



# 2012 Activities Report

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# VOTE

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**U. S. ELECTION ASSISTANCE COMMISSION**

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# Introduction

The U.S. Election Assistance Commission's focus in FY 2012 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 2012, 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 2012 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 2012, EAC disbursed \$575,000 from the FY 2008 appropriation, \$500,000 from the FY 2009 appropriation and \$2,464,199 from the FY 2010 appropriation. EAC also paid \$435,808 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, 2012. 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 2012, EAC closed the College Poll Worker grants awarded in FY 2009. EAC continued to monitor and work with the 2010 College Poll Worker grantees to help them carry out successful programs. The grants are 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 2012, EAC closed the Mock Election grants awarded in FY 2009. EAC continued to monitor and work with the 2010 Mock Election Program grantees to help them carry out successful programs. The 2010 grants are 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. EAC did not award the remaining \$1,536,926 on no-year funded L&A grants in FY 2012 pending a quorum of the commissioners to approve the Notice of Funding Availability.
- 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 2012 EAC:

- Certified five new or modified voting systems;
- Drafted and published six Requests for Interpretation (RFIs) to Voluntary Voting System Guidelines (VVSG);
- Drafted and published two Notices of Clarification to Testing & Certification Program Manuals;
- Published a Final Formal Investigation Report on a voting system;
- Developed and implemented major updates to the EAC's Virtual Review Tool (VRT). EAC is currently rolling out the addition of the ECO Database to the VRT tool to track engineering change orders for all EAC certified voting systems;
- Published the Certification Timeline for the Elections Systems & Software (ES&S) Unity 3.4.0.0 voting system;
- Conducted a Unisyn Manufacturer Facility audit of the manufacturing process;
- Observed the installation and acceptance testing of a voting system in Cuyahoga County, Ohio; and
- Observed the acceptance testing of a voting system in Arlington, Virginia.

There are currently four voting systems in active test campaigns.

- In the area of Voluntary Voting System Guidelines (VVSG) and Test Suites, in FY 2012, EAC received a new revised version of VVSG 1.1 from the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). EAC incorporated NIST comments and new Request for Interpretations (RFI's) into VVSG 1.1. EAC posted the second draft version of VVSG 1.1 for a 90 day Public

Comment period beginning September 6, 2012. In light of the Presidential General Elections the comment period was extended from 90 days to 130 days.

- Regarding laboratory accreditation in FY 2012, EAC performed two laboratory accreditation renewal audits and EAC and National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP) performed an initial laboratory audit.
- Further, in FY 2012, EAC attended meetings with NASED; Election Center; EVN, Pennsylvania State Election Officials; the Technical Guidelines Development Committee (TGDC); NIST; and the USENIX conference. EAC organized and attended technical reviewer meetings, manufacturer meetings, the State Certification Symposium (Indianapolis, IN), and kick off meetings for new test campaigns. EAC staff also witnessed Primary and General Election Day activities in a number of jurisdictions.

### Research, Policy and Programs

In FY 2012 highlights include:

#### *Research:*

- Releasing the results of the 2010 Election Administration and Voting Survey to Congress and the general public. This included a data overview and summary, along with a survey FAQ.
- Completed the final draft of a study on the use of Social Security numbers for the purpose of voter registration.
- Completed the final draft of a study on Vote Recounts and Contests describing laws and procedures in each state.
- Awarded a contract to perform research on administering elections in urban and rural areas.
- Completed the process for updating the 2012 Election Administration and Voting Survey (EAVS).
- Awarded a contract to administer and analyze the data for the 2012 EAVS.
- Conducted research on new jurisdictions and languages covered by Section 203 of the Voting Rights Act as determined by the 2010 census and considered its application to various minority language election resources.

#### *Policy:*

- Administered provisions of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (NVRA) that relate to the content of the national mail voter registration form and the submissions of biennial reports to Congress on the impact of the NVRA.
- Developed an interim procedure for processing state requests to modify state-specific instructions on the national mail voter registration form. The procedure was approved by the General Counsel and the Executive Director. The interim procedure will be used by Staff to process such requests until a quorum is established on the Commission.
- Received and processed State requests for modifications to the state-specific instructions on the National Mail Voter Registration Form from Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Maine, Louisiana, Virginia and Washington State.
- Made a series of minor technical corrections to the NVRA form so that it was more accessible and easy to complete (fillable) when downloaded from EAC's website.
- Reviewed and provided input into the 2012 General Accounting Office (GAO) report on voter registration.

*Programs:*

- Program staff conducted presentations and distributed material highlighting EAC educational resources at conferences and workshops. For example, presentations by program staff at workshops and conferences highlighted key best practices and tips gathered from EAC research on topics such as poll worker recruitment and training, designing ballots, making contingency plans, ensuring voting accessibility and communicating with the public.
- In recognition of September as Voter Registration month, EAC staff developed a guide, "Voting Tips To Enhance Your Voting Experience". In an effort to enhance the November voting experience, EAC distributed 30,000 of these voter's guides to each of the 55 State election offices.
- Program staff assisted in planning and executing a June roundtable discussion on EAC's clearinghouse of educational resource materials and was a regular contributor to EAC blog posts that offered helpful tips and best practices on effective election administration procedures.
- Responded to requests from state and local election officials, Congress, the media and the public-at large for a range of 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 educational resources on designing ballots, recruiting and training poll workers and managing the elections process.
- Clarified various data reported in the biennial EAC Election Administration and Voting Survey;
- Provided assistance regarding the completion of the Federal NVRA form; and
- Responded to requests to clarify certain technical aspects of election procedures and processes.

