

U.S. ELECTION ASSISTANCE COMMISSION

**2010 Election Administration  
and Voting Survey**

A SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS

December 2011

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## Executive Summary

The U.S. Election Assistance Commission (EAC) Election Administration and Voting Survey is the nation's foremost data collection effort on how Americans cast their ballots. The 2010 survey is the fourth sponsored by EAC and forms the basis for three reports: a federally mandated report on the impact of the National Voter Registration Act (NVRA), 42 U.S.C. §1973gg, a mandated report on the Uniformed and Overseas Citizen Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA), 42 U.S.C. §1973ff, and this comprehensive report summarizing findings across all areas of the survey.

There were approximately 186.8 million total eligible and registered voters in the United States reported for the November 2010 election, a decrease of nearly 3.6 million registered voters since the 2008 election. The 2010 EAC survey collected information on how 90,810,679 Americans participated in the election. Although the completeness of State responses varied, valuable voting data were collected from each of the 50 States, two territories, and the District of Columbia.<sup>1</sup>

Approximately two-thirds of American voters cast a regular ballot in person at a polling place on Election Day in 2010 (62.9%). The remainder voted by domestic absentee ballot (15.6%); by early voting before Election Day (8.2%); by mail voting (4.5%); by provisional ballot, the validity of which was decided after Election Day (1.0%); or by absentee ballot as overseas or uniformed services voters (0.2%).

States transmitted nearly 22.8 million domestic absentee ballots and 76.2% were returned and submitted for counting. In two Western States (Arizona and Colorado), more than half of all voters cast their ballots via absentee voting, while Oregon conducts its elections entirely by mail. In Washington, all but one county conducts its elections by mail and most of the votes in the remaining county, Pierce, were cast by mail.

Improved data collection on UOCAVA ballots resulted in a more complete picture of voting by uniformed services and overseas voters. States reported transmitting over 600,000 ballots to UOCAVA voters, and 30.2% were returned and

submitted for counting. Of UOCAVA ballots returned, 93.3% were counted; the others were rejected for various reasons, including missing ballot return deadlines.

Provisional ballots once again proved to be a significant source of both ballots and votes in some States, with more than 1,061,569 provisional ballots reported cast nationwide. Three States—Arizona, California, and Ohio—each reported more than 50,000 provisional ballots cast and accounted for 69.1% of the nation's total. States counted 77.4% of their provisional ballots in whole or in part. Just over 187,000 provisional ballots, or 17.6%, were rejected, most commonly because it was determined that the voter was not properly registered. There are some States that use the provisional process for other purposes, such as when voters wish to change their address on Election Day.

In addition to the voting data, the 2010 survey collected information on a range of election administration topics, including the ages of poll workers, the number of polling places, and the types of voting technology. Among the key findings were that States employed almost 770,000 poll workers in nearly 111,000 polling places in the 2010 election, or roughly seven poll workers per polling place; the average number of poll workers per polling place remained consistent from the 2008 election. Poll workers tend to be older on average. Ages were reported for nearly 397,000 poll workers; of those, 60.2% were between ages 41 and 70 and almost one quarter (24.4%) were aged 71 years or older. Nearly a third of local jurisdictions (29.9%) reported to their States that they had some difficulty in obtaining sufficient numbers of poll workers.

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

While gaps remain in the States' election data collection, response rates to the survey were higher in 2010 than for previous data collections, and there were 161 more jurisdictions that participated in the survey than in 2008. Readers are encouraged to consult the complete county-level data available at EAC's website, at [www.eac.gov](http://www.eac.gov), for complete details, including explanatory comments.

<sup>1</sup> Throughout this report, EAC uses the word "States" as shorthand to mean "States, territories, and the District of Columbia." The two territories that did not respond were Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands. Their names appear in the tables but without any data.

## Introduction

The United States Election Assistance Commission (EAC) is an independent, bipartisan commission created by the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA). Its mission is to assist State and local election officials with the administration of Federal elections. EAC provides assistance by disbursing, administering, and auditing Federal funds for States to implement HAVA requirements; conducting studies and other activities to promote the effective administration of Federal elections; and serving as a source of information regarding election administration.

Since 2004, EAC has collected data on voting, elections, and election administration in the United States. Much of these data support two biennial reports, one on voter registration and one on voting by uniformed and overseas citizens. These data collection efforts also provide the basis for this report, which is a more comprehensive review of a wider range of election issues ranging from voting technology to poll workers to the use of electronic poll books. This 2010 Election Administration and Voting Survey report is the fourth such report produced by EAC.

Detailed information on the 2010 Election Administration and Voting Survey is presented in this report. It contains summaries of the NVRA and UOCAVA reports and a wealth of data on the ways in which Americans voted and how State and local administrators ran their elections in 2010. Summary information at the State level is included in the tables which accompany the report.

## Survey Methodology

The 2010 version of the Election Administration and Voting Survey was altered minimally from the 2008 version of the survey. The 2008 and 2010 EAVS were the result of discussions with State and local election officials, political scientists, researchers, members of election administration and advocacy groups, the general public, and EAC's Standards Board and Board of Advisors.<sup>2</sup>

Changes to the 2010 EAVS questionnaire

<sup>2</sup> The Standards Board is comprised of 110 State and local election officials, and the Board of Advisors is comprised of 37 members who represent various national associations, government agencies, and congressional leadership.

included the addition and deletion of some questions and revisions to other questions for clarification. EAC revised the questions on Election Day and Same Day registration to focus on new registrations and to clarify States' Election Day Registration or Same Day Registration status. Pursuant to the MOVE Act provision that eliminated the requirement that ballots be automatically transmitted for two subsequent general election cycles, EAC removed two questions about automatic ballot transmission for two subsequent general election cycles. EAC added a question to allow all vote-by-mail (VBM) jurisdictions to capture these numbers separately from their absentee numbers. In addition, EAC altered the wording of a question on first-time voters and added a definition of voting system anomaly to clarify the meaning. These changes to the questionnaire resulted from extensive conversations with elections officials.

In 2010, as in 2008, States were also asked to report on their State laws, definitions, and procedures in the Statutory Overview. EAC designed the Statutory Overview survey to provide valuable insight into election administration in the States and to serve as a reference for evaluating and understanding the quantitative data submitted by the States on the EAVS. Responses to the Statutory Overview form the basis of a separate report and help to provide a better understanding of the data analyzed in this report.<sup>3</sup>

EAC submitted both questionnaires to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for the 60-day and 30-day public comment periods. Members of the public could comment on the proposed survey beginning in September 2009. EAC further revised the questionnaire in response to these comments and input from election officials. OMB approved the 2010 EAVS on May 7, 2010 (OMB Control No. 3265-0006, exp. 5/31/2013). The final, approved version of the survey was posted on the EAC website in May 2010.

The quantitative portion of the 2010 EAVS was composed of six sections:

1. Voter registration, which included questions required by the NVRA;
2. Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act, which included questions required by that Act;
3. Domestic civilian absentee ballots, which asked

<sup>3</sup> A report summarizing results of the 2010 Statutory Overview was released by EAC in May of 2011 and is available on EAC's website at [www.eac.gov](http://www.eac.gov).

about the number of ballots submitted, counted, and rejected;

4. Election administration, which asked States to report on their precincts, polling places, and poll workers;
5. Provisional ballots, which asked about the number of ballots submitted, counted, and rejected; and
6. Election Day activities, which contained a range of questions, from the number of people who participated in the 2010 election to the types of voting technology employed by local governments.

### States' Collection of Election Information

For 2010, EAC continued its efforts to present the survey to State officials earlier in the election cycle and to facilitate the task of responding by providing improved survey instruments and increased technical assistance. A Microsoft Excel®-based template was the primary survey instrument designed to assist the States in collecting and reporting their statistical data. The application offered the States two different methods for entering data: a form-based method that resembled the look of the questionnaire, and a sheet-based view that used a familiar spreadsheet format similar to the 2008 data collection tool. Embedded in the Microsoft Excel®-based application was a set of error-checking algorithms to help States check their data using logic and consistency rules before submitting their data to EAC. To further ease the data entry burden, the application was preloaded with each State's jurisdictions.<sup>4</sup> Most States chose to submit their data using this instrument via the project website or via email.

States were asked to send their responses to EAC by February 1, 2011. The data provided by the States were then checked for logic and consistency errors. Any errors or questions concerning the submitted data were referred back to the States for review and correction, if necessary. The States had two weeks to review and correct their submissions. Fifty-three States submitted their data to EAC.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>4</sup> States were allowed to change the list of jurisdictions to match their own reporting and administration systems. Some States, particularly those with township systems, may change the number of local jurisdictions administering elections from year to year, as towns run joint elections to ease the administrative burden.

<sup>5</sup> The non-respondents were Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands. Their names appear in the tables but without any data.

### About the States' Data

In May 2010, EAC adopted a data policy to guide States' submission and verification of their survey data. The Guide to the Election Administration and Voting Survey document provides information to election officials responsible for completing the survey and offers EAC assurances about States' validation of the data. The Guide contains information about:

- EAC processes related to releasing the survey instrument and final reports based on the survey data;
- The technical assistance EAC provides to the States;
- Deadlines for submitting the survey data;
- The processes and procedures for States' submission of the data, including use of the data templates EAC provides;
- The processes and procedures for States' review, verification, and correction of the data; and
- Instructions on how to address errors in the data after the submission deadline has passed.

In response to both media and general public inquiries about State data cited in EAC's previous EAVS reports and the Federal government's recent policies related to data quality, EAC formally requested that States verify and certify in writing the data they submit.

Election data collection varied significantly in the 53 States that responded to the 2010 survey. Most States relied, at least to some degree, upon centralized voter-registration databases (VRDs) and voter history databases, which allowed State election officials to respond to each survey question with information from the local level. Other States, conversely, collected relatively little election data at the State level and instead relied on cooperation from local jurisdiction election offices to complete the survey. States and local offices varied in the resources devoted to data collection and in the emphasis placed on data collection. Some States did not provide data in all the categories requested in the survey and some did not have data for all of their local jurisdictions.

This report summarizes the results of the 2010 EAVS and includes a set of detailed tables. A complete dataset of responses to the survey is available on EAC's website at [www.eac.gov](http://www.eac.gov).

Caution is necessary when interpreting the survey data, particularly when comparing the data from year-to-year or State-to-State, due to changes

in State data collection practices over-time and the varying levels of completeness in many States' responses. In 2006, EAC began asking States to produce county-level data (or the equivalent) rather than the statewide totals asked for previously. Even in States with centralized VRDs, some data may be kept only at the local level, and the level of integration of information between local and State election offices varies across the country. Information on the number of jurisdictions in each State is provided in a number of tables.

### Guide to Survey Terms

**Active Voter:** A voter registration designation indicating the voter is eligible to vote. See also Inactive Voter.

**Ballots Cast:** Total numbers of ballots submitted by all voters for counting, including by all voting methods (absentee, provisional, early, in a polling place, etc.).

**Ballots Counted:** Number of ballots actually processed, counted, and recorded as votes.

**Domestic Absentee Ballot:** A ballot submitted, often by mail, in advance of an election, often by a voter residing in the U.S. who is unable to be present at his/her polling location on Election Day.

**Citizen Voting Age Population (CVAP):** Persons who are citizens and of voting age (18 years or older). These numbers are estimates generated by the U.S. Bureau of the Census American Community Survey. See also Voting Age Population.

**Early Voting:** Refers generally to any in-person voting that occurred prior to the date of the election at specific polling locations for which there were no special eligibility requirements. Early voting is not considered absentee voting under the State's definitions/requirements for absentee voting.

**Electorate:** The body of persons eligible to vote.

**HAVA:** The abbreviation for the Help America Vote Act of 2002, 42 U.S.C. §15301 *et seq.* The text of HAVA and additional information is available on EAC's website at [www.eac.gov](http://www.eac.gov).

**Inactive Voter:** A voter whose registration status appears to no longer be current where he or she was registered and who has not attempted to reregister, has not voted, and has not presented him- or herself to vote using the address of record; or one whom election officials have been unable to contact or for whom election officials have been unable to verify registration status. See also Active Voter.

**Jurisdictions:** Generic term to signify various geographic areas that administer elections. The jurisdictions in this study may include counties, parishes, independent cities, towns or cities, or, in the case of Alaska, an entire State.

**Poll Worker:** Election judges, booth workers, wardens, commissioners, or other similar terms that refer to the person or persons who verify the identity of a voter; assist the voter with signing the register, affidavits, or other documents required to cast a ballot; assist the voter by providing a ballot or setting up the voting machine; and serve other functions as dictated by State law. This does not include observers stationed at polling places or regular election office staff.

**Polling Place:** A facility staffed with poll workers and equipped with voting equipment, or paper ballots, at which persons cast ballots in person on Election Day. Several precincts may be combined into one polling place.

**Precinct:** An administrative division representing a geographic area in which voters are provided ballots for particular races. These geographic units may also be referred to as electoral districts, voting districts, boxes, beats, or wards, depending on State law. The number of registered voters in precincts will vary according to State law.

**Provisional Ballot:** A ballot provided to an individual who claims he or she is registered and eligible to vote but whose eligibility or registration status cannot be confirmed when he or she presents him- or herself to vote.

**Section 5:** Some jurisdictions are required by Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act, 42 U.S.C. §1973 *et seq.*, to obtain preclearance from the Department of Justice or the United States District Court for the District of Columbia before implementing a change in a voting standard, practice, or procedure.

**Section 203:** Some jurisdictions are required by Section 203 of the Voting Rights Act, 42 U.S.C. §1973 *et seq.*, to provide supplemental voting information to certain language minority groups.

**Spoiled ballots:** Ballots that, under the applicable State law, are incorrectly marked or impaired in some way by the voter and turned in by the voter at the polling place or mailed in absentee. A replacement ballot is issued so that the voter can correctly mark the ballot; also referred to in some States as a "voided" ballot.

**Voting Age Population (VAP):** People who are 18

years of age or older, regardless of whether they are eligible to register to vote, based on estimates made by the Bureau of the Census 2010 U.S. Census. Note that not all persons of voting age may be eligible to vote (e.g., felons, individuals judged to be mentally incompetent, noncitizens, etc.). See also Citizen Voting Age Population.

## Survey Results

### REGISTERING TO VOTE

In most places in the United States, voting begins with registration. While North Dakota has no voter registration and some other States allow eligible voters to register and vote on the same day, in most States, registration takes place several weeks prior to the casting of ballots. States maintain their voter registration rolls by removing invalid registrations when voters move out of State or die and by keeping eligible and registered voters on the rolls.

The key Federal legislation on voter registration is the National Voter Registration Act, or NVRA, 42 U.S.C. §1973gg. The information presented in this section is offered in greater detail in the EAC report, *The Impact of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 on the Administration of Elections for Federal Office, 2009–2010*, available on EAC’s website. The report includes complete data tables with totals for each State; data cited in this section are contained in those tables.

### How Many Are Eligible?

The United States Census is required by Article I, Section 2 of the Constitution. Obtaining an accurate and complete census of the population is a challenging task. Complicating the situation, the decennial census is only a baseline. Population estimates must take into account immigration (both legal and illegal), internal migration, mortality rates, and natural population growth and aging.

In 2010, the Census estimated the domestic Voting Age Population (VAP), which includes those 18 years and older, at 237,386,565. Data by State are shown in Table 29. This reflects the standard estimates from the 2010 U.S. Decennial Census.

The 2009 American Community Survey from the U.S. Census Bureau included citizen voting age population (CVAP) estimates. The nationwide

number for CVAP for 2010 was 217,555,021. The State CVAP data are also reported in Table 29.<sup>6</sup>

### REGISTERING TO VOTE

To be eligible to vote a person must be a U.S. citizen, meet a residency requirement, and have attained the age of 18 by Election Day. Eligibility varies according to State laws. Persons who have been legally declared mentally incompetent or who have been convicted of a felony and have not had their civil rights legally restored may not be able to vote (based on State law).

An individual can obtain a registration application from either the local election official in that person’s county or city or town of residence, or through registration outreach programs sponsored by various private groups. Federal registration forms and many State forms are now accessible on the Internet.

In addition, individuals can register to vote when applying for a driver’s license or identity card at their State’s driver’s licensing offices, at offices providing public assistance, at offices providing State-funded programs for people with disabilities, and at Armed Forces recruitment offices.

The National Mail Voter Registration Form is the one document that allows individuals to register to vote from anywhere in the United States. (ND does not have voter registration, WY does not permit mail registration, and NH accepts the form only as a request for absentee.) The form is available at [www.eac.gov](http://www.eac.gov). ★

### Registration

More than 186 million persons were reported to be registered to vote for the 2010 election. While EAC’s NVRA report showed that approximately 78.7% of the nation’s estimated voting age population of 237.3 million was registered to vote, registration rates varied from a low of 61.9% in California to a

<sup>6</sup> U.S. Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey, <http://www.census.gov/acs/www>. The true number of eligible voters is reduced further by variation in State laws such as the eligibility of those convicted of felony crimes and those judged not to be mentally competent.

high of 97.6% in Maine. This estimate excludes North Dakota which has no voter registration and Alaska and the District of Columbia which reported more than 100% registration rates compared to estimates of the voting age population.<sup>7</sup>

Most States require eligible persons to register to vote in advance of the election; however, a number of States allow some form of Same Day or Election Day Registration. Some States have formal same-day voter registration systems, which permit those eligible to register and vote on Election Day. Other States have a form of same day voter registration that limits voting to certain contests or certain groups of voters. For example, Alaska limits Election Day registrants to voting only for Federal offices. Other States have special registration and voting provisions for new residents or recently discharged military. Finally, some States' early voting periods and the cutoff date for registration overlap.

The 2010 EAVS asked a question in order to distinguish between States that did have a formal Election Day or Same Day Registration process in 2010 versus those States that did not have formal Election Day Registration but allowed voters to register the same day they voted (for example, in a State that allows early voting). Nine States including the District of Columbia, Idaho, Iowa, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Wisconsin, and Wyoming indicated they had Election Day Registration or Same Day Registration for the November 2010 general election. California, Colorado, Illinois, Maine, Ohio, Vermont, and Washington reported that a number of voters were allowed to register and then to vote on the same day but did not indicate that the State has Election Day Registration or Same Day Registration.

#### Active Versus Inactive Voter Rolls

Once registered, a registrant remains an "active voter," a designation indicating the voter is eligible to vote, until he or she does not vote in a series of elections subsequent to failing to respond to a confirmation notice from the applicable registrar. In some States, a voter may be moved to an "inactive" list if his or her registration status is no longer current and he or she has not attempted to reregister, has not voted, and has not presented him- or herself to vote at the address of record, or if election officials have been unable to contact or verify the person's registration status.

<sup>7</sup> The high registration rates for Alaska and the District of Columbia include numbers for inactive and active voters.

States vary in how they report their registration figures. In 2010, 16 States indicated that they only use active registered voters, 30 States reported using both active and inactive registered voters, and four States had some jurisdictions report using only active voters while other jurisdictions reported using both active and inactive voters. North Dakota does not have voter registration and therefore does not make a distinction between active and inactive voters. Two States did not respond to this question on active and inactive registrations. Responses to the 2010 survey show that over 20.7 million registrants in the United States remain on the list of inactive voters.

