, Ms. Hillman served as President and CEO of WorldSpace Foundation, a nonprofit organization that uses cutting edge digital satellite technology to deliver audio and multimedia education programs to Africa and Asia. Ms. Hillman also served the U.S. Department of State as its first Senior Coordinator for International Women's Issues where she was responsible for developing agency-wide strategies to ensure that U.S. foreign policy promoted and protected women's rights. She was the State Department's principal liaison with domestic nongovernmental organizations that are concerned with international women's rights and the role of women in development. In 1995, Ms. Hillman was a member of the official U.S. delegation to the United Nation's Fourth World Conference on Women held in Beijing.

Her work experience includes having served as Executive Director of the League of Women Voters of the U.S., the Congressional Black Caucus Foundation and the National Coalition on Black Voter Participation, which sponsored the popular nonpartisan grassroots program, Operation Big Vote. She also held positions as Executive Consultant to the Council on Foundations and Coordinator of the Voter Law Policy Project for the Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies.

Throughout the 1980's, Ms. Hillman championed many nonpartisan and bi-partisan efforts to ensure open access to the voting process for all citizens and the continued voting rights of minority Americans, including her work on the historic 25 year extension of the national Voting Rights Act. Her political experiences include paid and volunteer work on numerous local, state-wide and national campaigns, including having served as a Senior Advisor with responsibility for Congressional and constituent relations for the 1988 Dukakis for President Campaign.

Ms. Hillman began her long time commitment to public service and the nonprofit sector in 1970, when she worked for a community action program in her home state of Massachusetts. She also held management positions in Massachusetts State government. She has served on the boards and advisory committees of numerous local and national organizations concerned with public service, citizen participation and the development of public policy. Ms. Hillman has one son and currently resides in Washington, DC.

Paul S. DeGregorio, Commissioner

Appointed to an initial two-year term, Paul D. DeGregorio served as the Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer of the International Foundation for Election Systems (IFES), a leading institution involved in the promotion of democracy world-wide, where he was responsible for the day-to-day operation of this non-profit with over 400 employees in 23 countries. He also represented IFES at many domestic and international venues focused on democracy-building. DeGregorio has provided technical assistance in election administration in many countries including: Russia, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Ukraine, Romania, Albania, Macedonia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, China, Slovakia, Georgia, Cambodia, Thailand, Indonesia, Sierra Leone, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Nigeria and Japan. At IFES, DeGregorio also provided leadership on U.S. election reform initiatives and led a team that supplied technical advice in Florida and Missouri for the November 2002 election.

From 1985 to 1993, DeGregorio served as chief administrator of the election authority of Missouri's largest county. During his tenure as Director of Elections of St. Louis County, a jurisdiction of one million people, he instituted major improvements in voter registration, training, disability access, counting and management procedures. He was successful in prosecuting voter fraud and in drafting legislation to improve the electoral process and was widely-recognized for his achievements.

In 2001 he was appointed by Missouri Secretary of State Matt Blunt to serve as the Co-Chair of the Missouri Election Reform Commission. Working with the commission and Secretary Blunt, DeGregorio helped to craft an important election reform law which was passed by the Missouri General Assembly in 2002. A member of the International Association of Clerks, Recorders, and Election Officials (IACREOT) since 1986, during his tenure as Chairman of the Education and Training Committee DeGregorio was credited with initiating the University of Missouri Chancellor's Certificate in Public Administration program for IACREOT members.

Serving needs in higher education was important in DeGregorio's career as he served for 8 years as Director of Outreach Development for the University of Missouri-St. Louis, where he initiated and had oversight for four off-site campuses that served nearly 4000 students. He also served as a Research Associate with the University's Center for International Studies. DeGregorio was a Special Assistant in President Ronald Reagan's administration and served as an assistant to John Ashcroft during his first term as Missouri Attorney General.

