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Voting System Testing & Certification

Thirty-eight states and the District of Columbia use some aspect of the [federal testing and certification program](#) in addition to state-specific testing and certification of systems:

- Nine states and D.C. require testing [to federal standards](#) (states reference standards drafted by the FEC¹, NIST or the EAC): Connecticut, D.C., Hawaii, Indiana, Kentucky, Nevada, New York, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.
- Eighteen states require testing by a federally accredited laboratory: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Mexico, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah and Wisconsin.
- Eleven states require full [federal certification](#) (in statute or rule): Delaware, Georgia, Idaho, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, South Carolina, South Dakota, Washington, West Virginia and Wyoming.

Four states refer to federal agencies or standards, but do not fall into the categories above:

- Alaska: the director may consider whether the FEC² has certified a voting machine when considering whether the system shall be approved for use in the state (though FEC certification is not a requirement).
- California: the Secretary of State adopts testing standards that meet or exceed the federal voluntary standards set by the EAC.
- Kansas: requires compliance with voting system standards required by HAVA.
- Mississippi: DREs shall comply with the error rate standards established by the FEC (though other standards are not mentioned).

Eight states have no federal testing or certification requirements (statutes and/or regulations make no mention of any federal agency, certification program, laboratory, or standard) but have state-specific processes to test and approve equipment:³

- Florida, Maine, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Oklahoma, and Vermont.
- American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands are also in this category

¹ See end of document for a list of abbreviations.

² The Federal Election Commission (FEC) no longer sets voting system standards.

³ Even states that do not require federal certification in statute typically still rely on the federal program to some extent, and use voting systems that have been federally certified.

State	Voting Systems Currently in Use	Testing & Certification Process ⁴
<p>Alabama Ala. Code §17-7-23, §17-2-4</p>		<p>Requires testing by a federally accredited laboratory. The Alabama Electronic Voting Committee selects an independent test authority to verify that the state requirements and FEC standards have been met. The committee can employ no more than three additional individuals to assist in the examination process who are experts in data processing, mechanical engineering and/or public administration.</p>
<p>Alaska Alaska Stat. §15.20.910</p>	<p>Alaska's Vote Counting Systems</p>	<p>Refers to federal agencies or standards. The Director of Elections must take into consideration whether the voting system is compliant with standards mandated by HAVA and approved by the FEC. The Lieutenant Governor appoints a Director of Elections who adopts regulations for the certification of voting systems.</p>
<p>Arizona Ariz. Rev. Stat. §16-442</p>	<p>Arizona Secretary of State Certified Vote Tabulating Equipment</p>	<p>Requires testing by a federally accredited laboratory. Machines or devices may only be certified for use in this state if they have been tested and approved by a laboratory that is accredited pursuant to HAVA. The SOS shall appoint a committee of three: a member of the engineering college at a state university, a member of the state bar, and someone familiar with voting processes in the state. The committee shall investigate and test vote recording and tabulating machines and submit their recommendations to the SOS. The SOS makes the final decision to adopt the type, make or model to be certified in the state.</p>
<p>Arkansas Ark. Code Ann. §7-5-301, §7-5-606</p>	<p>Arkansas Voting Machines</p>	<p>Requires testing by a federally accredited laboratory. The State Board of Election Commissioners shall approve marking devices and electronic vote tabulating devices. The board examines the voting systems and files a report with the SOS on the accuracy, efficiency and capacity of the proposed system. Voting systems must comply with HAVA requirements.</p>

⁴ Note: These are summaries of the testing and certification process in each state and are not comprehensive. Please contact NCSL for complete statute excerpts from a given state.