#### VOTER REGISTRATION

The 2010 election saw a substantial increase in the number of States that received voter registration applications directly over the Internet. In 2008, eight States reported receiving voter registration applications directly over the Internet, while in 2010 17 States reported receiving 768,211 applications over the Internet. Readers should note that States vary in their interpretation of Internet (or online) voter registration; for some it is defined as offering a fillable PDF while for others it includes the ability to email the voter registration form.

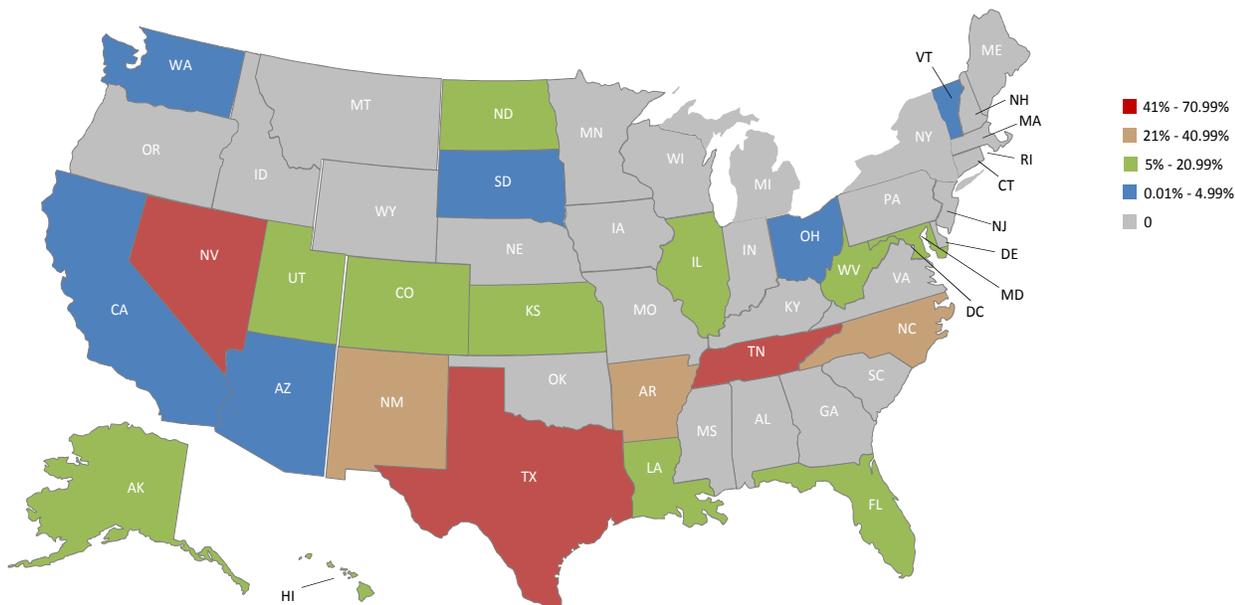
#### Voter Turnout Rates in 2010

Every eligible voter does not necessarily register to vote, and not every registered voter casts a ballot in each election. In Table 29, voter turnout is reported using three different measures of the eligible population.

First, turnout is based on a percentage of the total estimated voting age population. This figure is the best possible estimate of the number of individuals living in the United States who are 18 or older in 2010. This measure provides the lowest estimates of voter participation in the United States because it does not take into account variations in citizenship status or voter registration. Higher estimates of voter participation are produced using the additional columns in Table 29, which show the Census estimates of CVAP.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>8</sup> Twenty jurisdictions across four States (Illinois, Mississippi, South Dakota, and Vermont) did not provide voter turnout. Estimates of voter participation will likely be underestimates in these States.

FIGURE 1. EARLY IN-PERSON VOTING 2010 MIDTERM ELECTION



The final column in Table 29 calculates turnout only among those citizens who are registered to vote in their respective States. This last measure provides the highest estimate of voting participation in the country.

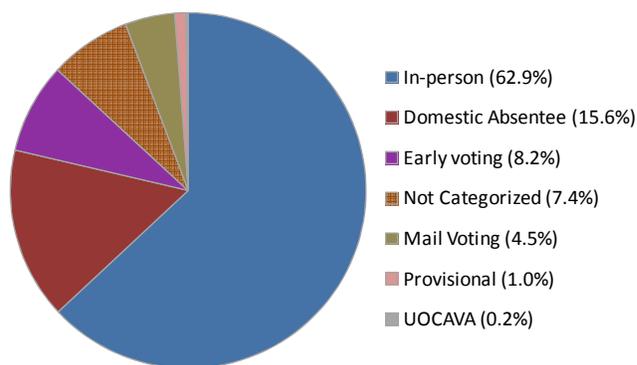
**HOW AMERICANS CAST THEIR BALLOTS**

An increasing number of alternatives to voting in person at a polling place on Election Day have expanded the ways that Americans cast their ballots in Federal elections. In some places, such as Oregon and Washington, voters primarily receive and submit their ballots through the mail. Further, more States have adopted “no-excuse” absentee voting, which allows more people to vote by mail or in person before Election Day as a convenience. Twenty-two States reported maintaining “permanent absentee” lists, automating the distribution of ballots to voters who request their ballot through the mail in every election. In some communities, election administrators have set up “vote centers,” central locations where any voter from any precinct can cast his or her ballot. Finally, voters in Federal elections who encounter challenges or problems at the polling place, such as finding their names removed from the registration rolls, can now, pursuant to HAVA, vote “provisional” ballots, which can be counted later when questions concerning registration are resolved.

Nearly 63% of Americans who voted in the 2010

midterm election voted in the traditional way of casting their ballots in person at their local polling place on Election Day. The 2010 survey collected data from over 4,300 jurisdictions (of 4,678 total) on how people who participated in the 2010 elections cast their ballot (see Table 28).

FIGURE 2. HOW AMERICANS VOTED IN THE 2010 MIDTERM ELECTION



Of the 90,810,679 voters participating in the election, 57,148,096 (62.9%) voted in person at polling places. An additional 14,156,458 (15.6%) voters cast their ballots as domestic absentee voters, and States reported 197,423 UOCAVA voters (0.2%).<sup>9</sup> Provisional ballots accounted for 950,730 ballots, or

<sup>9</sup> UOCAVA data on voter participation differs from UOCAVA ballot data because of variations in how States answered the questions and/or track their data.

1.0% of the vote. Provisional balloting is discussed in greater detail below.

Twenty-eight States reported that 7,452,798 people (8.2%) cast their votes before Election Day through various forms of early voting. In several States, early voting made up a sizeable proportion of the total votes cast. For example, in Nevada, Tennessee, and Texas, early voters constituted about half of all ballots.

In reporting these totals, States drew from various sources to determine their participation numbers<sup>10</sup> (see Table 30):

- 18 States reported using poll book records;
- 25 States drew from totals of ballots counted;
- 21 States used databases of voter histories; and
- 9 States used the total number of votes for the highest office on the ballot.

### Domestic Absentee Voting

Absentee voting covers a range of circumstances under which voters cast their ballots without appearing at a polling place on Election Day. Some States require valid reasons, such as being out of town on Election Day or having a work schedule that precludes getting to a polling place. Other States allow any voter who requests it to vote by absentee ballot. Absentee voting has a long history in the United States, dating back to the Civil War, when it was introduced to allow soldiers to vote in the 1864 elections. Absentee voting has gradually expanded through the years, and many States no longer require an excuse. Oregon and Washington have moved to replace their polling place systems entirely with vote-by-mail.<sup>11</sup>

States reported that 22,776,865 ballots were transmitted to voters for the purposes of absentee voting (see Table 31). The 2010 EAC survey collected data on absentee voting from 52 States.

Approximately 8 out of 10 absentee ballots (17,363,855 ballots, or 76.2%) were returned and submitted for counting. (5,413,010 were not returned.) Additionally, 327,231 (1.4%) of the domestic absentee ballots were reported to have been returned as undeliverable, 103,964 (0.5%) were spoiled, and for 3,829,090 (16.8%) the status

was uncertain. As in past elections, Western States had the highest rates of absentee voting. On the other hand, in many States absentee voting rates were in the single digits, although States define absentee voting in different ways, which makes comparing absentee voting rates difficult.

### HIGHEST ABSENTEE VOTING RATES - NOT INCLUDING UOCAVA VOTERS

Colorado	69.2%
Arizona	60.8%
Montana	46.0%
California	40.3%

States report counting 17,123,741 absentee ballots (98.6%), and rejecting 229,275 (1.3%) (see Tables 32, 33a, 33b, and 33c). American Samoa, Arkansas, Minnesota, Mississippi, and the District of Columbia reported rejecting 5% or more of their absentee ballots. The reasons for rejecting voters' absentee ballots varied widely. Many States do not track the reasons absentee ballots are rejected leaving an incomplete picture of why these ballots were not counted.

Readers should note that the "Reasons for Rejected Absentee Ballots" listed below are for ballots submitted for counting; more than 430,000 absentee ballots were never submitted, but instead were returned as undeliverable or spoiled.

### REASONS FOR REJECTING ABSENTEE BALLOTS

	Number	Percent
Missed deadline	75,656	33.0%
Lack of valid signature	40,457	17.6%
Non-matching signature	36,821	16.1%
Already voted in person	8,203	3.6%
No Witness Signature	2,914	1.3%
Deceased voter	2,814	1.2%
Unsealed envelope	2,110	0.9%
Ballot missing from Envelope	1,388	0.6%
First-time voters lacking required ID	1,166	0.5%
Unofficial envelope	1,208	0.5%
No proper address	549	0.2%

### OVERSEAS VOTING

Voting by members of the uniformed services and by U.S. citizens living overseas is an area of critical concern in election administration. Casting ballots in physical polling places, as well as State requirements of prior registration, present special difficulties for

<sup>10</sup> Some States used a combination of methods; these States are included in the "Other" category.

<sup>11</sup> In Washington, 38 of 39 counties conduct their elections entirely through the mail. States vary in whether they consider vote-by-mail ballots to be absentee ballots; some States with vote-by-mail reserve the term "absentee" for specific circumstances. Also, the absentee voting discussed in this section generally does not include voters covered by UOCAVA.





ballot for more circumstances will have a higher incidence of provisional ballot usage when compared to those States with more limited uses. Ohio, for example, uses provisional ballots to process voters' change of address requests in addition to providing an alternative means to vote.

In 2010, 821,308 people cast a provisional ballot that was either partially or fully counted, or about 1.0% of all Americans who participated in the election. On average, about 1 of every 70 voters nationally who cast their vote in a polling place cast a provisional ballot. More than 703,000 provisional ballots were counted in full, or 66.2% of all the provisional ballots cast. An additional 11.1% of all provisional ballots cast had a portion of the ballot counted (15 States reported counting partial provisional ballots). The percentage of provisional ballots being counted grew from the previous midterm election in 2006. In 2006, 629,544 provisional ballots were counted, or 79.5% of provisional ballots cast.

Six States (Alaska, Colorado, the District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, and Montana) reported counting 90% or more of their provisional ballots. An additional 13 States reported counting at least 70% of their provisional ballots. Conversely, 21 States reported counting fewer than half of their provisional ballots.

### Reasons Provisional Ballots Were Rejected

The reasons for rejecting provisional ballots are shown in Tables 35a and 35b. Most provisional ballots (45.2%) were rejected because the voter was found not to be registered in the State. Another 17.2% were from voters who sought to vote in a precinct or jurisdiction other than where they were registered, and State laws mandated that such ballots could not be counted. The principal reasons for the rejection of a provisional ballot are summarized in the table below.

#### REASONS FOR REJECTING PROVISIONAL BALLOTS

	Number	Percent
Voter not registered	84,670	45.2%
Wrong precinct	20,137	10.8%
Wrong jurisdiction	12,104	6.5%
Incomplete or illegible ballot or envelope	6,705	3.6%
No signature	3,509	1.9%
Non-matching signature	3,459	1.8%
Voter already voted	3,197	1.7%
Lacked sufficient ID	2,892	1.5%

## ELECTION ADMINISTRATION

Despite the increase in voting options such as "no excuse" absentee voting and vote-by-mail, over 60% of Americans cast their vote in the 2010 midterm election in polling places on Election Day. Providing voting services to more than 57 million voters on Election Day required a massive effort organized through thousands of precincts, polling places, and poll workers across the country.

### Polling Places and Precincts

States employ some system of precincts (bounded geographic areas to which voters are assigned) and polling places (locations where voting actually takes place) to conduct their elections. In 2010, States operated 176,071 precincts and 110,941 physical polling places (see Table 41).<sup>13</sup>

Of all polling places, 93,626 were separate from official election offices (e.g., schools, community halls, etc.), while a reported 1,309 election offices were open for casting ballots. For early voters, States reported that 4,294 locations were available for early voting, including 1,804 election offices.

### Poll Books

Electronic poll books, or electronic voter lists, are in use in some fashion in 27 States (see Table 36):

- 26 States reported that a total of 696 jurisdictions used electronic poll books to sign in voters;
- 26 States reported that a total of 658 jurisdictions used electronic poll books to update voter histories;
- 27 States reported that a total of 696 jurisdictions used electronic poll books to look up polling place assignments for voters; and
- 15 States reported using electronic poll books for some other purpose.

Most polling places still use preprinted lists of registered voters (see Table 37). In the preponderance of reporting jurisdictions (3,509 cases), these books were printed by local jurisdictions, with 259 cases where the printing was completed by the State and the poll books shipped to the jurisdictions.

<sup>13</sup> Fewer jurisdictions reported the number of physical polling places than reported the number of precincts.

## Poll Workers

The term “poll worker” encompasses many different names across the United States. Poll workers may be referred to as election judges, booth workers, wardens, commissioners, or other similar terms. As defined in this report, “poll worker” refers to the person or persons who verify the identity of a voter; assist the voter with signing the register, affidavits, or other documents required to cast a ballot; assist the voter by providing a ballot or setting up the voting machine; and may serve other functions as dictated by State law. The term does not apply to observers stationed at polling places or to regular election office staff.

The complexity of voting technology and rules has led States to seek poll workers with specialized technological knowledge. In many States, poll technicians are assigned to help keep voting machines and electronic poll books functioning properly.

Forty-nine States reported deploying 769,795 poll workers for Election Day 2010 (see Table 39). California alone had 82,508 poll workers.

The reliance of many jurisdictions on retirees as poll workers has made their age a topic of interest. The EAC survey asked jurisdictions to report the ages of their poll workers (see Table 39). Thirty-four States were able to provide at least some data on poll worker ages.

States reported age ranges for 396,869 poll workers. The largest number of poll workers was between 61 and 70 years of age (30.3% of poll workers with reported age ranges). Another 29.9% were between 41 and 60 years of age, the second largest group. About 25% of the poll workers with reported age ranges were aged 71 years or older. Young poll workers are relatively rare; 4.2% of poll workers with reported ages were between ages 18 and 25.<sup>14</sup>

The 2010 survey also asked about the difficulty jurisdictions faced in recruiting adequate numbers of poll workers (see Table 40). Nearly 30% of jurisdictions reported having a somewhat difficult or very difficult time recruiting poll workers, compared with 19.0% that reported having a somewhat easy or very easy time. Staffing the nation’s polling places continues to be a challenge for many jurisdictions.

<sup>14</sup> EAC has worked to encourage the recruitment of young poll workers through its College Poll Worker Grant Program, which has awarded grants to colleges and nonprofit organizations to work with election offices to recruit, train, and support college student poll workers.

The survey found that there were on average 7 poll workers assigned to each polling place in the United States during the 2010 election (based on those States which reported answers to questions regarding the number of polling places and number of poll workers). Jurisdictions reported an average of 6.1 poll workers per polling place in the last midterm election in 2006.

## Voting Technology

Voting technology remains highly dynamic in the United States. Through HAVA, Congress appropriated more than \$3.1 billion for EAC to distribute to States to make election administration improvements, including the purchase of voting systems.

Voting technology is a difficult topic to measure in the Election Administration and Voting Survey because many jurisdictions use multiple systems. For example, a county may employ a scanner for absentee ballots but a DRE for in-person voting. Polling places may have more than one type of voting system technology in use on Election Day. For this reason, the EAVS survey measures the breadth of voting technology being used across the country, and the wealth of local-level data will be of substantial value to researchers.

The 2010 survey collected data on over 350,000 “voting machines.” The types of voting technology included the following:

- Direct Recording Electronic (DRE) machines with a voter-verified paper audit trail (VVPAT);
- DRE machines without a VVPAT;
- optical or digital scan systems, in which voters fill out a paper ballot which is then read by a scanner;
- hybrid systems combining a DRE with an optical scanner;
- punch card systems;
- lever machines;
- paper ballots; and
- other systems.

The most common single type of voting machine was an optical or digital scan booth; 20 States reported using 212,506 such machines. The most widely deployed technology across the States, however, is the optical or digital scan counters; 44 States reported using 67,990 of these counters in at least some of their jurisdictions.

Eighteen States reported deploying DREs which produce a paper record that can be checked by the voter. Voters in Arkansas, California, Nevada, and

West Virginia were among those most likely to vote on such machines. Most States use more than one type of voting machine, either because of local options or to accommodate voters with special needs.

Only five jurisdictions in Idaho and one jurisdiction in Mississippi reported using punch cards. Fourteen States reported using paper ballots in at least some of their polling places. Five States provided no information on their voting system.

## Observations

The review presented above represents a first step in examining the data contained in the 2010 Election Administration and Voting Survey. Further examination of the State-by-State data, and the county- (or equivalent) level data, available on EAC's website, will yield further important information on the state of American election administration. As shown by the response rates and increase in the number of jurisdictions responding to the 2010 survey, data collection and reporting in the United States have improved. While users of the data must take into account State differences in definitions and data reporting and consider the incomplete responses in many categories, the survey is a valuable resource of data on Federal elections for election administrators, advocates, researchers, and the general public.

## APPENDIX A

### Response Rates

Summarized below are the response rates for selected questions in the 2010 Election Administration and Voting Survey, with comparisons to 2006 and 2008 response rates where available. Coverage varies significantly across the questions. Not all questions were applicable to all States.