A native of St. Louis, Missouri, DeGregorio, 51, received his degree in Political Science from the University of Missouri-St. Louis. He is married to Kerry DeGregorio, who is Director of Constituent Services for Missouri Congressman Todd Akin. The DeGregorio's are the proud parents of Katie, Annie, Debbie and Emily.

Ray Martinez III, Commissioner

Appointed to an initial four year term, Ray Martinez III was a practicing attorney in Austin, Texas, focusing primarily on regulatory and administrative law matters, as well as government affairs representation of county governments to the Texas Legislature. Concurrent with his law practice, Martinez also served as executive director and legal counsel of the *Every Texan Foundation*, a non-partisan voter registration and education effort dedicated to increasing voter participation in Texas.

Mr. Martinez began his law practice after serving as Deputy Assistant to the President for Intergovernmental Affairs at the White House. In this position, Martinez was responsible for assisting former President Bill Clinton with various policy issues involving the nation's governors and other statewide elected officials. Before serving as Deputy Assistant to the President, Martinez was Regional Director for the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services in Dallas, where he served as the Department's principal liaison with federal, State and local officials in a five-state region.

From 1995 through the end of President Clinton's first term, Martinez served in the White House as a Special Assistant to the President, frequently traveling with the President and assisting with various policy matters affecting a 13-state Western region of the country. Mr. Martinez' Federal government service began in 1993 when he was appointed as White House Liaison to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Prior to his service in the Federal government, Martinez worked as a legislative liaison for the Texas Attorney General's office, and as the legislative director for State Representative Sylvester Turner of Houston.

A native of Alice, Texas, Martinez, 39, received his law degree from the University of Houston Law Center and his bachelor's degree from Southwestern University. He currently resides in Arlington, Virginia with his wife, Beth Stanley Martinez, a clinical social worker, and their two children.

Appendix B – Title II Requirements Payments to States

	State	Fiscal Year 2003 Funds*	Fiscal Year 2004 Funds*	Total Payments to State*
1	Arkansas	\$7,729,205	\$13,869,365	\$21,598,570
2	California	\$94,559,169	\$0	\$94,559,169
3	Colorado	\$12,362,309	\$22,183,056	\$34,545,365
4	Connecticut	\$9,919,624	\$17,799,877	\$27,719,501
5	District of Columbia	\$4,150,000	\$7,446,803	\$11,596,803
6	Florida	\$47,416,833	\$0	\$47,416,833
7	Georgia	\$23,170,602	\$41,577,569	\$64,748,170
8	Idaho	\$4,150,000	\$7,446,803	\$11,596,803
9	Indiana	\$17,372,175	\$31,172,812	\$48,544,987
10	Iowa	\$8,495,310	\$15,244,073	\$23,739,383
11	Kansas	\$7,661,648	\$0	\$7,661,648
12	Kentucky	\$11,773,250	\$21,126,042	\$32,899,292
13	Louisiana	\$12,549,220	\$0	\$12,549,220
14	Maryland	\$15,201,214	\$27,277,216	\$42,478,430
15	Missouri	\$16,073,033	\$28,841,617	\$44,914,650
16	Montana	\$4,150,000	\$0	\$4,150,000
17	Nebraska	\$4,920,376	\$0	\$4,920,376
18	New Mexico	\$5,110,126	\$9,169,664	\$14,279,790
19	North Carolina	\$23,431,708	\$0	\$23,431,708
20	Ohio	\$32,562,331	\$58,430,186	\$90,992,517
21	Pennsylvania	\$35,992,863	\$64,585,967	\$100,578,829
22	Texas	\$57,504,778	\$0	\$57,504,778
23	Vermont	\$4,150,000	\$7,446,803	\$11,596,803
24	West Virginia	\$5,476,493	\$9,827,076	\$15,303,569
25	Wyoming	\$4,150,000	\$7,446,803	\$11,596,803
	Total	\$470,032,267	\$390,891,732	\$860,923,997

*Payments to be distributed by GSA in June 2004.

