

U.S. ELECTION ASSISTANCE COMMISSION

annual report ★ 2007





U.S. ELECTION ASSISTANCE COMMISSION

table of contents ★ 2007

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In Fiscal Year (FY) 2007, the U.S. Election Assistance Commission (EAC) focused efforts on fulfilling its role under the Help America Vote Act (HAVA) as a national clearinghouse of information and working with election officials to improve voting systems and to implement effective management procedures surrounding those systems.

Election officials throughout the nation continued to face challenges as many proposals were introduced at the state and Federal levels that could result in additional or new requirements for voting systems. Consequently, the EAC concentrated on providing election officials with management procedures for election administration that would be applicable for any type of voting system. In addition to providing assistance in the management of voting systems, the Commission also intro-

duced the Federal government's first voting system certification program and worked to educate the public about the history of voting system certification and the status of existing voting systems. The EAC received many questions from the public, the media, and members of Congress about which government entity is responsible for overseeing voting system manufacturers that have not chosen to participate in the EAC's certification program. The public has also expressed a desire for the Federal government to take

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a more active role in making the public aware of voting system issues that arise at both the state and local government levels.

The EAC recognizes that having a secure, accurate and accessible voting system is only part of the solution to ensure that votes are counted accurately. All voting systems — paper-based, electronic, mixed — are vulnerable without thorough election management procedures in place. After all, people touch every part of the process and every detail, no matter how small; thus, proficient controls are crucial. To assist election officials in their efforts to implement effective management procedures, the EAC issued the first three chapters of its Election Management Guidelines and distributed them to more than 6,000 election officials throughout the nation.

Another priority for the EAC in FY 2007 was the launch of the Federal government's first Voting System Testing and Certification Program. In January of this year, the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) met its HAVA obligation by delivering the first two voting system test laboratory recommendations to the EAC. The test laboratories were accredited by the EAC, enabling the Commission to begin accepting applications from manufacturers to participate in the certification program and submit voting systems and software for testing.

The launch of the Voting System Testing and Certification Program presented a new set of tasks for the EAC, including setting up an internal structure to track program developments, monitoring participants and notifying the public and election officials about activities — minor and major. To ensure the public and election officials were noti-

fied about the program on a regular basis, the EAC established a separate Voting Systems Center on its Web site, containing information about everything from registered manufacturers to voting systems submitted for testing.

The information in this annual report outlines the EAC's activities in FY 2007 and includes Commission activities that will take place in FY 2008. The past year saw the establishment of the first Federal Voting System Testing and Certification Program, but also criticism about the Commission's internal procedures and policies. The EAC worked hard to make improvements while not losing focus of the HAVA obligations it is mandated to fulfill and the reason the Commission was created — to provide assistance to make election administration improvements.

The Commission

The EAC is an independent, bipartisan agency created by HAVA. It assists and guides state and local election officials in improving the administration of elections for Federal office. The EAC disperses Federal funds to states to implement HAVA requirements, audits the use of HAVA funds, adopts the Voluntary Voting System Guidelines (*VVSG*), and serves as a national clearinghouse and resource of information regarding election administration. The EAC also accredits testing laboratories and certifies, decertifies, and recertifies voting systems.

The Commissioners

The four EAC Commissioners are Rosemary E. Rodriguez, chair; Caroline C. Hunter, vice-chair; Gracia M. Hillman; and Donetta Davidson. Commissioners are nominated by the President

and confirmed by the U.S. Senate, and may serve only two consecutive terms. Commissioners serve staggered terms. No more than two Commissioners may belong to the same political party. Commissioners Rodriguez and Hunter joined the EAC in March 2007, replacing the vacancies left by former commissioners Ray Martinez and Paul DeGregorio, respectively. Commissioner biographies, speeches, and statements are available at www.eac.gov.

The Executive Director

Thomas Wilkey was named executive director of the EAC in May 2005 by a unanimous vote of the Commission. The EAC's executive director serves a 4-year term. The executive director's duties include managing daily operations, preparing program goals and long-term plans, managing the development of the *VVSG*, reviewing all reports and studies, and overseeing the appointment of EAC staff members and consultants.

The General Counsel

Juliet Hodgkins was named general counsel of the EAC in August 2004 by a unanimous vote of the Commission. The general counsel serves a four-year term and is the chief legal officer for the Commission. The general counsel provides legal advice and counsel to the Commissioners and EAC staff.

The Office of Inspector General

The Office of Inspector General (OIG) is currently staffed with one permanent full-time position. In FY 2007, the OIG contracted with an independent public accounting firm for additional audit support. During FY 2007, the OIG focused its efforts on states' expenditure of HAVA funds. The objectives of these audits were to determine whether the state expended HAVA payments in accordance with the Act. Audits of Illinois, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Ohio, Indiana, Maryland, Wyoming, and Kentucky were completed in FY 2007. The audits identified approximately

\$1.1 million in questioned costs and \$9.7 million in potential additional funds for the program.

In addition, the OIG completed a performance audit of management of travel by the EAC. The audit found that travel was not performed in accordance with the Federal Travel Regulation. The audit identified errors in 91 percent of the travel packages (authorizations and vouchers) examined. While the majority of the errors were minor, such as claiming taxes as part of the lodging rate, some were more significant, such as traveling to a location that was not authorized or claiming a lodging rate that exceeded the authorized rate. Overall, the mistakes were evidence of a need for independent controls and clear instructions on the preparation and approval of authorizations and vouchers, and for effective reviews of the accuracy of the travel claims. The OIG also noted a need for procedures to ensure that international travel is essential to the EAC mission and that employees receive compensatory time when traveling on their own time. Finally, the OIG concluded that travel cards were adequately controlled and used for official purposes and that travelers generally paid their travel card bills on time.

The EAC concurred with the findings and recommendations. The response indicated that the EAC administrative staff had begun additional oversight of employee travel authorizations and vouchers and had arranged for additional training. In addition, the EAC said it would draft internal policies and procedures to address the issues raised in the report.

OIG audits and other program materials are available at www.eac.gov.

EAC Federal Advisory Committees

HAVA created a 37-member Board of Advisors and a 110-member Standards Board to help the EAC carry out its mandates under the Act. HAVA Section 221 calls for establishing a Technical Guidelines Development Committee (TGDC) to help EAC develop the *VVSG*. These advisory boards provide valuable input

and expertise in forming guidance and policy. In FY 2007, the EAC established a Virtual Meeting Room for its advisory committees to facilitate a more transparent and efficient way of receiving input. The Virtual Meeting Room is available at www.eac.gov, and all comments made by board members are available to the public. Virtual Meeting Room notices were also posted in the *Federal Register* to notify the public about the comment sessions.

Board of Advisors

Membership on the Board of Advisors includes 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, one each appointed by the Speaker and the Minority Leader of the U.S. House of Representatives, and the Majority and Minority leaders 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.

In FY 2007, the Board received updates on EAC's voting system certification and laboratory

accreditation program; activities of the Technical Guidelines Development Committee (TGDC) regarding the *VVSG*; HAVA financial reporting schedules; the EAC's audit process; the EAC's Election Day survey; and the EAC's Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA) survey. Advisory board materials are available at www.eac.gov

The Advisory Board adopted the following resolutions in FY 07:

- Resolution 2007-01 honored former EAC Chairman Paul DeGregorio
- Resolution 2007-02 requested that the EAC update the Board of Advisors on its progress regarding Section 241(b) of HAVA
- Resolution 2007-03 recommended that the EAC “provide guidance to states and territories of appropriate examples of a HAVA compliant definition of a vote”
- Resolution 2007-04 recommended that the EAC “describe how laboratories are evaluated for their capacity to conduct accessibility, usability, and privacy conformance testing” to the 2005 *VVSG*
- Resolution 2007-05 recommended that EAC “invite major voting system manufacturers” to testify on preparedness regarding issues that surfaced during the 2006 elections
- Resolution 2007-06 recommended that “Congress grant a permanent exemption from the Paperwork Reduction Act” for the EAC

Advisory Board documents, including resolutions, are available at www.eac.gov.

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 are state election officials, not more than five are local election officials, and not more than five are members of the same political party.

In FY 2007, Standards Board members reviewed and commented on the draft EAC manual on Poll Worker Recruitment, Training and Retention, and a draft EAC manual on Recruiting College Poll Workers. The board adopted bylaws in FY 2007 as well as reviewed the draft *VVSG* presented by the Technical Guidelines Development Committee. The board adopted the following resolutions:

- Resolution 2007-01 recommended that EAC inform the Congress and the public that HAVA is still being implemented, that Congress should provide funding to states to meet any new Federal election laws, and that any new election laws that are passed should not have effective dates before July 2010
- Resolution 2007-02 urged EAC to include two representatives of election organizations to work with NIST and the Technical Guidelines Development Committee on the next iteration of the *VVSG*
- Resolution 2007-03 recommended that EAC seek input from the public and from election officials about the National Voter Registration Act (NVRA) and make the information available to Congress in the EAC's next NVRA survey
- Resolution 2007-05 recommended that the EAC narrow the scope of the *VVSG* to only time-sensitive and emergency matters. The resolution also stated that the EAC should adopt a regular schedule for updates to the *VVSG*

Standards Board documents, including resolutions, are available at www.eac.gov.

Technical Guidelines Development Committee

HAVA mandates that the Technical Guidelines Development Committee (TGDC) help the EAC develop

the *VVSG*, a task that was completed in May 2005. The guidelines are voluntary and each state retains the prerogative to adopt these guidelines.

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 Standards Board, the 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 (two representatives), and other individuals with technical and scientific expertise related to voting systems and voting equipment.

The TGDC held several plenary meetings throughout the fiscal year, focusing primarily on the next iteration of the *VVSG*. To view meeting minutes, resolutions and other related material, visit www.vote.nist.gov.

EAC Operations

By FY 2007, the EAC had met several key HAVA mandates, including the adoption of the 2005 *VVSG*. The Commission had distributed all available HAVA funds to the states and shifted its priorities to auditing the funds that had been distributed as well as advising states on the proper use of HAVA funds. With those major responsibilities successfully executed, the Commission turned its attention to implementing a nationwide voting system testing and certification program, which officially launched in January 2007. The Commission's FY 2007 appropriation was \$16.2 million.

Improving Voting Technology

In FY 2007 almost half of the Commission's budget—48.4 percent—was dedicated to improving voting technology. Related activities included working with NIST to evaluate and accredit voting system test laboratories and the management of the entire

voting system certification process. Also included was \$4.95 million for NIST to assist the EAC in this program area.

EAC Administration

Nineteen percent of the EAC’s budget was dedicated to administration, which included internal operations and related costs, such as rent, office equipment and supplies, salaries and benefits, public meeting and hearing expenses, travel, and other administrative costs. This percentage also included costs for issuing related *Federal Register* notices regarding EAC activities.

HAVA Funds Management

In FY 2007, 17 percent of the budget was dedicated to HAVA funds management activities such as the audit program and activities conducted by the Office of Inspector General. These funds also covered the issuance of the 2007 report on HAVA spending by the states.