Survey question	Responding Jurisdictions			
	in 2010	2010	2008	2006
Domestic absentee ballots transmitted	4,545	97.2%	95.1%	n/a
Domestic absentee ballots cast/counted	4,489	96.0%	94.3%	76.2%
Domestic absentee ballots rejected	4,433	94.8%	91.8%	76.2%
Number of poll workers	3,546	75.8%	70.6%	74.4%
Number of precincts	4,637	99.1%	97.9%	95.9%
Number of polling places	3,984	85.2%	96.1%	85.4%
Provisional ballots submitted	4,431	94.7%	92.4%	86.9%
Provisional ballots rejected	3,648	78.0%	79.4%	n/a
Number of Jurisdictions Surveyed:		4,678	4,580	3,123

## APPENDIX B

### Tables and Cross Reference of Survey Questions to the Tables

#### CROSS REFERENCE OF SURVEY QUESTIONS TO TABLES

##### Section C: Domestic Civilian Absentee Ballots

**Question C1:** Number of domestic civilian absentee ballots transmitted to voters and the disposition of the ballots

Table 31. Domestic Absentee Ballots Transmitted: Disposition of Ballots

Table 32. Domestic Absentee Ballots: Permanent List; Submitted for Counting: Disposition

**Question C2:** Existence of a permanent absentee voter registration list

This question was categorical and not coded for tabular display

**Question C3:** Number of domestic civilian absentee ballots transmitted to voters due to the existence of a permanent list

Table 32. Domestic Absentee Ballots: Permanent List; Submitted for Counting: Disposition

**Question C4:** Number of domestic civilian absentee ballots submitted for counting and the disposition of the ballots

Table 32. Domestic Absentee Ballots: Permanent List; Submitted for Counting: Disposition

Table 33. Domestic Absentee Ballots: Reasons for Rejection, Parts A, B, and C

**Question C5:** Number of domestic civilian absentee ballots rejected and the reason for rejection

Table 33. Domestic Absentee Ballots: Reasons for Rejection, Parts A, B, and C

##### Section D: Election Administration

**Question D1:** Number of precincts

Table 41. Number and Type of Precincts/Polling Places

Table 43. Summary of Selected Factors per Polling Place

**Question D2:** Number of polling places, types of polling places

Table 41. Number and Type of Precincts/Polling Places

Table 44. Summary of Selected Factors per Polling Place

**Question D3:** Number of poll workers used

Table 39. Number and Ages of Poll Workers

Table 43. Summary of Selected Factors per Polling Place

**Question D4:** Age category for poll workers

Table 39. Number and Ages of Poll Workers

**Question D5:** Difficulty of obtaining a sufficient number of poll workers

Table 40. Difficulty of Obtaining Sufficient Poll Workers

##### Section E: Provisional Ballots

**Question E1:** Number of voters who submitted provisional ballots

Table 34. Provisional Ballots Submitted: Disposition of Ballots

Table 35. Provisional Ballots: Reasons for Rejection, Parts A, B, and C

Table 43. Summary of Selected Factors per Polling Place

**Question E2:** Number of voters who submitted provisional ballots and disposition of the ballots

Table 34. Provisional Ballots Submitted: Disposition of Ballots

Table 35. Provisional Ballots: Reasons for Rejection, Parts A, B, and C

**Question E3:** Number of provisional ballots rejected and the reason for rejection

Table 35. Provisional Ballots: Reasons for Rejection, Parts A, B, and C

### Section F: Election Day Activities

**Question F1:** Number of people who participated in the November 2010 general election

Table 28. Ballots Cast by Means of Voting

Table 29. Turnout Rates for Voter Participation Using Different Bases

Table 30. Source Used to Determine Voter Participation

Table 36. Use of Electronic Poll Books/Lists at the Polling Place

Table 37. Source of Poll Books Used at the Polling Place

Table 38. First-Time Mail Registrants; Use of Printed Registration Lists at the Polling Place

Table 40. Difficulty of Obtaining Sufficient Poll Workers

Table 43. Summary of Selected Factors per Polling Place

**Question F2:** Source of the number of persons participating

Table 30. Source Used to Determine Voter Participation

**Question F3:** First-time mail registrants who were required to provide identification to vote

Table 38. First-Time Mail Registrants; Use of Printed Registration Lists at the Polling Place

**Question F4:** Uses of electronic poll books or electronic lists of voters at the polling place

Table 36. Use of Electronic Poll Books/Lists at the Polling Place

**Question F5:** Existence of printed lists of registered voters at the polls

Table 38. First-Time Mail Registrants; Use of Printed Registration Lists at the Polling Place

**Question F6:** Source of poll books used at the polling place Table 38. Source of Poll Books Used at the Polling Place

**Question F7:** Information on the number and type of voting equipment used

Table 42. Number and Type of Voting Equipment

## FOOTNOTES TO TABLES

### General Notes:

**State:** In the interest of consistency in these tables, the term State includes the District of Columbia and the four territories of American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

**Jurisdictions in the Survey:** For the 2010 survey, information was requested for each local election administration jurisdiction. Generally this would be the county or county equivalent in each State. The following exceptions may apply (exceptions are noted by an asterisk below the State name in Table 1a in “The Impact of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 on the Administration of Elections For Federal Office 2009-2010”):

- a) The information was compiled by town, city, or township in the six New England States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont.
- b) Some independent cities were treated as counties for reporting purposes in the States of Illinois, Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia.
- c) The response was one record for the whole entity for Alaska, the District of Columbia, and the reporting territories.
- d) In Wisconsin, the information was collected from the towns, cities, or townships but was summarized by county.
- e) In Hawaii, information for one county, Kalawao, was reported with Maui County.

Table 6 in “The Impact of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 on the Administration of Elections for Federal Office 2009-2010” contains more information on the coverage and reporting for each State.

**Missing Data:** Information for several items remains unavailable for some States for a number of reasons. Missing data are presented in the tables by a blank data cell or a zero value depending on how the State answered the question. Note that a zero value may also indicate that the jurisdiction does not know or does not collect the information. The count of cases, included in most tables but not for all variables, reflects the presence of a response from the jurisdiction including reported zeros. For many questions, zero is a valid response. In some instances, however, it is unclear if a response of zero is a valid response or an indication of “Data Not Available” or “Data Not Applicable” options. Researchers should consult the jurisdiction-level dataset for more detail. If a calculation is impossible because of missing information, a separate symbol may be indicated, e.g., a series of periods (.....).

**Sum of Above:** The information listed in the tables below the State detail is, for most columns, simply the arithmetic sum of the information listed in the table. The number of States providing information is indicated as the count of States with information greater than, or in some cases, less than, zero. The percentages indicated on this line are generally the result of a simple division based upon the appropriate numbers from this line. For the Not Categorized columns, the number and percentage in the “Sum of Above” line will generally reflect a calculation of the appropriate fields listed on this line.

### Specific Notes for Tables:

Notes that are specific to each table appear following each table or group of sub-tables. These notes summarize the comments that States included when completing the survey and are occasionally direct quotes of States’ comments. The notes also occasionally include explanations of decisions made in reporting States’ data.

**Tables Included**

- Table 28. Ballots Cast by Means of Voting
- Table 29. Turnout Rates for Voter Participation Using Different Bases
- Table 30. Source Used to Determine Voter Participation
- Table 31. Domestic Absentee Ballots Transmitted: Disposition of Ballots
- Table 32. Domestic Absentee Ballots: Permanent List; Submitted for Counting: Disposition
- Table 33a. Domestic Absentee Ballots: Reasons for Rejection, Part A
- Table 33b. Domestic Absentee Ballots: Reasons for Rejection, Part B
- Table 33c. Domestic Absentee Ballots: Reasons for Rejection, Part C
- Table 34. Provisional Ballots Submitted: Disposition of Ballots
- Table 35a. Provisional Ballots: Reasons for Rejection, Part A
- Table 35b. Provisional Ballots: Reasons for Rejection, Part B
- Table 36. Use of Electronic Poll Books/Lists at the Polling Place
- Table 37. Source of Poll Books Used at the Polling Place
- Table 38. First-Time Mail Registrants; Use of Printed Registration Lists at the Polling Place
- Table 39. Number and Ages of Poll Workers
- Table 40. Difficulty of Obtaining Sufficient Poll Workers
- Table 41. Number and Type of Precincts/Polling Places
- Table 42. Number and Type of Voting Equipment
- Table 43. Summary of Selected Factors per Polling Place

INSERT - TABLE 28. BALLOTS CAST BY MEANS OF VOTING - ABOUT HERE

TABLE 28. BALLOTS CAST BY MEANS OF VOTING

*General note: The Balance/Not Categorized column on the table compares the sum of all the categorical responses with the total. A positive number represents the uncategorized responses. If the balance is a negative number (indicated by the parentheses) the sum of the responses is greater than the total indicated; this could occur by an error in data entry or by the inability to correctly categorize some responses, resulting in some over-counting.*

## Question F1:

Arkansas	One jurisdiction reported the total polling place count of 34,820 includes 28 provisional ballots counted, and the total early count of 17,876 includes 9 provisional ballots. Another jurisdiction indicated that, per F2, the source used to arrive at the total number of voters entered in F1a was the "Number of ballots counted at precincts and/or at a central location (including UOCAVA and other absentee or early vote ballots. Therefore, F1d will differ from C1b as C1b is a total number of ballots submitted for counting - only 81 ballots were counted." Another jurisdiction noted that 59 domestic civilian absentee ballots were counted, but 67 were submitted for counting (F1d). One jurisdiction noted that there was one provisional ballot accepted and one that was rejected because they were registered in a different jurisdiction (F1e).
Arizona	One jurisdiction noted that in person and mail early voters are not differentiated – they are all considered absentee (F1d/F1f). Another jurisdiction noted that rejected provisional ballots are not included in totals since they are not used to credit the person’s vote history; the vote is considered invalid and/or the individual is not registered so no record exists and therefore no history can be updated. Of the 52,677 provisional ballots cast, 42,722 provisional ballots were deemed valid and counted as reflected in the total (F1e). NOTE: One county entered “Election Day (Polling Place) Touch Screen Turnout” in F1h Other. For purposes of the report, these were reclassified as F1b “voted at a physical polling place on Election Day”. The data available at <a href="http://www.eac.com">www.eac.com</a> includes the responses as originally submitted.
California	One jurisdiction noted that their voting by mail total includes “mail ballot precinct ballots cast.” Another jurisdiction reported that 59 of the provisional ballots were cast by people who were not registered to vote and vote history could not be applied to the records (F1e). Another jurisdiction indicated, “Counts for F1c and F1e are also included in the count of either F1b, F1d, or F1g.” One county indicated they do not provide early voting centers, and another indicated that 94 rejected provisional ballots not given voter history. NOTE: One county entered absentee voting in F1h Other. For purposes of the report, these were reclassified as F1e “voted using domestic civilian absentee ballot”. The data available at <a href="http://www.eac.com">www.eac.com</a> includes the responses as originally submitted.
Colorado	The State of Colorado reported that total voters who participated does not include voters who cast a provisional or absentee ballot that was rejected.
District of Columbia	The District of Columbia indicated that the discrepancy between total voters and voted at precinct can be attributed to poll worker error in properly marking printed poll books; the total number of early voters reflected on the survey is the audited total from electronic poll books.
Florida	One jurisdiction reported that 43 provisional voters were not given voter history due to lack of voter record in the jurisdiction - the 43 ballots are included in the provisional ballot count (F1e), but not the total count (F1a). Another jurisdiction indicated the early voting center count (F1f) does not match the early voting counts in section D (e, f, and g) because the questions ask for “how many polling places we had, not how many voted at early voting site.” One county reported, “F1e (as in E1) E1b = 112 counted and E1d = 70 rejected. Total 182.” Another county reported that F1b through F1f should add up to 428,468 and should be the same as the total who participation reported in F1a, but it was not. One county indicated that the count of those who voted at a physical polling place (F1b) includes the votes cast on Election Day on ADA units. Another jurisdiction reported that the provisional ballot count (F1e) should be 8 because 8 were counted, and 1 was rejected. Another county reported that the count of domestic civilian absentee ballots returned by voters and submitted for counting (C1b) includes both those that were later counted and those that were rejected (953); Domestic civilian absentee ballots returned as undeliverable reported in C1c is 10. One jurisdiction reported that 4 provisional ballots were rejected, but voters were given voter history - 125 counted plus 4 provisional ballots rejected but were given voter history equals 129. “F1e. Voted using a provisional ballot as in E1). E1b = 125 counted and E1d = 23 rejected.” Another jurisdiction reported that the provisional ballot participation total (F1e) was 42, and the total number of voters who submitted provisional ballots (E1) is 49 (7 were rejected); the

	<p>jurisdiction was not able to credit the voters' vote history since they were not registered to vote. Another jurisdiction noted that counts for UOCAVA voters who voted via absentee or FWAB, a domestic civilian absentee ballot, or using a provisional ballot (F1c-e) include rejected ballots. Another county reported the C1b total is 18,391 (21 less than the F1d total of 18,412) – 75 provisional ballots not counted, 231 domestic civilian absentee ballots not counted, and 14 UOCAVA absentee ballots not counted. Another jurisdiction reported, “F1e (as in E1)--E1 totals are E1b = 7 counted and E1d = 9 rejected.” One county reported the F1e count is different because they do not or sometimes cannot credit a voter's history when a provisional ballot is rejected (i.e., the voter is not registered in the state). Another county indicated the total reflected in F1 (total who participated in the election) include 27 provisional voters for whom there is no record to attach vote history, and 2 who already voted and for whom vote history is duplicated, thus, F1 - 29 = 62,286. Two counties reported that voter history is not credited to voters when provisional ballot is rejected. Another county reported F1a and F1d include 8 ballots returned by ACP voters that are not reflected in VR Systems EAC survey results (these ACP voters are not recorded in the voter registration database). One county reported that only 3 of the 12 provisional ballots used were counted. Another county indicated that the voter difference of 44 is most likely due to poll worker or SOE staff counting error. One jurisdiction indicated that 539 provisional ballots were cast (F1e), but only 513 were counted. One county reported that the total count (total number who participated in the election) in F1a (6,730) and F1 (6,736) (total) do not match because the total includes 6 voters who voted using a provisional ballot; these votes were not included in F1a because they were rejected and were not given credit for vote history.</p>
Idaho	<p>The State of Idaho indicated the total number who participated in the election (F1a) is “the total number of ballots cast at the 2010 General Election. These are the voters who received history for voting in the 2010 General Election. It does not include any ballots that were returned but rejected. Therefore, F1c [UOCAVA voters who voted via absentee or FWAB] is the total number of ballots counted from UOCAVA voters including any FWAB's. This number will match B8 which are counted absentees for UOCAVA not B2a which includes rejected absentee ballots. Also, F1d includes is the total number of ballots counted from Civilian Voters. This number will match C4a which are counted absentees for Civilians not C1b which includes rejected absentee ballots. F1e - Idaho is not required to use provisional ballots due to our Election Day Registration. F1f - Idaho does not have "Early Voting" we have In-Person Absentee Voting. Also, F1f asks for the numbers from D2e,f,g. However, D2e,f,g are referencing polling places not voters and should not be added to this total.”</p>
Indiana	<p>The State of Indiana reported, “Indiana does not have 'early voting.' Indiana allows voters to cast absentee ballots prior to election day, but all absentee ballots are counted on election day. That is why F1f = 0 for all counties.”</p>
Louisiana	<p>The State of Louisiana reported, “Domestic civilian absentee (F1d) includes all people who voted by mail for a reason other than Military In, Military Out, or Civilian Out. Early vote is all people that voted early in person. In Louisiana, voting early has nothing to do with any response on Domestic civilian absentee ballots returned by voters and submitted for counting (C1b) with the notable exception of voters that might have requested to vote absentee by mail and then comes in and votes early in person.”</p>
Minnesota	<p>The State of Minnesota reported, “Absentee ballot type taken from precinct election statistics; see B2a and C1b to break out by UOCAVA or domestic ballot.” NOTE: Minnesota provided “full-precinct absentee ballot (domestic, military, temporarily overseas)” in F1h and “federal-only absentee ballot (indefinitely overseas) in F1i. For purposes of the report, responses to F1h were reclassified as F1e “voted using domestic civilian absentee ballot” and responses to F1i were reclassified as F1c “UOCAVA voters who voted via absentee or FWAB”. As such, some UOCAVA voters are included in the numbers presented for domestic civilian absentee ballots. The data available at <a href="http://www.eac.com">www.eac.com</a> includes the responses as originally submitted.</p>
Missouri	<p>One county in Missouri reported, “Both provisional ballots were not given credit because they were not registered and only used as registration on election day.”</p>
Mississippi	<p>One county indicated, “Poll workers could not get machines going. Allowed and used paper emergency ballots until Clerk's Office would get machines going.” NOTE: Two counties entered absentee ballots in F1h Other. For purposes of the report, these were reclassified as F1e “voted using domestic civilian absentee ballot”. The data available at <a href="http://www.eac.com">www.eac.com</a> includes the responses as originally submitted.</p>
North Carolina	<p>The State of North Carolina “used voter history data to respond to question F1 (total number people who participated in the November 2010 general election) and its subparts. North Carolina does not</p>

attribute voter history to voters whose absentee ballots are rejected. Likewise, the data for F1e [provisional ballot count] was derived by calculating the total fully counted provisional ballots and the total partially counted provisional ballots. North Carolina does not attribute voter history to provisional voters whose ballots were rejected.” NOTE: Some counties entered “Election Day Transfer” votes in F1h Other. For purposes of the report, these were reclassified as F1b “voted at a physical polling place on Election Day”. The data available at [www.eac.com](http://www.eac.com) includes the responses as originally submitted.

New Hampshire	The State of New Hampshire reported that per EAC Instructions, absentee ballot totals include rejected ballots whereas F1a (total number who participated in the election) and F1b (voted at a physical polling place) do not.
Ohio	One jurisdiction noted that F1d (domestic civilian absentee ballot count) and F1f (early vote center count) are the same, and reported the number on line F1d. Another noted that F1d (domestic civilian absentee ballot count) and F1f (early vote center count) are the same, and reported the number on line F1d. Another jurisdiction reported that they do not give voter credit to rejected provisional voters so they are not included in the total number of election participants (F1a). Another jurisdiction noted that ballots returned after November 2 <sup>nd</sup> were not counted. One jurisdiction indicated their total of election participants includes rejected provisional ballots and rejected absentee ballots, and noted that their jurisdiction credits the person’s voting history even though the ballot was rejected. Another jurisdiction reported that there were 2,593 rejected provisional ballots that did not receive voter history. One jurisdiction reported that rejected provisional ballots were not credited with a vote, so the rejected provisional ballots are not included in the count of the total number who participated in the election (F1), and F1c (UOCAVA) and F1d (domestic civilian) include rejected ballots, bringing the total official vote to 38,101. Another jurisdiction indicated that 11 provisional voters were not given credit for voting because they were not registered, resulting in a total of 9,177 ballots counted. One jurisdiction reported that 179 provisional ballots were received, but only 150 were counted, and another that 73 ballots were not counted but were given voter history. One jurisdiction indicated that two election workers take ballots to residents in nursing homes within the two week period prior to election day. Another jurisdiction sent 189,940 to SOS via voting history transmission (since EAC report includes voters’ ballots that were rejected the total (F1a.) will be greater than what was credited).
Oklahoma	The State of Oklahoma indicated that the count for early vote center (F1f) is included in the domestic absentee ballot count (F1d).
South Dakota	One county reported, “c,d,e refer to boTRUEes that include #’s that have rejected counts in them. So the jurisdiction’s #’s here don’t match those in B2a, C1b and E1.”
Tennessee	Seven counties reported that absentee ballots that were submitted to the absentee counting board and rejected were not included in F1d (domestic civilian absentee ballots). One county indicated that some provisional ballots were for voters of the City of Louisville only. 651 absentee ballots were submitted to the absentee counting board and, of those, 648 were counted and 3 were rejected. The 3 rejected were not included in F1d (domestic civilian absentee ballots). One county reported that 10 UOCAVA ballots were received on time and counted – one UOCAVA ballot was received after Election Day.
Vermont	Vermont has “early absentee voting”. Voters can vote in person at the town clerk’s office prior to the election.
Washington	38 of 39 jurisdictions in the State of Washington indicated that all of their counties are Vote by Mail. However, disabled voters may have voted at early voting centers which provides accessible voting units. One jurisdiction indicated that the F1a total (total number who participated in the election) is relative to the number of ballots counted.
Wisconsin	The State of Wisconsin reported that the discrepancy between the F1 total and F1a (total number who participated in the election) is a result of data entry error by local election officials.
Wyoming	The State of Wyoming reported that the F1a total (total number who participated in the election) came from the automatic voting system tabulators; the breakdown of that number is using the voter history as manually entered by the county clerk.



