



U.S. ELECTION ASSISTANCE COMMISSION (EAC) 2022 Election Administration Policy Survey

In order to better understand state laws governing federal elections, the U.S. Election Assistance Commission (EAC), as part of its biennial Election Administration and Voting Survey (EAVS), is collecting information related to your state's election policies and procedures. These answers will help the EAC validate and better understand the quantitative data relating to the 2022 general election that we are collecting from all U.S. states and territories. Your responses to these questions should reflect your state's election laws, policies, and practices that will be in place for the November 2022 general election.

For each question, you should select the option that most closely describes your state's activities. The EAC recognizes that there are often subtle differences in how states administer a specific aspect of their elections; however, these subtle differences should not affect your ability to answer the questions in this survey.

Select questions have a comment box to provide additional nuance to your responses. All comments that you provide will be made public when the survey data are released, and the information submitted in your comments may be replicated in the EAVS Comprehensive Report and in other research products released by the EAC in order to provide context to your Policy Survey data. Because these comments will be public, they should be written so they are understandable to readers who are not familiar with your state's election policy. Comments should not include any sensitive information or personally identifiable information (PII), and any acronyms in your comments should be explained.

The EAVS team appreciates your cooperation in this important project.

Information supplied by:

Name:	Title:
Office/Agency Name:	
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Table of Contents

Answering the Election Administration and Voting Survey (EAVS) 1

Voter Registration and List Maintenance..... 2

Election Technology10

Mail Voting.....11

In-Person Voting.....18

UOCAVA Voting19

Provisional Voting.....21

Election Certification, Recounts, and Audits23

 Recounts.....24

 Audits25

Voter Identification.....26

Criminal Convictions and Voting27

Answering the Election Administration and Voting Survey (EAVS)

Q1. States can answer the questions in the EAVS in different ways. For each section of the survey, please select the option that best describes how your state answers the questions in the EAVS.

	The questions in the section will be answered...		
	Entirely by the state election office	Entirely by local election offices	In part by the state and in part by local election offices
Section A: Voter Registration			
Section B: Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA)			
Section C: Mail Voting			
Section D: In-Person Polling Operations			
Section E: Provisional Voting			
Section F: Voter Participation and Election Technologies			

As a reminder:

- **Section A** covers voter registration, including total registrants, total registration forms processed during the election cycle, the source of those forms, and the final disposition of each form. It also covers notices sent to voters who were thought to have moved and voters who were removed from the voter registration list.
- **Section B** covers UOCAVA voting, including ballots transmitted to Uniformed Services voters and overseas citizens, the manner in which the ballots were transmitted (e.g., by mail, by email), the number of ballots returned, the manner in which the ballots were returned, and the final disposition of each ballot (i.e., accepted, rejected). It also covers Federal Write-In Absentee Ballots (FWAB) and Federal Post Card Applications (FPCA).
- **Section C** covers mail voting, including the number of ballots transmitted and returned, the use of drop boxes, ballot curing, the number of mail ballots counted and rejected, and the reasons for mail ballot rejections. It also covers whether any registrants received ballots because they are permanent absentee voters.
- **Section D** covers in-person polling operations, including the number of precincts, the number of polling places, and data on poll workers.
- **Section E** covers provisional voting, including the total number of provisional ballots cast and the reasons they were cast, the disposition of each provisional ballot, and the reasons provisional ballots were rejected.
- **Section F** covers voter participation and election technologies, including participation in the election, poll books, the type of voting equipment used in voting, and general comments on the election administration experience.

Q2. Have any local jurisdictions been consolidated or created in your state since the 2020 EAVS was conducted that will change your state's list of reporting jurisdictions for the 2022 EAVS?

- Yes, consolidation of local jurisdictions
- Yes, creation of new local jurisdictions
- Yes, both consolidation and creation
- No

If Q2 = Yes, use the comments to describe

Q2 Comments:

Voter Registration and List Maintenance

Q3. For the November 2022 general election, is your state's voter registration database system best described as a bottom-up system, a top-down system, or a hybrid of both?

(Note: A *bottom-up* system generally uploads information retained at the local level and compiles it at regular intervals to form the statewide voter registration list. A *top-down* system is hosted on a single, central platform or mainframe and is generally maintained by the state with information supplied by local jurisdictions. A *hybrid* is some combination of both systems described above.)

- Top-down system
- Bottom-up system
- Hybrid system

If Q3 = Top-down, skip to Q4

If Q3 = Bottom-up or Hybrid, proceed to Q3a

Q3 Comments:

[Survey continues on next page]

Q3a. How often do local jurisdictions transmit registration information to the state voter registration database? (Select all that apply.)