<p>California Ann. Cal. Elec. Code</p> <p>§19101, §19202, §19209, §19210, §19232, §19270, §19006</p> <p>California Secretary of State Voting System Certification Regulations</p> <p>California Voting System Standards (2014)</p>	<p>California Voting Systems Used by Counties</p>	<p>Refers to federal agencies or standards. The SOS shall adopt and publish voting system standards that meet or exceed federal voluntary voting system guidelines. Voting systems are certified, conditionally approved and periodically reviewed by the SOS. However, all DREs in use as of January 2, 2006, must have received federal qualification and include an accessible VVPAT. State-level certification includes testing and examination by a state-approved testing agency or expert technicians. A local jurisdiction may contract and pay for research and development of a new voting system that has not been certified or conditionally approved by the SOS under certain circumstances (see §19209 and §19006). This page on Voting System Approval in California explains the differences between the EAC and the California program.</p>
<p>Colorado Colo. Rev. Stat. § 1-5-608.5, §1-5-601.5, §1-5-617, §1-5-619</p> <p>Colorado Secretary of State Rule 21. Voting System Standards for Certification</p> <p>Rule 11. Voting Systems</p>	<p>Colorado Voting Systems</p>	<p>Requires testing by a federally accredited laboratory. A federally accredited laboratory may test, approve and qualify voting systems for use in Colorado or the SOS may choose to use and rely upon the testing already performed by another state under certain conditions. All voting systems must meet the 2002 FEC voting systems standards and the SOS may require that all voting systems satisfy the voting systems standards promulgated by the EAC after 2008. The SOS establishes standards and certifies systems for purchase, installation and use in the state. The SOS appoints one or more experts in the fields of data processing, mechanical engineering or public administration to assist in the examination and testing of systems. After a voting system has been tested but before it is certified by the SOS, a vendor or election official may apply to the SOS for temporary approval of the system.</p>

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<p>Connecticut Conn. Gen. Stat. §9-241, §9-242</p>		<p>Requires testing to federal standards. The SOS examines voting systems and approves only machines that have been certified by an independent testing authority accredited by NASED or the FEC. Voting systems must meet the voluntary performance standards adopted by the FEC in 1990 or the EAC pursuant to HAVA, whoever are the most current at the time of approval. The SOS may enter into an agreement with a state university to perform or assist with technical reviews, testing, research, and development of standards and procedures. Currently the Center for Voting Technology Research (Voter Center) at the University of Connecticut provides this function.</p>
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<p>Delaware 15 Del. Code §5001</p>	<p>Delaware Electronic Voting Machines</p>	<p>Requires federal certification. Voting systems must be certified by NASED or the EAC as meeting or exceeding the voluntary voting systems standards.</p>
<p>District of Columbia D.C. Code Ann. §1-1001.09, D.C. Mun. Regs. Tit. 3, §800</p>		<p>Requires testing to federal standards. Voting systems must set or exceed federal voting system standards or be federally certified and meet any additional standards established by the Board of Elections. The Executive Director completes acceptance testing of new voting equipment to ensure that each unit meets or exceeds the voting system standards.</p>
<p>Florida Fla. Stat. §101.015, §101.017, §101.5605 Florida Voting System Standards</p>	<p>Florida Voting Systems</p>	<p>No federal requirements. The Bureau of Voting Systems Certification within the DOS is responsible for voting system standards and certification. They shall establish voting system standards for: functional requirements, performance levels, physical and design characteristics, documentation requirements and evaluation criteria. The testing shall include but is not limited to testing of all software required for the voting system’s operation. The DOS shall employ or contract with at least one individual who is expert in one or more fields of data processing, mechanical engineering and public administration to assist with examining the system. Under certain circumstances the DOS may provisionally approve voting systems.</p>
<p>Georgia Ga. Code Ann. §21-2-324 Rule 590-8-1-.01 Certification of Voting Systems</p>		<p>Requires federal certification. A voting system’s hardware, firmware and software must first be certified by the EAC. The SOS examines and approves voting machines, ensuring compliance with rules established for the performance characteristics of the systems. A Georgia Certification Agent designated by the SOS conducts certification tests. Until 2017 the Center for Election Systems at Kennesaw State University provided this function. For a voting system to be certified in Georgia, vendors submit a Technical Data Package that includes maintenance documentation, an operations manual, software source code, software system design, ITA qualification reports, formal complaints and decertification notices and test data/software (optional).</p>