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## TABLE 29. TURNOUT RATES FOR VOTER PARTICIPATION USING DIFFERENT BASES

Question F1. Calculations for rates of voter participation (turnout) based upon voting age population, citizens of voting age, and registration.

*General note: This table represents a comparison of the rates of participation based upon the number of voters participating (F1a) by calculating the rate based upon selected bases. The estimates of voting age and citizen voting age were not available for the four territories; the four territories are therefore not ranked for any of the measures of voter participation to facilitate comparisons across the measures.*

Reported registration is, with a few exceptions, information also taken from the 2010 Election Administration and Voting Survey (see Tables 1a, 1b, 1c, and 1d of the NVRA Report Appendix); inclusion of active vs. inactive voters will vary by state. The Estimated Voting Age (VAP) and the Citizens of Voting Age (CVAP) are also taken from the same source, being generated by information released by the Bureau of the Census. The VAP numbers are as of the estimate date of July 1, 2010. The CVAP numbers are estimated from the ACS information for the 2007 3-year ACS applied to the July 1, 2010 VAP numbers. All the information used here and released by the Bureau of the Census share some data issues: a) they are estimates initially founded upon the 2000 Census and an ongoing review of administrative records or, in the case of the ACS, an ongoing survey; b) the estimates are for the domestic/resident population, thus, UOCAVA voters are not included in the relevant universe of the voting population; and c) these population bases do not address the statutory eligibility of any person to register or to vote.

Twenty jurisdictions across four States (Illinois, Mississippi, South Dakota, and Vermont) did not respond with voter turnout information. The largest number of jurisdictions missing from any one State is 12 in Mississippi. Voter turnout was provided for the large majority of jurisdictions in each State, thus all States are included in the rankings. The reader should be cognizant of the impact this missing information has on the rankings, the calculation of turnout percentages, and the overall national values.

INSERT - TABLE 30. SOURCE USED TO DETERMINE VOTER PARTICIPATION - ABOUT HERE

TABLE 30. SOURCE USED TO DETERMINE VOTER PARTICIPATION

Questions F1, F2. Number of persons participating and the source of the number of voters.

*General Note: Any textual responses to F2 were aligned with the categorical responses presented in the questionnaire in order to tabulate the number of voters that participated in the election for each source.*

Question F2:

Alaska	Alaska indicated the source is the number of ballots counted at precincts plus the number of UOCAVA, provisional, absentee, and early votes.
Arkansas	One county indicated the source is a combination of the first and third source listed in the question. Another county indicated they also used ERM Software Reports from the election to arrive at the total number of voters.
Arizona	One county indicated, "Provisional ballot totals (valid and invalid) are also derived from our verification reports generated from our voter registration system upon assigning a disposition to a give provisional."
California	One county indicated they have many confidential voters who do not show on the voter roll but do show on the number of ballots counted, and all are done through an offline vote by mail system.
Florida	One county indicated the number of voters is generated after voter history was added. Another county indicated their sources were ballots counted, rejected, voter history, and authority slips issued, and another that their source is a combination of the top three sources referenced in the question. One county reported their source is total votes cast at certification. One county noted, "Because of being on a Statewide Database, the numbers are constantly changing. If a voter voted in another county and then moved into our county, then the voters election history comes with that record and the totals are always changing because of the constant moving data." Another county reported that totals were also checked against vote history.
Mississippi	One county reported, "Each precinct has the M100 precinct scanner for counting the ballots." Another county indicated that the total count includes all affidavits/provisional ballots. Another county indicated the count was generated from the sems election module after the election was added to the history.
Missouri	Almost every jurisdiction in the State of Missouri reported, "The Secretary of State's office recommended that the local election authorities respond to question F1a by totaling up all ballots cast at the polling place, all domestic civilian absentee ballots cast, all provisional ballots cast, and all UOCAVA ballots cast."
Nevada	One county indicated the total count of voters was from an abstract prepared by the former clerk. Another county indicated that ballots counted, voters checked off by poll workers, and vote history data were all compared.
Ohio	Two jurisdictions reported the number of ballots issued in each category was used to determine total participation as the instructions in F1 request the total number of people who participated in each category, not how many ballots were actually counted or how many received voter history. Another jurisdiction indicated the count was from the Triad GSI Voter System Information compiled for a report on absentee voting submitted to the Secretary of State. One jurisdiction indicated the count includes the number of ballots counted plus the number of absentee and provisional ballots that were cast but rejected, and noted that they credit the person's voting history even when the ballot was rejected. Another jurisdiction reported that voted ballots at the polls on election day and ballots counted, and registration data base figures were used as sources. Another jurisdiction indicated their total was derived from ballots counted at precincts and central location tabulation, and State required reports for absentee voting and provisional voting.
South Dakota	Three counties in South Dakota indicated their source of total number of voters included selected voters checked off and ballots counted. One county reported their source was, "Number of ballots counted at central tabulation center (including UOCAVA and absentee) plus those provisional ballots that were not rejected."
Vermont	One jurisdiction indicated they counted the number of voters checked off with number of ballots to be counted.
Wyoming	The State of Wyoming indicated their count is determined by the voting machine tabulators at the precinct and central count locations.

INSERT - **TABLE 31.** DOMESTIC ABSENTEE BALLOTS TRANSMITTED: DISPOSITION OF BALLOTS - ABOUT  
HERE

TABLE 31. DOMESTIC ABSENTEE BALLOTS TRANSMITTED: DISPOSITION OF BALLOTS

**Questions C1. Number of domestic civilian absentee ballots transmitted to voters and the disposition of the ballots.**

*General note: The Balance/Not Categorized column on the table compares the sum of all the categorical responses with the total indicated. If the balance is a positive number the difference is treated as uncategorized responses. If the balance is a negative number (indicated by the parentheses) the difference indicates the sum of the responses is greater than the total indicated. This could occur by an error in data entry or by the inability to correctly categorize some responses, resulting in some over-counting.*

**Question C1:**

Arkansas	One county reported one voter decided to early vote, and two were returned with notification that the voter was deceased. Another county reported that two ballots were hand delivered to voters who didn't receive their ballot in the mail. One county indicated the domestic civilian absentee ballots were returned unused – the voters either refused or voted early.
California	One county reported that their system “does not track these numbers.” Another county reported that data on replaced or spoiled ballots (C1d) is not currently available; however, they will be implementing ways of tracking this information in the future. Another county reported that ballots returned as undeliverable (if it was a post office box), were processed by sending a new voter registration card and letter (to the physical address) explaining that a change of address notification was received. One county reported that data on total number of domestic civilian absentee ballots transmitted to voters is not available due to the January 4, 2011 special primary election. One jurisdiction reported that their status unknown count (C1e) includes ballots returned as undeliverable. One county reported that spoiled or replaced ballots are included in the returned by voters and submitted for counting count (C1b). Another county reported, “Replacement ballots are also included in the other numbers within the same section. For instance a replacement ballot could also be included in the returned for counting number.”
Florida	One county reported that the data included in section C reflects the actual or true number of physical items or occurrences and not simply the transactions automatically recorded in VR. Another county indicated 78 absentee ballots were not returned - 9 of them were military ballots, for a total of 69 civilian ballots. 8 civilian ballots were lost and another ballot was mailed. Ten of the issued ballots previously not counted in the 69 went to the polls and voted, or came and voted in the office. One county reported they do not track the number of domestic civilian absentee ballots returned as undeliverable or the number replaced – “they know that some were returned as undeliverable, and they know they sent duplicates; but they just don't keep separate totals on these.” One jurisdiction reported their total number of domestic civilian absentee ballots transmitted to voters (C1a) includes 13 ballots transmitted to Address Confidentiality Program (ACP) voters that are not reflected in VR Systems' survey results - the ACP voters are not recorded in the voter registration database.
Kansas	One county reported that advance ballots may have been rejected for multiple reasons.
Louisiana	The State of Louisiana reported, “Domestic civilian absentee (F1d) includes all people who voted by mail for a reason other than Military In, Military Out, or Civilian Out. Early vote is all people that voted early in person. In Louisiana, voting early has nothing to do with any response on Domestic civilian absentee ballots returned by voters and submitted for counting (C1b) with the notable exception of voters that might have requested to vote absentee by mail and then comes in and votes early in person.”
Missouri	One county indicated that one of the ballots counted in C1b was rejected for being late, so the total should be 418 for F1d.
Nebraska	Five counties reported that the totals for the domestic civilian absentee ballots category include the all mail precinct ballots for their respective county.
New Jersey	The State of New Jersey reported that the number of domestic civilian absentee ballots transmitted is equal to “Having mail date.” Categorization is based on UOCAVA request types (Regular/P/A). C1b (Returned by voters and submitted for counting ) is equal to received plus accepted plus rejected. C1e (Status unknown) is equal to ballots not returned.
Nevada	One jurisdiction indicated that their C1c (Returned as undeliverable) includes spoiled ballots.
Ohio	One jurisdiction indicated that their total number of domestic civilian absentee ballots transmitted includes replacement ballots given to voters who had spoiled their original ballot. One jurisdiction reported that 829 ballots were replaced, and are not included in the C1d (Spoiled or replaced ballots) field because they were replaced and counted in other groups. Another jurisdiction

	reported 21 ballots were spoiled and replaced – the voter made a mistake on the ballot and a new ballot was issued. Another jurisdiction reported having 795 absentee in-person voters. One jurisdiction reported their count in C1F includes 6 ballots returned unopened, and identified these voters as deceased. Another jurisdiction indicated that data on spoiled or replaced ballots is not saved on their computer (they are kept in a folder).
Rhode Island	The State of Rhode Island reported, “The Board of Elections immediately time stamps, writes void on, and stores away any mail ballot received after the 9:00 PM election night deadline. For security reasons the outer envelope on these ballots are never opened so they are not tracked. Category B2e is a combination of ballots returned past the deadline and ballots never returned.”
South Dakota	Two counties reported that they only transmit UOCAVA absentee ballots.
Tennessee	One county reported that 3 Ballots were returned after the deadline. One county indicated they are home to a military installation and therefore will always have more UOCAVA absentee requests than civilian requests.
Washington	One county indicated that replacement ballots should not be calculated in the total. Another county indicated they could not segregate the various categories of ballots given the data in its current form in their database. One county reported that all votes are by mail, and no one needs to register or apply for an absentee ballot anymore. One county reported that the total count of domestic civilian absentee ballots (C1a) includes 12 confidentials not listed in the election system; the count for returned by voters and submitted for counting (C1b) includes 5 confidentials not listed in the election system. Another county reported that section C does not include provisional ballot statistics or ballots cast on accessible voting units as they are reported in their respective sections of the survey – the count for C1b, Returned by voters and submitted for counting, is equal to the total number of ballots returned by domestic civilian voters and submitted for counting (of which, 755 were replacement ballots).

INSERT - **TABLE 32.** DOMESTIC ABSENTEE BALLOTS: SENT TO PERMANENT LIST; SUBMITTED FOR COUNTING: DISPOSITION - ABOUT HERE

TABLE 32. DOMESTIC ABSENTEE BALLOTS: PERMANENT LIST; SUBMITTED FOR COUNTING: DISPOSITION

Questions C1, C3, C4. Number of domestic civilian absentee ballots transmitted to voters due to the existence of a permanent list; and ballots submitted for counting and the disposition of the ballots.

*General note: The Balance/Not Categorized column on the table compares the sum of all the categorical responses with the total indicated. If the balance is a positive number the difference is treated as uncategorized responses. If the balance is a negative number (indicated by the parentheses) the difference indicates the sum of the responses is greater than the total indicated. This could occur by an error in data entry or by the inability to correctly categorize some responses, resulting in some over-counting.*

**Question C3:**

Arkansas	One county reported has 213 people on their permanent absentee ballot voter registration list - 35 of these requested to not receive an absentee ballot for this election, and they did not receive any other absentee ballot requests. Two counties reported absentee applications are good for 1 year if the voter requests repeat ballots.
Arizona	One county reported that their C3 total is the number of voters on the Permanent Early Voting List as of the close of mailing of early ballots.
California	One county reported they have 187,449 permanent absentee ballots, and 3,226 mail ballots. Another county indicated they are an all mail county.
Delaware	The State of Delaware reported the permanent absentee (or mail) ballot voter registration list, as of 2010, is restricted to certain categories of voters (e.g. UOCAVA, disabled and a few others).
Mississippi	One county indicated that all domestic civilian absentee ballots are mailed, not transmitted. Another county reported they have a permanent disabled list. One county reported they have none on their permanent absentee (or mail) ballot voter registration list.
New Jersey	The State of New Jersey reported the permanent absentee (or mail) ballot voter registration list includes "Annual Mail-In and AGE requests only."
Oregon	The State of Oregon reported "absentee voters are those voters who will be away from home when ballots are regularly mailed."
Tennessee	One county reported 354 voters were on the permanent absentee list and were sent applications; of those, 258 returned applications and were sent ballots. Another county reported 73 were on the permanent absentee roll; of those, only 27 requested a ballot.
Washington	Four jurisdictions indicated that everyone votes by mail.

**Question C4:**

Arkansas	One county indicated 6 of the counted (c4a) were provisional ballots. Another county indicated 6 ballots were returned after the deadline are included in c1 (total number of domestic civilian absentee ballots transmitted), but were not submitted for counting. One county reported the "Absentee Workers and Election Commissioners rejected 15 ballots due to the Voter Statement not being signed by registered voter and/or blank ballots. Three counties reported, "Pursuant to the question from the AP - The numbers that were reported to the AP were taken from the Power Profile database in December, 2010. This could have been downloaded before the County Clerk entered in all of their data. Therefore, causing a discrepancy in numbers. The AP shows that Chicot County counted 147 Absentee ballots. The numbers that are being reported in the EAC Survey for Chicot County are 196 (1 UOCAVA, 195 Domestic Civilian." One county reported the election commission received 2,610 absentee ballots for counting from the county clerk, and the commission rejected 78 of those, leaving 2,532 that were counted (the commission does not have a breakdown of which ballots were UOCAVA and which were domestic civilian ballots).
Arizona	One county reported the total number of absentee ballots counted (C4a) does not include 1,262 UOCAVA ballots that were submitted for counting (which would bring the grand total of early ballots counted to 660,786).
California	One county reported, "Total Number counted includes Mail Ballot Precinct ballots that are not counted as VBM in the S.O.V." Another county indicated, "Totals do not match C1b because we do not track ballots rejected for identifying marks and returned envelopes credit the voter but some voters only returned the B card and that does not increment ballots counted."
Florida	One county reported that of the absentee ballots returned by voters and submitted for counting, 3

were not signed, 1 had a signature difference, and 1 had the wrong signature. Another county reported C4a (total counted) and C4 total (absentee ballots returned by voters and submitted for counting) did not include any UOCAVAs. Another county reported their count for rejected ballots (C4b) includes 5 deceased, 15 no voter signature, 5 returned late, 7 signature different than file, and 1 voter moved away to another county. One county indicated, "The reason that C1b and C4 Total are three different is due to the fact that three absentee voters did not return their General Election Ballot inside of their absentee envelope. The ballot was counted as returned because the Voter's Certificate was complete but upon canvassing and opening the ballots it was discovered that the General Election ballot was not enclosed."

Kansas	The State of Kansas reported that advance ballots may have been rejected for multiple reasons.
Minnesota	The State of Minnesota reported that "C1-C4 is absentee ballot data only. Statistics are not collected for ballots in mail-ballot precincts." The number of rejected absentee ballots for which a replacement ballot was ultimately accepted ranged from 1 to 1,105.
Missouri	One county reported they rejected one ballot because the voter passed away prior to the opening of polls on election day.
Ohio	One county reported that the total number of rejected absentee ballots (C4b) excludes ballots returned as undeliverable.
South Carolina	The State of South Carolina reported, "Provisional ballot data does not differentiate between absentee and Election Day ballots. The maximum number of ABS counted would be C1b (total submitted for counting) minus C5a (missed deadline). This number is represented in C4a. Other absentee ballots that were challenged and not counted are not included here."
South Dakota	One county reported that 6 envelopes/ballots did not have a signature.
Vermont	One jurisdiction indicated that their count of absentee ballots rejected (C4b) equals 9 defective absentee ballots.
Washington	One county indicated they could not segregate the various categories of ballots given the data in its current form in their database. Another county reported, "Section C does not include provisional ballot statistics or ballots cast on accessible voting units as they are reported in their respective sections of this survey."

INSERT - **TABLE 33A.** DOMESTIC ABSENTEE BALLOTS: REASONS FOR REJECTION, PART A - ABOUT HERE

INSERT - **TABLE 33B.** DOMESTIC ABSENTEE BALLOTS: REASONS FOR REJECTION, PART B - ABOUT HERE

INSERT - **TABLE 33C.** DOMESTIC ABSENTEE BALLOTS: REASONS FOR REJECTION, PART C - ABOUT HERE

TABLE 33. DOMESTIC ABSENTEE BALLOTS: REASONS FOR REJECTION, PARTS A, B AND C

Questions C4, C5. Number of domestic civilian absentee ballots rejected and the reason for rejection. [This table is broken into parts due to the large number of reasons tabulated.]