- In real time
- Daily
- Other (please describe): _____

Q3a Comments:

Q4. For each of the following entities, please report whether your state’s voter registration database (or equivalent) conducts electronic transfers of information to maintain the accuracy of its voter rolls. Electronic data transfers occur when information is transmitted from one computer system to another. Non-electronic data transfers, such as information shared through paper copies, should not be reported in these questions. Information sent through email or fax is not considered an electronic data transfer for the purposes of this question.

For each entity, report whether it electronically transfers data with the state’s voter registration database and how often the data transfer occurs.

Governmental Entity	1. Has electronic data transfer	2. How often transfer occurs
a. Motor vehicles agency (e.g., Department of Motor Vehicles [DMV])	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No If response is “No,” proceed to next entity.	<input type="radio"/> Real time <input type="radio"/> Daily <input type="radio"/> Weekly <input type="radio"/> Monthly <input type="radio"/> On demand <input type="radio"/> Other (describe): _____
b. Any state agencies for people with disabilities	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No If response is “No,” proceed to next entity.	<input type="radio"/> Real time <input type="radio"/> Daily <input type="radio"/> Weekly <input type="radio"/> Monthly <input type="radio"/> On demand <input type="radio"/> Other (describe): _____
c. Any state public assistance agencies	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No If response is “No,” proceed to next entity.	<input type="radio"/> Real time <input type="radio"/> Daily <input type="radio"/> Weekly <input type="radio"/> Monthly <input type="radio"/> On demand <input type="radio"/> Other (describe): _____

Governmental Entity	1. Has electronic data transfer	2. How often transfer occurs
d. Other state agencies (not National Voter Registration Act [NVRA]-required)	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No If response is "No," proceed to next entity.	<input type="radio"/> Real time <input type="radio"/> Daily <input type="radio"/> Weekly <input type="radio"/> Monthly <input type="radio"/> On demand <input type="radio"/> Other (describe): _____
e. Federal agencies (not NVRA-required)	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No If response is "No," proceed to next entity.	<input type="radio"/> Real time <input type="radio"/> Daily <input type="radio"/> Weekly <input type="radio"/> Monthly <input type="radio"/> On demand <input type="radio"/> Other (describe): _____
f. Military recruiting office	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No If response is "No," proceed to next entity.	<input type="radio"/> Real time <input type="radio"/> Daily <input type="radio"/> Weekly <input type="radio"/> Monthly <input type="radio"/> On demand <input type="radio"/> Other (describe): _____
g. Entities that maintain death records (e.g., Social Security Administration [SSA], state vital statistics)	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No If response is "No," proceed to next entity.	<input type="radio"/> Real time <input type="radio"/> Daily <input type="radio"/> Weekly <input type="radio"/> Monthly <input type="radio"/> On demand <input type="radio"/> Other (describe): _____
h. Entities that maintain felony or prison records (e.g., state courts, state police, federal courts, pardons or paroles agency)	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No If response is "No," proceed to next entity.	<input type="radio"/> Real time <input type="radio"/> Daily <input type="radio"/> Weekly <input type="radio"/> Monthly <input type="radio"/> On demand <input type="radio"/> Other (describe): _____
i. Entities that maintain records of individuals declared mentally incompetent	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No If response is "No," proceed to next entity.	<input type="radio"/> Real time <input type="radio"/> Daily <input type="radio"/> Weekly <input type="radio"/> Monthly <input type="radio"/> On demand <input type="radio"/> Other (describe): _____

[Survey continues on next page]

Q5. Does your state offer voter registration through a state government agency using any of these automated processes, either online or in person? (Select all that apply.)

- During an interaction with the state government agency, the option to register to vote is preselected, but the individual can choose to opt out of registration during the interaction.
- During an interaction with the state government agency, the individual cannot complete the interaction without selecting whether or not they wish to register to vote.
- During an interaction with the state government agency, the individual is automatically registered to vote unless they opt out in response to a mailer that is sent to the individual after the interaction has concluded.
- Individuals who have existing records with a state government agency are automatically registered to vote, regardless of whether the individual has an interaction with the government agency.
- Other (please describe): _____
- No automated registration processes are available in my state.

If Q5 = No automated registration processes, skip to Q6

If Q5 = Any other option, proceed to Q5a

Q5 Comments:

Q5a. Which state agency or agencies participate in this automated registration program? (Select all that apply.)