Communications & Clearinghouse

In FY 2012 highlights include:

- The Communications and Clearinghouse division focused its efforts on providing information and best practices to election officials and voters in preparation for the 2012 federal election cycle. The goal was to build a community of knowledge and expertise that would save election officials time and money as they faced the challenge of providing more services to voters with fewer resources and more budget constraints. EAC embraced the tenets of Government 2.0 and established a robust network of information sharing for election officials and professionals.

**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**

- The EAC Blog: allows EAC to provide periodic election updates and highlight program activities. Weekly Election Updates summarize information on upcoming primaries, special elections, and the general election in 2012.
- @EACgov on Twitter: another tool used to communicate with stakeholders and the public on EAC activities and election information. The number of EAC Twitter followers grew from 250 to over 900 from October, 2011 through September, 2012.
- #BReady2012: a Twitter hashtag hosted and created by EAC provided an online meeting place for election officials and the public to gather and discuss preparation for the next federal election.
- EAC maintains and emails a public list of election officials and has used the platform to inform thousands of people about program activities.

### **Preparing for the 2012 Elections: The Roundtable Series of Public Discussions**

- EAC continued the series of public roundtable discussions begun in FY 2011 about topics and initiatives in preparation for the 2012 federal election cycle. In the two fiscal years (2011-2012), EAC hosted nine roundtables and the discussions were webcast live and featured a live Twitterfall. Four roundtable discussions were held in FY 2012. Questions and comments were taken from the public through the webcasts. Participants included election officials and subject matter experts who provided real world solutions to the issues facing election officials and voters in preparation for the 2012 elections. EAC distributed press advisories to national media daybooks and contacts, and to the home state/local media outlets representing roundtable participants. Roundtables included: 2012 Voting System Preparation (November 17, 2011); EAC Clearinghouse (March 20, 2012); Getting Ready for November (June 19, 2012); Veterans Voting This November (September 13, 2012).

## **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.

At the beginning of FY 2012 EAC had two commissioners serving, Gineen Bresso and Donetta Davidson, and two vacancies. Commissioners, who are nominated by the President and confirmed by the U.S. Senate, may serve only two consecutive terms. Commissioners serve staggered terms. No more than two commissioners may belong to the same political party.

Commissioner Gineen Bresso resigned on December 21, 2011 and Commissioner Donetta Davidson resigned on December 31, 2011.

## **Executive Director**

Thomas Wilkey was named executive director of EAC in May 2005 by a unanimous vote of the commissioners and was unanimously reappointed to the post in June 2009 for an additional 4-year term. His duties included managing daily operations, preparing program goals and long-term plans, managing VVSG development, reviewing reports and studies and overseeing EAC staff appointments. On November 30, 2011, Thomas Wilkey resigned as executive director.

## **General Counsel**

Mark Robbins was appointed by the Commission in September, 2010 as EAC General Counsel. In accordance with HAVA, the general counsel is appointed to a 4-year term and may serve additional terms by a vote of EAC. As EAC's chief legal officer, Mr. Robbins provided advice to commissioners and senior leadership on legal issues affecting EAC's activities and operations. On December 1, 2011, Mark A. Robbins assumed the duties as General Counsel and Acting Executive Director. Mark Robbins resigned as General Counsel.

## **Chief Operating Officer**

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 \$11.5 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, the General Counsel/Acting Executive Director 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](http://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](http://www.vote.nist.gov).

### **Public Roundtables**

In FY 2012, EAC held four roundtable discussions, which were also available to the public via webcast. Roundtable discussion topics included Veterans Voting this November; 2012 Voting System Preparation; Getting Ready for the November 2012 Elections, and EAC National Clearinghouse on Elections.

Public meetings, hearings and roundtables are available to the public via archived webcasts and meeting agendas, minutes and testimony are posted at [EAC.gov](http://EAC.gov).

### **Foreign Delegation Briefings**

In FY 2012, 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 the 2012 election. Delegations included election officials and news media journalists from the following nations: Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, Chad, Korea, Mali, Mauritania, Senegal, Niger, and Russia. 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).

## **Operating Budget**

Since 2004, EAC has received funds in three appropriations: Salaries and Expenses (S&E), Election Reform Programs 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 2012, the Salaries and Expenses appropriation of \$11,500,000 funded a \$2.75 million transfer to NIST; and general office expenses including salaries, travel, rent, and expenses incurred for telecommunications, printing, contracts, supplies, and equipment. EAC is currently administering 13 College Poll Worker recruitment and training grants and 6 Mock Elections for high school student grants funded in the S&E appropriation.

During FY 2012, EAC received a disclaimer on the financial statement and a clean opinion on the Federal Information Security Management Act audits.

In FY 2012, 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 2012, the EAC received eight requests under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA). Seven of them were processed and completed and one was pending completion at the end of the fiscal year.

The median processing time for completed requests was 27 days; and the average was 30.85 days. The range in number of days for completed responses was 10 to 97 days. As of the end of the fiscal year, the pending request had been open 67 days.