*General note: The Balance/Not Categorized column on the table compares the sum of all the categorical responses with the total indicated. If the balance is a positive number the difference is treated as uncategorized responses. If the balance is a negative number (indicated by the parentheses) the difference indicates the sum of the responses is greater than the total indicated; this could occur by an error in data entry or by the inability to correctly categorize some responses, resulting in some over-counting.*

**Question C5:**

Arkansas	One county reported they rejected 9 domestic civilian absentee ballots; another county rejected 124 – reasons were unavailable at the time of the survey. Another county reported that ballots not received on time (C5a) were not submitted for counting. One county indicated no distinctions were made between no voter signature (C5b) and non-matching signature (C5d) – all 18 of the remaining rejected domestic civilian absentee ballots fall into these two categories, the majority being non-matching signatures.
Arizona	One county reported 123 ballots not received on time (C5a) were not counted in total since these ballots were never submitted for counting (received after Election Day). Another county reported, “For C5a, ballots not received on time are not considered viable ballots that could be counted. As such, these 2,689 ballots are accounted for but were not classified as “valid” rejects that were decision or voter error based (e.g. bad signature or no signature). For C5c, C5e, C5h, C5i, C5m & C5n, this reject reason does not apply in [the county] for an early ballot. It is marked as “n/a” above but also marked as “Data not available”. However, the “Data not available” notation for these categories is not indicative of the fact that the data was not captured; rather that it is not applicable. For the remaining lines noted only as “Data not available”, this information is not accumulated since it either is already part of the “No Signature” or “Bad Signature” reject totals or is data that cannot be associated with an actual valid voter (e.g. ballot returned in unofficial envelope, deceased voter, etc.) and therefore is not noted as a true reject within the canvass of the election.” One county reported C5o rejections include no affidavit, signed POA, sample ballots, not registered, unidentifiable, and voter record not updated. Another county indicated C5p includes ballots found to be either from other elections or were sample ballots.
California	One county reported C5o is a count for ballots that either did not have a signature or did not match. Another county reported C5g (ballot missing from envelope) also includes incomplete faxes or transmissions, and categories C5g (ballot missing from envelope) and j (multiple ballots returned in one envelope) are a single category in their system. One county noted, “C5c: A witness signature is not currently required when submitting an absentee or Vote-by-Mail ballot. C5e: The signature of an elections official is not currently required when submitting an absentee or Vote-by-Mail ballot. C5f: there were 8 ballots returned in unofficial envelopes that were not tracked in EIMS. C5g: There were 6 empty envelopes returned in the November General Election that were not tracked in EIMS. C5h: Returning an unsealed envelope is not cause for rejection of an absentee or Vote-by-Mail ballot. C5i: Failure to provide a residence address on a returned ballot envelope is not cause for rejection of an absentee or Vote-by-Mail ballot. C5j: There was 1 envelope returned containing with multiple ballots that was not tracked in EIMS. C5k: There were 59 unvoted ballots returned to our office as a death notification. C5l: No returned ballots fell within this category.” Another county reported C5o is a count of voters who voted provisionally so their VBM ballots were challenged - the VBM ballots were not voted or returned to our office. Another county commented that they do not enter late ballots as rejected.
Florida	One county reported C5d (Non-matching signature) and C5k (Voter deceased) each include one absentee ballot reject that was not captured in VR, and C5r includes two absentee ballot rejects not captured in VR. The three absentee ballot rejects recorded in C5q were captured in VR under C5f (Ballot returned in an unofficial envelope). Another county indicated 1 FWAB (no absentee requested on file) and 1 deceased absentee ballot sent back by family unopened. Another county reported C5o includes 14 ballots received with unusual circumstances, such as notations written on the ballot by the voter, same voter signatures found on multiple ballot certificates, etc.
Indiana	One county reported they did not receive any Federal Write-in Absentee Ballots. Five counties indicated they do not manually track reason why absentee ballots were rejected. Another county

	indicated that the biggest problem is getting military mail returned because no one forwards the absentee ballot to the Service member.
Kansas	The State of Kansas reported that advance ballots may have been rejected for multiple reasons.
Massachusetts	One county reported that the State of Massachusetts does not require a witness signature or election official's signature on the ballot.
Maryland	The State of Maryland reported other valid rejection reasons they use include "Used agent & ballot envelope was not sealed; voter canceled; voter is convicted felon; and not a registered voter". However, none were listed because no absentee ballots were rejected for these reasons.
Minnesota	The State of Minnesota reported, "New and updating registrants, challenged voters, and first-time voters who registered by mail and must provide ID are required to submit a voter registration application (VRA) with the absentee ballot."
Mississippi	Two counties reported they had not recorded rejected absentees.
New Jersey	The State of New Jersey reported the total number of domestic civilian absentee ballots rejected (C5) is not equal to total number of absentee ballots returned by voters and submitted for counting (C4b) since 28 ballots were rejected for multiple reasons.
Nevada	One county reported that no ballots were rejected.
Ohio	One jurisdiction reported that C5b includes ballots that were in an envelope without a signature, address, or identification. Another jurisdiction reported, "Identification envelopes not completed total – 1, identification envelopes not returned – total 5." Another jurisdiction reported, "These ballots were in the 'mailing envelope' but not inside the 'ID' envelope. Therefore, could not count."
South Carolina	The State of South Carolina reported The only specific provisional ballot data available for ABS ballots is the number rejected for missing deadline; a true total is not available.
Vermont	One jurisdiction indicated they had no rejected ballots.
Washington	One jurisdiction indicated reported two ballot envelopes were returned without ballots inside and they could not be attributed to a specific voter. Another jurisdiction indicated they could not segregate the various categories of ballots given the data in its current form in their database.

INSERT - TABLE 34. PROVISIONAL BALLOTS SUBMITTED: DISPOSITION OF BALLOTS - ABOUT HERE

TABLE 34. PROVISIONAL BALLOTS SUBMITTED: DISPOSITION OF BALLOTS

Questions E1, E2. Number of voters who submitted provisional ballots, disposition of the ballots, and the reason for rejected ballots.

*General note: The Balance/Not Categorized column on the table compares the sum of all the categorical responses with the total indicated. If the balance is a positive number the difference is treated as uncategorized responses. If the balance is a negative number (indicated by the parentheses) the difference indicates the sum of the responses is greater than the total indicated; this could occur by an error in data entry or by the inability to correctly categorize some responses, resulting in some over-counting.*

*Also, the term provisional is used here generically though the meaning, availability, and use will vary by State.*

#### Question E1:

Arkansas	One county indicated the number of voters who submitted provisional ballots includes 7 challenged absentees. Another county reported the ballots have already been stored, and they are not put in a separate category for reporting purposes (ballots were either counted or rejected). Another county indicated they had no provisional ballots.
California	One county reported that for rejected provisional ballots (E1d) vote history was applied to two (2) voters; however, 59 voters voting by provisional ballot were not registered to vote and vote history could not be applied to the records. Another county reported signature missing and signatures that don't match are combined. One county reported ballots were not tracked by how many were partially counted or how many were counted in full; E1e is a combination of all provisional ballots counted. Another county reported their EMS does not track fully/partially counted ballots.
Florida	One county reported the data included in section E reflects the actual or true number of physical items or occurrences and not simply the transactions automatically recorded in VR.
Guam	Guam reported that GEC sent letters to all voters whose ballots were rejected as required by HAVA.
Idaho	The State of Idaho reported they are not required to use provisional ballots due to Election Day Registration.
Indiana	One county reported that their Clerk took care of all of the provisional information and didn't provide any extra information regarding the questions in section E – the only information available is that 3 were counted. Another county indicated they did not have any provisional ballots. Two counties in Indiana indicated they do not like using provisional ballots - a) "I do not like provisional ballots and ask my poll-workers to use them as a last resort after they have called our office and exhausted all other possibilities. b) "Provisional ballots are a waste of time and money in our county. We rarely have a provisional ballot that counts."
Minnesota	The State of Minnesota reported that they are exempt from provisional ballot requirements because they are an election-day registration state.
Mississippi	One county reported rejected ballots are sealed.
North Dakota	The State of North Dakota reported, "Provisional ballots in North Dakota are those which are cast after the regular poll closing time in an election which a federal office appears as a result of a federal or state court order or any other order extending the time established for poll closings under state law in effect ten days before the date of that election."
Nevada	One county reported provisional ballots in Nevada only include federal contests.
Ohio	One jurisdiction reported that of the 21 provisional ballots rejected, 14 of the voters were not registered to vote, 6 were registered but voted in the wrong jurisdiction, and 1 voter failed to provide any identification.
South Dakota	One county reported, "The person who voted a provisional ballot had not registered until election day; that person registered at the polling place."
Washington	One county reported they received a ballot from another county - they counted statewide races only. Two counties reported the rejected provisional ballots were sent to other counties to be counted.

#### Question E2:

Arizona	One county reported that E2f total (Ballot missing from envelope) was 88, but is not included in the grand total since these ballots were presumptively already counted; so, they cannot be considered as a provisional that would be counted at central tabulation.
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California	One county reported that E2j is a combination of envelope not completed, illegible, and not signed. Another county reported that E2a (provisional ballots rejected because Voter not registered in the state) response is for voters not registered in county. Another county indicated E2h (no signature) is included in E2g (non-matching signature). Another county reported, "E2c. [Voter registered in state but attempted to vote in the wrong precinct] These ballots were partially counted, if you remove this number from the totals, you will see that the total number will match E1d."
Idaho	The State of Idaho reported they are not required to use provisional ballots due to Election Day Registration.
Indiana	One county reported the following reasons provisional ballots were rejected: (2) moved out of State, (2) had no affidavit or security envelope, (5) moved out of County, (10) moved and changed congressional district, and (2) incomplete voter registration. Another county reported a provisional ballot was rejected because the voter was disenfranchised a few weeks prior, and another county that 3 were not on poll books. Another county indicated 44 provisional ballots were not counted because the voter was not registered or registered in another county (the split count is not available).
Maryland	The State of Maryland reported that the following reasons are not grounds for rejecting a provisional ballot in Maryland: registered voter voting in wrong jurisdiction, registered voter voting in wrong precinct, and non-matching signature; other valid rejection reasons (identity challenge upheld and order extending voting hours invalidated) were not listed because no provisional ballots were rejected for these reasons.
Michigan	The State of Michigan reported that E2j included failure to provide residency verification.
North Dakota	The State of North Dakota reported that provisional ballots are those which are cast after the regular poll closing time in an election which a federal office appears as a result of a federal or state court order or any other order extending the time established for poll closings under state law in effect ten days before the date of that election.
Washington	Two jurisdictions reported that provisional ballots submitted in the wrong jurisdiction (E2b) were forwarded to the other jurisdiction to be counted. Another jurisdiction reported, "Combined voters not registered with voters who were cancelled. The ballots for voters registered in another jurisdiction were sent to the respective jurisdiction."

INSERT - TABLE 35A. PROVISIONAL BALLOTS: REASONS FOR REJECTION, PART A - ABOUT HERE

INSERT - **TABLE 35B.** PROVISIONAL BALLOTS: REASONS FOR REJECTION, PART A - ABOUT HERE

## TABLE 35. PROVISIONAL BALLOTS: REASONS FOR REJECTION, PARTS A AND B

Question E2, Number of provisional ballots rejected and the reason for rejection. [This table is broken into parts due to the large number of reasons tabulated.]

*General note: The Balance/Not Categorized column on the table compares the sum of all the categorical responses with the total indicated. If the balance is a positive number the difference is treated as uncategorized responses. If the balance is a negative number (indicated by the parentheses) the difference indicates the sum of the responses is greater than the total indicated; this could occur by an error in data entry or by the inability to correctly categorize some responses, resulting in some over-counting.*

INSERT - TABLE 36. USE OF ELECTRONIC POLL BOOKS/LISTS AT THE POLLING PLACE - ABOUT HERE

TABLE 36. USE OF ELECTRONIC POLL BOOKS/LISTS AT THE POLLING PLACE

Questions F1, F4. Use of electronic poll books at the polling place and the number of voters participating in these polling places.

*General note: The Balance/Not Categorized column on the table compares the sum of all the categorical responses with the total indicated. If the balance is a positive number the difference is treated as uncategorized responses. If the balance is a negative number (indicated by the parentheses) the difference indicates the sum of the responses is greater than the total indicated; this could occur by an error in data entry or by the inability to correctly categorize some responses, resulting in some over-counting.*

**Question F4:**

Arkansas	One county reported they “tested 5 EPB in conjunction with paper books at 5 polling location-paper books used as official record.” Two counties reported electronic lists and updates are used during early voting; printed lists are used on Election Day.
California	One county reported electronic poll books or electronic lists of voters were used at five (5) polling places as a sample. Two counties reported being an all-mail county. Another county reported electronic rosters were used in 58 of 116 of their precincts.
Colorado	The State of Colorado reported that all counties were required to use the "early voting module" through SCORE (the statewide database) as an electronic poll book for early voting purposes; this module allows the user to sign the voter in and to update vote history in real time.
District of Columbia	The District of Columbia reported they used paper poll books at its 143 polling locations on election day, and electronic poll books to sign in voters, update voter history, look up polling places and perform same day registration/change of address functions in early voting. In addition, all polling locations used electronic poll books for voter lookup and to process change of address and same day registrations.
Florida	Fourteen counties reported using Electronic Voter ID (EVID) stations at some of their early voting sites; some also reported using EVIDs at limited number of precincts on Election Day.
Indiana	The State of Indiana reported that some counties setup PCs at polling locations to allow staff or voters to look up polling locations on the SVRS Public Portal ( <a href="http://www.indianavoters.com">www.indianavoters.com</a> ). They used the public portal to reduce security concerns, rather than setting up a PC linked to SVRS. However, the State did not collect this information as part of the 2010 General Election survey.
Missouri	One county reported they used an electronic list of voters to verify registration, polling location and to check them in; their information is printed and then attached to a blank poll book that the voter is required to sign. Another county reported that electronic poll books were used in 38 polling sites, another that electronic poll books were used in 14 precincts, and another that 5 of 14 polling places used electronic poll books. One county reported that every precinct used electronic poll books on Election Day.
North Carolina	The State of North Carolina reported that electronic lists were used during early voting; some precincts used them on Election Day as well.
New Mexico	One county reported that electronic poll books were used in early voting locations.
Nevada	Three counties reported that electronic poll books were used during early voting.
Ohio	One jurisdiction reported that 6 of their 31 precincts used electronic poll books. One county reported they do not used electronic poll books at all.
Oregon	The State of Oregon reported they are a vote by mail state, and do not have polling places.
South Dakota	One county reported they used electronic poll books in their absentee precinct.
Tennessee	Four counties reported they do not used electronic poll books at all.
Washington	Four counties reported they are vote by mail counties.

INSERT - **TABLE 37.** SOURCE OF POLL BOOKS USED AT THE POLLING PLACE - ABOUT HERE

TABLE 37. SOURCE OF POLL BOOKS USED AT THE POLLING PLACE

Questions F1, F6. Source of poll books used at the polling place and the number of voters participating in these polling places.

*General note: The Balance/Not Categorized column on the table compares the sum of all the categorical responses with the total indicated. If the balance is a positive number the difference is treated as uncategorized responses. If the balance is a negative number (indicated by the parentheses) the difference indicates the sum of the responses is greater than the total indicated; this could occur by an error in data entry or by the inability to correctly categorize some responses, resulting in some over-counting.*

Question F6:

Alaska	“The State of Alaska Division of Elections conducts federal and state elections and maintains the voter registration database for the state. Therefore, poll books were printed by the state and provided directly to the poll workers.”
Arkansas	Nine counties indicated their poll books were printed in the county clerk's office.
California	Four counties indicated they printed out their own poll books.
Colorado	Four counties indicated they printed out their own poll books. Of these, one indicated the printed poll books were deployed as backups only and were not actually used.
District of Columbia	The District of Columbia indicated, “DC is both a state and its own jurisdiction so this question does not apply.”
Florida	Nine jurisdictions reported they printed out their own poll books. Of those, one indicated the written list was provided as backup if the EVIDS stopped working.
Maryland	The State of Maryland reported that poll books were used as backup to the electronic poll books.
Michigan	The State of Michigan reported that counties purchase poll books designed by State from commercial vendors and supply to local jurisdictions.
Missouri	Ten counties reported they printed out their own poll books.
Mississippi	One county reported they printed out their own poll books from sems.
New Mexico	Twelve counties reported they provide their own rosters.
Nevada	Three counties reported printing out their own poll books.
Ohio	Five counties reported printing out their own poll books.
Oregon	The State of Oregon reported they are a vote by mail state, and do not have polling places.
Tennessee	Six counties reported they printed their materials at the election commission office.
Virginia	The State of Virginia reported they provided ready PDF files to jurisdictions.
Washington	The State of Washington reported vote-by-mail counties do not print poll books.
Wisconsin	The State of Wisconsin reported each jurisdiction refers to municipality for printing.

INSERT - **TABLE 38.** FIRST-TIME MAIL REGISTRANTS; USE OF PRINTED REGISTRATION LISTS AT THE POLLING PLACE - ABOUT HERE

TABLE 38. FIRST-TIME MAIL REGISTRANTS; USE OF PRINTED REGISTRATION LISTS AT THE POLLING PLACE

Questions F1, F3, F5. First-time mail registrants. Uses of printed registration lists at the polling place with the number of voters participating in these polling places.

## Question F3:

Alabama	Alabama law requires every voter to show valid identification in every election (Ala. Code 1975, Section 17-9-30)
Arkansas	A couple of jurisdictions indicated that some number of voters was required to show ID.
Arizona	A couple of jurisdictions indicated that all registered voters are required to show ID when voting at the polls but not when early voting.
California	One jurisdiction provided the number of first-time voters, but was unable to indicate which of them voted at the polls versus vote-by-mail.
Florida	One jurisdiction indicated that it has no MARG voters. A couple of jurisdictions indicated that all voters are required to provide identification prior to voting.
Idaho	Idaho Code required all voters to show ID or sign a Personal Identification Affidavit prior to voting. If a voter registered on Election Day, they were required to show a photo ID and proof of residence prior to registering and voting.
Kansas	Kansas law requires ID from a larger group than HAVA definition. Unable to track the number.
Maine	In Maine, F3 is equal to A7a.
Missouri	One jurisdiction explained that all voters must show ID.
Montana	Montana requires all voters to show ID.
North Dakota	North Dakota does not have voter registration.
Nevada	One jurisdiction indicated that HAVA 303(b)(3) exempts voters from this requirement if they meet certain criteria, which voters in Nevada meet.
Ohio	One jurisdiction indicated that it does not track the number of registrants voting by absentee mail. A couple of jurisdictions indicated that all voters are required to show ID in Ohio.
Oklahoma	Oklahoma does not track this information.
South Dakota	One jurisdiction indicated that if no ID is brought along, the voter signs an affidavit and can vote as long as their registration is valid. A second jurisdiction indicated that all voters are required to show ID.
Washington	One jurisdiction indicated that ID had to be shown before voting.

## Question F5:

Arizona	One jurisdiction indicated that the printed list is provided only as backup.
California	One jurisdiction indicated that lists are “generated in house and distributed to the polling place”.
Colorado	A couple of jurisdictions indicated that it uses signature cards. A couple of jurisdictions indicated that paper or poll books are used only as backup.
Florida	A couple of jurisdictions indicated that it had one precinct that used a printed list of registered voters at the polls. A couple of jurisdictions indicated that they used poll books as backup.
Missouri	One jurisdiction indicated that printed lists were used in 10 precincts.
North Dakota	A number of jurisdictions indicated that it used printed lists of voters who voted in past elections as North Dakota does not have voter registration.
New Mexico	One jurisdiction indicated that printed lists were used a backup for electronic poll books. Another jurisdiction indicated that printed lists of registered voters was used at the polls.
Oregon	Oregon is vote by mail State and does not have polling places.
Tennessee	One jurisdiction indicated that signature lists by precincts were used.
Vermont	One jurisdiction indicated that the town clerk prepares and prints lists from voter database.