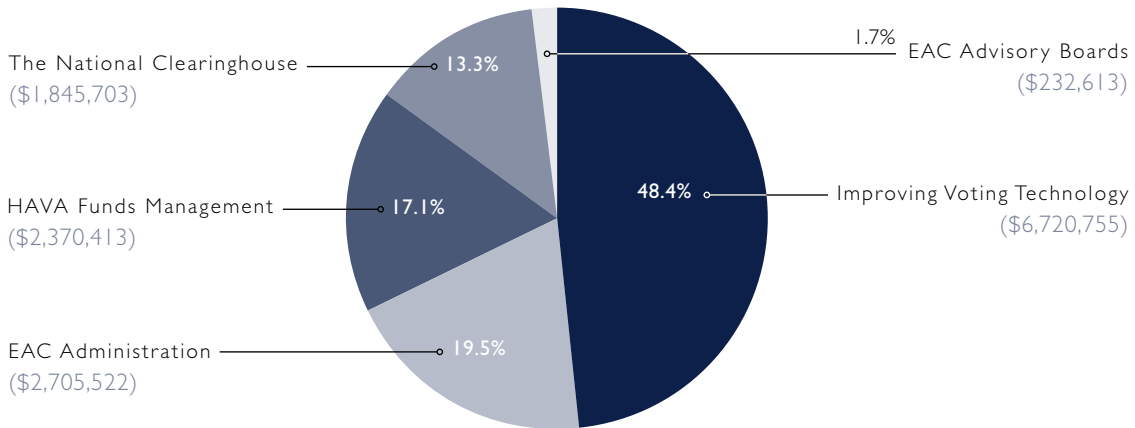
The National Clearinghouse

To meet the HAVA research and study mandates and to provide election administration materials in preparation for the 2006 election, 13.3 percent of the budget was used to conduct and distribute the National Voter Registration Act Survey, the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Voting Act Survey, Poll Worker Best Practices, and the Effective Designs in Election Administration project. Clearinghouse funds were used to produce and distribute the Election Management Guidelines and related Quick Start Management guides, which covered topics such as voting system certification and voting system security.

The National Clearinghouse also funds the Language Accessibility Program, which produced the Spanish Glossary of Election Terms. Clearinghouse materials are available at www.eac.gov.

EAC Advisory Boards

The EAC applied 1.7 percent of its budget to fund meetings for the Standards Board and Board of Advisors to help develop the next iteration of the *VVSG*, review EAC guidance, and provide advice regarding research projects.



Votes Taken by the Commission

In FY 2007, the Commissioners cast votes on a wide variety of issues and initiatives, including the Election Crimes report, Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA) report, poll worker

guidebooks, HAVA expenditures by the states, the National Voter Registration Act survey, and the Spanish Glossary of Election Terms. A summary of FY 2007 votes is shown in the following tables.

2007 ★ Tally Votes

Title	Decided by Vote of	Date Transmitted	Certified Date
1. Adoption of Executive Order (December 21, 2006) Regarding Across the Board Pay Increase to Government Employees	3	1/3/07	1/4/07
2. Appointing Donetta Davidson as the Designated Federal Officer to the EAC Board of Advisors	3	1/4/07	1/9/07
3. Final Approval and Publication of EAC Advisory 2007-001	withdrawn	1/19/07	withdrawn
4. Final Approval and Publication of EAC Advisory 2007-001 - REVISED	3	1/22/07	1/24/07
5. EAC Credit Card Policy	withdrawn	2/2/07	withdrawn
6. EAC Credit Card Policy - REVISED	3	2/6/07	2/7/07
7. Federal Register Publication of changes to the Kentucky HAVA State Plan	3	2/9/07	2/13/07
8. Website Maintenance Assistance (EAC Contract No. 07-12)	3	2/27/07	3/1/07
9. EAC Advisory 07-002 - Program Income and Set-Off Cost Incident to Program Income	4	3/20/07	3/27/07
10. Draft Voter Identification Report, Research and Future Study of Voter Identification Requirements	withdrawn	3/26/07	withdrawn
11. Draft Voter Identification Report, Research and Future Study of Voter Identification Requirements	withdrawn	3/28/07	withdrawn
12. Draft Voter Identification Report, Research and Future Study of Voter Identification Requirements	4	3/29/07	3/30/07
13. Release of Non-Public Information Pertaining to EAC Voter Identification and Voter Fraud and Intimidation Projects	4	6/7/07	6/7/07
14. Approval to Terminate the Review of Ciber's Application Under EAC Interim Laboratory Accreditation Program	4	6/7/07	6/12/07

2007 ★ Tally Votes (Cont.)

Title	Decided by Vote of	Date Transmitted	Certified Date
15. Approval to Accredite InfoGard Laboratories as an EAC Voting Systems Test Laboratory	4	6/15/07	6/21/07
16. The Addition of New Subject Matter to the July 19, 2007 Public Meeting in Charlotte, North Carolina	4	7/12/07	7/12/07
17. Approved the Proposed Policy on Posting Reports and Studies Regarding Voting Systems	withdrawn	7/31/07	withdrawn
18. Approved the Proposed Policy on Posting Reports and Studies Regarding Voting Systems	4	8/1/07	8/3/07
19. Release of Provisional Voting Study	3	8/1/07	8/6/07
20. EAC Staff Recommendation to Adopt the September, 2007 EAC UOCAVA Survey Report Findings and the Q2 Data Research Draft Case Studies Report UOCAVA Voters and the Electronic Transmission of Voting Materials in Four States."	withdrawn	9/19/07	withdrawn
21. EAC Staff Recommendation to Adopt the September, 2007 EAC UOCAVA Survey Report Findings and to release the Q2 Data Research Draft Case Studies Report UOCAVA Voters and the Electronic Transmission of Voting Materials in Four States."	4	9/20/07	9/21/07
22. The Addition of New Subject Matter to the October 4, 2007 Public Meeting in Washington, DC	4	9/21/07	9/25/07

2007 ★ Consensus Votes

Title	Decided by Vote of	Date Transmitted	Certified Date
1. FY 2006 Help America Vote College Program—Extension Requests	3	2/5/2007	2/7/2007
2. Human Resources Specialist	4	3/28/2007	3/29/2007
3. FY 2006 Help America Vote College Program—Extension Request	4	3/30/2007	4/2/2007

A New Approach to Transparency and Accountability

In FY 2007, the EAC took several important steps to increase transparency and accountability regarding Commission activities and decisions. To facilitate transparent discussions and review sessions for the EAC's Board of Advisors and Standards Board, Commissioner Gracia Hillman led the effort to establish a Virtual Meeting Room on the EAC Web site. Board members used this technology to review draft documents and provide input to the EAC. The Virtual Meeting Room is open to the public, and visitors are able to review the draft documents as well as the comments posted by the board members. In addition to providing transparency, the Virtual Meeting Room also saves money and time, as well as increasing board member participation by eliminating the need for in-person review sessions. To view draft documents and board member comments, visit the Virtual Meeting Room at www.eac.gov.

In addition to posting draft documents in the Virtual Meeting Room, the Commission also posted

on the EAC Web site documents and related material that would be considered during public meetings.

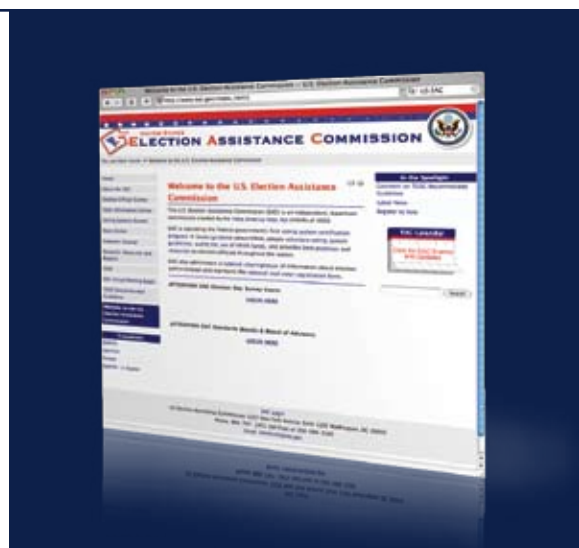
For instance, prior to the Commission's adoption of the two best practices guidebooks on poll workers, the draft documents were posted on www.eac.gov for the public's review. The Commission took the same approach regarding the National Voter Registration Act (NVRA). Prior to the Commission's October public meeting on NVRA, draft procedures submitted by Commissioner Caroline Hunter and EAC staff were posted on the Web site for the public to review prior to the meeting.

The first statement issued by Vice-Chair Rodriguez expressed her desire to conduct EAC activities in the sunshine, and she urged the Commission to take votes at public meetings whenever possible. Vice-Chair Rodriguez has also instituted a series of brownbag lunch discussions to give the public an opportunity to exchange ideas about topics currently before the Commission.

EAC Chair Donetta Davidson made accountability a cornerstone of her tenure. In response to

NEW EAC WEB SITE DESIGN

In FY 2007, the EAC launched a newly designed Web site, and the guiding principal behind the new design was accessibility. The EAC generates a lot of information, some of which is difficult to categorize and present to the public in a logical and intuitive manner. To ensure that the public is able to locate the information they seek, EAC created user centers targeted to the various stakeholders who are impacted by EAC activities. Due to the widespread interest in voting systems, the EAC added a Voting System Center with categories about both the voting system test laboratories and the manufacturers.



Congressional and public inquiries regarding EAC's management of research projects, she requested that the Inspector General review EAC research practices to identify areas that need improvement in order to increase productivity and transparency at every level of EAC operations. The entire Commission supported the Chair's request and awaits the Inspector General's results, which will be provided to Congress and made available to the public. The Commission also voted to make public the more than 40,000 pages of documents about EAC research requested by Congress. The documents and Congressional correspondence are available to the public by visiting the Freedom of Information Act Reading Room at www.eac.gov or on four compact discs by sending a request to HAVAinfo@eac.gov.

To ensure bipartisan participation in EAC activities, Chair Davidson also established subcommittees to oversee the Commission's budget, research, and the NVRA.

Web Site Activities

During FY 2007, EAC Web site traffic increased dramatically, receiving 3,678,318 hits. Top page destinations included Register to Vote, the Voting System

Testing and Certification and Laboratory Accreditation Program, the 2005 *VVSG*, and the Spanish Glossary of Election Terms. The most popular download was the National Voter Registration Form.

Information about voting systems and voting system test laboratories, official meeting minutes and agendas, *Federal Register* notices, public meeting and hearing schedules, EAC studies and research, and more information about election administration and HAVA are available at www.eac.gov.

EAC Newslines

The EAC's monthly electronic newsletter, *EAC Newslines*, continues to be a popular resource of information about EAC news, updates and other HAVA-related information. Those interested in receiving the newsletter can sign up for *EAC Newslines* by sending an e-mail to HAVAinfo@eac.gov. In addition to distributing *EAC Newslines*, the EAC distributes news releases, meeting announcements, and program updates on a regular basis.





Section 231 of HAVA requires the EAC to provide for the testing, certification, decertification, and recertification of voting system hardware and software by accredited laboratories.