There were no instances in which the EAC did not comply with a completed request. EAC withheld three documents in one request under FOIA exemption 4. The documents withheld included proprietary information belonging to another federal agency which was withheld at its request, in accordance with 5 USC 552(b)(4). An appeal was made for EAC to reverse the decision to withhold the three documents. EAC denied the appeal based on the fact that the request must be made to the agency that retained proprietary rights to the material and the agency which asserted the FOIA privilege. There were no instances where a court reviewed a decision to withhold, no administrative appeals were made, and there was one expedited review 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 2012. 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](http://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](http://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 2012, but continued to monitor and provide technical assistance to its 2010 College Poll Worker grant programs.

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.

The current College Poll Worker grantees are as follows:

***Alverno College***, Milwaukee, WI: \$40,800

To partner with the City of Milwaukee Election Commission to recruit, train and place 200 students from Milwaukee Area Technical College, Milwaukee School of Engineering and the Art Institute of Wisconsin to work the polls on by planning and developing a poll worker recruitment and training program that incorporates course development, video production, and social media outreach strategies.

***Benedictine University***, Lisle, IL: \$55,385

To partner with the DuPage County Election Commission to train and recruit 100 students by using online judge certification training, incorporating material on elections, voting and political participation in Political Science courses, and requiring Political Science majors and minors to participate in the poll worker program.

***Central Connecticut State University***, Hartford, CT: \$32,107

To build off of 2004 College Poll Worker grantee, Asnuntuck Community College and work with the Connecticut Association of Town Clerks to recruit 250 college poll workers, targeting first year students to create a pool of students who will return to work as student mentors for other students in future elections.

***College of the Canyons***, Santa Clarita, CA: \$59,200

To establish a student poll worker recruitment program to alleviate the high demand for Election Day precinct workers in the Santa Clarita Valley and other parts of North Los Angeles County. The program is designed not only to train students and community members as poll workers but also to get them excited about civic engagement.

***Harris-Stowe State University***, St. Louis, MO: \$43,433

To increase student knowledge of election and voting processes and participation through voting by working with the St. Louis City Board of Election Commissioners to implement a college poll worker program to recruit 100-150 students.

**Keystone College**, La Plume, PA: \$39,996

To recruit and train culturally diverse students and students who are multi-lingual to become poll workers to serve in Lackawanna, Wyoming, Bradford and Susquehanna Counties through the Step Up to the Poll Challenge campaign.

**Kutztown University**, Kutztown, PA: \$58,868

To partner with Berks County Board of Elections to expand the pool of poll workers and available poll interpreters, assess and address the accessibility of the polling places, and produce an updated poll worker recruitment and training video to be used by the county.

**Lourdes College**, Sylvania, OH: \$34,783

To recruit 120 students from diverse backgrounds including underrepresented groups, those with disabilities and veterans by partnering with the Lucas County Board of Elections and conduct a needs assessment of access to voting resources among economically disadvantaged neighborhoods and individuals with disabilities.

**Marshall-Wythe Law School Foundation**, Williamsburg, VA: \$63,700

To recruit and train 240 college students from six colleges in the Tidewater region including Christopher Newport University, Hampton University, Norfolk State University, Old Dominion University, Regent University and William & Mary through the Tidewater Roots Polling Project which aims to not only teach students the skills needed to be effective poll workers, but also to ensure lasting impact by inspiring students and instilling a sense of civic spirit.

**Morehouse College**, Atlanta, GA: \$38,037

To collaborate with the Brisbane Institute and the Bonner Office of Community Service of Morehouse, and to partner with the Fulton County Election Commission to recruit, train and mobilize 75 students to become poll workers through Voter Education classes, website development, and pre and post surveys.

**Southern Utah University**, Cedar City, UT: \$46,480

To work with the Lieutenant Governor and five County Clerk offices to recruit 30 students to become poll workers using social media tools and campus mass texting network to target Native American and Hispanic students through the Native American Student Union and the Hispanic Student Association, as well as students with disabilities through the Disability Support Center.

**Suffolk University**, Boston, MA: \$30,211

To build on past successes by expanding its poll worker program through partnership with Wheelock College, the Colleges of Fenway and the Disability Law Center to recruit 250 students to serve as poll workers.

**University of Rochester**, Rochester, NY: \$62,000

To partner with the Monroe County Board of Elections to recruit and train 150 college poll workers from the University of Rochester, Monroe Community College and Roberts Wesleyan College with emphasis on disabled students.

### **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 2012, but continued to monitor and provide technical assistance to its 2009 and 2010 Mock Election Program grants.

The current Mock Election Program grantees are as follows:

**Seminole County Supervisor of Elections**, Sanford, FL: \$15,441

To partner with Crooms Academy of Information Technology to hold debates in which candidates, voters and community leaders discuss issues before the students and to train students to serve as poll workers on Election Day.

**Polk County Auditor's Office**, Des Moines, IA: \$49,293

To educate students using computer simulations of common and lesser known aspects of the voting process, from establishing eligibility and operating voting equipment to casting a provisional ballot and assisting voters who have special needs.

**Michigan Government Television**, Lansing, MI: \$42,000

To partner with Leland Public Schools to recruit 100,000 students in rural and urban areas to participate in educational election activities leading up to the National Student/Parent Mock Election.

**League of Women Voters of Oregon Education Fund**, Salem, OR: \$41,413

To partner with the Governor's Office, the secretary of state, the Oregon Department of Education, the Oregon School Board Association and the Oregon Association of Student Councils to reach 80,000

students in 350 schools to participate in a simulated election of the state's vote-by-mail system and election-related educational and leadership development activities.