- State motor vehicles agency (e.g., DMV)
- State agency or agencies for people with disabilities
- State public assistance or social services agency or agencies
- State agencies as designated by the state's chief election official or governor
- Other (please describe): _____

[Survey continues on next page]

Q6. Does your state have a public-facing online, web-based system that interfaces with the state voter registration system, and through which individuals can register to vote or update their registration? For purposes of this question, any system that is accessible only to state government employees or that requires any paper form to be submitted does not qualify as an online, web-based system.

- Yes, individuals can both register to vote and update their registration via the online system.
- Yes, individuals can update their registration via the online system.
- No

If Q6 = No, skip to Q7

If Q6 = Yes, proceed to Q6a

Q6a. Does a person need to have a driver's license or other ID issued by your state in order to register to vote or to update their voter registration online?

- Yes
- No

Q7. Which of the following voting information lookup features and other tools are available on your state election office website? (Select all that apply.)

- Voters may check their registration status.
- Voters may view voter-specific ballot information.
- Voters may check the status of their UOCAVA ballot delivery, return, and processing.
- Voters may check the status of their mail ballot delivery, return, and processing.
- Voters may check their polling site location.
- Voters may check the status of their provisional ballot processing.
- Voters may request to receive a mail or absentee ballot.
- Other (please describe): _____
- None of the above

[Survey continues on next page]

Q8. For the November 2022 general election, will your state allow any individuals to register to vote on the same day that they cast a ballot in person or request a mail ballot? This may be known as same-day voter registration (SDR) or Election Day registration (EDR) in your state.

Please note that a period of overlap between the mail balloting period and the close of voter registration should not be considered SDR or EDR for the purposes of this question.

- Yes
- No

If Q8 = No, skip to Q9

If Q8 = Yes, proceed to Q8a

Q8 Comments:

Q8a. Under which circumstances can a voter in your state register on the same day that they cast a ballot? (Select all that apply.)

(Note: This question applies only to the November 2022 general election. If your state has SDR or EDR circumstances that apply only to presidential elections, those circumstances do not need to be reported in the 2022 Policy Survey.)

- On Election Day
- During in-person early voting
- During an overlap between the start of in-person early voting and the close of voter registration
- Only in very specific cases (e.g., for federal offices only; please describe): _____

Q9. Does your state allow persons to pre-register to vote before they are 18 years old and then become automatically registered to vote once they turn 18?

- Yes, persons who are at least _____ years of age may pre-register to vote.
- No, our state does not allow for pre-registration.

If Q9 = No, skip to Q10

If Q9 = Yes, proceed to Q9a

Q9 Comments:

Q9a. When a person submits a pre-registration application before they turn 18 years old, is the application processed immediately or held until the person turns 18?

- The pre-registration application is processed immediately, but the person cannot vote before they turn 18.
- The pre-registration application is held and is not processed until the person turns 18.
- Other (please describe): _____

Q10. Does your state differentiate between active and inactive voters in your voter registration records?

- Yes, our state differentiates between active and inactive voters.
- No, our state does not use this distinction.

If Q10 = Yes, proceed to Q10a

If Q10 = No, skip to Q11

Q10a. The EAC defines active voters as fully eligible voters who have no additional processing requirements to fulfill before voting. Inactive voters are defined as voters who remain eligible to vote but require address verification under the provisions of the National Voter Registration Act (NVRA).

Does your state use the above definitions for active and inactive voters?

- Yes
- No (please describe the definitions your state uses instead): _____

Q11. Who is responsible for modifying or removing voter registration records in your state?

- Only state officials
- Only local officials
- Both state and local officials

If the answer to Q11 is “Both state and local officials,” use the comments box to specify the roles and responsibilities of state and local officials.

Q11 Comments:

Q12. Does your state send confirmation notices to voters to help identify individuals who may be ineligible to vote in your state? (Select all that apply.)

In your response, please include any confirmation notices that are produced through the statewide system but are mailed by local election offices.

- Yes, our state sends these notices pursuant to National Voter Registration Act (NVRA) Section 8 (d) (1) (B) and Section 8 (d) (2).
- Yes, our state sends these notices pursuant to a state statute.
- Yes, our state sends these notices pursuant to a formal administrative rule or guidance.
- No, our state does not send these notices.

If Q12 = No, skip to Q13

If Q12 = Yes, proceed to Q12a

Q12a. Which voters are sent confirmation notices? (Select all that apply.)