CERTIFYING VOTING SYSTEMS

CERTIFYING VOTING SYSTEMS

The Federal Government's New Role

Until the passage of HAVA and the establishment of the EAC's Voting System Testing and Certification Program, the Federal government did not test voting systems or issue findings regarding their ability to adhere to Federal voting system standards. Approximately 39 states participated in a testing program administered by the National Association of State Election Officials (NASSED), which evaluated and issued what were known as "qualifications" to notify election officials which voting systems had successfully met the requirements of its testing program. NASSED, a non-partisan, volunteer organization consisting of election directors, began testing voting systems in 1994 against standards adopted by the Federal Election Commission (FEC). NASSED did not receive Federal funds or support to administer this program. NASSED terminated its voting system program in July 2006.

The Voting System Testing and Certification Program

Section 231 of HAVA requires the EAC to provide for the testing, certification, decertification, and recertification of voting system hardware and software by accredited laboratories. EAC's full program was launched in January 2007. The first requirement for voting system manufacturers wishing to participate is registration. Registration is the process by which manufacturers make initial contact with the EAC and provide information essential to participate

in the program. Before voting system manufacturers can submit an application to have a voting system certified by the EAC, it must first successfully complete the registration requirements.

- **Information** – the manufacturer must provide its official name, address, and organization description. It must also identify any individual, organization, or entity with a controlling ownership interest in the manufacturer. Also required are proof of written policies on document retention and a list of all manufacturing and/or assembly facilities.
- **Agreements** – Manufacturers are required to take or abstain from certain actions to protect the integrity of the EAC program and promote quality assurance. They are required to represent a system as certified only when authorized by the EAC; notify the EAC of any changes to an EAC-certified system; permit the EAC to review fielded voting systems and visit manufacturer's facilities; cooperate with any and all inquiries and/or investigations; report any malfunctions of EAC-certified systems; certify that the manufacturer is not barred from doing business in the United States; and adhere to all program requirements.



The manufacturer must also successfully complete the EAC's application form, providing all required information. If all of the requirements are successfully met, the manufacturer receives an identification code and is eligible to submit voting systems for testing. If manufacturers engage in activities that are inconsistent with the program requirements, their registration may be suspended.

In FY 2007, 10 manufacturers successfully registered, allowing them to submit systems and software for testing.

-
- ★ Advanced Voting Solutions, Incorporated
 - ★ Avante International Technology, Incorporated
 - ★ Dominion Voting Systems Corporation
 - ★ Election Systems & Software (ES&S)
 - ★ Hart InterCivic, Incorporated
 - ★ MicroVote General Corporation
 - ★ Premier Election Solutions (formerly Diebold Election Systems, Incorporated)
 - ★ Sequoia Voting Systems
 - ★ TruVote International
 - ★ Unisyn Voting Solutions
-

Nine voting systems were submitted for testing in FY 2007. More information about these voting systems, registered manufacturers, application and registration forms, and the EAC Voting System Testing and Certification Manual are available in the Voting Systems Center at www.eac.gov.

Accrediting Test Laboratories — EAC's Partnership with the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)

HAVA directs NIST to assist the EAC regarding the accreditation of voting system test laboratories through its National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP). As part of its voting system program, NVLAP evaluates laboratories to determine their competence to test voting system hardware and software for conformance to Federal standards. After the conclusion of the evaluations, NIST provides recommendations regarding laboratories that it deems qualified to test voting system hardware and software. After receiving the NIST recommendations, the EAC conducts a second review of the laboratories to address non-technical issues such as conflict of interest policies, organizational structure, and record keeping protocols. After the EAC

VOTING SYSTEM CERTIFICATION

The EAC is operating the Federal government's first Voting System Testing and Certification Program. Information about registered manufacturers, voting systems submitted for testing, application forms, and other information is available in the Voting System Certification section at www.eac.gov.



review, the Commission votes regarding full accreditation. The EAC accredited iBeta Quality Assurance, SysTest Labs, and InfoGard in FY 2007. For more information about these test laboratories, visit www.eac.gov. For more information about laboratories that have applied for accreditation and are currently being evaluated, visit www.nist.vote.gov.

Interim Laboratory Accreditation Program

EAC's interim laboratory accreditation program was put in place until NIST delivered its first list of recommended labs for the full accreditation program. At a public meeting in August 2005, the EAC announced that the three test labs — CIBER, Incorporated, SysTest Labs, and Wyle Laboratories — that conducted testing for NASED would be allowed to apply for interim accreditation. SysTest Labs, and Wyle Laboratories received interim accreditation in 2006. At a public meeting in July 2007, the EAC voted to terminate CIBER's application due to CIBER's failure to notify the EAC of key staff changes, a requirement under EAC's interim program. Correspondence regarding this issue and CIBER assessment reports are available at www.eac.gov. Labs that received interim accreditation were only qualified to test to 2002 voting system standards, not the 2005 VVSG. The interim program was terminated in March 2007 by a vote of the Commission.

Voluntary Voting System Guidelines (VVSG)

States are allowed to choose voting systems provided those systems meet the requirements of Section 301(a) of HAVA, which sets forth the requirements that all voting systems used in Federal elections must meet. HAVA instructs the EAC to adopt the VVSG, which the states may use when determining which voting systems to use in their respective jurisdictions.

The VVSG provide a set of specifications and requirements against which voting systems can be

tested to determine if they provide all the basic functionality, accessibility, and security capabilities required of voting systems. According to HAVA, adoption of the VVSG or participation in EAC's certification program at the state level is voluntary. However, states may formally adopt the VVSG, making these guidelines mandatory in their jurisdictions.

The process for creating and adopting the VVSG is described in Section 221 of HAVA. The TGDC, working with NIST, provides an initial set of recommended guidelines to the EAC. The EAC reviews the recommendations and the Commission adopts a final version.

The 2005 Voluntary Voting System Guidelines

In December 2005, a major goal of HAVA was reached with the unanimous adoption of the VVSG, which significantly increased security requirements for voting systems and expanded access, including opportunities for individuals with disabilities to vote privately and independently.

Before the adoption of the VVSG, the EAC conducted a thorough and transparent public comment process. After conducting an initial review of the draft VVSG, the EAC released the two-volume proposed guidelines for a 90-day public comment period; during this period, the EAC received more than 6,000 comments. Each comment was reviewed and considered before final adoption. The Commission also held public hearings about the VVSG in New York City, Pasadena, CA, and Denver, CO.

Volume I of the VVSG, *Voting System Performance Guidelines*, includes requirements for accessibility, usability, voting system software distribution, system setup validation, and wireless communications. It provides an overview of the requirements for independent verification systems, including requirements for a voter-verified paper audit trail for states that require this feature for their voting systems. Volume I also includes the requirement that all voting system

vendors submit software to the National Software Reference Library, which will allow local election officials to make sure the voting system software they purchased is the same software that was certified.

Volume II of the *VVSG, National Certification Testing Guidelines*, describes the components of the certification process for voting systems, which is performed by voting system test labs accredited by the EAC. The 2005 *VVSG* and the comments received from the public about the guidelines are available at www.eac.gov.

The Next Iteration of the Voluntary Voting System Guidelines

The EAC received recommendations for the next iteration of the *VVSG* from the TGDC in August 2007. The TGDC recommended guidelines are a complete re-write of the 2005 *VVSG*, intended to address the next generation of voting systems. These guidelines contain new and expanded material in the areas of reliability and quality, usability

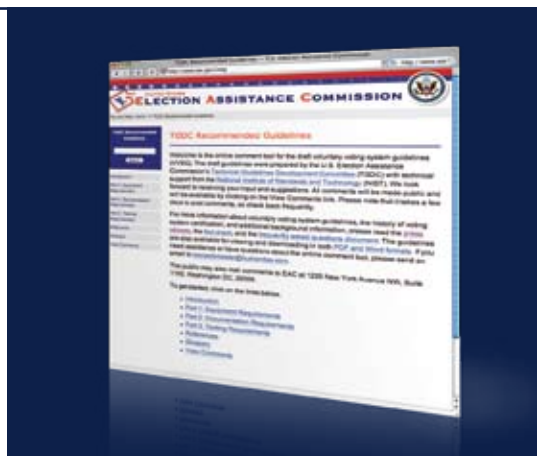
and accessibility, security, and testing. They require software independence, a concept created for the purposes of the TGDC draft as a high level security requirement for all voting systems. According to the draft guidelines, software independence can be achieved through the use of independent voter verifiable records (IVVR) or through the innovation class. Additionally, the TGDC draft recommends open-ended vulnerability testing (OEVT), a testing method designed to bring greater security to voting systems in the polling place.

To ensure maximum public input and participation, the Commission established a four-phase process leading to the adoption of a final version. The process includes two 120-day public comment periods.

The TGDC recommended guidelines and the public comment tool are available at www.eac.gov. In addition to reviewing the TGDC recommendations and providing input, the public can also view all comments that have been submitted.

PUBLIC COMMENT TOOL

The online comment tool for the draft voluntary voting system guidelines (VVSG) is available at www.eac.gov. The draft guidelines were prepared by the U.S. Election Assistance Commission's Technical Guidelines Development Committee (TGDC) with technical support from the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). All comments will be made public and will be available by clicking on the View Comments link.



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- ★ **Phase I** – The EAC submits the TGDC’s draft document to the *Federal Register* and launches the first public comment phase with an online comment tool available at www.eac.gov. The public comment period lasts for 120 days and all comments will be made public. Also during this phase the EAC will hold public meetings with stakeholders to discuss the proposed guidelines.
- ★ **Phase II** – The EAC will collect and review all public comments submitted about the TGDC draft. After consideration of all public comments, the EAC will perform an internal review of the draft guidelines.
- ★ **Phase III** – Based upon public comments and internal review of the TGDC recommended guidelines, the EAC will develop and publish its draft version in the *Federal Register*. The public will have another 120 days to comment on the EAC draft version. The EAC will conduct public meetings about its draft version.
- ★ **Phase IV** – The EAC will collect and review all public comments and make final modifications. The final version of the *VVSG* will be adopted by a vote of the Commission at a public meeting and then published in the *Federal Register*.

History of Voting System Standards and Guidelines

Three iterations of voting system standards have been issued by the Federal government. The first set of standards was created in 1990 by the Federal Election Commission (FEC). The FEC updated the standards in 2002.

HAVA transferred the responsibility of developing voting system standards from the FEC to the EAC. In 2005, the EAC issued the third iteration, called the *VVSG*, in accordance with HAVA. These guidelines were developed by the TGDC and NIST.

History of Voting System Certification

The establishment of the EAC’s Voting System Testing and Certification Program marks the first time the Federal government has tested voting systems. Previously, voting systems were tested by NASED, a nonpartisan, volunteer organization consisting of election directors. NASED began testing voting systems against FEC standards in 1994. NASED did not receive Federal funds or support to administer this program. Approximately 39 states participated in NASED’s program.