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<p>Hawaii Haw. Rev. Stat. §16-1 Haw. Admin. Rules §3-176-1, §3-176-2, §3-176-3</p>		<p>Requires testing to federal standards. The chief elections officer approves voting systems and may use systems that comply with one, or a combination thereof, of the following: the 1990 FEC federal voting systems standards, the 2002 EAC voting system standards or the 2005 VVSG.</p>
<p>Idaho Idaho Code §34-2409</p>	<p>Certified Voting Systems in Idaho as of August 19, 2016</p> <p>Voting Systems in use by County</p>	<p>Requires federal certification. Voting systems must first meet FEC standards. The SOS then designates an ITA to test voting systems and certify the test results. Finally, the SOS examines and certifies voting machines and may employ not more than three individuals who are expert in one or more of the fields of data processing, mechanical engineering and public administration to assist with examination. The SOS may periodically review voting systems certified in the state to ensure that they meet standards set forth by the EAC and NIST.</p>
<p>Illinois Ill. Rev. Stat. §5/24C-16, 26 Ill. Adm. Code 204</p>	<p>Illinois Voting Systems by County</p>	<p>Requires testing by a federally accredited laboratory. The State Board of Elections approves DRE systems that must fulfill the FEC or EAC mandatory voting system standards, the testing requirements of an ITA and the rules of the State Board of Elections. The State Board of Elections tests systems under a simulation of Election Day conditions. The Board grants interim approval (for two years) of a system if it determines that the system is safe, accurate and efficient. A review of the voting system consists of an evaluation of the characteristics of the system including physical characteristics, software performance, ballot and voting characteristics, ballot processing characteristics, function and service characteristics, human performance standards and management standards.</p>
<p>Indiana Ind. Code §3-11-15-13.3, 3-11-15-20, §3-11-16-4</p>	<p>Voting Systems in Indiana</p>	<p>Requires testing to federal standards. To be approved by the Election Commission, voting systems must meet the voting system standards adopted by the FEC in 2002 or the 2005 VVSG adopted by the EAC. The SOS and the Indiana Election Commission contracts with Ball State University for the VSTOP (Voting System Technical Oversight Program) that develops procedures and standards for certification, acquisition, functioning training and security of voting systems and electronic poll</p>

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		books used in Indiana. VSTOP also maintains an inventory of voting systems used in Indiana and reviews reports prepared by independent laboratories and submitted by applicants for voting system certification. VSTOP recommends voting systems for approval.
<p>Iowa Iowa Code Ann. §52.5 Iowa Admin. Code 721-22</p>	<p>Iowa Voting Systems & Equipment</p>	<p>Requires testing by a federally accredited laboratory. Systems are tested against the 2002 FEC standards or the 2005 VVSG. The report of an accredited ITA certifying that the system is in compliance with these standards may then be submitted to the Iowa Board of Examiners for Voting Systems. The examiners report to the state commissioner on the capacity of the system to register the will of voters, its accuracy and efficiency and its mechanical perfects and imperfections. If the system is approved by the examiners it may be used for elections.</p>
<p>Kansas Kan. Stat. Ann. §25-4404, §25-4405, §25-4406</p>	<p>Certified Voting Systems in Kansas</p> <p>Voting Systems in Kansas Counties</p>	<p>Refers to federal agencies or standards. The SOS approves systems that have met HAVA requirements and other federal regulations governing voting equipment. Applicants submit a written request for examination to the SOS. The SOS may employ a competent person(s) to assist in the examination and advise the SOS as to the sufficiency of the machine. After a review, the SOS may renew approval of the system, require changes, or rescind approval previously given.</p>
<p>Kentucky Ky. Rev. Stat. §117.379</p>	<p>Voting Systems Certified by the Kentucky State Board of Elections</p>	<p>Requires testing to federal standards. A voting system vendor must submit a test report from an ITA approved by the State Board of Elections as part of the examination process. The report shall demonstrate that the system meets all FEC 2002 voting system standards. The system is examined by 3 examiners, 1 who is an expert in computer science or electronic voting systems, 1 who is knowledgeable in election procedures and law in Kentucky, and 1 who is a present or former county clerk. A system is approved if the examiners' report states that the system meets all of the established requirements.</p>
<p>Louisiana La. Rev. Stat. Ann. 18 §1361</p>		<p>Requires testing by a federally accredited laboratory. A voting system must first be certified by NASED ITAs according to the voting system standards adopted by the FEC. The SOS examines and approves voting machines and absentee mail and early voting counting equipment. The</p>