- A registered voter who has not voted in ____ consecutive federal general election(s)
- A registered voter whose address may have changed (including a voter who may have moved from the jurisdiction in which they are registered)
- A registered voter who has received a disqualifying criminal conviction
- A registered voter who is incarcerated
- A registered voter who has been declared mentally incompetent
- A registered voter who has surrendered their driver's license and has obtained a new license in a different state
- A registered voter whose mail from an election office was returned as undeliverable
- A registered voter who has requested to be removed from the voter registration roll
- A registered voter who has not made contact (as defined by state statute) with the state election division in the last ____ years
- All registered voters routinely receive a non-forwardable notice every ____ years
- Other (please describe): _____

[Survey continues on next page]

Q13. What data sources are used to identify potentially ineligible voters on your state’s voter rolls? (Select all that apply.)

- Applications for mail ballots
- Canvassing (door-to-door verification)
- Data from an interstate data-sharing compact (e.g., the Electronic Registration Information Center [ERIC])
- Entities that maintain felony or prison records (e.g., state courts, state police, federal courts, pardons or paroles agencies)
- Entities that maintain records of individuals declared mentally incompetent
- Jury questionnaires
- Mail ballots that are returned as undeliverable
- Other mail from the election office (not ballots) that is returned as undeliverable
- Motor vehicles agencies (e.g., DMV)
- National Change of Address (NCOA) reports
- Newspaper death notices or obituaries
- Reports or notices from other states that a former resident has registered to vote
- Requests from voters for removal from the voter registration roll
- Returned jury summons
- Social Security Administration (SSA) death records
- State vital statistics office death records
- State agencies that serve persons with disabilities
- State public assistance agencies
- State agencies that are not specified in NVRA
- State tax filings
- Other (e.g., military recruitment offices; please describe): _____

Election Technology

Q14. Which of the following options best describes your state’s policy on voting system testing and certification?

- Voting system testing and certification are required by statute.
- Voting system testing and certification are required by a formal administrative rule or guidance.
- Our state does not require any type of voting system testing and certification before a voting system is approved for purchase.

If Q14 = Testing and certification are not required, skip to Q15

If Q14 = Testing and certification are required, proceed to Q14a

Q14 Comments:

Q14a. Which of the following categories best describes your state’s policy on voting system testing and certification regarding the role of the EAC and federal testing and certification? (Select all that apply.)

- Requires federal certification without specific reference to EAC certification
- Requires federal certification with specific reference to EAC certification
- Requires certification to the EAC-adopted federal Voluntary Voting System Guidelines (VMSG)
- Requires state certification independent of federal certification
- Requires state certification in addition to federal certification
- Requires testing by an EAC-accredited Voting System Test Laboratory (VSTL)
- Requires testing by an independent laboratory separate from the EAC-accredited VSTLs
- Other (please describe): _____

Q15. Does your state, or does any jurisdiction in your state, use electronic poll books?

- Yes
- No

If Q15 = No, skip to Q16

If Q15 = Yes, proceed to Q15a

Q15a. Which of the following options best describes your state’s policy on electronic poll book testing and certification?

- Electronic poll book testing and certification are required by statute.
- Electronic poll book testing and certification are required by a formal administrative rule or guidance.
- Our state does not require any type of electronic poll book testing and certification before the electronic poll book is approved for purchase.

Q15a Comments:

Mail Voting

Q16. For the November 2022 general election, will your state require an excuse for mail (absentee) voting?

- Yes, an excuse is required.
- No excuse is required.

Q17. For the November 2022 general election, will your state—or will any jurisdiction in your state—automatically send a mail ballot to every registered (or to every active registered) voter? This may be referred to as an all-mail election or as an all-vote-by-mail election, although some in-person voting may take place in these elections.

- Yes
- No

If Q17 = No, skip to Q18

If Q17 = Yes, proceed to Q17a

Q17a. Will ballots be mailed to all voters statewide, or only to voters in certain jurisdictions?

- Statewide
- Only in certain jurisdictions

Q18. For the November 2022 general election, will your state allow some or all registered voters to request to be a permanent absentee voter? *Voters who receive a mail ballot because they reside in a state or jurisdiction that automatically sends mail ballots to all registered voters (or to all active registered voters) should not be included in this question.*

- No
- Yes, any registrant can request to be a permanent absentee voter.
- Yes, individuals who meet specific criteria can request to be a permanent absentee voter.

If Q18 = No or Yes, any registrant, skip to Q19

If Q18 = Yes, individuals who meet specific criteria, proceed to Q18a

Q18a. Who can qualify to be a permanent absentee voter in your state? (Select all that apply.)

- Individuals over a specified age
- Persons with disabilities
- Other (please describe): _____

[Survey continues on next page]

Q19. For the November 2022 general election, will your state—or will any jurisdiction in your state—allow voters to return their voted mail ballots at drop boxes?