***State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations***, Providence, RI: \$37,300

To partner with the Rhode Island Board of Elections, Rhode Island Department of Elementary and Secondary Education and Roger Williams University to develop and implement a statewide voter education project that will reach at least one-half of the state's high school population of 46,000 and target urban and immigrant communities.

***Office of the Washington Secretary of State***, Olympia, WA: \$40,000

To provide students in 100 schools with opportunities to participate in online voting, election-related educational activities and two televised segments cosponsored by TVW, Washington's public affairs broadcast network, on the mock election that will feature interviews with students and teachers and a forum in which student audience members engage with panelists on national and local issues.

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. The 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.

**State of Connecticut**, Hartford, CT: \$230,000

The Connecticut Secretary of State’s office will be partnering with the University of Connecticut to test the accuracy of the memory cards used in optical scan voting machines and to demonstrate a prototype of an Audit Station, as developed by the research team. The Audit Station is a combination of hardware, specialized software, methodology and auditing procedures for automating hand count activities. During the two year project period, the research teams anticipate collecting data from approximately six live elections, which will provide enough data to determine the failure rate of the memory cards, and analyze the cost, time, and accuracy of current audit procedures as compared to the new Audit Station.

**Cuyahoga County**, Cleveland, OH: \$50,000

The Cuyahoga County Board of Elections (CCBOE) plans to create a virtual how-to-guide and web reporting program based on best practices for all optical scan election jurisdictions to utilize during L&A testing and Post-Election audits. The funds provided will allow the CCBOE to further document, in writing and on film, each process including L&A testing, poll book justification, ballot reconciliation, chain of custody verification, and post election audit. The CCBOE plans to share these procedures with election jurisdictions throughout the country by providing the resources in an online format. The CCBOE intends to create a virtual “post-election audit how-to guide” that will illustrate how to conduct different types of audits from start to finish and will include a web-based program to organize and report audit outcomes.

**County of Boone**, Columbia, MO: \$25,000

County of Boone, Missouri plans to develop computer programs that will enable local jurisdictions to generate logic and accuracy (L&A) test scripts that meet State of Missouri regulations. Having ready-

made test scripts will improve accuracy, eliminate tester bias, reduce cost for local jurisdictions and remove reliance on voting equipment vendor-generated test decks. While the project will first focus on developing test scripts for Boone County, additional programming will be developed that will allow other jurisdictions in the state to generate test scripts from voter registration data regardless of the ballot counting system.

***County of Humboldt***, Eureka, CA: \$25,000

The Humboldt County Elections Department (HCED) has been working with the Humboldt County Election Transparency Project (EPT) for more than two years, supplementing the Department's official vote counting equipment by scanning all cast ballots on a commercial off the shelf scanner. The resulting ballot images are made available to interested parties, so that any interested party may conduct their own vote counts off of their ballot images. The open source software developed by Mitch Trachtenberg is freely available, and the current version builds its own "ballot definition files" by scanning ballots via optical character recognition, thus eliminating the need to reprogram for each ballot. Funds from this award will be used to develop better reporting capabilities for the software and for a training manual to assist those conducting audits in Humboldt and other counties interested in this method.

***Cook County***, Chicago, IL: \$125,000

Cook County Clerk, David Orr, plans to document current Pre-Election Logic and Accuracy testing and Post election audit processes and develop an improved data-driven Election Verification and Audit Tool Kit that integrates and analyzes all election data streams. Funds from this award will be used for enhanced database design, real time connectivity, customized code development, and the development of a public guide to these testing procedures. The Tool Kit in combination with the public guide will achieve a level of automation and database utilization that will provide both a diagnostic tool to identify areas of focus for judge training and streamlined election administration, as well as a replicable prototype for other election jurisdictions that wish to enhance their ability to produce data that can augment vote count accuracy.

***Indiana Election Division***, Indianapolis, IN: \$143,074

The State of Indiana, which uses both Direct Recording Electronic (DRE) and optical scan voting systems, will develop general protocols for a L&A checklist as well as specific protocols for different voting systems, based on surveys with election officials. In addition, current procedures governing chain of custody of voting records will be collected from the counties and analyzed in order to develop improved procedures to govern post-election audits. Post-election audit forms will be developed to manage the procedures to be followed after the election.

**City of Takoma Park, Takoma Park, MD: \$25,000**

The City of Takoma Park, MD proposes to document the procedures, practices, and policies when using post-election End-to-End (E2E) verifiable voting technologies, and to measure the impact of E2E voting on voters and election officials. All documentation produced by this project will be reviewed by the City of Takoma Park election officials, along with experts in the fields of computer security, election systems, and accessibility through its research partner, the Voting Systems Institute (VSI). The results of this research will increase knowledge and understanding on how other jurisdictions can successfully implement E2E verifiable post-election audit technology.

**State of New York Board of Elections, Albany, NY: \$230,000**

The New York State Board of Elections (NYSBOE) is refining the Logic and Accuracy and Post-Election audit procedures that are used in its 62 county board of elections. For the L&A portion of its proposal, NYSBOE will develop training materials and identify changes to current practices for cost savings. NYSBOE also plans to develop a post election audit procedure that will statistically verify the results obtained from the voting systems. Anticipated outcomes include the use of ballot images, the identification (through the use of statistical modeling) of an appropriate sample size, development of proper chain of custody procedures, and development of a threshold that adjusts the audit percentage based on the closeness of the election. Based on the results of the project, the current L&A and Post-election Audit procedures will be revised and disseminated for statewide implementation.