Appendix C – Pages 20-21

HAVA Title II Requirements Payments Processed by the EAC as of July 12, 2004				
	State	Fiscal Year 2003 Funds*	Fiscal Year 2004 Funds*	Total Payment(s) to State*
1	Arkansas	\$7,729,205	\$13,869,365	\$21,598,570
2	California	\$94,559,169	\$0	\$94,559,169
3	Colorado	\$12,362,309	\$22,183,056	\$34,545,365
4	Connecticut	\$9,919,624	\$17,799,877	\$27,719,501
5	District of Columbia	\$4,150,000	\$7,446,803	\$11,596,803
6	Florida	\$47,416,833	\$0	\$47,416,833
7	Georgia	\$23,170,602	\$41,577,569	\$64,748,170
8	Idaho	\$4,150,000	\$7,446,803	\$11,596,803
9	Indiana	\$17,372,175	\$31,172,812	\$48,544,987
10	Iowa	\$8,495,310	\$15,244,073	\$23,739,383
11	Kansas	\$7,661,648	\$0	\$7,661,648
12	Kentucky	\$11,773,250	\$21,126,042	\$32,899,292
13	Louisiana	\$12,549,220	\$0	\$12,549,220
14	Maryland	\$15,201,214	\$27,277,216	\$42,478,430
15	Missouri	\$16,073,033	\$28,841,617	\$44,914,650
16	Montana	\$4,150,000	\$0	\$4,150,000
17	Nebraska	\$4,920,376	\$0	\$4,920,376
18	New Hampshire	\$4,150,000	\$7,446,803	\$11,596,803
19	New Mexico	\$5,110,126	\$9,169,664	\$14,279,790
20	North Carolina	\$23,431,708	\$0	\$23,431,708

21	North Dakota	\$4,150,000	\$0	\$4,150,000
22	Ohio	\$32,562,331	\$58,430,186	\$90,992,517
23	Oregon	\$9,961,818	\$0	\$9,961,818
24	Pennsylvania	\$35,992,863	\$64,585,967	\$100,578,829
25	Tennessee	\$16,545,934	\$0	\$16,545,934
26	Texas	\$57,504,778	\$0	\$57,504,778
27	Vermont	\$4,150,000	\$7,446,803	\$11,596,803
28	West Virginia	\$5,476,493	\$9,827,076	\$15,303,569
29	Wisconsin	\$15,410,741	\$0	\$15,410,741
30	Wyoming	\$4,150,000	\$7,446,803	\$11,596,803
	Total	\$520,250,760	\$398,338,535	\$918,589,293

* Figures rounded to nearest dollar.

HAVA Title II Requirements Payments - Funds Available			
	Fiscal Year 2003	Fiscal Year 2004	Total
Amount(s) Appropriated	\$830,000,000	\$1,498,200,000	\$2,328,200,000
Federal Rescission	\$0	-\$8,839,380	-\$8,839,380
Amount to be Disbursed	\$830,000,000	\$1,489,360,620	\$2,319,360,620
Amount Disbursed to Date	\$520,250,760	\$398,338,535	\$918,589,293
Remaining to be Disbursed	\$309,749,240	\$1,091,022,085	\$1,400,771,327

* Figures rounded to nearest dollar.

Appendix D – Pages 22-34

Election Assistance Commission Board of Advisors

National Conference of State Legislatures (2)

Sheldon Silver
Speaker, New York Assembly
Albany, NY

Christopher Rants
Iowa Speaker of the House
Des Moines, IA

National Governors Association (2)

Vacant

Vacant

National Association of Secretaries of State (2)

Mary Kiffmeyer
Secretary of State
St. Paul, MN

Dan A. Gwadosky
Secretary of State
Augusta, ME

National Association of State Election Directors (2)

Christopher Thomas
Director of Elections
State of Michigan
Lansing, MI

Thomas Wilkey
Former Executive Director
New York State Board of Elections
Rensselaer, NY

National Association of Counties (2)

