Appendix A – Glossary

Administrator	The role responsible for installing, configuring, and managing the technical operations of the system.
Back - office	Not related to the actual voting process. Computers or operations needed to support an election; not involved in capturing a vote or tallying that vote.
Ballot	The official presentation of all of the contests to be decided in a particular election. See also ballot image, cast vote record, and paper record.
Certification	Certification is the process by which the EAC, through testing and evaluation conducted by an accredited Voting System Test Laboratory, validates that a voting system meets the requirements set forth in existing voting system testing standards (Voting System Standards [VSS] or VVSG), and performs according to the Manufacturer's specifications for the system. An EAC certification may be issued only by the EAC in accordance with the procedures presented in this Manual. Certifications issued by other bodies (e.g., the National Association of State Election Directors and State certification programs) are not EAC certifications.
Component	A discrete and identifiable element of hardware or software within a system.
Contest	A single decision being put before the voters (e.g., the selection of a candidate for office or the response to ballot questions).
COTS	Commercial Off the Shelf.
Cryptography	The protection of information by converting the information into an unreadable format.
Device	Functional unit that performs its assigned tasks as an integrated whole.
EAC	Election Assistance Commission - provides for the testing and systems certification through the Voting System Testing and Certification Program.
Electronic Ballot Delivery System	This system is electronically based (either stand alone or internet-based) and includes functionality for printing and signing the ballot. The user then has the option of submitting the ballot via postal mail, fax or email depending on the rules of their voting jurisdiction.
Election Definition	Definition of the contests and questions that will appear on the ballot for a specific election.

Election Officials	The persons responsible for administering and conducting elections.
Firmware	1) Firmware is a combination of software and hardware. Computer chips that have data or programs recorded on them are firmware. These chips commonly include the following: • ROMs (read-only memory) • PROMs (programmable read-only memory) • EPROMs (erasable programmable read-only memory) Firmware in PROM or EPROM is designed to be updated if necessary through a software update. 2) In electronic systems and computing, firmware is a term often used to denote the fixed, usually rather small, programs and/or data structures that internally control various electronic devices.
Functional	Functional testing is the determination through operational testing of whether the behavior of a system or device in specific scenarios conforms to requirements. Functional tests are derived by analyzing the requirements and the behaviors that should result from implementing those requirements.
FVAP	Federal Voting Assistance Program - assists active duty uniformed service members, their families, and overseas voters in exercising their right to vote by absentee ballot when they are away from their permanent address.
Inspection	Examination of a product design, product, process or installation and determination of its conformity with specific requirements or, on the basis of professional judgment, with general requirements.
Internet Voting System	This system functions entirely online and includes internet-based submission of the ballot from within the system.
Kiosk	A terminal tasked to display information, accepts user input, and transmits information.
Module	Structural unit of software or analogous logical design, typically containing several callable units that are tightly coupled.
MOVE	Military and Overseas Voters Empowerment Act - Passed in 2009, it clarifies the procedures for absent uniformed services and overseas voters with respect to absentee registration and voting for all Federal elections by both mail and electronically.
NIST	National Institute of Standards and Technology.
SERVE	Secure Electronic Registration and Voting Experiment.
Source Code	Software that is written by a programmer in a language readable by people but not by computers.

TDP	Technical Data Package.
Test Case (IEEE 610)	A set of test inputs, execution conditions, and expected results developed for a particular objective, such as to exercise a particular program path or to verify compliance with a specific requirement.
Test Case	A set of conditions or variables under which a tester will determine whether an application or software system is working correctly or not. A test case is usually a single step, or occasionally a sequence of steps, to test the correct behavior / functionalities, features of an application. An expected result or expected outcome is usually given.
Test Module	A small set of test steps based on a single function or scenario, such as logging into an election management system or recording a vote.
Test Procedure	A group of test modules that are implemented to perform a specific function within a test suite, such as creating an election definition, voting in a polling location, tallying and reporting results.
Test Suite	A group of test modules designed to test a set of functions of a voting system or device.
Trusted Build	A build of software and/or firmware elements of the voting system by the VSTL according to procedures established by the manufacturer. A build is the process whereby source code is converted to machine-readable binary instructions (executable code) for the computer.
Test Entity	The responsible organization for conducting UPPTR testing; can be either the VSTL or the vendor.
UOCAVA	Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act.
UPPTR	UOCAVA Pilot Program Testing Requirements.
Use Case	A description of steps or actions between a user and a software system which leads the user towards something useful. Test Cases can be derived from Use Cases.
Vendor	Entity with ownership and control over a system submitted for testing.
Vote Capture Device	Device that is used directly by a voter to vote a ballot.
Voted Ballot	Ballot that contains all of a voter's selections and has been cast.
VOI	Voting Over the Internet.
Voter Privacy	The inability of anyone to observe, or otherwise determine, what selections a voter has made.

Voting System	Equipment (including hardware, firmware, and software), materials, and documentation used to define elections and ballot styles, configure voting equipment, identify and validate voting equipment configurations, perform readiness tests, activate ballots, capture votes, count votes, generate reports, transmit election data, archive election data, and audit elections.
VSTCPM	Voting System Testing and Certification Program Manual
VSTL	Voting System Test Laboratory. Laboratories accredited by the EAC to test voting systems to EAC approved voting system standards. Each Voting System Test Laboratory (VSTL) must be accredited by the National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP) and recommended by the National Institute of Standards Technology (NIST) before it may receive an EAC accreditation. NVLAP provides third party accreditation to testing and calibration laboratories. NVLAP is in full conformance with the standards of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and the International Electro technical Commission (IEC), including ISO/IEC Guide 17025 and 17011.
VVSG	Voluntary Voting System Guidelines. Voluntary voting system standards developed, adopted, and published by the EAC. The guidelines are identified by version number and date. (Version 1.0; 2005)
VVSS	EAC 2002 Voluntary Voting System Standards.
White-Box Testing	A test methodology that assumes explicit and substantial knowledge of the internal structure and implementation detail of the assessment object. Also known as detailed testing.
Write-In	To make a selection of an individual not listed on the ballot.