**Orange County, Santa Ana, CA: \$125,000**

Orange County Registrar of Voters proposes a two phase approach to examining and improving its current audit processes and procedures: The first phase will analyze paper ballot accounting and the potential conflicts associated with the process of paper voting, chain of custody, canvass instructions, rosters, board member qualifications, supplies, and seals. The second phase will examine the voting performance of the county's Hart InterCivic electronic voting system including the Voter Verified Paper Audit Trail (VVPAT). A detailed review of policies and procedures in these areas ensures post-election audits are conducted with integrity and transparency which enhances public confidence in the voting process.

**County of Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz, CA: \$25,000**

The Santa Cruz County Clerk proposes to improve current pre-election logic and accuracy testing and post-election auditing for blended voting systems. The county will create procedures, checklists, physical measures, etc., that create a more efficient process by removing overlapping procedures, reducing staff required, and increasing uniformity both between counties and internally from one election to the next. The work will focus on more comprehensive testing prior to the election and a more detailed series of post-election audits focusing on easy audits and clear and comprehensive

chain of custody procedures to promote greater transparency and more uniform results. By focusing on blended systems, the new procedures will be written for the most complex and time intensive items to help the counties meet certification deadlines while still performing top quality audits. The county plans to seek data from twenty-two counties for voting system specific audits and testing and from all fifty-eight counties for audits required under state law.

### The Military Heroes Initiative

In FY 2010, EAC established and awarded the Military Heroes Initiative, a \$500,000 two-year grant aimed at advancing voting technology and processes for recently injured military personnel and veterans. Throughout FY 2011 and FY 2012, this initiative continued in earnest with the grantee making substantial progress toward project completion in 2012. The Information Technology and Innovation Foundation (ITIF), a leading technology and innovation policy think tank, conducts this initiative along with the Georgia Institute of Technology Applied Research Corporation, a research institute with extensive experience working with military institutions and conducting accessibility research, and with Operation Bravo Foundation, a pioneer in developing voting alternatives for military and overseas citizens. The EAC and ITIF are also working with the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) on this Initiative.

HAVA disability requirements (specifically Section 301) and the Military Overseas Voting Empowerment Act contain provisions aimed at significantly improving the voting process for people with disabilities and military personnel. The grant seeks to enhance voting technology and processes for military service members who have sustained disabling injuries in combat operations. According to the Department of Defense's Statistics on Global War on Terror Casualties, more than 45,500 U.S. service members in recent years have returned from a combat zone with a range of disabilities, including loss of limbs, loss of sight and traumatic brain injury. In addition, hundreds of thousands of these service members and veterans deal with non-visible injuries, such as post traumatic stress disorder.

Under the EAC and ITIF's lead, the Initiative seeks to 1) assess the voting needs of recently injured service members with civilian status; 2) perform an assessment of current voting technology and processes; 3) research voting technology and process alternatives and best practices that may better meet the needs of injured service members; and 4) develop a set of technical and policy recommendations to improve accessibility. As part of this program, ITIF proposed a demonstration project that will showcase short-term recommendations for improving voting accessibility for recently injured service members.

To date, ITIF has conducted research for the purposes of understanding current limitations experienced by military voters as a result of their injuries and the barriers those voters encounter in the voting process.

In order to understand the functional limitations the injured service members might experience when engaged in voting activities, a sample of the target population was interviewed using a structured interview battery. Due to the nature of the military environment, particularly in hostile, deployed settings, service members experience a range of injuries that differs from those typically found in the general population. Thus, the range of accommodations recommended for military voting will likely also differ from those published for the general population. ITIF and their partners have also reviewed election administration practices, focusing primarily on the State of Georgia, and election assistance services provided by the Department of Defense and the Department of Veterans Affairs. They have developed a set of recommendations for state election offices, the Department of Defense and Veterans Affairs, and the Election Assistance Commission.

### The Accessible Voting Technology Initiative

In FY 2012, 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 2012, 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. In FY 2012, ITIF conducted competitive sub-grant competitions proposals.

## 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 the National Institute of Standards and Technology to evaluate and accredit voting system test laboratories and the management of the voting system certification process.

The Testing and Certification (T&C) division:

- Assists States with voluntary 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; and
- 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.

In FY 2012, the Voting Systems Testing and Certification division certified five new or modified voting systems, monitored the testing for four voting systems or system modifications and published a final formal investigation report. Additionally, EAC attended meetings with the National Association of Election Directors (NASED); Election Center; EVN, Pennsylvania State Election Officials; the Technical Guidelines Development Committee (TGDC); NIST; and the USENIX conference. EAC also organized and attended technical reviewer meetings, manufacturer meetings, the State Certification Symposium (Indianapolis, IN), and kick off meetings for new test campaigns. EAC staff witnessed primary and general Election Day activities in a number of counties. Information regarding systems in testing, test plans, test reports and decisions on certification are posted in the Testing and Certification section of the EAC Web site at [EAC.gov](http://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 2012, EAC performed two laboratory accreditation renewal audits and EAC and NVLAP performed an initial laboratory audit.