For purposes of this question, a drop box is a locked container (located either indoors or outdoors) where voters (or voters' authorized representatives, if allowed by your state's law) may deliver their voted mail ballots for collection. Drop boxes are operated or controlled by election officials. Drop boxes are separate from ballot boxes that are located at in-person polling places for voters to place their ballots immediately after voting in person.

- Yes
- No

If Q19 = No, skip to Q20

If Q19 = Yes, proceed to Q19a

Q19a. Where will drop boxes be located? (Select all that apply.)

- At election offices
- At early voting polling locations
- At Election Day polling locations
- At other sites (please describe): _____
- Varies by jurisdiction (please describe): _____

Q19b. How often will ballots be collected from drop boxes?

- Multiple times per day
- Once per day
- Less frequently than once per day
- Another frequency (please describe): _____
- Varies by jurisdiction (please describe): _____

[Survey continues on next page]

Q19c. What dates and times may voters use drop boxes to return their ballots?

The first date that drop boxes are available: ____/____/____ (MM/DD/YYYY)

The final date that drop boxes are available: ____/____/____ (MM/DD/YYYY)

Hours:

- Drop boxes are available to voters 24 hours a day.
- Drop boxes are available only during specific hours.
- Varies by date (please describe): _____
- Varies by jurisdiction (please describe): _____
- Other availability for drop boxes (please describe): _____

Q19c Comments:

Q19d. What security measures are implemented for drop boxes? (Select all that apply.)

- Video cameras must monitor the drop boxes.
- Drop boxes are equipped with alarms.
- Ballot collections must be logged.
- Election workers or poll workers must monitor the drop boxes (please describe): _____
- Multiple people must be present when election workers remove the ballots from the drop boxes (please describe who must be present): _____
- Other security measures (please describe): _____
- Varies by jurisdiction (please describe): _____

Q20. For the 2022 general election, will your state allow voters to correct errors or missing information on their voted mail ballots? This process is often referred to as ballot curing.

- Yes
- No

If Q20 = No, skip to Q21

If Q20 = Yes, proceed to Q20a

Q20a. Which of the following types of mail ballot errors may be cured? (Select all that apply.)

- Non-matching voter signature
- Missing voter signature
- Missing witness signature
- Missing or incomplete required document (such as affidavit, ballot statement, or copy of voter’s identification)
- Other (please describe): _____

Q20b. What is the deadline by which voters must cure errors or missing information on their mail ballots?

Please note, if your applicable law or practice states that mail ballot curing must be complete by a certain number of days after the election, that information should be reported as the calendar date on which the deadline falls for the 2022 general election.

In addition, if you have additional nuance to report about your ballot curing process that has not been sufficiently covered in questions Q20, Q20a, and Q20b, please report it in the Q20b Comments box.

____/____/____ (MM/DD/YYYY)

Q20b Comments:

Q21. What is the deadline for a domestic civilian (non-UOCAVA) voter to return a mail ballot? Select an option for both postmark and receipt deadlines, specifying the number of days if applicable. If your state requires ballots to be postmarked or to be received by a certain time, specify that information in the comments.

Ballot must be postmarked by:	<input type="radio"/> ____ days <u>before</u> Election Day <input type="radio"/> Election Day <input type="radio"/> Does not apply; postmark is not required.
Ballot must be received by:	<input type="radio"/> ____ days <u>before</u> Election Day <input type="radio"/> Election Day <input type="radio"/> ____ business days <u>after</u> Election Day <input type="radio"/> ____ calendar days <u>after</u> Election Day
Q21 Comments:	

Q22. How long does your state track ballots that arrive after the deadlines specified in Q21 for reporting in the EAVS Section C?

- Until the canvass is complete.
- Until a specified date: ____/____/____ (MM/DD/YYYY)
- Indefinitely

Q23. What counts in your state as satisfying the postmark requirements for mail ballots? (Select all that apply.)

- Does not apply; no postmark is required.
- Physical postmark
- Postal processing markings
- Hand cancellation
- Intelligent barcode
- Private express delivery service date stamp
- Date on the voter affidavit
- Other (please describe): _____

Q24. For the November 2022 general election, under which circumstances will domestic civilian (non-UOCAVA) voters be able to receive their ballots through an electronic format, such as email, fax, online via your state's online voter registration portal, or through a mobile phone app? (Select all that apply.)

- Domestic civilian voters cannot receive their ballots electronically under any circumstances.
- During an emergency situation (such as a natural disaster) that hinders in-person voting
- When a replacement ballot is needed
- Voters with a specific disability
- Voters with any disability
- Voters may receive a ballot electronically for any circumstance.
- Other (please describe): _____

If Q24 = Voters with a specific disability or Voters with any disability, proceed to Q24a

If Q24 = any other option, skip to Q25

[Survey continues on next page]

Q24a. What terminology does your state use to describe the process whereby a voter with a disability may access a ballot online, mark it privately and independently, and return it to election officials?