Keeping the Public and Election Officials Informed

The Federal government’s new involvement in the testing and certification of voting equipment includes an obligation to notify the public and election officials about related activities and program updates. The EAC has made it a practice to post information about the program frequently. By visiting www.eac.gov, the public can see the list of registered voting system manufacturers and copies of their agreement letters, voting systems currently being tested, and a list of accredited laboratories. The EAC has also posted frequent updates such as interpretations, notices of clarifications, notices of non-compliance, and correspondence between the EAC and program participants. The public also receives notification when new information or updates are posted regarding the Voting System Testing and Certification Program.



One of the EAC's top priorities under HAVA is to provide election officials resources and information to help them make election administration improvements at the local level.

ASSISTANCE FOR ELECTION OFFICIALS

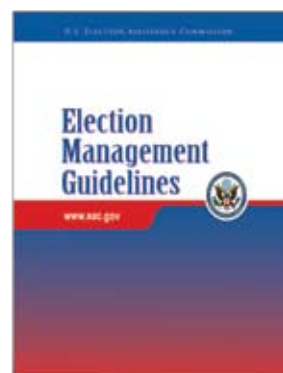
ASSISTANCE FOR ELECTION OFFICIALS

One of the EAC's top priorities under HAVA is to provide election officials resources and information to help them make election administration improvements at the local level. The EAC has already produced many of these materials, including best practices, studies and reports, and information about the proper use of HAVA funds. However, the commission discovered that many election officials were not aware that this information was available. Consequently, a major goal of the EAC's newly designed Web site was to create a support center for election officials where they could easily access the resources the EAC has produced for their use and consideration. The Election Official Center on the Web site contains information about managing and reporting HAVA funds, including sample forms to further assist election officials. Also within the Election Official Center are audit resolutions, advisories and guidance, best practices, research results, and other resources. The EAC will continue its efforts to build upon this central resource of information about election administration for election officials.

Election Management Guidelines

In 2006, the EAC launched its Election Management Guidelines project, which was created to provide resources and information about effective election administration management procedures. The EAC issued Quick Start Management guides on

introducing new voting systems; ballot preparation and pre-election testing; voting system security; and poll workers. The EAC distributed this information to more than 6,000 election officials throughout the nation. The guides, created in collaboration with experienced election officials, proved to be very popular in the election community, especially in jurisdictions that do not have adequate resources to produce or distribute training materials. Building on the success of the election management materials, in FY 2007 the EAC issued the first three chapters of its Election Management Guidelines, covering voting system certification, voting system security, and physical security for voting systems. The EAC also issued a Quick Start guide about voting system certification. Again, the EAC distributed this information to election officials throughout the nation. The next Quick Start Management guides to be issued will



cover acceptance testing; absentee voting and vote by mail; contingency and disaster planning; media and public relations; managing change; and polling places and vote centers. The Election Management Guidelines and all Quick Start Management guides are available in the Election Official Center at www.eac.gov.

Poll Worker Recruitment, Training, and Retention Guidebook

HAVA mandates that the EAC study methods to recruit, train, and retain poll workers to address the nationwide shortage of poll workers. In FY 2007, the EAC issued *Successful Practices for Poll Worker Recruitment, Training and Retention*, a guidebook designed to assist election officials in their efforts to find and keep poll workers. The guidebook was the culmination of a 15-month development process including working groups and focus groups and input from veteran poll workers. Before the guidelines were adopted, they were pilot-tested at six sites during the 2006 election. The EAC also issued a state-by-state compendium of state laws governing poll workers. The *Successful Practices for Poll Worker Recruitment, Training and Retention* and the compendium of state laws are available in the Election Official Center at www.eac.gov.

College Poll Worker Recruitment, Training, and Retention Guidebook

In regard to HAVA sections 501 and 502, the EAC issued the *Guidebook for Recruiting College Poll Workers* to help election officials in their efforts to recruit the next generation of poll workers. The guidebook was created with input from election officials, veteran poll workers, and college students. It was field tested at three locations during the 2006 elections.

The EAC will continue to support efforts to recruit college students as poll workers. To date, the EAC has awarded \$927,000 in grants as part of the HAVA College Poll Worker Program. These grants were used to develop recruitment and training programs for college students to serve as poll workers and poll assistants. More information about the HAVA College Program and the *Guidebook for Recruiting College Poll Workers* are available in the Election Official Center at www.eac.gov.


Effective Designs for the Administration of Federal Elections

Section 241(b) of HAVA recommends the study of ballot designs for elections for Federal offices. In FY 2007 the EAC issued *Effective Designs for the Administration of Federal Elections* to help facilitate the administration of elections and increase the accessibility of election materials for voters and election officials. The report contains best practices suggestions on the design of voter information, optical scan ballots and direct recording electronic (DRE) ballots based on legislative guidelines, information design principles and user centered research. It was developed using input from election officials, literacy and disability experts, and voters. The following best practices in design were taken into consideration: literacy, readability, usability, alternate languages, Braille, audio accessibility, and compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA). The report is available in the Election Official Center at www.eac.gov.

EFFECTIVE DESIGNS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF FEDERAL ELECTIONS

vote here vote aquí

Voting Instructions Instrucciones para votar



- Record your vote**
Fill in the oval completely using the pen or pencil provided. Do not use an X or Z.
- Review your ballot**
Before you place your ballot into the ballot box or envelope, double-check your votes.
Always make sure you have done your review. The number appears just before the name of the office. Make sure you do not mark more than what that number. You may choose to vote for fewer, or you can skip any race.
- If you make a mistake:**
If you make a mistake, do not cross out or erase. Write "VOID" across the ballot and ask your poll worker for a new ballot.

Emita su voto
Rellene el ovalo completamente usando el lápiz o bolígrafo que le fueron proporcionados. No utilice X ni Z.

Revise su papelería
Antes de depositar su papelería en la urna o en el sobre, double-check sus elecciones.
Siempre asegúrese de haber hecho su revisión. El número aparece antes del cargo. Asegúrese de no marcar más votos de los que el número indica. Puede votar por menos candidatos o omitir su voto o cualquier candidatura.
Si usted comete un error, no haga una X ni una Z. Marque "VOID" (nada) sobre la papelería o pida una nueva papelería al trabajador electoral.

Si se equivoca:
Si se equivoca, no trace una X ni una Z. Marque "VOID" (nada) sobre la papelería o pida una nueva papelería al trabajador electoral.

Special voting rules 特殊投票規則

- Rules for voters who registered by mail**
Voters who have registered to vote by mail – and never confirmed their identity to a registrar, election commissioner or polling official before – must show identification before receiving a ballot.
You may use any of these documents for identification:
• A valid Driver's License or other ID with your photo and name on it
• Another document that shows your name and address, including a passport, government check, current utility bill, or any federal, state, or local government document.
You do not have to show this identification if you are:
• A military or overseas voter
• Over the age of 65
• A voter with a disability and are voting in a different location from the one where you are registered.
- Voting by provisional ballot**
If your name is not on the voter registration list OR
If you cannot show ID:
1. Fill out a voter registration application.
2. Fill out and sign the provisional ballot envelope.
3. Select a PIN number.
4. Place your voted ballots in the envelope.
After the polls close
Your registration will be confirmed before the envelope is opened and your ballot is counted.
Beginning 8 days after the election, you may check to see if your ballot was counted. Call 1-888-727-6007 or check votercheck.nvccr.nv.gov.
Enter PIN number

用郵件登記的選民規則
通過郵件登記，且從未向選區、選舉委員會或投票官提供其身份信息的選民必須在領取選票之前出示身份證明。
您可以使用以下文件中的任何一項作為身份證明：
• 有效的駕駛執照或其他帶有您照片和姓名的身份證明。
• 其他顯示您姓名和地址的文件，包括護照、政府支票、現任公用事業賬單或任何聯邦、州或地方政府的文件。
如果您符合以下任何一項，則不必出示您的身份證明：
• 軍人或海外選民
• 超過65歲
• 有殘障的選民，且投票地點與登記地點不同的地方投票。

用臨時選票投票
如果您的名字不在選民登記名單或您無法出示身份證明！
1. 填寫一份選民登記申請。
2. 填寫臨時選票信封並簽名。
3. 選擇一個個人密碼。
4. 將填好的選票放入信封。
在投票站關閉以後
您的選民登記將在選票信封打開、您的選票被計票之前，您的身份得到確認。
選票開始計票以後，您可以檢查您的選票是否被計票。請 撥電 1-888-727-6007 或訪問 votercheck.nvccr.nv.gov。
輸入您的個人密碼
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*Congress appropriated more than \$3 billion to be
distributed to the states to implement HAVA.*

HAVA FUNDS MANAGEMENT

HAVA FUNDS MANAGEMENT

Congress appropriated more than \$3 billion to be distributed to the states to implement HAVA; most of that money goes toward Title II, Section 251 payments, also known as requirements payments. These funds primarily help states meet the uniform and nondiscriminatory election technology and administration requirements of Title III of HAVA. These requirements include voting system standards, provisional voting, voting information requirements, a computerized statewide voter registration list, and identification requirements for first-time voters who register to vote by mail. All of the appropriated funds have been disbursed to the states. States are required to submit annual reports regarding the HAVA funds they received, and the EAC is responsible for ensuring the proper use of HAVA funds.

Report on HAVA Spending by the States

In July 2007, the EAC delivered a report to Congress on the expenditure of HAVA funds by state governments. The report covered election reform payments spent (including obligated funds) by states under HAVA sections 101 and 102 through December 31, 2006 and under Section 251 through September 30, 2006. States received approximately \$3 billion under these three sections of HAVA. The EAC reported that states have spent 60 percent (\$1,781,943,111) of HAVA funds received – leaving more than \$1.3 billion available for additional

improvements in election administration. According to HAVA, most of these funds are not limited to use within a specific fiscal year. The EAC also reported that of the funds expended:

- 76 percent was used to purchase or upgrade voting systems and implement statewide voter registration databases as required by HAVA
- 16 percent was used to improve the administration of elections for Federal office
- 8 percent was not classified by the state recipients
- Less than one-tenth of one percent was used to implement provisional voting and polling place signage requirements



Allowable Uses of HAVA Funds

- ★ **Section 101 Funds** - may be used to comply with the requirements of HAVA Title III for uniform and nondiscriminatory election technology and administration requirements; improve the administration of elections for Federal office; educate voters; train election officials, poll workers and volunteers; develop a state plan; and toll-free voter information hotlines.
- ★ **Section 102 Funds** - may be used only to replace punch card and lever voting systems that were in use during the November 2000 general Federal election.
- ★ **Section 251 Funds** - may be used to implement provisional voting; provide information to voters on Election Day; procure voting systems; implement a statewide voter registration database; implement identification requirements for first-time voters who register to vote by mail; and other activities to improve the administration of elections for Federal office.

States also received funds under Section 261 of HAVA to address the accessibility of polling places for individuals with disabilities. The EAC's report does not include information about the expenditure of these funds because they are administered by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The HAVA spending report is available at www.eac.gov.