Wendy Noren
Boone County Clerk
Columbia, MO

Helen Purcell
Maricopa County Recorder
Phoenix, AZ

National Association of County Recorders, Election Administrators and Clerks (2)

Beverly Kaufman
Harris County Clerk
Houston, TX

David Orr
Cook County Clerk
Chicago, IL

United States Commission on Civil Rights (2)

Vacant

Vacant

The Election Center (2)

Doug Lewis
Executive Director
The Election Center
Houston, TX

Ernie Hawkins
Former Registrar of Voters
Sacramento County
Elk Grove, CA

United States Conference of Mayors (2)

Vacant

Vacant

National Association of County Recorders, Election Administrators and Clerks (2)

Tony J. Sirvello, III
IACREOT Executive Director
Houston, TX

Sharon Turner Buie
Director of Elections
Kansas City Board of Election Commissioners
Kansas City, MO

Architectural and Transportation Barrier Compliance Board (2)

James R. Harding
ACCESS Board Member
Tallahassee, FL

James Elekes
ACCESS Board Member
North Plainfield, NJ

Chief, Office of Public Integrity, United States Department of Justice

Noel Hillman
Chief, Public Integrity Section
Washington, DC

Chief, Voting Section, Civil Rights Division, United States Department of Justice

Hans von Spakovsky
Counsel to the Assistant Attorney General
United States Department of Justice
Washington, DC

Director, Federal Voting Assistance Program United States Department of Defense

Polli Brunelli
Director, Federal Voting Assistance Program
Washington, DC

House Speaker appointed

JC Watts
Washington, D.C.

House Minority Leader appointed

Willie L. Brown, Jr.
San Francisco, CA

Senate Majority Leader appointed

Wesley R. Kliner, Jr.
McDonald, TN

Senate Minority Leader appointed

Thomas H. Shortbull
President, Oglala Lakota College
Kyle, SD

House Administration Committee Chairman appointed

Jim Carnes	Catherine L. Hanaway
Deputy Director	Speaker of the Missouri
Ohio Department of Natural Resources	House of Representatives
St. Claivesville, OH	Jefferson City, MO

House Administration Committee Ranking Minority Member appointed

Joseph F. Crangle, Esq.	Hilary O. Shelton
Attorney, Colucci & Gallaher, P.C.	Director, Washington Bureau, NAACP
Buffalo, NY	Washington, DC

Senate Rules and Administration Committee Chairman appointed

Sue Sautermeister	Tamara Somerville
Municipal Election Commissioner	Independent Consultant/Lobbyist
City of Ridgeland	Vancouver, WA
Ridgeland, MS	

Senate Rules and Administration Committee Ranking Minority Member appointed

James C. Dickson	Robin Carnahan
Vice President for Governmental Affairs	Attorney at Law
American Association of People with Disabilities	St. Louis, MO
Washington, DC	

**U.S. Election Assistance Commission
Standards Board Members**

ALABAMA

Nancy L. Worley
Secretary of State
Montgomery, AL

Luke Cooley
Judge of Probate, Houston County
Dothan, AL

Alaska

Laura A. Glaiser
Director, Division of Elections
State of Alaska
Juneau, AK

Shelly Growden
Regional III Supervisor
Division of Elections
State of Alaska
Fairbanks, AK

American Samoa

Soliai T. Fuimaono
Chief Election Officer
Pago Pago, AS

Filivaa M. Mageo
Election Administrator
Pago Pago, AS

Arizona

Jan Brewer
Secretary of State
Phoenix, AZ

Mitch Etter
Assistant Elections Director
Phoenix, AZ

Arkansas

Charlie Daniels
Secretary of State
Little Rock, AR

Mary Lou Slinkard
Benton County Clerk
Bentonville, AR

California

Kevin Shelley
Secretary of State
Sacramento, CA

Bradley J. Clark
Alameda County Registrar of Voters
Oakland, CA

Colorado

Donetta Davidson
Secretary of State
Denver, CO 80202

Russ G. Ragsdale
City/County of Broomfield Clerk and Recorder
Broomfield, CO

Connecticut

Susan Bysiewicz
Secretary of State
Hartford, CT

Rae Tramontano
New Haven Registrar of Voters
New Haven, CT

Delaware

Frank B. Calio
Commissioner of Elections
Dover, DE

Howard G. Sholl, Jr.
Deputy Administrative Director,
Dept. of Elections for New Castle County
Wilmington, DE