- Accessible absentee voting
- Remote access vote by mail
- Remote ballot marking
- Other (please describe): _____

Q24b. How can voters with a disability access their ballots under the process specified in Q24a? (Select all that apply.)

- Email
- Online portal
- Other (please describe): _____

Q24c. Must these voters have a witness or witnesses present while they mark their ballot under the process specified in Q24a?

- Yes
- No
- Other (please describe): _____

Q24c Comments:

[Survey continues on next page]

In-Person Voting

Q25. What terminology does your state use to describe the process of allowing individuals to cast their ballots in person at a polling location, vote center, or election office before Election Day? (Select all that apply.)

Please note that the hand-delivered return of mail ballots (e.g., via drop boxes or over the counter) should not be considered in-person early voting for the purposes of this question.

- In-person early voting: The voter completes the ballot in person at an election office or other designated polling site before Election Day.
- In-person absentee voting: The voter completes an absentee ballot in person at an election office or other designated polling site before Election Day.
- Other (please describe): _____
- In-person voting is *not* allowed before Election Day. (Note: If your state allows persons with disabilities or any other specific population of voters to come to a local election office and vote in person before Election Day, do not select this option and make the appropriate selection among the other choices.)

If Q25 = No, skip to Q26

If Q25 = Yes, proceed to Q25a

Q25a. Is an excuse required for voters to participate in the type of voting described in Q25?

- Yes
- No

Q25b. Enter the calendar dates when your state's in-person voting before Election Day (as outlined in Q25) will begin and end for the 2022 general election.

If there are further details you wish to share about your state's early voting availability for this election (e.g., early voting is only available on weekdays), or if the availability of in-person early voting varies by jurisdiction, please use the comments box to provide this context.

The first day of early voting: ____/____/____ (MM/DD/YYYY)

The final day of early voting: ____/____/____ (MM/DD/YYYY)

Q25b Comments:

Q26. For the November 2022 general election, will any voters be able to cast their ballots at any polling location or vote center in their local jurisdiction?

- Yes, during early voting only
- Yes, on Election Day only
- Yes, both during early voting and on Election Day
- No

If Q26 = No, skip to Q27

If Q26 = Yes, proceed to Q26a

Q26a. Which of the following best describes the way vote centers operate in your state?

- Our state requires the use of vote centers statewide.
- Our state has vote centers, but only in jurisdictions that meet specific requirements.
- Our state has vote centers, but jurisdictions have the option not to implement vote centers.

UOCAVA Voting

Q27. By which of the following methods does your state transmit (or send) blank UOCAVA ballots to UOCAVA voters? (Select all that apply.)

- Postal mail
- Email
- Fax
- Online via a ballot delivery portal
- Other (please specify): _____

Q28. By which of the following methods does your state allow UOCAVA voters to return their voted UOCAVA ballots? (Select all that apply.)

- Postal mail
- Email
- Fax
- Online via a ballot delivery portal
- Other (please specify): _____

Q29. When a UOCAVA voter submits a Federal Post Card Application (FPCA), for how long does the voter remain eligible to receive an absentee ballot?

- ____ months
- ____ calendar years
- ____ general elections
- Until the voter moves (notified via postal service or voter)
- Other (please describe): _____

Q30. What is the deadline for a domestic military UOCAVA voter to return a mail ballot? Select an option for both postmark and receipt deadlines, specifying the number of days if applicable. If your state requires ballots to be postmarked or to be received by a certain time, specify that information in the comments.

Ballot must be postmarked by:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ____ days <u>before</u> Election Day ○ Election Day ○ Does not apply; postmark is not required.
Ballot must be received by:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ____ days <u>before</u> Election Day ○ Election Day ○ ____ business days <u>after</u> Election Day ○ ____ calendar days <u>after</u> Election Day
Q30 Comments:	

Q31. What is the deadline for an overseas UOCAVA voter to return a mail ballot? Select an option for both postmark and receipt deadlines, specifying the number of days if applicable. If your state requires ballots to be postmarked or to be received by a certain time, specify that information in the comments.

Ballot must be postmarked by:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ____ days <u>before</u> Election Day ○ Election Day ○ Does not apply; postmark is not required.
Ballot must be received by:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ____ days <u>before</u> Election Day ○ Election Day ○ ____ business days <u>after</u> Election Day ○ ____ calendar days <u>after</u> Election Day
Q31 Comments:	

Q32. Do the postmark requirements for UOCAVA ballots differ from the requirements for mail ballots from domestic civilian voters, as specified in Q23?