Assistance for Tracking and Reporting HAVA Expenditures

As the EAC worked with election officials regarding the proper use of HAVA funds, it became apparent that the EAC needed to focus more time and effort to provide clear direction and resources about reporting requirements as well as how the funds could be used. To further assist election officials,

staff from the EAC HAVA funds management program and the Inspector General's office teamed up to provide training at the Winter Conference of the National Association of Secretaries of State. Topics included an overview of how HAVA funds could be used, reporting deadlines, and other issues such as how to comply with maintenance of effort requirements, and proper record keeping procedures.

Funding Advisories

To address funding issues that frequently required clarification, the EAC issued three funding advisories in FY 2007.

- Advisory 2007-003-A: Maintenance of Effort Funding
- Advisory 2007-003: Maintenance of Effort Funding
- Advisory 2007-002: Program Income and Set-off of Cost Incident to Program Income

Funding advisories, reporting schedules, model reporting forms, model narratives, and EAC funding advisories are available in the Election Official Center on the EAC Web site. Also available in the Election Official Center is a HAVA funding Frequently Asked Questions document that is updated regularly.

Audits

The EAC monitors the fiscally responsible use of HAVA funding. To fulfill this responsibility, the EAC's Inspector General conducts periodic fiscal audits of state HAVA fund expenditures, and the EAC issues final resolutions regarding proper use. In FY 2007, the EAC executive director issued 26 audit resolutions – nine of these were resolutions to Inspector General audits, and 17 pertained to single audits conducted by states. The Single Audit Act mandates that each state conduct an annual review of all Federal funding, including HAVA funds. All audits and resolutions are available at www.eac.gov.





The EAC's Language Accessibility Program was developed in accordance with HAVA's instruction to study and promote methods of ensuring the accessibility of voting, registration, polling places, and voting equipment to all voters.

LANGUAGE ACCESSIBILITY PROGRAM

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The EAC's Language Accessibility Program was developed in accordance with HAVA's instruction to study and promote methods of ensuring the accessibility of voting, registration, polling places, and voting equipment to all voters, including Native American and Alaska Native citizens and voters with limited proficiency in the English language. These provisions also charge the EAC with examining the technical feasibility of providing voting materials in eight or more languages for voters who speak those languages and who have limited English proficiency.

Spanish Glossary of Key Election Terminology

In April at a public meeting in Kansas City, the Commission adopted the *Spanish Language Glossary of Key Election Terminology*, the first project completed under the Language Accessibility Program. The glossary, last updated in 1979, provides a translation of key election terms from English to Spanish and from Spanish to English. It contains 1,843 terms and phrases used in the administration of elections in the United States. To ensure the translations were culturally and linguistically appropriate, terms were translated and reviewed by a multi-dialect team of translators representing four of the main regions of origin of the Hispanic population living in the U.S. Those regions are Mexico, Puerto Rico, Cuba, and Central America.

The Language Accessibility Program consists of working groups comprised of local election officials, Congressional staff, national advocacy groups, and research and public policy organizations to assist the Commission on how to best meet language accessibility requirements. For more information and to view the Spanish Language Glossary of Key Election Terminology, visit www.eac.gov.





In FY 2007, the EAC expanded the contents of its national clearinghouse of information by adding resources about election administration as well as information about how, when, and where we vote.

CLEARINGHOUSE AND RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

CLEARINGHOUSE AND RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

The EAC is instructed by HAVA to collect data about election administration and share the data with election officials to help them make decisions at the local level. In FY 2007, the EAC expanded the contents of its national clearinghouse by adding resources about election administration as well as information about how, when, and where we vote. New information and updates about the Voting System Testing and Certification Program, best practices in election administration, and the proper use of HAVA funds were made available to the public, election officials, and the media via the Web site and through e-mail distribution. In addition to completing the research mandated by HAVA, the EAC also launched other initiatives to serve as a central resource about elections.

Several of the EAC's research projects received intense scrutiny during FY 2007, prompting Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests and Congressional and media inquiries. Most of the scrutiny was focused on the EAC's 2006 Election Crimes Report: An Initial Review for Further Study. The Commission provided Congress more than 40,000 pages of documents relating to this project and voted to release all materials to the public. EAC Chair Davidson also asked the EAC's Inspector General to review the process surrounding this project. Documents provided to Congress, Congressional correspondence and other related materials are available in the EAC's electronic FOIA Reading Room at www.eac.gov.

Voting System Reports Clearinghouse

Public interest in voting systems continues to rise, and the EAC receives many requests for information and reports generated about voting systems that were tested by NASED. As part of the EAC's clearinghouse responsibilities under Section 202 of HAVA, the Commission explored how best to gather and provide this information in recognition of the need to provide historical data in a central location to both the public and election officials. In August, the Commission adopted a policy authorizing the EAC staff to post and distribute reports about voting systems generated or commissioned by state and/or local election officials.

To be considered for posting on the EAC Web site, a state or local government must submit the report to the EAC chair or executive director and certify that the report reflects their experience operating voting systems or implementing EAC's *VVSG*. The Voting System Reports Clearinghouse and the policy are available at www.eac.gov.



The 2006 Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act Survey

The Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA) of 1986 (42 U.S.C. 1973ff) protects the voting rights of members of the Uniformed Services (on active duty), members of the Merchant Marine and their eligible dependents, Commissioned Corps of the Public Health Service, Commissioned Corps of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and U.S. citizens residing outside the United States. UOCAVA requires states/territories to allow these citizens to register and vote in elections for Federal office using absentee procedures.

HAVA mandates that for each regularly scheduled general election for Federal office, the states shall provide the EAC with data about all of the ballots sent and received by UOCAVA voters. In 2004, the EAC developed a survey instrument and distributed it to the states to collect statistics on UOCAVA voters from the November 2, 2004, presidential election. During the lengthy process of collecting the data, it was determined that many states and local jurisdictions did not track the specific data required by HAVA; they also stored the requested statistics in various formats, resulting in some gaps in the UOCAVA data collected by the EAC.

Efforts aimed at educating states and their local election authorities about HAVA requirements regarding UOCAVA was an integral part of the process in designing the 2006 survey instrument. In the early spring of 2006, the EAC conducted a working group meeting of state and local election officials and other experts to fine-tune the UOCAVA and the Election Administration and Voting survey instruments. Representatives from the elections community, along with various organizations that use UOCAVA survey data, shared their suggestions for improving the format and administration of the surveys. The EAC also received input from its Board of Advisors and Standards Board.

Ultimately, in addition to making language improvements, the EAC combined the UOCAVA questions into its 2006 Election Administration and Voting Survey, making it easier for election officials to provide the information required by HAVA.

Key Findings of the 2006 UOCAVA Survey

- At least 992,034 UOCAVA ballots were requested
- Slightly more than 330,000 ballots were cast or counted
- More than 70 percent of UOCAVA ballots reported not counted was because these ballots were returned to local election offices as undeliverable
- 56.3 percent of ballots from domestic military voters were cast or counted; 47.6 percent of ballots from overseas military voters were cast or counted; and 52.6 percent of ballots from overseas citizens were cast or counted
- 26.5 percent of UOCAVA ballots came from domestic military voters; 16.9 percent from overseas military voters; and 19.7 from overseas citizens
- Approximately one-third of the cast or counted ballots were uncategorized by the states (The “cast or counted” category was created because not all states track ballots cast and ballots counted separately.)

Response rates from states and local jurisdictions varied. For instance, of 3,123 possible jurisdictions, 54 percent provided information on the number of domestic military absentee ballots cast or counted, while 62 percent provided information on the number of overseas military absentee ballots cast or counted. Generally, more jurisdictions tracked information on overseas voters than domestic military voters.

EAC Recommendations to Improve the Process for UOCAVA Voters

- ★ Redouble EAC efforts to collect the HAVA-mandated information
- ★ Increase efforts to make sure overseas voters are aware of their voting rights
- ★ Work in partnership with the Federal Voting Assistance Program to develop best practices and programs to encourage participation among UOCAVA voters
- ★ Consider legal changes and new technologies to overcome barriers faced by UOCAVA voters
- ★ Establish a mechanism whereby a military transfer generates a move notice to the local registrar

In FY 2007, the EAC added resources to its UOCAVA section of the Web site, including links to the voter resource Web site for every branch of the military, as well as links to information provided by election officials.

2005-2006 National Voter Registration Act Survey

HAVA mandates that the EAC submit a report to Congress every two years on the impact of the NVRA on the administration of Federal elections. In June, the Commission delivered to Congress its 2005-2006 NVRA report, which covered registration information from after the 2004 presidential election through the 2006 general election. The report and the data tables are available at www.eac.gov.

Key Findings of the 2005-2006 NVRA Report

- In 2006, there were 172,810,006 registered voters in the United States
- Between 2004 and 2006, 31 states and 1 territory reported decreases in voter registration; 16 states and 1 territory reported increases
- Between 2004 and 2006, states reported nearly

36.3 million voter applications processed, and nearly 17.3 million applications were valid new registrations

- Motor vehicle agencies accounted for more than 45 percent of all registration applications received nationwide
- Between 2004 and 2006, nearly 13 million names were removed from voter lists under the NVRA list verification procedures

The report was based on information provided by 50 states, the District of Columbia, and two territories, representing 2,978 out of a total 3,524 jurisdictions.

The 2005-2006 NVRA report included EAC recommendations to improve the collection of these data. Recommendations included: continue to improve and modernize list maintenance systems; develop databases that can track a registrant's voting and registration history; and train all state agencies involved in voter registration.

Election Crimes: A Initial Review and Recommendations for Further Study

Section 241 of HAVA calls on the EAC to research and study various issues related to the administration of elections, including voting fraud and voter intimidation. In 2005, the EAC hired two contract employees and charged them with (1) researching the current state of information on the topic of voting fraud and voter intimidation, (2) developing a uniform definition of voting fraud and voter intimidation, and (3) proposing recommended strategies for researching this subject. Between May and July 2006, the contractors provided a series of documents in response to the EAC's charge. At a public meeting in December 2006, the Commission unanimously adopted Election Crimes: An Initial Review and Recommendations for Further Study. The Commission adopted four of the contractors' recommendations and agreed to conduct a comprehensive survey and

subsequent study of voting fraud and voter intimidation. The EAC's Election Crimes report is available in the Reports, Research, and Resources section at www.eac.gov. Materials submitted by the consultants are available on the EAC Web site in the FOIA Reading Room.

Research Projects Under Way in FY 2007

The EAC has embarked on several research projects regarding a wide range of election administration topics. The following research projects currently under way were driven by the requirements of HAVA and also were in response to requests from election officials. Upon completion, all projects will be available at www.eac.gov.

Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act

Section 245 of HAVA requires the EAC to study the challenges of incorporating Internet technologies into the Federal, state, and local electoral process—specifically, issues pertaining to electronically generated messages that permit eligible voters to apply for and vote an absentee ballot. Electronic transmission of voting materials makes the voting process easier for people covered by UOCAVA because they face greater constraints when voting absentee. Currently, no states have Internet-based registration or voting systems, but many use facsimile (fax) transmission and several use electronic mail (e-mail) for UOCAVA voters.