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 2012, EAC certified five new or modified voting systems: Dominion Democracy Suite 4.0; Dominion (Premier) Assure 1.3 (Modification); ES&S Unity 3.4.0.0 (Modification); ES&S Unity 3.2.0.0 Rev. 3 (Modification); and Unisyn OpenElect v.1.1 (Modification). Additionally, the Testing and Certification Division performed ongoing testing for four voting systems or system modifications. EAC published six Requests for Interpretation (RFIs) to the VVSG; drafted and published two Notices of Clarification to

Testing & Certification Program Manuals; published a final formal investigation report on a voting system; and developed and implemented major updates to the EAC's Virtual Review Tool (VRT).

EAC is currently rolling out the addition of the ECO Database to the VRT tool to track engineering change orders for all EAC certified voting systems; published the certification timeline for ES&S Unity 3.4.0.0 voting system; conducted a Unisyn Manufacturer Facility audit of the manufacturing process; observed the installation and acceptance testing of a voting system in Cuyahoga County, Ohio; and observed the acceptance testing of a voting system in Arlington, Virginia. There are currently four voting systems in active test campaigns.

### 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. In FY 2012, the EAC:

- Posted five documents regarding Election Systems and Software (ES&S) Unity 3.2.0.0: Formal Investigation Report, Notice of Non-Compliance, ES&S Response to EAC Notice of Non-Compliance, ES&S Letter Requesting Certification Withdrawal and EAC Response to ES&S Withdrawal Request.



- Received three system advisory notices (voluntarily submitted by the manufacturer) for the Premier Assure 1.2 system: AV-TSX "System Halt – 13" error message, AV- TSX revised "System Halt – 13" error message and GEMS Standard Export Error Message "The Export produced no Output".

Information generated by the Quality Monitoring Program, including anomaly reports, are 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 2012, the EAC published six RFIs and issued two NOCs:

- RFI 2012-01 -- EAC Decision on Ballot Handling - MultiFeed
- RFI 2012-02 -- EAC Decision on Transmission of Results (Official and Unofficial Results)
- RFI 2012-03 -- EAC Decision on Configuration Management of Commercial Off The Shelf (COTS) Products
- RFI 2012-04 -- EAC Decision on Software Setup Validation
- RFI 2012-05 -- EAC Decision on Public Telecommunications and Cryptography
- RFI 2012-06 -- EAC Decision on Use of Public Telecommunications Networks and Data Transmission
- NOC 2012-01 -- Clarification of COTS Product Equivalency for De Minimis Change
- NOC 2012-02 -- Clarification of System Identification Tool Functionality

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

## Meetings and Roundtables

- Participated in EAC roundtable discussion: 2012 Voting System Preparation (Nov. 17, 2011), a discussion on cost-effective procedures and best practices for conducting voting system preparation activities. Topics included ballot preparation, acceptance testing, and logic and accuracy testing.

- Participated in a TGDC / NIST public meeting (December 15 and 16, 2011). Topics included: Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA), Common Data Format, Usability and Accessibility, and Voluntary Voting System Guidelines (VVSG).
- Participated in an Election Center Voter Accessibility Seminar (March, 2012).

## 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.

All comments received will be reviewed and published on EAC's website, and the final VVSG 1.1 draft document will be prepared for a Commission vote at such time as the EAC once again has a quorum of Commissioners.

# Research, Policy and Programs

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 FY 2012, RPP began, completed or made progress on several research projects, policy and program initiatives described below, many of which are mandated by HAVA and/or authorized by Congress. The list of projects and initiatives will continue to be revised in accordance with EAC and/or Congressional priorities.

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, communicating with voters and the public, serving voters in long-term care facilities, effective ballot design, contingency planning, and many others.

## Research

Under HAVA requirements, EAC collects information about election administration issues and shares that information with Congress, election officials, and the public. In FY 2012, EAC released the results of the 2010 Election Administration and Voting Survey (EAVS). EAC also made progress in five research areas by completing: (1) the final draft of a study on the use of Social Security numbers for the purpose of voter registration; (2) the final draft of a study on Vote Recounts and Contests describing laws and procedures in each state; (3) a statement of work and awarding a contract to perform research on administering elections in urban and rural areas; (4) a competitive procurement process and awarding a contract to administer and analyze the data for the 2012 EAVS; and (5) research on new jurisdictions and languages covered by Section 203 of the Voting Rights Act as determined by the 2010 census for possible translation of minority language election resources.

## **The 2010 Election Administration and Voting Survey**

In FY 2012, EAC released the fourth iteration of the Election Administration and Voting Survey (EAVS). The report covers the 2-year period from the November 2008 elections through the November 2010 elections and is based on the results of a survey of all States, the District of Columbia, and four territories—American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. In addition to providing basic information about voting, it includes data used for two federally mandated reports – the impact of the National Voter Registration Act (NVRA) (see the FY2011 Activities Report) and the Uniformed and Overseas Citizen Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA).

Select findings from the EAVS Report:

- According to the data submitted by the States and territories, 90,810,679 individuals participated in the 2010 election.
- Of the more than 90 million people who turned out to vote in 2010, nearly 63% voted at the polls, 16% voted a domestic absentee ballot, and 8% voted early (prior to Election Day).
- States reported counting 98.6% of the domestic absentee ballots submitted. The most common reason for absentee ballot rejection was a missed deadline for returning the ballot, followed by an invalid signature as a distant second.
- A total of 1,061,569 provisional ballots were submitted as reported by the States and territories. Roughly 77% of those ballots were counted. Of the more than 187,000 that were not counted, the most common reason was because the voter was not registered.
- In 2010, States operated 176,071 precincts and 110,941 physical polling places. States relied on 769,795 poll workers on Election Day.