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		SOS may employ experts to assist in the examination.
<p>Maine Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. Title 21-A §809, §812</p>	<p>Accessible Voting System</p>	<p>No federal requirements. The SOS and the Attorney General may adopt rules governing approval and independent testing of voting machines and electronic tabulating systems.</p>
<p>Maryland Md. Election Law, §9-102, COMAR 33.09 and 33.10</p>	<p>Overview of Maryland's Voting System</p>	<p>Requires federal certification. Voting systems must first be examined by an ITA approved by the EAC and shown to meet the performance and test standards established by the FEC or the EAC. The public interest must be served by the certification of the voting system. When determining whether a voting system meets the required standards, the State Board shall consider the commercial availability of the system and its replacement parts and components; availability of continuing service for the system; cost of implementation; efficiency of system; likelihood of malfunction; ease of understanding for voter; convenience of voting; timeliness of tabulation and reporting; potential for alternative means of verifying tabulation; accessibility for voters with disabilities; any other factor that the State Board considers relevant. The State Administrator may contract with one or more specialists to assist the State Board in evaluating a voting system for which certification. The State Board shall adopt regulations for the review, certification and decertification of voting systems and periodically review and evaluate alternative voting systems.</p>
<p>Massachusetts Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 54 §32, Mass. Regs. Code tit. 950 §50</p>		<p>Requires testing by a federally accredited laboratory. Voting systems must meet the voting systems standards adopted by the FEC and be tested by an ITA to confirm compliance. Systems are then submitted to the SOS for examination. For the purpose of assistance in examining new equipment the SOS may employ not more than three individuals who are experts in one or more of the fields of data processing, mechanical engineering and public administration.</p>

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<p>Michigan Mich. Comp. Laws Ann. §168.795a</p>	<p>Voting Equipment in Michigan</p>	<p>Requires testing by a federally accredited laboratory. An electronic voting system is first certified by an independent testing authority accredited by NASED and approved by the Board of State Canvassers. After an electronic voting system is approved, an improvement or change must be submitted to the Board of State Canvassers for approval.</p>
<p>Minnesota Minn. Stat. Ann. §206.57, §206.81 Minnesota Rules 8220 and 8230</p>	<p>Minnesota Election Equipment</p>	<p>Requires testing by a federally accredited laboratory. Voting systems must first be certified by an ITA accredited by the EAC or appropriate federal agency. The system is then examined and certified by the SOS. The examination must include the ballot programming; electronic ballot marking, including all assistive technologies intended to be used with the system; vote counting; and vote accumulation functions of each voting system. A vendor must provide a copy of the source code for the voting system to the SOS. A chair of a major political party or the SOS may select an independent third-party evaluator to examine the source code to ensure that it functions as represented and that the code is free from defects. A source code that is trade secret information must be treated as nonpublic information. The governing body of a municipality or county may provide for the experimental use of an electronic voting system without formal adoption of the system. The SOS may also certify an electronic voting system for experimental use prior to its approval for general use.</p>
<p>Mississippi Miss. Code Ann. §23-15-531.1, §23-15-463, §23-15-485</p>		<p>Refers to federal agencies or standards. DREs must have a residual vote rate that complies with error rate standards in the 2002 FEC voting system standards. County boards of supervisors and governing authorities of municipalities are authorized and empowered to purchase or rent equipment that meets state requirements. The SOS may issue supplementary instructions and procedures for the safe and efficient use of electronic voting systems.</p>
<p>Missouri Mo. Rev. Stat. §115.225 15 Mo. Code of State Regulations 30-10.020</p>	<p>Missouri Qualified Voting Systems</p>	<p>Requires testing by a federally accredited laboratory. Voting systems must first be tested and certified by ITA that meets the 2002 FEC voting system standards. The SOS then approves electronic voting systems and promulgates rules and regulations for their use.</p>