To fulfill Section 245 requirements, the EAC researched and documented current and potential electronic ballot transmission to and from UOCAVA voters. The project had three components: (1) compile case studies of four States that allow some electronic transmission of voting materials; (2) conduct a survey of UOCAVA voters about their electronically transmitted voting experience and preferences; and

(3) hold a conference to examine the use of technology for UOCAVA voters.

The case studies were conducted in Illinois, Florida, South Carolina, and Montana, and topics included each state's experience with electronic transmission of voting materials, implementation challenges, and election official perspectives. The case studies will be distributed in early 2008.

The EAC distributed a survey to more than 5,000 UOCAVA voters both in the U.S. and abroad to assess their perception of the voting process, including how they obtain and cast ballots and other concerns such as privacy and security. The results of the survey will be distributed in early 2008.

In addition to the data gathered from the case studies and the survey of UOCAVA voters, the EAC held a conference in September 2007 to discuss preliminary findings with 43 state and local election officials, Department of Defense representatives, and organizations representing overseas citizens. The culmination of these research efforts will be a set of best practices about how to effectively and efficiently serve UOCAVA voters.

2006 Election Administration and Voting Survey

Section 241 of HAVA requires the EAC to study and report on election activities, practices, policies, and procedures, including methods of voter registration, methods of conducting provisional voting, poll worker recruitment and training, and other matters the Commission determines are appropriate. The 2006 Election Administration and Voting Survey used an online Web survey instrument to collect key data from the mid-term November 2006 elections. Topics included registered voters; ballots cast and counted; voter registration and identification procedures; and information related to UOCAVA voters. The survey results will be available at www.eac.gov.

First-Time Voters Study

The first-time voters study will support conducting up to nine case studies and a series of focus groups designed to better understand the impact of various voter registration processes and procedures on first time voters who have registered to vote by mail. Based on the study findings, the EAC will develop a set of best practices regarding how to best serve these voters. It is also anticipated that the reliability and accuracy of certain registration procedures that serve first time voters will be examined and evaluated.

Voter Hotlines Study

This study will report on the current state-of-the-art in voter information hotlines that are operated by government agencies and election offices. The report will describe the scope and nature of these hotlines, the technological features, a description of the types of calls received, and the costs associated with operating hotlines. The findings will provide election officials with valuable information about the components of successful voter hotlines.

Free Absentee Ballot Return Postage Study

Section 246 of HAVA requires that the EAC study and compile a report about free absentee ballot postage. The EAC study will assess the feasibility of establishing free and/or reduced cost postage for returning absentee ballots. A survey of registered voters will be conducted and three focus groups will be convened to explore the issues that may affect voters who might benefit from free and/or reduced postage costs. The survey of registered voters, along with the findings of the focus groups, will result in reports presented to the EAC. These reports, along with presentations by officials from the U.S. Postal Service and state and local election officials, will form the basis of an EAC public hearing on the topic of “the advisability and feasibility of imple-

menting a free and/or reduced cost absentee ballot postage program.”

Alternative Voting Methods Study

In accordance with Section 241(b)(10) of HAVA, the EAC will collect information through a series of case studies on states’ and jurisdictions’ experiences conducting Federal elections on different days, in different places, and at different hours. In addition to writing these case studies, the EAC will also survey voters to gain a better understanding of their motivations and perceptions of the impediments to voting.

Implementation of Statewide Voter Registration Databases

The EAC has contracted with The National Academy of Sciences (NAS) to study the implementation of the HAVA-required statewide voter registration databases. The Academy will conduct a series of roundtable discussions and forums over a three-year period focusing on topics such as inter- and intra-state interoperability, matching protocols, and security and privacy issues. These roundtables will culminate in a report describing the problems, challenges, and possible solutions to these assorted issues. The Academy’s work will continue into a second phase in which its expert panel/peer review committee will consider the findings of these discussions and continue to work with state election officials to share their experiences and concerns. At the contract’s conclusion the Academy will present to the EAC a peer-reviewed report on the implementation of statewide voter registration databases.

Vote Counts and Recounts

Section 241(b)(13) of HAVA allows EAC to study the laws and procedures used by each state that govern recounts of ballots cast in elections for Federal office; contests of determinations regarding whether votes are counted in such elections; and standards

that define what will constitute a vote on each type of voting equipment used in the state to conduct elections for Federal office. Based upon this research, the EAC will distribute a set of best practices for both vote count and recount procedures as well as a summary of state legal requirements for what constitutes a vote, vote counting, and for contested Federal elections.

Voter Information Web Sites

In accordance with Section 245(a)(2)(C) of HAVA, the EAC is researching the possible impact new communications or Internet technology systems used in the electoral process could have on voter participation rates, voter education, and public accessibility. The EAC has collected data about existing voter information Web sites and convened a meeting with election officials, technology experts, and advocacy groups to gather input. The EAC anticipates issuing a set of best practices that will include information about how to set up and maintain effective and secure voter information Web sites.

Legal Resources Clearinghouse

The EAC is building a Web-based legal resources clearinghouse that will house a database containing statutes, regulations, and rules, as well as state and Federal court decisions that impact the administration of elections for Federal office under HAVA and/or the NVRA. It will provide election officials, state legislators, government officials, and the general public with a central location to conduct election administration research. The legal resources clearinghouse will be available at www.eac.gov.

Asian and Pacific Islander American Languages Working Group

Section 241 of HAVA allows the EAC to carry out studies and other activities with the goal of promoting effective administration of Federal elections. Effective administration methods are to be the most convenient, accessible, and easy to use for voters, including voters with limited proficiency in the English language. Two of the election administration issues, (5) and (14), described for study in Section 241(b), directly refer to voters with limited proficiency in the English language. The former describes “methods of ensuring the accessibility of voting, registration, polling places, and voting equipment to all voters,” including voters with limited proficiency in the English language. The latter describes the “technical feasibility of providing voting materials in eight or more languages for voters who speak those languages and who have limited English proficiency. HAVA also requires that voting systems provide alternative language accessibility pursuant to the requirements of Section 203 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 1973aa-1a).

In continuing the work started in FY 2005 for voters with limited English proficiency with the Spanish language working group, the EAC convened a working group of key individuals and organizations that understand issues central to how Asian and Pacific Islander Americans (APIA) interact with the entire voting process to provide guidance to the EAC as the Commission focuses on research under Sections 311, 312, and 241 of HAVA, as well as its NVRA responsibilities. The working group limited its focus to the Asian languages covered under section 203 of the Voting Rights Act—Chinese, Vietnamese, Korean, Tagalog, and Japanese.

The working group will serve as a guiding panel for how works currently in progress impact Asian and Pacific Islander American communities. The group will assess the prospects of several language-specific projects that include the readability and usability of the National Mail Voter Registration form and the review of potential lists of translated election terms. The group will help the EAC identify best practices relating to methods of effective administration of Federal elections impacting the APIA language-speaking communities.





*As the nation approaches the presidential election of 2008,
the EAC will continue working to provide election
officials the resources and information they need to conduct
accurate, accessible, and secure elections.*

FOCUS FOR 2008

FOCUS FOR 2008

The EAC will adopt internal policies and procedures to ensure greater transparency and efficiency. The public will continue to be notified about the EAC's progress through announcements at public meetings, news and stakeholder updates, and information posted on a regular basis at www.eac.gov. In 2008, the EAC will also focus on the following activities.

Preparing for the 2008 Election

As the nation approaches the presidential election of 2008, the EAC will continue working to provide election officials the resources and information they need to conduct accurate, accessible, and secure elections. The EAC will focus on its Voting System Testing and Certification Program, ensuring that the public and election officials are notified about all program updates. To further support election officials in their efforts to effectively administer elections, the EAC will issue more materials through its Election Management Guidelines program.

The Next Iteration of the Voluntary Voting System Guidelines

After the EAC receives public input on the TGDC recommended *VVSG*, the Commission will consider all comments submitted then issue another draft version for a 120-day public comment period. During the public comment period, the EAC will conduct public meetings to gather more input from the

public, election officials, manufacturers, test laboratories, the disability community, advocacy groups, and other experts. At the conclusion of the second 120-day public comment period, the EAC will consider all comments and work toward a final version, which will be adopted at a public meeting.

Clearinghouse Activities

In FY 2008, EAC will work to complete and distribute a number of HAVA-mandated studies on the following topics: the impact of free absentee ballot return postage on voter participation; electronic voting and UOCAVA voters; the feasibility of various alternative voting methods; the voting experiences of first-time voters who register by mail; and the feasibility and advisability of identifying voters by social security numbers. The results of these studies will be available at www.eac.gov.

Effective Election Management Procedures

Secure, accurate, and accessible elections must be overseen by a comprehensive, thorough management process. The EAC will build upon its highly successful Election Management Guidelines Program by issuing nine new chapters:

- Absentee Voting and Vote by Mail
- Acceptance Testing
- Ballot Design
- Contingency Planning and Change Management
- Developing an Audit Trail

- Language Accessibility
- Polling Place and Vote Center Management
- Pre-Election and Parallel Testing
- Uniformed and Overseas Citizens

The EAC will also issue two more Quick Start Management guides about serving military and overseas citizens and developing an audit trail for the verification of votes. These materials will be sent to election officials throughout the nation and will also be available under the Election Official Center at www.eac.gov.

Language Accessibility Program

Future activities include translating portions of the EAC Web site into Spanish and producing a glossary of election terms and the national voter registration form into Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Tagalog, and Vietnamese. The EAC will also establish the formation of working groups to address the election needs of Native Americans and Alaskan natives. The EAC will issue *A Voter's Guide to Federal Elections* in multiple languages. This publication will inform voters about the Federal election process, and provide information about voter registration, polling places, absentee ballots, provisional ballots, poll workers, and similar topics. This brochure will be available initially in English, Spanish, Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Tagalog, and Vietnamese; the EAC will also examine the feasibility of providing this information in audio format to Native American and Alaska Native voters.



COMMISSIONERS' BIOGRAPHIES

Rosemary E. Rodriguez, *Chair*



Rosemary E. Rodriguez was nominated to the EAC by President Bush in 2006 and confirmed by the U.S. Senate on February 15, 2007. Ms. Rodriguez was elected Vice-Chair of the EAC on April 18, 2007. Her term of service extends through December 12, 2007.

Ms. Rodriguez comes to the EAC after three years on the Denver, Colorado City Council, where she served as its president from 2005 to 2006. She was director of Boards and Commissions for the mayor's office from 2002 to 2003 and a clerk and recorder for the City and County of Denver from 1997 to 2002. In 1997 she was acting director of the Denver Election Commission where she supervised city elections.

She has been active in numerous grass roots civic and voter advocacy organizations, including the Colorado Voter Initiative where she co-chaired a statewide initiative to allow Election Day voter registration. She was also a co-founder of the Latina Initiative, a voter registration project to register Latino voters and provide non-partisan election information to the Latino community.

Caroline C. Hunter, *Vice-Chair*



Caroline C. Hunter was nominated to the EAC by President Bush in 2006 and confirmed by the U.S. Senate on February 15, 2007. Her term of service extends through December 12, 2009. Ms. Hunter comes to the EAC having recently served as deputy director of the White House Office of Public Liaison from January to October 2006. From 2005 to 2006, she served as executive officer at the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office of Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman. Prior to that, from 2001 to 2005 she was associate counsel and then deputy counsel at the Republican National Committee where she provided guidance on Election Law and the implementation of the Help America Vote Act.