INSERT - TABLE 39. NUMBER AND AGES OF POLL WORKERS - ABOUT HERE

TABLE 39. NUMBER AND AGES OF POLL WORKERS

## Questions D3, D4. Number of poll workers used and age category.

## Question D3:

Arizona	One jurisdiction indicated that they also hired 176 citizen board Troubleshooters who are not reflected in the number of poll workers.
California	One jurisdiction indicated that they included reserve poll workers in their count as well as Field Inspectors. Another jurisdiction indicated that they included delivery/pick-up people and rovers. Another jurisdiction indicated that they included field coordinators, troubleshooters and election equipment replacement technicians in their count. One jurisdiction indicated that the total includes Dominion technicians, Field Election Deputies, and District Leads.
Colorado	One jurisdiction indicated that they age breakdown does not include judges. Two jurisdictions explained that the numbers are not available due to staff turnover.
Florida	One jurisdiction indicated that the total does not include trained alternates who were on standby on Election Day. One jurisdiction indicated that the total includes six poll workers who worked Early Voting. One jurisdiction indicated that it did not include alternates that did not work, rovers or phone bank help. One jurisdiction explained that some workers are double counted because they worked Early Voting and worked on Election Day.
Maryland	For all jurisdictions, the total includes field support personnel and some poll workers may have worked multiple shifts.
Maine	In Maine, the responses for a couple of jurisdictions were included with other jurisdictions.
Minnesota	The number of estimated for some percentage of precincts in every county.
New Jersey	Total includes poll workers missing a date of birth.
Ohio	One jurisdiction indicated that the total includes election judges, rovers, election service assistants, receivers, and systems coordinators. One jurisdiction included poll workers hired to assist vote-in-person absentee voters.
South Dakota	One jurisdiction indicated that it includes 5 poll workers assigned to move in absentee processing.
Tennessee	One jurisdiction indicated that it includes Early Voting.
Vermont	One jurisdiction indicated that it includes the town clerk who served as presiding officer and two individuals who helped count.
Washington	One jurisdiction indicated that it includes only regular staff. One jurisdiction explained that they are not considered poll workers, but Administrative Specialists. A number of jurisdictions explained that they are all mail and do not have poll workers.
Wyoming	One jurisdiction indicated that it did not include county employees assigned to voter registration. A second jurisdiction indicated that it included its absentee board.

## Question D4:

Arkansas	A couple jurisdictions did not answer D4 but indicated that most are 60 and older. One jurisdiction indicated that some worked Early Voting as well as Election Day. One jurisdiction explained that it can be difficult to recruit poll workers because they are unable to take off work and retirees are therefore the largest population of poll workers.
Arizona	One county indicated that it instituted a Student Poll Worker program and has since seen an increase in younger poll workers.
California	A couple of jurisdictions explained that it was only able to provide ages for a portion of its poll workers.
Colorado	A number of jurisdictions indicated that it tracked student judge numbers separately. A number of jurisdictions did not supply age breakdown but included age range in the comments field.
Florida	One jurisdiction explained that the data for age breakdown only includes workers who worked on election day.
Idaho	A couple of counties indicated that the age breakdown was estimated.
Indiana	A couple of jurisdictions indicated that it did not have age breakdowns available; some provided age ranges. Some jurisdictions indicated that it only provided age breakdown for a portion of poll workers.
Massachusetts	One jurisdiction indicated that the total includes all workers, not just those who worked on Election Day.
Maryland	Two jurisdictions do not capture the age of poll workers.

Maine	In Maine, the responses for a couple of jurisdictions were included with other jurisdictions.
Missouri	A couple of jurisdictions provided average age or age range of workers.
Mississippi	A couple of jurisdictions provided estimates of age breakdown.
Montana	One jurisdiction provided the average age of poll workers.
North Carolina	A couple of jurisdictions indicated that they were unable to provide age breakdown for all poll workers.
Ohio	A couple of jurisdictions indicated that their breakdown includes alternate poll workers. A couple of jurisdictions indicated that they were unable to provide age breakdowns for all workers.
Oklahoma	Oklahoma does not capture poll worker ages.
Tennessee	A couple of jurisdictions indicated that total includes Early Voting.
Washington	One jurisdiction indicated that it includes only regular staff. One jurisdiction explained that they are not considered poll workers, but Administrative Specialists. A number of jurisdictions explained that they are all mail and do not have poll workers.
Wisconsin	Discrepancy in number of poll workers between D3a and D4 is due to data entry error.
Wyoming	One jurisdiction indicated that it gets harder to recruit judges and another indicated that it does not track this information. One jurisdiction indicated that it had high school students serve as counting board judges.

INSERT - TABLE 40. DIFFICULTY OF OBTAINING SUFFICIENT POLL WORKERS - ABOUT HERE

TABLE 40. DIFFICULTY OF OBTAINING SUFFICIENT POLL WORKERS

## Questions F1, D5. Difficulty of obtaining a sufficient number of poll workers for the election.

*General note: The Balance/Not Categorized column on the table compares the sum of all the categorical responses with the total indicated. For this table, the total used for comparison is the number of cases in the State. If the balance is a positive number the difference is treated as uncategorized responses. If the balance is a negative number (indicated by the parentheses) the difference indicates the sum of the responses is greater than the total indicated; this could occur by an error in data entry or by the inability to correctly categorize some responses, resulting in some over-counting.*

## Question D5:

Arkansas	One jurisdiction indicated that “Early voting pays only \$70-\$75 for 10 hours of work and election day pays \$100 for 13 hours of work. People drawing unemployment will not work.” Another jurisdiction indicated that the list of poll workers changes daily. One jurisdiction explained “We did all the hard recruiting during the Primary earlier in the year. Otherwise somewhat difficult. And also we are starting to lose some workers due to IRS make this reportable income.” One jurisdiction indicated that “workers complain of too much paper work to keep up with.” One jurisdiction indicated that “the younger people in the area drive out of the county for work.”
American Samoa	Election Official applications were more than enough to select poll workers.
Arizona	One jurisdiction indicated “The recruitment process was both difficult and easy. By this we mean that with the 1,142 precincts we have here in Maricopa County, we found many polling places where we had a surplus of workers due to the location. However, in some rural areas, it was somewhat difficult to recruit poll workers. We do ask poll workers to work outside of their precinct, but many of the rural areas were just too far for some out-of-precinct workers to accept.” One jurisdiction indicated “Tribal elections were also conducted on the same day and the Tribe had increased their wage scale to exceed ours.”
California	One jurisdiction indicated that it “did a major precinct officer recruitment for the June 2010 Primary which really helped boost our precinct officer files for the November 2010 General.” One jurisdiction said “We have one polling place that is always hard to staff, other than that we have a good group of volunteers.” One jurisdiction indicated “Recruiting an adequate number of poll workers is easy due to a retention rate as high as 75%. Recruiting qualified Inspectors is significantly more difficult.”
Colorado	A couple of jurisdictions indicated that judges are aging and are harder to recruit and retain. A jurisdiction indicated that they have very good retention but are having trouble maintaining party balance. A couple of jurisdictions indicated that they had difficulty recruiting backup judges.
Florida	One jurisdiction indicated that it was tough to find workers willing to work with the elections equipment. One jurisdiction indicated that the difficulty level was about the same as in previous elections while another indicated that it has the same poll workers each year.
Hawaii	One jurisdiction indicated that there were a number of poll workers who called the week prior to the General Election informing they were not available to work due to illness or family emergency.
Indiana	A couple of jurisdictions indicated that their party organizations are responsible for finding poll workers. One jurisdiction indicated that having vote centers facilitates this process. Counties explained their various recruiting strategies and possible reasons for difficulty in finding poll workers.
Maryland	NOTE: A number of jurisdictions in Maryland provided different levels of difficulty for Republicans and Democrats. For these jurisdictions, their response was moved to the D5_Comments field and the average (or closest approximate) of the two difficulty levels was included in D5.
Maine	In Maine, the responses for a couple of jurisdictions were included with other jurisdictions.
Missouri	One county indicated that there were many no shows and last minute cancellations from new workers. Another county indicated that there was a shortage of Democrat judges. One jurisdiction indicated that it has people on stand-by.
Montana	A couple of jurisdictions indicated that it is increasingly difficult to train and recruit judges.
New York	One jurisdiction indicated that “recruiting is always an issue, however NY’s transition from lever machines to opscan systems have promoted inspectors to retire from service, and the skill sets necessary for inspectors have changed, also affecting successful recruiting.”
Ohio	One jurisdiction indicated that its High School Student Poll Worker Program has had a major impact on Poll Worker recruitment. In November 2010, General Election, 21% of our Election judges were high school students. The overall election judges turnover rate was 35%.” A couple of counties

	indicated that it was more difficult to obtain poll workers from one political party. One jurisdiction indicated "Due to increasing demands from Secretary of State's Directives, lawsuit settlements, public sentiment, as well as the physical demands of handling the voting equipment, it has become more and more difficult to find Poll Workers; Presiding Judges in particular."
South Dakota	One jurisdiction indicated that it varied by precinct. One jurisdiction indicated that "Persons are not as willing to serve now that rules and regulations have increased. They are concerned with being sued. The pay is not enough to entice them to serve." One jurisdiction indicated that "It seems to get harder each year, as our past workers are aging, and most younger people have jobs. For the older workers, it is a very long day, and also hard to learn/ remember all the rules."
Tennessee	One jurisdiction indicated that "It is very difficult to get poll workers. Would like to see a central voting location in the county plus early voting to run through election day. Also that would help on budget not to have so many poll workers." One jurisdiction indicated "We had a Grant from the EAC to train and recruit college students. This was the first time we had more than enough workers."
Vermont	One jurisdiction indicated that it has a waiting list for pollworkers.
Washington	Many jurisdictions indicated that they do not have pollworkers because they are all vote by mail.
Wisconsin	The number of poll workers in each county represents the rounded mean score of all jurisdictions/wards in the county.
Wyoming	A number of jurisdictions reported difficulty in recruiting and retaining judges.

INSERT - TABLE 41. NUMBER AND TYPE OF PRECINCTS/POLLING PLACES - ABOUT HERE

TABLE 41. NUMBER AND TYPE OF PRECINCTS/POLLING PLACES

## Questions D1, D2. Number of precincts, number of polling places, types of polling places.

*General note: The Balance/Not Categorized column on the table compares the sum of all the categorical responses with the total indicated. If the balance is a positive number the difference is treated as uncategorized responses. If the balance is a negative number (indicated by the parentheses) the difference indicates the sum of the responses is greater than the total indicated; this could occur by an error in data entry or by the inability to correctly categorize some responses, resulting in some over-counting. Note: in this case there appears to be much double-counting which merely indicates the multiple purposes of some polling places, e.g., an election office being used for both Early Voting and Election Day Voting.*

## Question D1:

Arkansas	A couple of jurisdictions in Arkansas indicated that D1 includes early voting sites or an absentee voting precinct.
Arizona	One jurisdiction indicated that one precinct split administratively would equal 19 polling places.
California	A number of jurisdictions indicated that the reported number of precincts includes vote-by-mail precincts.
Delaware	Delaware's count of precincts includes virtual districts that account for UOCAVA voters who were eligible to vote a Federal Ballot.
Florida	A couple of jurisdictions indicated that the count includes precincts with no voters in them. A couple of jurisdictions explained why the number reported did not match the Book Closing Statistics reported on the Division of Elections website. One jurisdiction indicated that the count does not include the early voting location. One jurisdiction indicated that the total includes a precinct that covers the voters defined in F.S. 101.045.
Maine	In Maine, the number of precincts for a couple of jurisdictions was included in the counts for other jurisdictions.
Missouri	In Missouri, a couple of jurisdictions indicated that their total includes absentee and one indicated that it does not include absentee in the count.
Ohio	One jurisdiction indicated that the total includes one office.
South Dakota	One jurisdiction indicated that it has an absentee precinct but counts absentees in their precinct.
Tennessee	One jurisdiction indicated that it includes early voting.
Washington	One jurisdiction indicated that some very small precincts are combined with other larger precincts to ensure voter confidentiality.

## Question D2:

Arkansas	One jurisdiction indicated that it has multiple polling locations in one room. Another jurisdiction indicated that early voting is in the county clerk's office. One jurisdiction indicated that there are two early voting locations. One jurisdiction indicated that it was not sure whether or not to include early voting as an election office.
Arizona	One jurisdiction indicated that D2g is early voting sites on the Navajo Nation. One jurisdiction indicated that D2a is the total number of physical polling places in addition to the early voting centers and drop off ballot box site and the number of physical polling places is smaller than the number of precincts because some precincts are co-located.
California	A couple of jurisdictions indicated that it had early voting and election day voting site at the same location. A couple of jurisdictions indicated that the election office is available for early voting. One jurisdiction indicated that ballots could be dropped off at the election office and DRE was available on Election Day at the Election office. One jurisdiction indicated that early voting at the election office was only by VBM or DRE. Two jurisdictions indicated that D2c and D2f are the same location. One county indicated that it all mail.
Colorado	A couple of jurisdictions indicated that early voting sites are at the election day office. One county indicated that it uses vote centers.
Florida	One jurisdiction indicated that one precinct uses two polling places. A couple of jurisdictions indicated that early voting sites are also election day polling places. A couple of jurisdictions indicated that some polling places have more than one precinct.
Iowa	Data on the number of early satellite voting stations is not available in Iowa.
Idaho	The number of polling places may not match the number of physical precincts in the county.

Counties may designate precincts with less than 125 registered voters at the last General Election as mail ballot precincts and those are not required to have a polling place on Election Day. Also, precincts may share the same polling place on Election Day.

Maine	A couple of jurisdictions indicated that the physical polling place is included with another jurisdiction.
Missouri	Many local election authorities provided a response to question D2f even though Missouri does not have early voting. It appears that many local election authorities responded to question D2f because Missouri law provides for absentee voting (excuse required) that begins six weeks prior to Election Day and may be conducted in the local election authority's office.
Mississippi	A couple of jurisdictions indicated that they do not have early voting. A couple of jurisdictions indicated that the clerk's office is open for absentee voting.
Oregon	Oregon is a vote by mail state. The only "polling place" is the County Elections Office. Oregon does not have early voting.
Rhode Island	Eligible voters could cast a limited ballot at their city/towns Election Offices. Early Voting is Not Available in Rhode Island
South Dakota	A couple of jurisdictions indicated that early voting is available at the auditor's office.
Virginia	Virginia is not an early voting state. Election offices may not be actual voting location.
Washington	A couple of jurisdictions indicated that there is only one polling place in the county – the election office or the courthouse. Many jurisdictions indicated that there are a number of drop off sites.

INSERT - TABLE 42. NUMBER AND TYPE OF VOTING EQUIPMENT - ABOUT HERE

**TABLE 42. NUMBER AND TYPE OF VOTING EQUIPMENT**

Question F7. Information on the number and type of voting equipment used in the elections and the purposes for which they are used.

*Note: This table is a simple summary of a complex set of information. Researchers are advised to consult the dataset for complete information. The “Sum of All Voting Equipment” is a calculated estimate to enable comparative percentage values. This sum is determined by using the number of machines or counters as well as the number of booths for paper ballots and the “other” types of equipment.*

INSERT - TABLE 43. SUMMARY OF SELECTED FACTORS PER POLLING PLACE - ABOUT HERE

TABLE 43. SUMMARY OF SELECTED FACTORS PER POLLING PLACE

Questions A1, D1, D2, D3, E1, F1, F7. Calculations for selected factors per polling place.

*Note: This table summarizes information from several tables and calculates the value of each per polling place. These values are provided to give an overview of the distribution of these factors amongst the States and are merely illustrative.*

## APPENDIX C

## Questionnaire

**U.S. ELECTION ASSISTANCE COMMISSION****2010 Election Administration & Voting Survey**

The ongoing process of improving America's election systems relies in part on having accurate data about the way Americans cast their ballots. In 2002, Congress chartered the U.S. Election Assistance Commission (EAC) to collect information on the state of American elections and make it widely available to policy makers, advocates, scholars, journalists and the general public. Since 2004, the Commission has sponsored a biennial survey as its primary tool for fulfilling that mission. We are pleased to present the 2010 Election Administration and Voting Survey, and we ask for your help in making it the most complete and accurate survey in its history.

The questions below ask for information about ballots cast; voter registration; overseas and military voting; Election Day activities; voting technology; and other important issues. The section concerning the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Voting Act (UOCAVA) serves as the EAC's standardized format for state reporting of UOCAVA voting information as required by 42 U.S.C. §1973ff-1. States that complete and timely submit this section to the EAC will fulfill their UOCAVA reporting requirement under 42 U.S.C. §1973ff-1(c). Additionally, EAC is mandated by the National Voter Registration Act (NVRA) to collection information from states concerning the impact of that statute on the administration of Federal elections. With this information EAC is required to make a report to Congress and provide recommendations for the improvement of Federal and State procedures, forms, and other NVRA matters. States that timely respond to all questions in this survey concerning voter registration related matters will meet their NVRA reporting requirements under 42 U.S.C. § 1973gg-7 and EAC regulations.

The EAC recognizes the burden that asking for this data places on state and local election officials, and we have worked to minimize that burden as much as possible.

In advance, we thank you for your cooperation and look forward to answering any questions you might have.

**Information supplied by:**

Name		Title	
Office/Agency name			
Address 1			
Address 2			
City		State	Zip Code
E-mail address			
Telephone (area code and number)	Extension	Fax number (area code and number)	

**Instructions for Completing the 2010 Election Administration & Voting Survey**

1. This survey collects information on election administration issues in local election offices (typically counties or townships) that are responsible for the administration of the November 2010 general election. As such, all data should be reported at the level of the local jurisdiction. However, the State or Territorial level election office may fill out any or all of the information on behalf of the local election offices under its jurisdiction.
2. Do not leave items blank - always provide an answer to the question asked using the “Data not available” or “Other” categories discussed below, if needed.
3. Use the “Data not available” box if the question asks for details that are not required by your state law or the question asks for information that is not currently collected.
4. You may find it helpful to read an entire section before answering any of the questions in that section.
5. Please attempt to record data according to the categories as they are defined in the question. If your jurisdiction uses a different data classification scheme (for instance, collects data in such a way that combines two or more categories listed in a question), you can use the space provided for “Other” to provide numbers and details on these categories. Use as many “Other” categories as you need to adequately report the relevant statistics for your jurisdiction. If you enter information into the “Other” field, please use the comments field to provide an explanation for the answer.

In the example below, the jurisdiction does not collect separate statistics on the number of duplicate and rejected registration forms, but instead has only one number that represents the total number of registration forms that are either duplicated/or rejected.

**EXAMPLE:**

**A5. In order to evaluate the workflow of your office over the last election cycle, enter the total number of registration forms your jurisdiction received from all sources during the period from the close of registration for the November 2008 general election until the close of registration for the November 2010 general election.** Include here any Election Day or Same Day registrations, if applicable. Also include any special categories of voters who may have extended deadlines, such as returning military personnel, if applicable.

**A5a.** Total .....   Data not available

**Next, divide the total number of registration application forms received (as entered in A5a) into the following categories.**  
The amounts should sum to the total provided in A4a.

<b>A5b.</b> New registrations .....	<input type="text" value="4000"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>A5c.</b> Invalid or rejected (other than duplicates) .....	<input type="text"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>A5d.</b> Duplicate of existing registration .....	<input type="text"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>A5e.</b> Changes to name, party or within-jurisdiction address change .....	<input type="text" value="500"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>A5f.</b> Moved into jurisdiction but was registered elsewhere in the state .....	<input type="text" value="200"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>A5g.</b> Other→ comments: <u>duplicate and invalid registrations combined</u> .....	<input type="text" value="300"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>A5h.</b> Other→ comments: .....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<input type="text" value="5000"/>	

Data not available  
 ▼

**SECTION A**

**VOTER REGISTRATION**

EAC is mandated by the National Voter Registration Act (NVRA) to collection information from states concerning the impact of that statute on the administration of Federal elections. With this information EAC is required to make a report to Congress and provide recommendations for the improvement of Federal and State procedures, forms, and other NVRA matters. States that timely respond to all questions in this survey concerning voter registration related matters will meet their NVRA reporting requirements under 42 U.S.C. § 1973gg-7 and EAC regulations.