In addition to the voting data, the 2010 survey collected information on the types of voting technologies, which vary across and within States. Twenty-two States reported deploying 157,798 Direct Recording Electronic (DRE) machines without voter-verified paper ballots. Another 18 States reported using 77,573 DREs with voter-verified paper audit trails (VVPAT). The most widely deployed technology was the optical or digital scanner that reads voter-marked ballots; 44 States reported using 280,496 such counters or booths in at least some of their jurisdictions.

## **The 2010 Uniformed and Overseas Absentee Voting Act Study**

The Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA) mandates that for each regularly scheduled general election for federal office, EAC shall collect comprehensive data from the states on all of the ballots sent and received by voters covered by UOCAVA. In FY 2012, EAC released its fourth report to Congress regarding UOCAVA voters; the data are part of the larger Election Administration and Voting Survey.

Select findings from the UOCAVA section of the EAVS Report:

- The number of ballots transmitted to UOCAVA voters decreased during the two years leading up to the 2010 elections. The total number of ballots transmitted for the November 2010 elections was 611,058, a decrease of more than 378,000 ballots sent for the 2008 elections.
- States reported receiving 211,749 ballots from UOCAVA voters. Approximately 51% of the ballots submitted for casting came from uniformed service members, while 40% came from overseas civilians.
- Of the 211,749 UOCAVA ballots submitted for counting, States reported counting 197,390 (93%). The same percentage of UOCAVA ballots were counted in 2008.
- States reported rejecting 14,824 ballots. The most common reason for rejecting a UOCAVA ballot was that the ballot was not received on time. Thirty-two percent of the ballots were not counted for this reason.
- States reported that 4,294 Federal Write-in Absentee Ballots (FWABs) were submitted. FWABs accounted for 2% of the total number of UOCAVA ballots submitted for counting.

## Policy

In FY 2012, the Policy Department of RPP developed an interim procedure for processing state requests to modify their state-specific instructions on the national mail voter registration form. The procedure was approved by the General Counsel and the Executive Director. The interim procedure is to be used by staff to process such requests until a quorum of the Commission is established. EAC received and processed state requests for modifications to the state-specific instructions on the National Mail Voter Registration Form from Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Maine, Louisiana, Virginia and Washington State. A series of minor technical corrections were made to the NVRA form so that it was more accessible and easy to complete (fillable) when downloaded from EAC's website. EAC also reviewed and provided input for a report issued by the General Accounting Office on voter registration.

## 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 and EAC's Strategic Plan, 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. In FY 2010 and FY 2011, EAC sought comments on the proposed regulations. The comment period was over 100 days.

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. EAC received

numerous comments and held three public hearings on the proposed changes in 2010. The testimony presented was made available to the public on the EAC Web site at EAC.gov. 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 was to provide additional resources for voters and election officials before the 2012 federal general election. Resources included election management materials, information on registration deadlines and basic information about federal elections. EAC responded to requests from state and local election officials, Congress and the public-at-large for a range of materials including: Voter's Guides to Elections; Glossaries of Election Terms in various languages; NVRA registration forms and accompanying state instructions for completing the form; and educational resources on designing ballots, recruiting and training poll workers and managing certain aspects of the elections process.

EAC also conducted a number of presentations and distributed material highlighting its educational resources at conferences and workshops around the country. The presentations highlighted key best practices and tips gathered from EAC research on topics such as poll worker recruitment and training, designing ballots, making contingency plans, ensuring voting accessibility and communicating with the public. In recognition of September as Voter Registration month, EAC staff developed a guide "Voting Tips To Enhance Your Voting Experience". In an effort to enhance the November voting experience, EAC distributed 30,000 of these voter's guides to each of the 55 State election offices.

## 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](http://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.

In Fiscal Year 2012, the Communications and Clearinghouse division focused its efforts on providing information and best practices to election officials and voters in preparation for the 2012 federal election cycle. The goal was to build a community of knowledge and expertise that would save election officials time and money as they faced the challenge of providing more services to voters with fewer resources and more budget constraints.

## Preparing for the 2012 Elections: The Roundtable Series of Public Discussions

In Fiscal Year 2012, EAC continued the series of public roundtable discussions begun in FY 2011 about topics and initiatives in preparation for the 2012 federal election cycle. In the two fiscal years (2011-2012), EAC hosted nine roundtables and the discussions 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 in preparation for the 2012 election season.

EAC roundtables in FY 2012:

- 2012 Voting System Preparation (November 17, 2011), a discussion on cost-effective procedures and best practices for conducting voting system preparation activities. Topics included ballot preparation, acceptance testing, and logic and accuracy testing.
- EAC Clearinghouse (March 20, 2012) roundtable to highlight and build on EAC's role as a national clearinghouse and resource for election officials around the country. Participants shared ideas and strategies for improving the administration of elections in the U.S.
- Getting Ready for November (June 19, 2012), a discussion on what to expect and how to prepare for November and beyond. Participants shared ideas and strategies about voting system preparation, ballot preparation, voter education, polling places, voter turnout, provisional ballots and more.
- Veterans Voting This November (September 13, 2012), a roundtable where participants discussed election operations, procedures and accessibility best practices for improving access to voting for veterans with disabilities.