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<p>Montana Mont. Code Ann. §13-17-101, §13-17-102, §13-17-103 Mont. Admin. R. 44.3 chap.17</p>	<p>County Voting Systems</p>	<p>No federal requirements. The SOS adopts rules setting benchmark performance standards that must be met prior to approval. The standard is based on commonly accepted industry standards. The SOS examines voting systems to determine if they comply with the state requirements and may choose to use qualified technicians and advisors to examine the system.</p>
<p>Nebraska Neb. Rev. Stat. §32-1041</p>	<p>County Vote Tabulation Equipment Map</p>	<p>No federal requirements. The SOS approves voting systems and promulgates rules and regulations for their use.</p>
<p>Nevada Nev. Rev. Stat. §293B.063, §293B.104, §293B.105, NAC 293B.110</p>	<p>Nevada Voting Systems Nevada Voting System Testing and Security Narrative Nevada Voting System Testing and Security Diagram</p>	<p>Requires testing to federal standards. Voting systems must meet or exceed FEC standards for voting systems and are then submitted to the SOS for approval. The SOS has the system independently examined and approves systems based on the examiner’s report that the system can be used safely and properly in the state.</p>
<p>New Hampshire N.H. Rev. Stat. §656:41, §656:42, N.H. Code Admin. R. Bal 608.01</p>	<p>Electronic Ballot Counting Devices</p>	<p>No federal requirements. The Ballot Law Commission examines voting systems and approves equipment at its discretion. The Commission will approve a system if it has adequate safeguards to ensure fairness and accuracy in elections and if the system complies with state law. Any voting machine or device that is altered must be re-approved before it is used.</p>
<p>New Jersey N.J. Rev. Stat. Ann. §19:48-2, §19:53A-2</p>	<p>New Jersey Voting Equipment</p>	<p>No federal requirements. The SOS examines and approves voting systems. The SOS shall require the voting machine be examined by three examiners, one of whom shall be an expert in patent law and the other two mechanical experts.</p>

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<p>New Mexico N. M. Stat. Ann. §1-9-7.4, §1-9-7.5, § 1-9-7.7,§1-9-14 N.M. Admin. Code 1.10.20</p>	<p>Voting System Certification Committee Reports</p>	<p>Requires testing by a federally accredited laboratory. All voting systems must be tested by an ITA and comply with the requirements of the most recent VVSG adopted by the EAC. The SOS provides for testing and evaluation of the voting system, reports on findings and allows a period of public comment. The report is then submitted to the voting system certification committee, which makes recommendations regarding the suitability and reliability of the equipment. The voting system certification committee is composed of the secretary of information technology (or designee), one member appointed by the senate president pro tempore, one appointed by the senate minority floor leader, one appointed by the speaker of the house, one appointed by the house minority floor leader, and four county clerks or other persons with knowledge of elections in the state. If the voting system certification committee recommends the system, the SOS certifies it for use in the state. Each voting system is reviewed for recertification by the SOS during the year following a presidential election.</p>
<p>New York N.Y. Election Law §7-201, §7-208 N.Y. Rules of Bd. of Elec. §6209.2, §6209.5, §6209.6, §6209.7 § 6210.5, §6210.12</p>	<p>New York Voting Machines</p>	<p>Requires testing to federal standards. A voting system must comply with state election law and meet the EAC’s 2005 VVSG in order to be certified by the state board. The State Board of Elections examines and approves systems. As part of its examination the state board may submit the voting system for analysis by an ITA certified by NASED, the EAC or approved by the commissioners of the state board. The examination includes software and hardware qualification tests, a functional configuration audit and a physical configuration audit. The state board designates an independent expert to do a security review of all source code, and manufacturers must place a complete copy of all programming, source coding and software employed by the voting system in escrow.</p>

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<p>North Carolina N.C. Gen. Stat. Ann. §163-165.7, §163-165.9A, 08 NCAC 4.0302</p>	<p>North Carolina Voting Systems Certification</p> <p>Elections Systems Certification Program</p>	<p>Requires federal certification. The State Board of Elections certifies voting systems. It may use guidelines, information, testing reports, certification, decertification, recertification and any relevant data produced by the EAC, as well as laboratories accredited by the EAC for certification. Before approving a system the State Board of Elections must obtain a current financial statement from the proposed vendor, review and appraise the voting system, witness a demonstration of the system, obtain a copy of ITA certification, ensure that a copy of the system’s source code is held in escrow by the a third party, ensure performance of the system complies with North Carolina law, obtain a copy of the manufacturer’s instructions and maintenance manual, obtain a list of jurisdictions currently using the system and review any other information available. Changes to voting systems must be submitted to the State Board of Elections for review.</p>
<p>North Dakota N.D. Cent. Code §16.1-06-26, NDAC 72-06-01-04, 72-06-01-02</p>		<p>Requires federal certification. Systems must first be tested by an EAC accredited ITA and meet the VVSG. After a demonstration of capabilities or features of the system the SOS may issue a certificate of approval.</p>
<p>Ohio Ohio Rev. Code §3506.05 OAC 111:3-9</p>	<p>County Voting Equipment</p>	<p>Requires federal certification. Any voting machine, marking device or automatic tabulating equipment must meet the 2002 VVSG. The SOS appoints a board of voting machine examiners to examine and approve equipment. The board consists of four members: two appointed by the SOS, one appointed by either the speaker of the house or the minority leader of the house (whichever is a member of the opposite political party of the SOS) and one member appointed by either the president of the senate or the minority leader of the senate (whichever is a member of the opposite political party of the SOS). Each member of the board shall be a competent and experienced election officer or person who is knowledgeable about the operation of voting equipment.</p>
<p>Oklahoma Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 26 §21-101, §9-100</p>		<p>No federal requirements. The SEB purchases equipment and adopts procedures for voting systems. The SEB may allow for the experimental use of equipment in one or more election jurisdictions without formal</p>