**Roadmap to Section A:**

- **A1, A2 and A3** ask for information about the number of registered voters in your jurisdiction and how you calculate those statistics.
- **A4** asks for information about registration activity on days in which it was possible for a person to both register and vote on the same day.
- **A5** asks for information on all registration forms for all types of registration transactions (successful and unsuccessful) received by your office.
- **A6** asks for the sources of all registration forms (both successful and unsuccessful).
- **A7** asks for the sources of new registrations.
- **A8** asks for the sources of duplicate registrations.
- **A9** asks for the sources of invalid or rejected registrations.
- **A10** asks for information on removal notices sent under NVRA Section 8(d) 2.
- **A11** asks for the number of voters removed from the voter registration rolls and the reason for their removal.

**A1. Enter the total number of persons in your jurisdiction who were registered and eligible to vote in the November 2010 general election.** Include all persons eligible to vote in the election including special categories of voters with extended deadlines (such as returning military). Do not include any persons under the age of 18 who may be registered under a "pre-registration" program.

A1a. Total  .....  Data not available

**A1 Comments**

**A2. When you report the number of registered voters in your jurisdiction for the November 2010 general election (as in A1a) do you include both active and inactive voters in the count, or does your jurisdiction only include active voters? (Select only one)**

- A2a. Jurisdiction uses both active and inactive registered voters .....
- A2b. Jurisdiction only uses active registered voters .....
- A2c. Other → comments: .....

**A2 Comments**

**A3. Enter the total number of persons who were registered and eligible to vote in the November 2010 general election into the following categories.** Do not include any persons under the age of 18 who may be registered under a "pre-registration" program.

**A3a.** Active  
**A3b.** Inactive


Data not available  
▼


**A3 Comments**

**A4. If your state's laws allowed any voters to register and then to vote on the same day, enter the total number of registration forms received on those days in which it was possible to both register for and vote in the November 2010 general election on the same day.** This question includes jurisdictions in states that have formal Election Day Registration or Same Day Registration and those states that have other situations that provide Election Day Registration or Same Day Registration. This question includes jurisdictions in states that permit Election Day Registration for voting for office of President, such as Connecticut and Rhode Island.

**A4a.** Total new registrations...  .....  Data not available  
 .....  Not applicable

**A4b. Are the numbers you provided for question A4a because your state allows Election Day Registration or Same Day Registration for all voters, or does your answer come from a difference circumstance?**

- .....Yes, our state has Election Day Registration or Same Day Registration.
- .... No, our state does not have formal Election Day Registration or Same Day Registration, but some voters were able to register and vote on the same day for the 2010 election.
- .... Other → comments: \_\_\_\_\_
- .... Not applicable.

**A4 Comments**

**A5. In order to evaluate the workflow of your office over the last election cycle, enter the total number of forms your jurisdiction received from all sources during the period from the close of registration for the November 2008 general election until the close of registration for the November 2010 general election.** Include any forms that were processed, such as changes to name, party or address, duplicates, or pre-registrations. Include here any Election Day or Same Day registrations, if applicable. Also include any special categories of voters who may have extended deadlines such as returning military personnel, if applicable.

**A5a.** Total  .....  Data not available

**Next, divide the total number of registration application forms received (as entered in A5a) into the following categories.** The amounts should sum to the total provided in A5a.

		Data not available ▼
<b>A5b.</b> New valid registrations (excluding pre-registrations of persons under 18)...	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>A5c.</b> New "pre" registrations of persons under age 18 .....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>A5d.</b> Duplicate of existing valid registration .....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>A5e.</b> Invalid or rejected (other than duplicates) .....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>A5f.</b> Changes to name, party or within-jurisdiction address change .....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>A5g.</b> Address changes that cross jurisdiction borders.....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>A5h.</b> Other → comments: _____ .....	<input type="text"/>	
<b>A5i.</b> Other → comments: _____ .....	<input type="text"/>	
<b>A5j.</b> Other → comments: _____ .....	<input type="text"/>	
<b>A5k.</b> Other → comments: _____ .....	<input type="text"/>	
<b>A5l.</b> Other → comments: _____ .....	<input type="text"/>	
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>A5a</b>	

**A5 Comments**

**A6a through A6o: Divide the total number of all registration forms received (as entered in A5a) into the following sources.**  
**A7a through A7o: Divide the total number of new registration forms received (as entered in A5b) into the following sources.**  
**A8a through A8o: Divide the total number of duplicate registration forms received (as entered in A5d) into the following sources.**  
**A9a through A9o: Divide the total number of invalid or rejected registration forms (as entered in A5e) received into the following sources.**

	<i>(from A5a)</i>		<i>(from A5b)</i>		<i>(from A5d)</i>		<i>(from A5e)</i>	
	<b>A6. Total forms received</b>	NA ▼	<b>A7. New registrations</b>	NA ▼	<b>A8. Duplicate of existing registrations</b>	NA ▼	<b>A9. Invalid or rejected</b>	NA ▼
a. <u>Individual voters</u> submitting applications by mail, fax, or email .....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. <u>Individual voters</u> registering in person at the election/registrar's office .....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. <u>Individual voters</u> submitting registration forms via the Internet.....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Motor vehicle offices or other offices that issue drivers licenses.....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Public assistance offices mandated as registration sites under NVRA .....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. State funded agencies primarily serving persons with disabilities.....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Armed forces recruitment offices.....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. Other agencies designated by the State not mandated by NVRA.....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. Registration drives from advocacy groups or political parties .....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
j. Other → comments:.....	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	
k. Other → comments:.....	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	
l. Other → comments:.....	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	
m. Other → comments:.....	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	
n. Other → comments:.....	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	
o. Other → comments:.....	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>A5a</b>		<b>A5b</b>		<b>A5d</b>		<b>A5e</b>	

**A6, A7, A8, and A9 Comments**

**A10. Enter the total number of removal notices sent to voters in the period between the close of registration for the November 2008 general election and the close of registration for the November 2010 general election, because the person had not voted or appeared to vote in the two previous federal elections (per NVRA Section 8 (d) (2)).**

**A10a.** Total  .....  Data not available

**Next, divide the total number of removal/confirmation notices mailed (as entered in A10a) into the following categories.** The amounts should sum to the total provided in A10a.

	Data not available	
	▼	
<b>A10b.</b> Received back from voters confirming registration .....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>A10c.</b> Received back confirming registration should be invalidated .....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>A10d.</b> Returned back as undeliverable .....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>A10e.</b> Status unknown (neither received confirmation nor returned undeliverable).....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>A10f.</b> Other → comments: .....	<input type="text"/>	
<b>A10g.</b> Other → comments: .....	<input type="text"/>	
<b>A10h.</b> Other → comments: .....	<input type="text"/>	
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>A10a</b>	

**A10 Comments**

**A11. Enter the total number of voters removed from the voter registration rolls in your jurisdiction in the period between the close of registration for the November 2008 general election and the close of registration for the November 2010 general election.** Note this question asks for those ineligible to vote, not merely those moved into an "inactive" status.

**A11a.** Total  .....  Data not available

**Next, divide the total number of voters removed (as entered in A11a) into the following categories.** The amounts should sum to the total provided in A11a.

		Data not available ▼
<b>A11b.</b> Moved outside jurisdiction	..... <input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>A11c.</b> Death	..... <input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>A11d.</b> Disqualifying felony conviction	..... <input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>A11e.</b> Failure to respond to notice sent and failure to vote in the two most recent federal elections	..... <input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>A11f.</b> Declared mentally incompetent	..... <input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>A11g.</b> Voter requested to be removed for reasons other than felony conviction, mental status, or moved outside jurisdiction	..... <input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>A11h.</b> Other → comments: _____	<input type="text"/>	
<b>A11i.</b> Other → comments: _____	<input type="text"/>	
<b>A11j.</b> Other → comments: _____	<input type="text"/>	
<b>A11k.</b> Other → comments: _____	<input type="text"/>	
<b>TOTAL</b>	..... <input type="text"/>	<b>A11a</b>

**A11 Comments**

**SECTION B UNIFORMED & OVERSEAS CITIZENS ABSENTEE VOTING ACT (UOCAVA)**

Section B serves as the EAC's standardized format for the state reporting of UOCAVA voting information as required by 42 U.S.C. §1973ff-1. States that complete and timely submit this section to the EAC will fulfill their UOCAVA reporting requirement under 42 U.S.C §1973ff-1(c).

Pursuant UOCAVA, this section collects various data elements needed to determine: (1) the combined number of absentee ballots transmitted to UOCAVA voters; (2) the combined number of ballots returned by UOCAVA voters; and (3) the combined number of returned ballots cast by UOCAVA voters (the number of cast ballots is practically determined by collecting data concerning the total votes counted and rejected).

**Roadmap to Section B:**

- **B1 and B2** ask for information about the number and type of UOCAVA absentee ballots transmitted.
- **B3** asks for the number and type of all UOCAVA ballots returned and submitted for counting.
- **B4, B5, B6, and B7** asks for information on the type of UOCAVA ballot returned by type of UOCAVA voter.
- **B8** asks for the number and type of all UOCAVA ballots counted.
- **B9, B10, B11, and B12** asks for information on the type of UOCAVA ballot counted by type of UOCAVA voter.
- **B13** asks for the number and type of all UOCAVA ballots rejected.
- **B14** asks for information on reasons why UOCAVA ballots were rejected.
- **B15, B16, B17, and B18** asks for information on the type of UOCAVA ballot rejected by type of UOCAVA voter.

**B1. Enter the total number of absentee ballots transmitted to UOCAVA voters for the November 2010 general election.**

**B1a. Total**  .....  Data not available

**Next, divide the total number of absentee ballots transmitted to UOCAVA voters (as entered in B1a) into the following categories.** The amounts should sum to the total provided in B1a.

		Data not available ▼
<b>B1b.</b> Uniformed services voters – domestic or foreign .....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>B1c.</b> Non-military/civilian overseas voters .....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>B1d.</b> Other → comments: .....	<input type="text"/>	
<b>B1e.</b> Other → comments: .....	<input type="text"/>	
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<input type="text" value="B1a"/>	

**B1 Comments**

**B2. Of the UOCAVA absentee ballots transmitted (as entered in B1a) how many were:**

Data not available  
▼

<b>B2a.</b> Returned by voter and submitted for counting (include both those that were counted and those that were rejected) .....	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>	.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>B2b.</b> Returned as undeliverable .....	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>	.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>B2c.</b> Spoiled or replaced ballots .....	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>	.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>B2d.</b> Status unknown (neither returned undeliverable nor returned from voter) ...	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>	.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>B2e.</b> Other → comments: .....	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>	.....	
<b>B2f.</b> Other → comments: .....	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>	.....	
<b>B2g.</b> Other → comments: .....	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>	.....	
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>B1a</b>		

**B2 Comments**

**B3. Enter the total number of all UOCAVA ballots (including regular UOCAVA absentee ballots and Federal Write-in Absentee Ballots (FWAB)) returned by UOCAVA voters and submitted for counting for the November 2010 general election.** Please include both those ballots that were later counted and those that were rejected. Do not include ballots that were returned undeliverable.

B3a. Total  .....  Data not available

**B3 Comments**

**B4a through B4c. Divide the total number of UOCAVA ballots returned by UOCAVA voters and submitted for counting (as entered in B3) into each category of UOCAVA voter below.**

Next, for each type of UOCAVA voter, enter the number of:

- B5a through B5c: Regular UOCAVA absentee ballots returned and submitted for counting.
- B6a through B6c: FWAB returned and submitted for counting.
- B7a through B7c: Other type of ballots returned and submitted for counting.

*Of the total UOCAVA ballots returned (as entered in B3), how many were ballots of each of the following ballot types:*

	B4. All UOCAVA ballots		B5. Absentee ballots		B6. FWAB		B7. Other type of ballot →	
		NA ▼		NA ▼		NA ▼		NA ▼
<b>Type of UOCAVA voter:</b>								
a. Uniformed services voters – domestic or foreign	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Non-military/civilian overseas voters	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Other type of voter →	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	
comments: _____								
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>B3</b>							

**B4, B5, B6, and B7 Comments**

**B8. Enter the total number of all UOCAVA ballots (including regular UOCAVA absentee ballots and FWAB) counted in the November 2010 general election.**

B8a. Total..........  
 Data not available

**B8 Comments**

**B9a through B9c. Divide the total number of UOCAVA ballots counted (as entered in B8) into each category of UOCAVA voter below.**

**Next, for each type of UOCAVA voter, enter the number of:**

- **B10a through B10c: Regular UOCAVA absentee ballots counted.**
- **B11a through B11c: FWAB counted.**
- **B12a through B12c: Other type of ballots counted.**

*Of the total UOCAVA ballots counted (as entered in B8), how many were ballots of each of the following ballot types:*

	B9. All UOCAVA ballots		B10. Absentee ballots		B11. FWAB		B12. Other type of ballot →	
		NA ▼		NA ▼		NA ▼		NA ▼
<b>Type of UOCAVA voter:</b>								
a. Uniformed services voters – domestic or foreign.....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Non-military/civilian overseas voters.....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Other type of voter →..... comments: _____	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
TOTAL.....	<b>B8</b>							

**B9, B10, B11 and B12 Comments**

**B13. Enter the total number of UOCAVA ballots (including regular UOCAVA absentee ballots and FWAB) rejected in the November 2010 general election.**

B13a. Total..... .....   
 Data not available

**B13 Comments**

**B14. Please divide the total number of all UOCAVA ballots rejected (as entered in B13a) into the following categories indicating the reason the absentee ballots were rejected.** The amounts should sum to the total provided in B13a.

		Data not available ▼
<b>B14a.</b> Ballot not received on time/missed deadline. ....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>B14b.</b> Problem with voter signature .....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>B14c.</b> Ballot lacked a postmark .....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>B14d.</b> Other → comments: .....	<input type="text"/>	
<b>B14e.</b> Other → comments: .....	<input type="text"/>	
<b>B14f.</b> Other → comments: .....	<input type="text"/>	
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>B13a</b>	

**B14 Comments**

**B15a through B15c. Divide the total number of UOCAVA ballots rejected (as entered in B13) into each category of UOCAVA voter below.**

Next, for each type of UOCAVA voter, enter the number of:

- **B16a through B16c: Regular UOCAVA absentee ballots rejected.**
- **B17a through B17c: FWAB rejected.**
- **B18a through B18c: Other type of ballots rejected.**

		<i>Of the total UOCAVA ballots rejected (as entered in B13), how many were ballots of each of the following ballot types:</i>						
<b>B15. All UOCAVA ballots</b>		<b>B16. Absentee ballots</b>		<b>B17. FWAB</b>		<b>B18. Other type of ballot →</b>		
	NA ▼		NA ▼		NA ▼		NA ▼	
<b>Type of UOCAVA voter:</b>								
<b>a.</b> Uniformed services voters – domestic or foreign	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>b.</b> Non-military/civilian overseas voters	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>c.</b> Other type of voter → comments .....	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>B13</b>		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	

**B15, B16, B17, and B18 Comments**

**SECTION C**

**Domestic Civilian Absentee Ballots**

**Roadmap to Section C.**

- **C1** asks for information about absentee ballots transmitted and the status of the transmitted ballots.
- **C2** and **C3** ask for information on any voters who may be registered as permanent absentee voters.
- **C4** asks for information on the status of absentee ballots returned and submitted for counting.
- **C5** asks for information on the reasons absentee ballots were rejected.

**C1. Enter the total number of domestic civilian absentee ballots transmitted to voters for the November 2010 general election.** Do not include absentee ballots transmitted to UOCAVA voters

**C1a.** Total  .....  Data not available

**Next, divide the total number of absentee ballots transmitted to voters (as entered in C1a) into the following categories.** The amounts should sum to the total provided in C1a.

Data not available  
▼

<b>C1b.</b> Returned by voters and submitted for counting (include both those that were later counted and those that were rejected) .....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>C1c.</b> Returned as undeliverable .....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>C1d.</b> Spoiled or replaced ballots .....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>C1e.</b> Status unknown (neither returned undeliverable nor returned from voter)....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>C1f.</b> Other → comments: _____ .....	<input type="text"/>	
<b>C1g.</b> Other → comments: _____ .....	<input type="text"/>	
<b>C1h.</b> Other → comments: _____ .....	<input type="text"/>	
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<input type="text" value="C1a"/>	

**C1 Comments**

**C2. Does your jurisdiction have a permanent absentee voter registration list in which voters may apply to receive an absentee (or mail) ballot for subsequent elections without further application?** Do not include UOCAVA voters.

- ..... Yes → Continue to question C3.
- ..... No → Skip to question C4.

**C2 Comments**

**C3. Of the total number of domestic civilian absentee ballots transmitted (as entered in C1) how many ballots were sent to voters in your jurisdiction because they appear on a permanent absentee (or mail) ballot voter registration list?**

Total  .....  Data not available

**C3 Comments**

**C4. Of the total number of absentee ballots returned by voters and submitted for counting (as entered in C1b) how many ballots were:**

		Data not available ▼
<b>C4a.</b> Counted in the November 2010 general election.....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>C4b.</b> Rejected in the November 2010 general election.....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>C4c.</b> Other → comments: _____	<input type="text"/>	
<b>C4d.</b> Other → comments: _____	<input type="text"/>	
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<input type="text" value="C1b"/>	

**C4 Comments**

**C5. Please divide the total number of domestic civilian absentee ballots rejected (as entered in C4b) into the following categories indicating the reason why the absentee ballots were rejected. The amounts should sum to the total provided in C4b.**

		Data not available ▼
<b>C5a.</b> Ballot not received on time/missed deadline. ....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>C5b.</b> No voter signature .....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>C5c.</b> No witness signature .....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>C5d.</b> Non-matching signature .....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>C5e.</b> No election official's signature on ballot .....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>C5f.</b> Ballot returned in an unofficial envelope .....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>C5g.</b> Ballot missing from envelope .....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>C5h.</b> Envelope not sealed .....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>C5i.</b> No resident address on envelope .....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>C5j.</b> Multiple ballots returned in one envelope. ....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>C5k.</b> Voter deceased. ....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>C5l.</b> Voter already voted in person .....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>C5m.</b> First-time voter without proper identification .....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>C5n.</b> No ballot application on record .....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>C5o.</b> Other → comments: .....	<input type="text"/>	
<b>C5p.</b> Other → comments: .....	<input type="text"/>	
<b>C5q.</b> Other → comments: .....	<input type="text"/>	
<b>C5r.</b> Other → comments: .....	<input type="text"/>	
<b>C5s.</b> Other → comments: .....	<input type="text"/>	
<b>C5t.</b> Other → comments: .....	<input type="text"/>	
<b>C5u.</b> Other → comments: .....	<input type="text"/>	
<b>C5v.</b> Other → comments: .....	<input type="text"/>	
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>C4b</b>	

**C5 Comments**

**SECTION D**

**Election Administration**

- **D1** asks for information on the number of precincts in your jurisdiction
- **D2** asks for information on the number and type of polling places in your jurisdiction
- **D3, D4, and D5** ask for information on poll workers utilized in the November 2010 general election.