District of Columbia

Alice P. Miller
Executive Director
DC Board of Elections and Ethics
Washington, DC

Jonda McFarlane
Board Member
Washington, DC

Florida

Dawn Kimmel Roberts
Director of the Division of Elections
Florida Department of State
Tallahassee, FL

Bill Cowles
Supervisor of Elections, Orange County
Orlando, FL

Georgia

Kathy Rogers
Director of Election Administration
Atlanta, GA

Lynn Bailey
Executive Director,
Richmond County Board of Elections
Augusta, GA

Guam

Gerald A. Taitano
Executive Director
Hagatna, GU

Vacant

Hawaii

Scott Nago
Section Head, Counting Center Operations
Honolulu, HI

Glen Takahashi
Election Administrator
City and County of Honolulu
Office of the City Clerk
Honolulu, HI

Idaho

Timothy A. Hurst
Chief Deputy, Secretary of State
Boise, ID

Dan English
Kootenai County Clerk
Coeur d'Alene, ID

Illinois

Daniel W. White
Executive Director,
State Board of Elections
Springfield, IL

Richard Cowen
Chicago Board of Election Commissioners
Chicago, IL

Indiana

Todd Rokita
Secretary of State
Indianapolis, IN

Lynne Spevak
LaPorte County Clerk
LaPorte, IN

Iowa

Chet Culver
Iowa Secretary of State
Des Moines, IA

Renee McClellan
Hardin County Auditor
Eldora, IA

Kansas

Ron Thornburgh
Kansas Secretary of State
Topeka, KS

Donald Merriman
Saline County Clerk
Salina, KS

Kentucky

Sarah Ball Johnson
Executive Director
State Board of Elections
Frankfort, KY

Don Blevins
Fayette County Clerk
Lexington, KY

Louisiana

Merietta Spencer-Norton
General Counsel
Louisiana Department of State
Baton Rouge, LA

Louie Bernard
Clerk of Court, Natchitoches Parish
Natchitoches, LA

Maine

Julie L. Flynn
Deputy Secretary of State
Augusta, ME

Ethelyn S. Marthia
Town Clerk Kennebunk
Kennebunk, ME

Maryland

Linda H. Lamone
Administrator of Elections
Annapolis, MD

Kim A. Atkins
Voter Registration Manager,
Harford County Board of Elections
Bel Air, MD