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		purchase.
<p>Oregon Secretary of State Rules 165-007-0350 Or. Rev. Stat. §246.550, §246.560</p>		<p>Requires testing by a federally accredited laboratory. All voting systems must be certified by the EAC or be examined by a federally accredited voting systems testing laboratory. At the state level, the SOS examines and approves voting machines or vote tally systems. The SOS may employ not more than three individuals who are expert in one or more of the fields of data processing, mechanical engineering and public administration.</p>
<p>Pennsylvania Pa. Cons. Stat. tit. 25 §3031.5, §3031.6</p>	<p>Pennsylvania Voting Systems</p>	<p>Requires testing by a federally accredited laboratory. The Secretary of the Commonwealth examines voting systems after they have been examined and approved by a federally recognized ITA and have met any voting system performance and test standards established by the federal government. The county board of elections of any county may provide for experimental use of an electronic voting system.</p>
<p>Rhode Island R.I. Gen. Laws. §17-19-3</p>		<p>Requires testing by a federally accredited laboratory. Vendors of optical scan precinct count systems must file written proof of compliance with FEC standards from an ITA with the SOS and the SEB. The SOS and SEB submit specifications to the department of administration which consults in developing an RFP to purchase, lease to own or rent an optical scan precinct count voting system that meets the minimum requirements set forth in statute.</p>
<p>South Carolina S.C. Code Ann. §7-13-1330</p>	<p>Voting System Facts</p>	<p>Requires federal certification. Voting systems must first be certified by an ITA accredited by the FEC as meeting or exceeding the minimum requirements of federal voting system standards. The system is then examined and approved by the State Election Commission. Anyone seeking approval for a voting system in the state must file a list of all states or jurisdictions in which the system has been approved for use. The list must state how long the system has been used in the state; contain contact information for the jurisdictions' chief election official; and must disclose any reports compiled by state or local government</p>

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		concerning the performance of the system. A field test must be conducted as part of the certification process and all source codes for the system must be placed in escrow at the manufacturer's expense.
<p>South Dakota S.D. Codified Laws Ann. §12-17B-2, ARSD 5:02:09:02</p>	<p>Voting Equipment Certified for Use in South Dakota</p>	<p>Requires federal certification. Voting systems must be certified by an ITA as fulfilling the EAC 2002 standards and be approved by the SEB. Systems must fulfill requirements established by the SEB. Any changes or modifications must be certified by the EAC 2002 standards or have been certified to meet the national standard by another state, and then approved by the SEB. Changes that are determined to be de minimis by the ITA do not need SEB certification.</p>
<p>Tennessee Tenn. Code Ann. §2-9-117, §2-20-104</p>	<p>Voting Systems in Tennessee</p>	<p>Requires testing to federal standards. New precinct-based optical scanners purchased in the state must have been certified by the EAC as having met the applicable VVSG. In addition, the precinct-based optical scanners shall be tested to ensure the scanners operate in accordance with the guidelines and may be reviewed by an independent expert at the request of the SOS or SEC. The state coordinator of elections and the state election commission approve voting machines and re-examine all voting machines every 8 years to ensure they still meet the minimum criteria for certification.</p>
<p>Texas Tex. Election Code Ann. §122.001 Tex. Admin. Code Tit.1, §81.60, §81.61</p>	<p>Voting Systems</p>	<p>Requires testing to federal standards. Statute requires voting systems to comply with the error rate standards of the EAC voting system standards. Administrative code requires voting systems to be certified by a nationally recognized test laboratory and meet or exceed the minimum requirements set forth in the FEC voluntary standards. Applications for certification in the state must then be submitted to the SOS, who reviews supporting documents including, among others, source codes and a list of states that use the voting systems. The SOS appoints an examiner and schedules examination times 3 times a year. The SOS must approve or disapprove the voting system within 30 days of the required public hearing.</p>