- No
- Yes (please describe): _____

Provisional Voting

Q33. Does your state use provisional ballots?

- Yes
- No

If Q33 = No, skip to Q34

If Q33 = Yes, proceed to Q33a

Q33a. Under what circumstances does your state use provisional ballots? (Select all that apply.)

- A federal or state judge extends the polling place hours in a federal election.
- An election official asserts that an individual is not eligible to vote.
- Another person (not an election official) challenges a voter's qualifications, and the poll worker is not able to resolve the challenge.
- A voter's name does not appear on the list of eligible voters.
- A voter does not have proper identification (as defined by state law).
- A voter is not a resident of the precinct in which they are attempting to vote.
- A voter has changed their name or address (within the election jurisdiction) but has not updated their voter registration to reflect the new information.
- A voter was issued a mail ballot, chooses to vote in person instead, and does not have the mail ballot to surrender to poll workers.
- Other (please describe): _____

Q33b. What is the deadline for adjudicating provisional ballots cast in the November 2022 general election?

- Specific date: ____/____/____ (MM/DD/YYYY)
- ____ business days after Election Day
- ____ calendar days after Election Day

Q33c. In the November 2022 general election, how will your state treat a provisional ballot if the ballot is cast in the wrong precinct by a voter?

- Fully count the entire ballot
- Partially count the ballot (e.g., only count the items on the ballot for which the voter would have been eligible had they voted in the correct precinct)
- Reject the entire ballot

Q33d. Who in your state is responsible for reviewing provisional ballot information to determine if the ballots are eligible to be counted?

- A single election official
- More than one election official
- An elected or appointed group (e.g., Board of Canvassers, Board of Elections)
- Other (please describe): _____

Q33e. Does the person or entity that ultimately verifies/certifies the eligibility of the provisional ballots differ from the person or entity that reviews provisional ballots to determine if they are eligible to be counted?

- No
- Yes (please explain): _____

[Survey continues on next page]

Election Certification, Recounts, and Audits

Q34. What is the deadline for your state's election authorities to certify the final results of the November 2022 federal general election?

If your state law dictates that certification must happen a certain number of days after the election, that information should be reported as the calendar date on which the deadline falls for the 2022 general election.

If there are special circumstances that are an exception (e.g., the date is tentative, the date may be delayed if a recount is necessary or a certain condition is met, the election will be automatically certified if no contestations are filed by a certain date), these should be described in the comments.

Separate deadlines for certifying elections for state or local office do not need to be reported here; this question only collects information on the certification of federal elections by state election authorities.

____/____/____ (MM/DD/YYYY)

Q34 Comments:

[Survey continues on next page]

Recounts

Q35. An election recount is a repeat tabulation of all votes cast in an election that is used to determine the correctness of an initial count. For the November 2022 general election, which of the following describes a reason a jurisdiction in your state may conduct a post-election recount of ballots? (Select all that apply.)

Additional context for your answers should be provided in the comments (e.g., if recounts are triggered automatically in some circumstances, if the reasons for recounting differ based on the office or on whether the contest is a ballot measure).

- Results of a contest are within a specified margin (e.g., the top two candidates are within 1 percentage point).
- An affected candidate or party requests a recount.
- Results of a contest are within a specified margin *and* an affected candidate or party requests a recount (both conditions must be met).
- Another person or group not affiliated with an affected candidate or party requests a recount (please describe): _____
- A court orders a recount to be conducted.
- An election authority, such as a state or county board of elections or the secretary of state, determines that a recount is warranted (please describe): _____
- Other (please describe): _____

Q35 Comments:

Q35a. How are recounts conducted? (Select all that apply.)

- Manual recount of paper ballots or voter-verified paper audit trails (VVPAT)
- Machine recount of paper ballots or VVPAT (e.g., using a ballot scanner or other ballot tabulation device)
- Other (please describe): _____

Q35a Comments:

[Survey continues on next page]

Audits

Q36. For the November 2022 general election, will your state conduct any of the following auditing activities, either before or after the election? (Select all that apply.)