Massachusetts

William Francis Galvin
Secretary of the Commonwealth
Boston, MA

William Campbell
City Clerk, City of Woburn
Woburn, MA

Michigan

Terri Lynn Land
Secretary of State
Michigan Secretary of State,
Lansing, MI

Tonni Bartholomew
Troy City Clerk
Troy, MI

Minnesota

Mary Kiffmeyer
Secretary of State
St. Paul, MN

Gary Poser
Elections & License Bureau Supervisor
Anoka, MN

Mississippi

Eric Clark
Secretary of State
Jackson, MS

Marilyn Avery
Election Commissioner, Hinds County
Jackson, MS

Missouri

Terry M. Jarrett
General Counsel
Missouri Secretary of State
Jefferson City, MO

Mary Berry
DeKalb County Clerk
Maysville, MO

Montana

Bob Brown
Secretary of State
Helena, MT

Vickie Zeier
Missoula County Clerk and Recorder /
Treasurer
Missoula, MT

Nebraska

John Gale
Secretary of State
Lincoln, NE

Robert Zoucha
Boone County Clerk
Albion, NE

Nevada

Dean Heller
Secretary of State
Carson City, NV

Harvard L. Lomax
Clark County Registrar of Voters
North Las Vegas, NV

New Hampshire

William Gardner
Secretary of State
Concord, NH

C. Donald Stritch
Town Moderator of Auburn
Auburn, NH

New Jersey

Peter C. Harvey
Attorney General
Trenton, NJ

Joanne Armbruster
Atlantic County Superintendent of Elections

Atlantic City, NJ

New Mexico

Rebecca Vigil-Giron
Secretary of State
Santa Fe, NM

David Kunko
Chaves County Clerk
Roswell, NM

New York

John Haggerty, Jr.
Deputy Executive Director
Task Force on Election Modernization
Forest Hills, NY

Edward J. Szczesniak
Onondaga County Commissioner of Elections
Syracuse, NY

North Carolina

Johnnie F. McLean
Deputy Director
Raleigh, NC

Kathie Chastain Cooper
Director of Elections, Forsyth County
Winston-Salem, NC

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County Auditor
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Fargo, ND 58108-2806

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Columbus, OH

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Director, Mahoning County Board of Elections
Youngstown, OH

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Assistant Secretary, State Election Board
Oklahoma City, OK

Clint Parr
Vice Chairman
Tulsa County Election Board
Tulsa, OK

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John Lindback
Director, State of Oregon Elections Division

Salem, OR

John Kauffman
Director, Multnomah County Elections
Portland, OR

Pennsylvania

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Secretary of the Commonwealth
Harrisburg, PA

Regis Young
Butler County Election Director
Butler, PA

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Nestor J. Colón Berlingeri
First Vice President
State Elections Commission
San Juan, PR

Juan M. Toledo-Diaz
Second Vice President
State Elections Commission
San Juan, PR

Rhode Island

Jan Ruggiero
Director of Elections
Providence, RI

Marian Clarke
Chair
Town of Jamestown Board of Canvassers
Jamestown, RI

South Carolina

Marci Andino
Executive Director
State Election Commission
Columbia, SC

Hoyt Campbell
Director
Darlington County Registration and Elections
Darlington, SC

South Dakota

Kea Warne
State Election Supervisor
Pierre, SD

Sue Roust
Minnehaha County Auditor
Sioux Falls, SD

Tennessee

Brook Thompson
State Coordinator of Elections
Nashville, TN

Joe Enoch
Dyer County Election Commissioner
Dyersburg, TN

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Geoffrey S. Connor
Secretary of State
Austin, TX

Dana DeBeauvoir
Travis County Clerk
Austin, TX

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Director of Elections
Salt Lake City, UT

Dennis Ewing
Tooele County Clerk
Tooele, UT

Vermont

Deborah L. Markowitz
Secretary of State
Montpelier, VT

Annette L. Cappy
Town Clerk - Town of Brattleboro
Brattleboro, VT

Virginia

Jean R. Jensen
Secretary, State Board of Elections
Richmond, VA

Allen Harrison, Jr.
Chair, Arlington County Electoral Board
Arlington, VA

Virgin Islands

Corinne Halyard Plaskett
Deputy Supervisor of Elections
Kingshill St. Croix, VI

Natalie Thomas
Deputy Chairperson
Board of Elections
St. Thomas, VI

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Nick Handy
Director of Elections
State of Washington
Olympia, WA

Bob Terwilliger
Snohomish County Auditor
Everett, WA

West Virginia

Cindy Smith
Team Leader of Elections
Secretary of State's Office
Charleston, WV

Debbie Wilfong
Clerk of the Upshur County Commission
Buckhannon, WV

Wisconsin

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Executive Director, State Elections Board
Madison, WI

Sandi Wesolowski
City of Franklin Clerk
Franklin, WI

Wyoming

Peggy Nighswonger
State Elections Director
Cheyenne, WY

Julie Freese
Fremont County Clerk
Lander, WY