**D1. Enter the total number of precincts in your jurisdictions for the November 2010 general election.**

D1a. Total  .....  Data not available

**D1 Comments**

**D2. Enter the total number of physical polling places in your jurisdiction for the November 2010 general election.**

Please include physical polling places in operation on Election Day and physical polling places in operation before Election Day (such as early vote centers).

D2a. Total  .....  Data not available

**Next, divide the total physical polling places in your jurisdiction (as entered in D2a) into the following categories.**  
The amounts should sum to the total provided in D2a. If you do not include election offices in your count of polling places, enter 0.

Data not available  
▼

**Election Day voting**

D2b. Physical polling places other than election offices .....  .....

D2c. Election offices .....  .....

D2d. Other → comments: \_\_\_\_\_ .....

**Early voting**

D2e. Physical polling places other than election offices .....  .....

D2f. Election offices .....  .....

D2g. Other → comments: \_\_\_\_\_ .....

TOTAL .....

**D2 Comments**

**D3. Enter the total number of poll workers used in your jurisdiction for the November 2010 general election.**

- Poll workers may include election judges, booth workers, wardens, commissioners, or other similar terms that refer to persons who verify the identity of a voter; assist the voter with signing the register, affidavits or other documents required to cast a ballot; assist the voter by providing the voter with a ballot or setting up the voting machine for the voter; and serving other functions as dictated by State law.
- Include all people recruited specifically for the purposes of working at physical polling places in operation on and/or before Election Day, but, do not include observers stationed at the polling places or regular office staff.

D3a. Total  .....  Data not available

**D3 Comments**

**D4. If your jurisdiction has data on the ages of its poll workers (for example, from voter registration records, payroll records or from poll worker applications), enter the total number of poll workers in each age category.**

<b>D4a.</b> Under 18 years old	<input type="text"/>
<b>D4b.</b> 18 to 25	<input type="text"/>
<b>D4c.</b> 26 to 40	<input type="text"/>
<b>D4d.</b> 41 to 60	<input type="text"/>
<b>D4e.</b> 61 to 70	<input type="text"/>
<b>D4f.</b> 71 years old and over	<input type="text"/>

.....  Data not available

**D4 Comments**

**D5. How difficult or easy was it for your jurisdiction to obtain a sufficient number of poll workers for the November 2010 general election?**

- ..... Very difficult
- ..... Somewhat difficult
- ..... Neither difficult nor easy
- ..... Somewhat easy
- ..... Very easy
- ..... Not enough information to answer

**D5 Comments**

**SECTION E**

**Provisional Ballots**

- **E1** asks for the information on the number and status of provisional ballots submitted.
- **E2** asks for the information on reasons why provisional ballots were rejected.

**E1. Enter the total number of voters who submitted provisional ballots in the November 2010 general election.**

**E1a.**Total  .....  Data not available

**Next, divide the total number of voters who submitted provisional ballots in the November 2010 general election (as entered in E1) into the following categories.**

		Data not available
		▼
<b>E1b.</b> Counted the full ballot	.....	<input type="text"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>E1c.</b> Counted part of the ballot	.....	<input type="text"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>E1d.</b> Rejected ballot	.....	<input type="text"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>E1e.</b> Other → comments: _____	.....	<input type="text"/>
<b>E1f.</b> Other → comments: _____	.....	<input type="text"/>
<b>TOTAL</b>	.....	<input type="text" value="E1a"/>

**E1 Comments**

**E2. Please divide the total number of provisional ballots rejected (as entered in E1d) into the following categories indicating the reason the provision ballots were rejected. The amounts should sum to the total provided in E1d.**

Data not available  
▼

- E2a. Voter not registered in the state .....
- E2b. Voter registered in state but attempted to vote in the wrong jurisdiction .....
- E2c. Voter registered in state but attempted to vote in the wrong precinct.....
- E2d. Failure to provide sufficient identification .....
- E2e. Envelop and/or ballot was incomplete and/or illegible .....
- E2f. Ballot missing from envelope .....
- E2g. No signature .....
- E2h. Non-matching signature .....
- E2i. Voter already voted .....
- E2j. Other → comments: \_\_\_\_\_ .....
- E2k. Other → comments: \_\_\_\_\_ .....
- E2l. Other → comments: \_\_\_\_\_ .....
- E2m. Other → comments: \_\_\_\_\_ .....
- E2n. Other → comments: \_\_\_\_\_ .....
- E2o. Other → comments: \_\_\_\_\_ .....
- E2p. Other → comments: \_\_\_\_\_ .....

TOTAL

Ed1

**SECTION F**

**Election Day Activities**

- **F1** and **F2** ask for turnout figures for the November 2010 general election and the source used to arrive at this number.
- **F3** asks for the number of first time voters who registered to vote by mail and, under HAVA 303(b), were required to provide identification in order to vote.
- **F4** asks for information on electronic poll books or electronic lists of voters that may have been used.
- **F5 and F6** ask for information on printed poll books or printed lists of voters that may have been used.
- **F7** asks for the type of primary voting equipment used.
- **F8** solicits any additional comments jurisdictions may wish to share regarding their Election Day experiences.

**F1. Enter the total number of people in your jurisdiction who participated in the November 2010 general election.**

Include all type of voters (civilian and military) by all types of ballots. Include rejected provisional ballots only if your jurisdiction credits the person's vote history even though the provisional ballot was rejected.

**F1a.** Total  .....  Data not available

**Next, divide the total number people who participated in the November 2010 general election (as entered in F1a) into the following categories.** The amounts should sum to the total provided in F1 a.

Data not available



**F1b.** Voted at a physical polling place on Election Day (not including provisional ballots or absentee ballots dropped off at the polls). .....

**F1c.** UOCAVA voters who voted via absentee or FWAB (as in B2a) .....

**F1d.** Voted using a domestic civilian absentee ballot (as in C1b) .....

**F1e.** Voted using a provisional ballot (as in E1) .....

**F1f.** Voted at an early vote center (as in D2e,f,g) .....

**F1g.** Voted by mail in a vote by mail jurisdiction .....

**F1h.** Other → comments: .....

**F1i.** Other → comments: .....

**F1j.** Other → comments: .....

TOTAL .....

**F1 Comments**

**F2. Indicate the source used to arrive at the total number of voters entered in F1a. (Select only one source.)**

- ..... Number of voters checked off by poll workers or who signed poll books at physical polling places plus the number of UOCAVA and other absentee or early voters.
- ..... Number of ballots counted at precincts and/or at a central location (including UOCAVA and other absentee or early vote ballots)
- ..... Number of voters generated after "vote history" has been added.
- ..... Number of votes cast for the highest office on the ballot.
- ..... Other:→ comments: \_\_\_\_\_

**F2 Comments**

**F3. HAVA 303(b) states that all first-time voters in a State who registered to vote by mail are required to provide identification in order to vote and have their ballot counted. Enter the number of voters who provided identification and were able to vote in the November 2010 general election in your jurisdiction.**

Total  .....  Data not available  
 .....  Not applicable

**F3 Comments**

**F4. Were electronic poll books or electronic lists of voters used at the polling place for the November 2010 general election in your jurisdiction to (select either Yes or No for each item):**

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
a. Sign voters in .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Update voter history .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Look up polling places.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Other → comments: _____.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Information unavailable .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**F4 Comments**

**F5. Did your jurisdiction use printed lists of registered voters at the polls in the November 2010 Federal general election?**

Yes .....  → Continue to F6

No.....  → Skip to F7

Information unavailable .....  → Skip to F7

**F5 Comments**

**F6. Did your state print and ship the printed poll books to your local jurisdiction or did your jurisdiction arrange for the printing of the poll books? (Select only one.)**

State printed poll books and shipped to jurisdiction.....

Jurisdiction arranged for printing of poll books .....

Combination of printing by the state and local jurisdiction .....

Information unavailable .....

**F6 Comments**

**F7. Enter information on the number and type of voting equipment used for the 2010 November general election. Then, for each type of voting equipment, please identify how the machines were used in the voting process and where the ballots from that machine type were tallied. Do not include backup systems that were not actually used.**

Type of Equipment	Number used	Make	Model	Version	Vendor	Machine use (select all that apply)	Location of Vote Tally (select all that apply)
<b>F7a.</b> Direct Recording Electronic (DRE) (Not Equipped with Voter Verified Paper Audit Trail (VVPAT))	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Available	<input type="checkbox"/> In-Precinct regular ballot voting	<input type="checkbox"/> A Central Location <input type="checkbox"/> Precinct/Polling Place <input type="checkbox"/> Not Available				
						<input type="checkbox"/> Special Device accessible to disabled voters	<input type="checkbox"/> A Central Location <input type="checkbox"/> Precinct/Polling Place <input type="checkbox"/> Not Available
						<input type="checkbox"/> Provisional Ballot voting	<input type="checkbox"/> A Central Location <input type="checkbox"/> Precinct/Polling Place <input type="checkbox"/> Not Available
						<input type="checkbox"/> Early Vote Site voting	<input type="checkbox"/> A Central Location <input type="checkbox"/> Precinct/Polling Place <input type="checkbox"/> Not Available
						<input type="checkbox"/> Not Available	
<b>F7b.</b> Direct Recording Electronic (DRE) (Equipped with VVPAT)	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Available	<input type="checkbox"/> In-Precinct regular ballot voting	<input type="checkbox"/> A Central Location <input type="checkbox"/> Precinct/Polling Place <input type="checkbox"/> Not Available				
						<input type="checkbox"/> Special Device accessible to disabled voters	<input type="checkbox"/> A Central Location <input type="checkbox"/> Precinct/Polling Place <input type="checkbox"/> Not Available
						<input type="checkbox"/> Provisional Ballot voting	<input type="checkbox"/> A Central Location <input type="checkbox"/> Precinct/Polling Place <input type="checkbox"/> Not Available
						<input type="checkbox"/> Early Vote Site voting	<input type="checkbox"/> A Central Location <input type="checkbox"/> Precinct/Polling Place <input type="checkbox"/> Not Available
						<input type="checkbox"/> Not Available	

Type of Equipment	Number used	Make	Model	Version	Vendor	Machine use (select all that apply)	Location of Vote Tally (select all that apply)
<b>F7c.</b> Electronic system that prints voter choices on an optical scan ballot (hybrid of a DRE and an optical scan system)	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Available	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Available	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Available	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Available	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Available	<input type="checkbox"/> In-Precinct regular ballot voting	<input type="checkbox"/> A Central Location <input type="checkbox"/> Precinct/Polling Place <input type="checkbox"/> Not Available
						<input type="checkbox"/> Special Device accessible to disabled voters	<input type="checkbox"/> A Central Location <input type="checkbox"/> Precinct/Polling Place <input type="checkbox"/> Not Available
						<input type="checkbox"/> Provisional Ballot voting	<input type="checkbox"/> A Central Location <input type="checkbox"/> Precinct/Polling Place <input type="checkbox"/> Not Available
						<input type="checkbox"/> Early Vote Site voting	<input type="checkbox"/> A Central Location <input type="checkbox"/> Precinct/Polling Place <input type="checkbox"/> Not Available
						<input type="checkbox"/> Not Available	
<b>F7d.</b> Optical/Digital Scan	Number of counters:  _____  Number of booths:  _____  <input type="checkbox"/> Not Available	<input type="checkbox"/> In-Precinct regular ballot voting	<input type="checkbox"/> A Central Location <input type="checkbox"/> Precinct/Polling Place <input type="checkbox"/> Not Available				
						<input type="checkbox"/> Special Device accessible to disabled voters	<input type="checkbox"/> A Central Location <input type="checkbox"/> Precinct/Polling Place <input type="checkbox"/> Not Available
						<input type="checkbox"/> Provisional Ballot voting	<input type="checkbox"/> A Central Location <input type="checkbox"/> Precinct/Polling Place <input type="checkbox"/> Not Available
						<input type="checkbox"/> Early Vote Site voting	<input type="checkbox"/> A Central Location <input type="checkbox"/> Precinct/Polling Place <input type="checkbox"/> Not Available
						<input type="checkbox"/> Absentee	<input type="checkbox"/> A Central Location <input type="checkbox"/> Not Available
						<input type="checkbox"/> Not Available	

Type of Equipment	Number used	Make	Model	Version	Vendor	Machine use (select all that apply)	Location of Vote Tally (select all that apply)
<b>F7e. Punch Card</b>	Number of counters: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Available	<input type="checkbox"/> In-Precinct regular ballot voting	<input type="checkbox"/> A Central Location <input type="checkbox"/> Precinct/Polling Place <input type="checkbox"/> Not Available			
	Number of booths: _____					<input type="checkbox"/> Special Device accessible to disabled voters	<input type="checkbox"/> A Central Location <input type="checkbox"/> Precinct/Polling Place <input type="checkbox"/> Not Available
	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Available					<input type="checkbox"/> Provisional Ballot voting	<input type="checkbox"/> A Central Location <input type="checkbox"/> Precinct/Polling Place <input type="checkbox"/> Not Available
						<input type="checkbox"/> Early Vote Site voting	<input type="checkbox"/> A Central Location <input type="checkbox"/> Precinct/Polling Place <input type="checkbox"/> Not Available Place
						<input type="checkbox"/> Absentee	<input type="checkbox"/> A Central Location <input type="checkbox"/> Not Available
						<input type="checkbox"/> Not Available	
<b>F7f. Lever</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Available	<input type="checkbox"/> In-Precinct regular ballot voting	<input type="checkbox"/> A Central Location <input type="checkbox"/> Precinct/Polling Place <input type="checkbox"/> Not Available				
						<input type="checkbox"/> Special Device accessible to disabled voters	<input type="checkbox"/> A Central Location <input type="checkbox"/> Precinct/Polling Place <input type="checkbox"/> Not Available
						<input type="checkbox"/> Early Vote Site voting	<input type="checkbox"/> A Central Location <input type="checkbox"/> Precinct/Polling Place <input type="checkbox"/> Not Available
						<input type="checkbox"/> Not Available	

Type of Equipment	Number used	Make	Model	Version	Vendor	Machine use (select all that apply)	Location of Vote Tally (select all that apply)
<b>F7g.</b> Hand-counted paper ballots (not optical scan system)	Number of booths:  _____  <input type="checkbox"/> Not Available					<input type="checkbox"/> In-Precinct regular ballot voting	<input type="checkbox"/> A Central Location <input type="checkbox"/> Precinct/Polling Place <input type="checkbox"/> Not Available Place
						<input type="checkbox"/> Special Device accessible to disabled voters	<input type="checkbox"/> A Central Location <input type="checkbox"/> Precinct/Polling Place <input type="checkbox"/> Not Available Place
						<input type="checkbox"/> Provisional Ballot voting	<input type="checkbox"/> A Central Location <input type="checkbox"/> Precinct/Polling Place <input type="checkbox"/> Not Available Place
						<input type="checkbox"/> Early Vote Site voting	<input type="checkbox"/> A Central Location <input type="checkbox"/> Precinct/Polling Place <input type="checkbox"/> Not Available
						<input type="checkbox"/> Absentee	<input type="checkbox"/> A Central Location <input type="checkbox"/> Not Available
						<input type="checkbox"/> Not Available	
<b>F7h.</b> Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Available	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Available	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Available	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Available	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Available	<input type="checkbox"/> In-Precinct regular ballot voting	<input type="checkbox"/> A Central Location <input type="checkbox"/> Precinct/Polling Place <input type="checkbox"/> Not Available
						<input type="checkbox"/> Special Device accessible to disabled voters	<input type="checkbox"/> A Central Location <input type="checkbox"/> Precinct/Polling Place <input type="checkbox"/> Not Available
						<input type="checkbox"/> Provisional Ballot voting	<input type="checkbox"/> A Central Location <input type="checkbox"/> Precinct/Polling Place <input type="checkbox"/> Not Available
						<input type="checkbox"/> Early Vote Site voting	<input type="checkbox"/> A Central Location <input type="checkbox"/> Precinct/Polling Place <input type="checkbox"/> Not Available Place
						<input type="checkbox"/> Absentee	<input type="checkbox"/> A Central Location <input type="checkbox"/> Not Available
						<input type="checkbox"/> Not Available	

Type of Equipment	Number used	Make	Model	Version	Vendor	Machine use (select all that apply)	Location of Vote Tally (select all that apply)
F7i. Other						<input type="checkbox"/> In-Precinct regular ballot voting	<input type="checkbox"/> A Central Location <input type="checkbox"/> Precinct/Polling Place <input type="checkbox"/> Not Available
						<input type="checkbox"/> Special Device accessible to disabled voters	<input type="checkbox"/> A Central Location <input type="checkbox"/> Precinct/Polling Place <input type="checkbox"/> Not Available
						<input type="checkbox"/> Provisional Ballot voting	<input type="checkbox"/> A Central Location <input type="checkbox"/> Precinct/Polling Place <input type="checkbox"/> Not Available
						<input type="checkbox"/> Early Vote Site voting	<input type="checkbox"/> A Central Location <input type="checkbox"/> Precinct/Polling Place <input type="checkbox"/> Not Available Place
						<input type="checkbox"/> Absentee	<input type="checkbox"/> A Central Location <input type="checkbox"/> Not Available
						<input type="checkbox"/> Not Available	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Available						

**F8. The U.S. Election Assistance Commission welcomes any general comments the jurisdiction may wish to share regarding its Election Day experiences (e.g., problems with voting system anomalies\*, recounts, staffing, challenges to eligibility, long lines, etc.), or note worthy success in administering the November 2010 general election. Please feel free to attach additional pages as necessary.**

\* An anomaly is defined as an irregular or inconsistent action or response from the voting system or system component resulting in some disruption to the election process. Incidents resulting from administrator error or procedural deficiencies are not considered anomalies for purposes of this survey question (*EAC Voting Systems Testing and Certification Program Manual*).

## END OF SURVEY

### THANK YOU FOR RESPONDING TO THIS SURVEY

\* This information collection is required for the U.S. Election Assistance Commission (EAC) to meet its statutory requirements under the Help America Vote Act (HAVA) of 2002 (42 U.S.C. 15301), the National Voter Registration Act (NVRA) (42 U.S.C. 1973gg-1 et seq.), and the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voters Act (UOCAVA) (42 U.S.C. 1973ff-1). Respondent's obligation to reply to this information collection is mandatory as required under NVRA (42 U.S.C. 1973gg-1 et seq.) and UOCAVA (42 U.S.C. 1973ff-1); respondents include the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the U.S. Territories. This information will be made publicly available on the EAC Web site (<http://www.eac.gov>). According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, an agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a valid Office of Management and Budget (OMB) control number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is OMB Control No. 3265-0006 (expires 5/31/2013). The time required to complete this information collection is estimated to average 88 hours per State response. This estimate includes the time for reviewing the instructions, gathering information, and completing the form. Comments regarding this burden estimate should be sent the U.S. Election Assistance Commission – 2010 Election Administration and Voting Survey, 1201 New York Avenue, Suite 300, Washington, DC 20005.