Gracia M. Hillman



A Massachusetts native who first entered community service in 1970, Gracia Hillman has effectively handled both domestic and international issues throughout her career. Her areas of expertise include nonprofit management, public policy and program development, and the interests and rights of women and minorities, including voting rights. She has traveled extensively throughout the United States, meeting with national and local groups and businesses. Through her international work, Ms. Hillman has traveled in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, and Europe. She conducted nonpartisan political training in Haiti and Kenya, and participated in United Nations sponsored conferences in Vienna, Beijing, and New York City.

Prior to her appointment with the EAC, Ms. Hillman served as President and Chief Executive Officer of WorldSpace Foundation, a nonprofit organization that uses digital satellite technology to deliver educational programming to Africa and Asia. She also served as the U.S. Department of State's first Senior Coordinator for International Women's Issues, developing agency-wide strategies to ensure U.S. foreign policy promoted and protected women's rights.

Her work experience includes having served as Executive Director of the League of Women Voters of the United States, the Congressional Black Caucus Foundation, and the National Coalition on Black Voter Participation. She also held positions as Executive Consultant to the Council on Foundations, and Coordinator of the Voter Law Policy Project for the Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies.

Throughout the 1980s, Ms. Hillman championed nonpartisan and bipartisan efforts to ensure open access to the voting process for all citizens and the continued voting rights of minority Americans, including work on the historic 25-year extension of the National Voting Rights Act. Her political experience includes paid and volunteer positions on numerous campaigns, including a role as Senior Advisor on Congressional and Constituent Relations for the 1988 Dukakis for President Campaign.

Ms. Hillman has one son and currently resides in Washington, DC.

Donetta Davidson



Donetta Davidson was nominated by President George W. Bush and confirmed by unanimous consent of the U.S. Senate on July 28, 2005, to serve on the EAC. Her term of service extends through December 12, 2007. Ms. Davidson, formerly Colorado's secretary of state, comes to EAC with experience in almost every area of election administration—everything from county clerk to secretary of state.

Ms. Davidson began her career in election administration when she was elected in 1978 as the Bent County clerk and recorder in Las Animas, Colorado, a position she held until 1986. Later that year, she was appointed director of elections for the Colorado Department of State, where she supervised county clerks in all election matters and assisted with recall issues for municipal, special district, and school district elections.

In 1994, she was elected Arapahoe County clerk and recorder and was reelected to a second term in 1998. The next year, Colorado Governor Bill Owens appointed Ms. Davidson as the Colorado secretary of state, and she was elected in 2000 and reelected in 2002 for a 4-year term.

She has served on the Federal Election Commission Advisory Panel and the board of directors of the Help America Vote Foundation. In 2005, Ms. Davidson was elected president of the National Association of Secretaries of State, and she is the former president of the National Association of State Elections Directors (NASSED). Prior to her EAC appointment, Ms. Davidson served on the EAC's Technical Guidelines Development Committee (TGDC).

In 2005, *Government Technology* magazine named Ms. Davidson one of its "Top 25: Dreamers, Doers, and Drivers" in recognition of her innovative approach to improve government services. She was also the 1993 recipient of the Henry Toll Fellowship of Council of State Governments.

Ms. Davidson has devoted much of her professional life to election administration, but her first love is her family. Ms. Davidson was born into a military family in Liberal, KS, and became a Coloradoan shortly thereafter when her family moved first to Two Buttes then to Las Animas where they settled. Whenever possible Ms. Davidson spends time with her family—son Todd, daughter and son-in-law Trudie and Todd Berich, and granddaughters Brittany and Nicole.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S BIOGRAPHY

Thomas Wilkey

Tom Wilkey thought he had successfully retired when he stepped down as the executive director of the New York State Board of Elections in 2003. After all, he had observed his 34th year in election administration, working on everything from developing voting system standards to working to craft the most sweeping election reform in our nation's history.

Mr. Wilkey was the perfect candidate to become the first permanent executive director of the EAC, the Federal entity created by the law he helped craft, the Help America Vote Act (HAVA) of 2002.

Mr. Wilkey joined the Erie County Board of Elections (Buffalo, NY) in November 1968 as an elections clerk. He subsequently rose to the position of senior election deputy prior to joining the New York State Board of Elections in 1979 as public information officer.

In 1985, he was promoted to the newly created position of director of election operations, which was formed to administer oversight of New York's 57 county boards. His responsibilities soon grew to include the creation and supervision of New York's voting systems certification program. Mr. Wilkey was appointed the second executive director of the New York State Board of Elections in June of 1992, a position he held until August 2003.

Mr. Wilkey was associated with the Federal Election Commission (FEC) for many years. In 1983, he served on the Voting Systems Standards Committee, which drafted and reviewed the FEC's Voting System Standards, a voluntary testing, qualification, and certification process used for all voting systems in the United States. In 1992, Mr. Wilkey was appointed to the FEC's Advisory Panel, which consisted of 20 State, county, and local election administrators. It advised the FEC on clearinghouse projects and allocation of funds for election administration projects.

An early proponent of the creation of the National Association of State Election Directors (NASSED), Mr. Wilkey has served as its secretary, treasurer, and vice president and was elected president for 1996–97. In January 1997, Mr. Wilkey was named chair of NASSED's Independent Test Authority Accreditation Board, which approved laboratories and technical groups for the testing of voting systems under NASSED's national accreditation program. He was reappointed as chair in February 2000.

Following the 2000 general election, Mr. Wilkey was named to several national commissions to study election reform, including those representing the National Association of Secretaries of State, National Association of Counties, Council of State Governments, and the Election Center. Beginning in May 2001, Mr. Wilkey was asked by the FEC to help draft revised Federal Voting System Standards, due for completion in April 2002. In addition, Mr. Wilkey was actively involved with the development of the Help America Vote Act of 2002, which Congress passed and the President signed into law in October 2002.



2007 ★ EAC Board of Advisors List

Appointed by	First Name	Last Name	Title	City	State
National Conference of State Legislatures	Edward	Sandoval	New Mexico State Representative	Albuquerque	NM
National Conference of State Legislatures	Michael	Buckingham	South Dakota State Representative	Rapid City	SD
National Governors Association	Chris	Nelson	Secretary of State	Pierre	SD
National Governors Association	Mary E.	Herrera	Secretary of State	Albuquerque	NM
National Association of Secretaries of State	Todd	Rokita	Secretary of State	Indianapolis	IN
National Association of Secretaries of State	Deborah L.	Markowitz	Secretary of State	Montpelier	VT
National Association of State Election Directors	Christopher	Thomas	Director of Elections, State of Michigan	Lansing	MI
National Association of State Election Directors	Linda H.	Lamone	Administrator of Elections	Annapolis	MD
National Association of Counties	Wendy	Noren	Boone County Clerk	Columbia	MO
National Association of Counties	Helen	Purcell	Maricopa County Recorder	Phoenix	AZ
National Association of County Recorders, Election Officials and Clerks	Beverly	Kaufman	Harris County Clerk	Houston	TX
National Association of County Recorders, Election Officials and Clerks	David	Orr	Cook County Clerk	Chicago	IL
U.S. Commission on Civil Rights	Abigail	Thernstrom	Vice Chair, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights	Lexington	MA
U.S. Commission on Civil Rights	Ashley	Taylor	Commissioner, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights	Richmond	VA
Election Center	Doug	Lewis	Executive Director, Election Center	Houston	TX
Election Center	Ernie	Hawkins	Former Registrar of Voters, Sacramento County	Elk Grove	CA
United States Conference of Mayors	Frank	Ortis	Mayor, City of Pembroke Pines	Pembroke Pines	FL
United States Conference of Mayors	Rhine L.	McLin	Mayor, City of Dayton	Dayton	OH
International Association of Clerks, Recorders, Election Officials, and Treasurers	Tony J.	Sirvello, III	IACREOT Executive Director	Houston	TX
International Association of Clerks, Recorders, Election Officials, and Treasurers	Bill	Cowles	Orange County, FL Supervisor of Elections	Orlando	FL
Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board	Tricia Charlene	Mason	Board Member	Cheyenne	WY
Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board	Philip Gaylon	Pearce	Board Member	College Station	TX

2007 ★ EAC Board of Advisors List (Cont.)

Appointed by	First Name	Last Name	Title	City	State
Chief, Public Integrity Section, Criminal Division, U.S. Department of Justice	Craig	Donsanto	Director, Election Crimes, Branch, U.S. Department of Justice	Washington	DC
Chief, Voting Section, Civil Rights Division, U.S. Department of Justice	Butch	Bowers	U.S. Department of Justice, Voting Section, Civil Rights Division	Washington	DC
Director, Federal Voting Assistance Program, U.S. Department of Defense	Polli	Brunelli	Director, Federal Voting Assistance Program, U.S. Department of Defense	Washington	DC
House Speaker	Tom	Fuentes	Senior Fellow, The Claremont Institute	Lake Forest	CA
House Minority Leader	Barbara	Arnwine	Executive Director, Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights Under Law	Washington	DC
Senate Majority Leader	Vacant				
Senate Minority Leader	Wesley R.	Kliner, Jr.	Business Attorney	McDonald	TN
House Administration—Chair	Joseph F.	Crangle	Attorney, Colucci & Gallaher, P.C.	Buffalo	NY
House Administration—Chair	Spencer	Overton, Esq.	George Washington University Law School	Washington	DC
House Administration—Ranking Minority Member	Terri	Hegarty	City Clerk, City of Grand Rapids	Grand Rapids	MI
House Administration—Ranking Minority Member	Keith	Cunningham	Director, Allen County Board of Elections	Lima	OH
Senate Rules and Administration—Chair	James C.	Dickson	V.P. for Governmental Affairs, American Association of People With Disabilities	Washington	DC
Senate Rules and Administration—Chair	Robin	Carnahan	Secretary of State	Jefferson City	MO
Senate Rules and Administration— Ranking Minority Member	Sue	Sautermeister	Municipal Election Commissioner, City of Ridgeland	Ridgeland	MS
Senate Rules and Administration— Ranking Minority Member	Ann	Watts	Lauderdale County Election Commissioner	Meridian	MS

The following former members of the EAC Board of Advisors served in fiscal year 2007:

Washington Secretary of State Sam Reed; Kansas City (MO) Board of Election Commissioners Director of Elections Sharon Turner Buie; U.S. Department of Justice Counsel to the Assistant Attorney General Cameron Quinn; U.S. Department of Justice, Voting Section, Civil Rights Division appointee Emily Smith; President of Oglala Lakota College Thomas H. Shortbull.