- Access audit: An assessment of whether legal procedures were followed to ensure the election's accessibility to voters with disabilities.
- Ballot design audit: An assessment of the usability of the ballot(s) in an election, often focusing particularly on voters with disabilities or voters who use ballots in languages other than English.
- Ballot reconciliation audit: A comparison of the published election results with the number of voters who signed poll books during in-person voting or whose mail ballot envelopes were checked in.
- Compliance audit or procedural audit: An audit that examines whether the established processes and procedures were followed throughout the election.
- Eligibility audit: A process to verify that the ballots that were counted were legally cast.
- Legal audit: An assessment of whether election practices comply with all applicable federal, state, and local laws.
- Logic and accuracy testing: A test to examine whether voting machines are tabulating votes correctly before vote tabulation begins, usually by creating a test deck of ballots and running them through the machines.
- Post-election tabulation audit: A sample of ballots are selected and re-tabulated, and the results are compared to the originally reported vote totals.
- Other (please describe): _____

If Q36 = Post-election tabulation audit, proceed to Q36a

If Q36 ≠ Post-election tabulation audit, skip to Q37

Q36a. Will post-election tabulation audits be required in your state for the November 2022 general election? (Select all that apply.)

- Yes, post-election tabulation audits are required by statute.
- Yes, post-election tabulation audits are required by a formal administrative rule or guidance.
- No, post-election tabulation audits are optional.
- Other (please describe): _____

If Q36a = No, skip to Q37

If Q36a = Yes or Other, proceed to Q36b

Q36b. What type of post-election tabulation audit will be required in your state for the November 2022 general election? (Select all that apply.)

- Traditional manual tabulation audit: Records from a fixed number or percentage of randomly selected voting districts or voting machines are manually counted and compared to the originally reported vote totals.
- Traditional machine tabulation audit: Records from a fixed number or percentage of randomly selected voting districts or voting machines are machine counted and compared to the originally reported vote totals.
- Risk limiting tabulation audit: A procedure for checking a sample of ballots (or voter verifiable records) that provides a prespecified statistical chance of correcting the reported outcome of an election if the reported outcome is wrong (that is, if a full hand count would reveal an outcome different from the reported outcome).
- Other (please describe): _____

Voter Identification

Q37. For the 2022 general election, will voters (not including those who are first-time voters) be required to show an acceptable identification in order to cast a ballot in person?

- Yes
- No

Q37 Comments:

If Q37 = Yes, proceed to Q37a

If Q37 = No, skip to Q38

Q37a. Is photo identification required for voters to establish their identity for in-person voting?

- Yes
- No

[Survey continues on next page]

Q37b. What happens if a person does not have acceptable identification at the polling site?
(Select all that apply.)

- The voter can cast a provisional ballot.
- The voter can have another person formally vouch for the voter's identity (please describe): _____
- The voter can sign an affidavit affirming their identity, with no other action required for the voter to vote.
- The voter must return at a later time to present appropriate identification to the election officials before their ballot can be counted.

If Q37b = The voter must return at a later time, proceed to Q37c

If Q37b = Any other option, skip to Q38

Q37c. What is the deadline by which the voter must present the appropriate identification to election officials to verify their identity and to have their provisional ballot accepted and counted?

____/____/____ (MM/DD/YYYY)

Criminal Convictions and Voting

Q38. Which of the following best describes the populations in your state whose ability to vote may be affected due to criminal conviction and/or incarceration? (Select all that apply.)

- Individuals who are convicted of any felony
- Individuals who are convicted of certain felonies
- Individuals who are convicted of other crimes that are not felonies (please describe): _____
- Individuals who are incarcerated
- No one; criminal convictions do not limit a person's right to vote.

Q38 Comments:

If Q38 = No one, skip to End

If Q38 = Any individual, proceed to Q38a

Q38a. How long are voting rights affected for an individual in one of the populations you selected in Q38? (Select all that apply.)

- During the period of incarceration
- During any period of probation and parole
- During any additional time (such as a statutorily mandated waiting period)
- Until the payment of outstanding fines, restitution, or penalties
- Other (please describe): _____

Q38b. While the voting rights of a person in one of the populations specified in Q38 are affected, what happens to their registration record in your state's voter registration database?

- Their registration record is removed from the database.
- Their registration record is inactivated, which prevents the person from voting.
- A hold or suspension is placed on the record, which prevents the person from voting.
- Other (please describe): _____

Q38c. What is required for a person to become an eligible voter again after their voting rights were affected due to criminal conviction and/or incarceration? (Select all that apply.)

- A person's previous registration is restored with no further action required by the voter.
- A person is immediately eligible and must re-register to vote through the same registration process as the general public.
- A person must present documentation during the registration process showing that they have completed the requirements for registering to vote.
- A person must have their voting rights restored by the state through a formal administrative process (e.g., gubernatorial restoration or action by the state pardons and paroles board).
- Other (please describe): _____

END OF SURVEY

THANK YOU FOR RESPONDING TO THIS SURVEY