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<p>Utah §20A-5-402.5</p>		<p>Requires testing by a federally accredited laboratory. The lieutenant governor shall ensure that all voting equipment is independently tested using security testing and standards that are generally accepted in the industry at the time of review. The lieutenant governor may comply with this requirement by certifying voting equipment that is certified by the EAC, or by an EAC accredited laboratory.</p>
<p>Vermont Vt. Stat. Ann. Title 17, §2493 Vt. Admin. Code 20-2-1:6</p>		<p>No federal requirements. All municipalities must use a uniform voting machine approved by the secretary of state.</p>
<p>Virginia VA Code Ann. §24.2-629, §24.2-631</p>	<p>Voting Equipment Certified for Use</p>	<p>Requires testing to federal standards. The SEB examines and tests the system, ensuring that it meets all federal and state requirements. The SEB develops a specific list of items to be examined and tested by a group of individuals including at least one expert in election management and one in computer system security. Prior to the final certification decision, the system must be tested in an actual election in one or more counties or cities. The SEB may approve the experimental use of voting or counting systems in certain circumstances.</p>
<p>Washington Wash. Rev. Code Ann. 29A.12.020, 29A.12.030, 29A.12.040, 29A.12.080, WAC 434-335</p>	<p>Washington State Voting Systems</p>	<p>Requires federal certification. The SOS inspects, evaluates and publicly tests all voting systems and determines whether they meet state requirements. Except for functions and capabilities unique to the state, the system must be tested and certified by an ITA designated by the EAC. The SOS may rely on the results of independent design, engineering and performance evaluations and may contract with experts in mechanical or electrical engineering or data processing to assist in examining the voting system. Emergency approval for a modification of an existing system may be obtained from the SOS if failure to modify the system could materially affect the lawful conduct, efficiency, accuracy or security of an upcoming election.</p>
<p>West Virginia W. Va. Code §3-4A-8</p>	<p>Voting Systems in West Virginia</p>	<p>Requires federal certification. Voting systems must be approved by the appropriate agency of the federal government whose purpose it is to review and issue a certificate of approval. Then the SEC examines and approves voting systems for use in the state. Applications for approval</p>

Source: National Conference of State Legislatures
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		are filed with the SOS office and the SOS and the SEC meet for mutual consideration of the application. The SEC appoints two computer experts of different parties to report on the system.
<p>Wisconsin Wis. Stat. §5.91, Wis. Adm. Code GAB 7.01, 7.02</p>	<p>Voting Equipment in Wisconsin</p>	<p>Requires testing by a federally accredited laboratory. An application for approval of a voting system must be accompanied by reports from an ITA accredited by NASED demonstrating that the voting system conforms to all the standards recommended by the FEC. The Government Accountability Board (GAB) conducts a test of voting systems using mock elections and may use a panel of local election officials and electors to assist in its review.</p>
<p>Wyoming Wyo. Stat. §22-11-103, WY Rules and Regulations SOS EP Ch. 12 s 4</p>	<p>Voting Equipment in Wyoming</p>	<p>Requires federal certification. Voting systems must meet federal voting systems performance and test standards before being certified by the SOS. Applications for certification must include a report from an ITA and the EAC certification number certifying that the system is in compliance with federal standards. The system must also have been tested, used and certified under standards separately adopted and implemented in at least two states.</p>

Abbreviations:

ADA – Americans with Disabilities Act
DOS – Department of State
EAC – Election Assistance Commission
FEC – Federal Election Commission
HAVA – Help America Vote Act
ITA – Independent Testing Authority
NASED – National Association of State Election Directors
NIST – National Institute of Standards and Technology
SEB – State Election Board
SEC – State Election Commission
SOS – Secretary of State
VVPAT – voter verified paper audit trail

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