## 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 2012 include:

- The EAC Blog: allows EAC to provide periodic election updates and highlight program activities. Weekly Election Updates summarize information on upcoming primaries, special elections, and the general election in 2012. Weekly Voting System Testing Updates track progress made on EAC system certification. Ongoing blog posts cover election related topics to answer frequently asked questions and provide critical or time sensitive information to stakeholders and the media.
- @EACgov on Twitter: another tool used to communicate with stakeholders and the public on EAC activities and election information. The number of EAC Twitter followers grew from 250 to over 900 from October, 2011 through September, 2012.
- #BReady2012: a Twitter hashtag hosted and created by EAC provided an online meeting place for election officials and the public to gather and discuss preparation for the 2012 election.
- EAC maintains and emails a public list of election officials and has used the platform to inform thousands of people about program activities. For example, EAC can rapidly deliver information and updates about the voting system certification program across the country. As requests are received from election officials, EAC continues to add more links to state & local election social media sites.

[EAC.gov/followers](http://EAC.gov/followers)

The EAC was also committed in 2012 to expanding an informative internet presence through our official website [www.eac.gov](http://www.eac.gov).

EAC website highlights for 2012 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 preferences.



## Moving Forward

In fiscal year 2013 the U.S. Election Assistance Commission plans to build upon its core mission work: developing guidance to meet HAVA requirements, adopting voluntary voting system guidelines, and serving as a national clearinghouse of information on election administration. However, the EAC anticipates it will experience challenges due to an absence of a quorum.

In FY 2013, EAC plans on finalizing records management handbooks. Further, once a quorum of the Commissioners is present, EAC will examine remaining policies and procedures related to clearinghouse and communications and public comments regarding the National Mail Voter Registration Form.

## The Office of Inspector General Activities

In FY 2012, 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, 2012, 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 from EAC's inability to provide accurate and timely accounting information from its general ledger, could not support amounts recorded for its grant expenses incurred and advances paid, and due to internal control and other accounting issues was unable to provide sufficient competent evidential support for the amounts presented in the 2012 financial statements. The audit identified material weaknesses in the preparation of and support for financial statements and footnote disclosures and the lack of controls over journal vouchers.

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. However, the audit noted one area relating to the vulnerability scans of EAC's internal network where EAC's controls and processes could be further strengthened. During the audit, . EAC officials took action to address the vulnerabilities identified.

In addition to conducting the audit and performing investigative work, the OIG annually issues a report to EAC outlining the most significant management challenges. In FY 2012, the OIG reported on three

management challenges: performance management and accountability, human capital management and records management. Based on agency-reported action, the OIG closed the challenge related to human capital management. The OIG will continue to track EAC's progress on the remaining two challenges.

## 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 2012 ACTIVITIES REPORT – EAC BOARD OF ADVISERS LIST**

The following former members of the EAC Board of Advisors served in Fiscal Year 2012:  
 Lillie Coney, Associate Director, Electronic Privacy Information Center

<b>Appointed by</b>	<b>First Name</b>	<b>Last Name</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>State</b>
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

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**Lillie Coney, Associate Director, Electronic Privacy Information Center**

<b>Appointed by</b>	<b>First Name</b>	<b>Last Name</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>State</b>
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 2012 Activities Report – Standards Board List

### Members of the Standards Board who served in FY2012

The following former members of the EAC Standards Board served in Fiscal Year 2012:  
 Executive Director of District of Columbia Board of Elections and Ethics, Rokey Suleman;  
 Executive Director of Kentucky State Board of Elections, Sarah Bail Johnson; and  
 Election Director of Harford County Board of Elections (Maryland), James Massey

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

## Members of the Standards Board who served in FY2012

State	Designee	First	Last	Title	City	State
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	Glazer	Asst. to Executive Director	Springfield	IL
Illinois	Local	Lance	Gough	Executive Director, Chicago Bd of Election Commissioners	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

## Members of the Standards Board who served in FY2012

State	Designee	First	Last	Title	City	State
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 Berlingeri	Second Vice President	San Juan	PR
Rhode Island	State	Robert	Kando	Executive Director, State Board of Elections	Providence	RI

## Members of the Standards Board who served in FY2012

State	Designee	First	Last	Title	City	State
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 2012 Activities Report – Technical Guidelines Development Committee List

Appointed by	First	Last	Title	City	State
Director of NIST	Dr. Patrick D.	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	Access Board	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

ANSI = American National Standards Institute.

IEEE = Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers.

NASED = National Association of State Election Directors.

**Certified Systems**

<b>Manufacturer</b>	<b>Voting System (Name/Version)</b>	<b>Testing Standard</b>
Dominion	Democracy Suite 4.0	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
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

**Systems Under Test**

<b>Manufacturer</b>	<b>Voting System (Name/Version)</b>	<b>Testing Standard</b>
Dominion	Sequoia WinEDS 4.0	2002 VSS
Dominion	Democracy Suite 4.14 (Modification)	2005 VVSG
Hart	Verity Voting 1.0	2005 VVSG
ES&S	EVS 5.0.0.0	2005 VVSG



**U. S. ELECTION ASSISTANCE COMMISSION**  
**1201 New York Avenue, NW, Suite 300**  
**Washington, DC 20005**