State Standards for Voting System Testing & Certification

States, not the federal government, establish standards for voting system testing and certification. However, the U.S. Election Assistance Commission (EAC) does make available voluntary voting system guidelines that states can adopt. How states test and certify voting systems against these standards can be classified in four ways, detailed below.

9 states + DC require testing to federal standards: (States reference standards drafted by the Federal Election Commission (FEC), National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) or the EAC): Connecticut, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Indiana, Kentucky, Nevada, New York, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia

13 states require testing by a federally accredited laboratory: Alabama, Arizona, Illinois, Iowa, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Wisconsin

13 states require federal certification (statute or rule): Colorado, Delaware, Georgia, Idaho, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, West Virginia and Wyoming

15 states have no federal testing or certification requirements: Alaska, Arkansas, California, Florida, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Oklahoma, Oregon and Vermont
(Note: American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands are also in this category)