2007 ★ EAC Standards Board List

State	Designee	First	Last	Title	City	State
Alabama	State	Beth	Chapman	Secretary of State	Montgomery	AL
Alabama	Local	George M.	Ingram	Judge of Probate, Clay County	Ashland	AL
Alaska	State	Whitney	Brewster	Director, Division of Elections	Juneau	AK
Alaska	Local	Shelly	Growden	Election Supervisor Region III, Division of Elections	Fairbanks	AK
American Samoa	State	Soliai T.	Fuimaono	Chief Election Officer	Pago Pago	AS
American Samoa	Local	Taufete'e John	Faumuina	HAVA Manager	Pago Pago	AS
Arizona	State	Kevin	Tyne	Deputy Secretary of State	Phoenix	AZ
Arizona	Local	Reynaldo	Valenzuela	Assistant Director of Elections	Phoenix	AZ
Arkansas	State	Janet	Harris	Deputy Secretary of State	Little Rock	AR
Arkansas	Local	Mary Lou	Slinkard	Benton County Clerk	Bentonville	AR
California	State	Lowell	Finley	Deputy Secretary of State	Sacramento	CA
California	Local	Stephen	Weir	County Clerk Contra Costa County	Martinez	CA
Colorado	State	Vacant				CO
Colorado	Local	Russ	Ragsdale	City Clerk and Recorder	Broomfield	CO
Connecticut	State	Michael	Kozik	Managing Attorney	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	Alice P.	Miller	Executive Director	Washington	DC
District of Columbia	Local	Jonda	McFarlane	Board Member	Washington	DC
Florida	State	Vacant				FL
Florida	Local	Brenda	Snipes	Supervisor of Elections, Broward County	Ft. Lauderdale	FL
Georgia	State	Karen	Handel	Secretary of State	Atlanta	GA
Georgia	Local	Lynn	Bailey	Executive Director	Augusta	GA
Guam	State	Gerald A.	Taitano	Executive Director	Hagatna	GU

2007 ★ EAC Standards Board List (Cont.)

State	Designee	First	Last	Title	City	State
Guam	Local	Vacant				GU
Hawaii	State	Scott	Nago	Section Head	Honolulu	HI
Hawaii	Local	Glen	Takahashi	Election Administrator	Honolulu	HI
Idaho	State	Timothy A.	Hurst	Chief Deputy	Boise	ID
Idaho	Local	Dan	English	Kootenai County Clerk	Coeur d'Alene	ID
Illinois	State	Daniel W.	White	Executive Director	Springfield	IL
Illinois	Local	Richard	Cowen	Chicago Board of Election Commissioners	Chicago	IL
Indiana	State	Todd	Rokita	Secretary of State	Indianapolis	IN
Indiana	Local	Ann	Jochim	Spencer Circuit Court Clerk	Rockport	IN
Iowa	State	Sandy	Steinbach	Director of Elections	Des Moines	IA
Iowa	Local	Janine	Sulzner	Jones County Auditor	Anamosa	IA
Kansas	State	Ron	Thornburgh	Secretary of State	Topeka	KS
Kansas	Local	Donald	Merriman	Saline County Clerk	Saline	KS
Kentucky	State	Sarah Ball	Johnson	Executive Director	Frankfort	KY
Kentucky	Local	Don	Blevins	Fayette County Clerk	Lexington	KY
Louisiana	State	Jay	Dardenne	Secretary of State	Baton Rouge	LA
Louisiana	Local	Louie	Bernard	Clerk of Court	Natchitoches	LA
Maine	State	Julie L.	Flynn	Deputy Secretary of State	Augusta	ME
Maine	Local	Clairma	Matherne	City Clerk	Bidderford	ME
Maryland	State	Nikki Baines	Trella	Election Reform Director	Annapolis	MD
Maryland	Local	Kim A.	Atkins	Voter Registration Manager	Forest Hill	MD
Massachusetts	State	William F.	Gavin	Secretary of the Commonwealth	Boston	MA
Massachusetts	Local	William	Campbell	City Clerk	Woburn	MA
Michigan	State	Susan	McRill	Administrative Manager, QVF Help Desk & Field Svcs.	Lansing	MI
Michigan	Local	Tonni	Bartholomew	Troy City Clerk	Troy	MI

2007 ★ EAC Standards Board List (Cont.)

State	Designee	First	Last	Title	City	State
Minnesota	State	Gary	Poser	Director of Elections	St. Paul	MN
Minnesota	Local	Sharon K.	Anderson	Cass County Auditor-Treasurer	Walker	MN
Mississippi	State	Linda	Rigsby	Assistant Secretary of State	Jackson	MS
Mississippi	Local	Marilyn	Avery	Election Commissioner	Jackson	MS
Missouri	State	Leslye	Winslow	Senior Counsel to Secretary of State	Jefferson City	MO
Missouri	Local	Richard T.	Struckhoff	County Clerk	Springfield	MO
Montana	State	Janice	Doggett	Chief Legal Counsel/Asst. Chief Deputy	Helena	MT
Montana	Local	Vickie	Zeier	Missoula County Clerk and Recorder/Treasurer	Missoula	MT
Nebraska	State	John	Gale	Secretary of State	Lincoln	NE
Nebraska	Local	David	Dowling	Cedar County Clerk & Election Commissioner	Hartington	NE
Nevada	State	Ross	Miller	Secretary of State	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	Carol	Johnson	Deputy City Clerk	Manchester	NH
New Jersey	State	Vacant				NJ
New Jersey	Local	Joanne	Armbruster	Atlantic County Superintendent of Elections	Atlantic City	NJ
New Mexico	State	Mary	Herrera	Secretary of State	Santa Fe	NM
New Mexico	Local	Vacant				NM
New York	State	John	Haggerty, Jr.	Executive Director	Forrest Hills	NY
New York	Local	Edward J.	Szczesniak	Onondaga County Commission of Elections	Syracuse	NY
North Carolina	State	Johnnie F.	McLean	Deputy Director	Raleigh	NC
North Carolina	Local	Deborah J.	Bedford	Director of Elections	Rutherfordtodk	NC
North Dakota	State	I. James	Silrum	Deputy Secretary of State	Bismark	ND
North Dakota	Local	Michael M.	Montplaisir	Cass County Auditor	Fargo	ND

State	Designee	First	Last	Title	City	State
Ohio	State	Jennifer	Brunner	Secretary of State	Columbus	OH
Ohio	Local	Dale	Fellows		Willoughby Hills	OH
Oklahoma	State	Vacant				OK
Oklahoma	Local	Vacant				OK
Oregon	State	John	Lindback	Director	Salem	OR
Oregon	Local	Annette	Newingham	Chief Deputy County Clerk	Eugene	OR
Pennsylvania	State	Pedro A.	Cortés	Secretary of the Commonwealth	Harrisburg	PA
Pennsylvania	Local	Regis	Young	Butler County Election Director	Butler	PA
Puerto Rico	State	Nestor J.	Colón Berlingeri	First Vice President	San Juan	PR
Puerto Rico	Local	María D.	Santiago Rodríguez	Second Vice President	San Juan	PR
Rhode Island	State	Jan	Ruggiero	Director of Elections	Providence	RI
Rhode Island	Local	Marian	Clarke	Chair, Jamestown Board of Canvassers	Jamestown	RI
South Carolina	State	Marci	Andino	Executive Director	Columbia	SC
South Carolina	Local	Marilyn	Bowers	Executive Director	Charleston	SC
South Dakota	State	Kea	Warne	State Election Supervisor	Pierre	SD
South Dakota	Local	Sue	Roust	Minnehaha County Auditor	Sioux Falls	SD
Tennessee	State	Brook	Thompson	State Coordinator of Elections	Nashville	TN
Tennessee	Local	Joe	Enoch	Dyer County Election Commissioner	Dyersburg	TN
Texas	State	Ann	McGeehan	Director of Elections	Austin	TX
Texas	Local	Dana	DeBeauvoir	Travis County Clerk	Austin	TX
Utah	State	Michael	Cragun	Deputy Director	Salt Lake City	UT
Utah	Local	Robert	Pero	Carbon County Clerk	Price	UT
Vermont	State	Kathleen	DeWolfe	Director of Elections	Montpelier	VT
Vermont	Local	Annette L.	Cappy	Town Clerk - Town of Brattleboro	Brattleboro	VT
Virgin Islands	State	Corinne	Halyard Plaskett	Deputy Supervisor of Elections	Kingshill St. Croix	VI
Virgin Islands	Local	Natalie	Thomas	Deputy Supervisor	St. Thomas	VI

2007 ★ EAC Standards Board List (Cont.)

State	Designee	First	Last	Title	City	State
Virginia	State	Nancy	Rodrigues	Secretary, State Board of Elections	Richmond	VA
Virginia	Local	Allen	Harrison, Jr.	Chair, Arlington County Electoral Board	Arlington	VA
Washington	State	Shane	Hamlin	Asst. Director of Elections	Olympia	WA
Washington	Local	Pat	McCarthy	Pierce County Auditor	Tacoma	WA
West Virginia	State	Susan	Silverman	Special Assistant - Elections Division	Charleston	WV
West Virginia	Local	Gary W.	Williams	Boone County Clerk	Madison	WV
Wisconsin	State	Kevin	Kennedy	Executive Director	Madison	WI
Wisconsin	Local	Sandra L.	Wesolowski	Franklin County Clerk	Franklin	WI
Wyoming	State	Peggy	Nighswonger	State Elections Board	Cheyenne	WY
Wyoming	Local	Julie	Freese	Fremont County Clerk	Lander	WY

The following former members of the EAC Standards Board served in fiscal year 2007:

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2007 ★ Technical Guidelines Development Committee List

Appointed by	First Name	Last Name	Title	City	State
Director of NIST	James M.	Turner	Committee Chair, Acting Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology	Gaithersburg	MD
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Standards Board	Alice P.	Miller	Director of Elections, District of Columbia	Washington	DC
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Board of Advisors	Helen	Purcell	Maricopa County, AZ Recorder	Phoenix	AZ
Access Board	Tricia	Mason	National Officer, Little People of America	Cheyenne	WY
Access Board	Philip G.	Pearce	Ready Access Services, LLC	College Station	TX
ANSI	Dr. David	Wagner	Professor, University of California-Berkeley	Berkeley	CA
IEEE	Cem	Kaner	Professor of Software Engineering, Florida Institute of Technology	Palm Bay	FL
NASED	Dr. Britain	Williams	Retired Professor - Kennesaw State - University of Georgia	Tucker	GA
NASED	Paul	Miller	Voting Systems Manager, Washington State	Olympia	WA
Other Tech/Sci	Dr. Ronald L.	Rivest	Professor, MIT, Dept. of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science	Cambridge	MA
Other Tech/Sci	Dr. Daniel	Schutzer	Executive Director, Financial Services Technology Consortium	New York	NY
Other Tech/Sci	Patrick	Gannon	President and CEO, OASIS	Billerica	MA
Other Tech/Sci	Whitney	Quesenbery	President, Usability Professionals Association	High Bridge	NJ

The following former members of the EAC Technical Guidelines Development Committee served in fiscal year 2007:

NIST Director, Dr. William A. Jeffrey; IEEE member H. Stephen Berger; Kansas City, MO Director of Elections Sharon Turner-Buie.

ANSI = American National Standards Institute.

IEEE = Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers.

MIT = Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

NASED = National Association of State Election Directors.



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