2010 Post-Election Voting Survey of Local Election Officials: Nonresponse Bias Study

Introduction

In accordance with the Office of Management and Budget's recommendation, DMDC performed a nonresponse bias (NRB) study of the 2010 Post-Election Voting Survey of Local Election Officials. NRB is the concept that respondents to a survey may be systematically different than non-respondents, causing the estimates for the survey not to be representative of the entire population. The goal of this study was to determine to what extent NRB existed in these survey estimates. To gain participation from non-respondents to the production survey, DMDC created an abbreviated form of the survey and called jurisdictions to collect the data by telephone. Survey interviewers guided respondents to a website where respondents could read the survey questions for assistance.

Based on the results of the study, it does appear that NRB affects at least a portion of the questions on the 2010 Post-Election Voting Survey of Local Election Officials. Differences in the means of unweighted data from the production and NRB surveys suggest that estimates are dependent on the actual jurisdictions that respond. However, the variability within the weighting process could be significantly reduced given a variable that is better correlated with Uniformed and Overseas Citizen Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA) voters, which are the focus of the survey.

Design

Production Survey

The production 2010 Post-Election Voting Survey of Local Election Officials was a census of all 7,296 jurisdictions in the 50 states and four U.S. territories. DMDC developed the sampling frame from three sources: 1) a file provided by the Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP), 2) state election website research and 3) website research from the Overseas Vote Foundation (OVF). For weighting purposes, the jurisdictions were stratified based on the number of registered voters. In order to encourage participation from the largest jurisdictions, FVAP attempted to call the 1,000 jurisdictions with the most registered voters based on administrative data and directed them to the website. All jurisdictions received postal notifications and a paper survey as well as email notifications to complete the web survey. 450 jurisdictions had no email address on file, while 1,891 jurisdictions had invalid email addresses. The remaining 4,955 jurisdictions had at least one valid email. The production survey fielded from November 30, 2010 to February 16, 2011. Of the 7,296 jurisdictions in the 50 states and four US territories, 3,894 jurisdictions responded to the production survey, leaving 3,402 non-responding jurisdictions.

Nonresponse Bias Study

Of the non-respondents to the production survey, those that returned a blank survey, were postal non-deliverable, or did not return a survey were considered eligible for the non-response study. 500 respondents to the nonresponse bias study were desired to study the possible existence of NRB in the 2010 Post-Election Voting Survey of Local Election Officials. Based on an assumed response rate of

approximately 50 percent to the nonresponse bias study, DMDC sampled 1,000 eligible non-respondents. The sample size was dictated by budget constraints as opposed to variance implications. An optimal allocation was used, which determines the best sample allocation based on population size and variance within each stratum as defined in the production survey. Due to the small amount of large jurisdictions and large variance within those strata, any non-respondent jurisdiction with more than 40,000 registered voters was included in the sample with certainty. The remaining non-responding jurisdictions were selected with sampling fractions that were determined by the optimal allocation. These sampling fractions can be seen in Table 4. Each jurisdiction in the sample was then called and directed to the web site to complete an abbreviated version of the survey. The nonresponse bias study was fielded from June 1 through June 22, 2011. The survey fielding period was delayed, which may have an effect on survey measurement, which is discussed in the Nonresponse Bias Study Results section of this paper.

Table 1.
Sample Size and Percent by Disposition Code for the Two Surveys

	Productio	on Survey	Nonresponse Bias		
Disposition Code	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	
1 Record ineligible based on sample file ^a	0	0%	0	0%	
2 IneligibleSelf or proxy report ^b	0	0%	0	0%	
3 IneligibleSurvey self report ^c	0	0%	0	0%	
4 Complete eligible response	3,894	53%	249	25%	
5 Incomplete eligible response ^d	0	0%	0	0%	
8 Refused/other ^e	614	8%	98	10%	
9 Blank	208	3%	0	0%	
10 Postal non-deliverable (PND) ^f	85	1%	0	0%	
11 Non-respondents	2,495	34%	653	65%	
Total	7,296	100%	1,000	100%	

The population file for jurisdictions was created months in advance. Had jurisdictions been redrawn in the time before fielding, a jurisdiction on the file could have become record ineligible. This disposition code tends to be more prevalent on personnel surveys, when members leave the service or are promoted beyond the scope of the survey between drawing the sample and fielding the survey.

Response rates to the production survey were higher than for the nonresponse survey, as Table 1shows that jurisdictions were more likely to become eligible respondents in the production survey (53%) than in the nonresponse bias survey (25%). The impact of telephone calls on encouraging participation in the NRB study from those jurisdictions that did not complete the production survey is limited due to the phone calls already made to the largest 1,000 jurisdictions during the production survey. Table 5 shows the breakdown of response rates by jurisdiction size for each of the surveys.

^bIf a jurisdiction had contacted the data collection agency and claimed to be ineligible for the survey; they would receive a disposition code 3, which means ineligible by means of self or proxy report.

^cJurisdictions would become survey self report ineligible if their answers to the survey questions had indicated they should not be included. This disposition code is more commonly used in surveys of military members who, for instance, may have left the military when the survey fields.
^dDue to the imputation scheme applied, any jurisdiction that responded to at least one item was considered complete.

^eRefusals to complete the survey are not treated as nonresponses. Therefore, those with a disposition code of 8 are not eligible for the NRB study. fIn the production survey, PNDs are based on the mailing address for the jurisdiction. In the NRB study, PNDs are based on telephone numbers.

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¹ All jurisdictions with more than 29,202 registered voters received phone calls encouraging them to complete the production survey. Therefore, an increase in response propensity attributed to the telephone contact method, as opposed to an increase in number of contacts, should have been captured in the production survey. This is reflected in the higher response rates for larger jurisdictions in the production survey and similar response rates for all strata in the NRB study, as shown in Table 5.

Table 3 shows the un-weighted response rates for each of the surveys, calculated in accordance with the American Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR) RR3 recommendations.²

Location, completion, and response rates were computed as follows:

The location rate (LR) is defined as

$$LR = \frac{\text{adjusted located sample}}{\text{adjusted eligible sample}} = \frac{N_L}{N_E}$$
.

The completion rate (CR) is defined as

$$CR = \frac{\text{usable responses}}{\text{adjusted located sample}} = \frac{N_R}{N_L}.$$

The response rate (RR) is defined as

$$RR = \frac{\text{usable responses}}{\text{adjusted eligible sample}} = \frac{N_R}{N_E}.$$

where

- N_L = Adjusted located sample.
- N_E = Adjusted eligible sample.
- N_R = Usable responses.

To identify the cases that contribute to the components of LR, CR, and RR, the disposition codes were grouped as shown in Table 2. Record ineligibles were excluded from calculation of the eligibility rate.

Table 2.

Disposition Codes for AAPOR Response Rates

Response Category	Survey Disposition Code
Eligible Sample ^a	4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11
Located Sample ^a	4, 5, 8, 9, 11
Eligible Response	4
No Return	11
Eligibility Determined	2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9
Self-Reported Ineligible	2, 3

The criterion for a complete respondent was response to any survey item. Therefore, there were no incomplete respondents (disposition code value 5).

² The American Association for Public Opinion Research. 2011. *Standard Definitions: Final Dispositions of Case Codes and Outcome Rates for Surveys. 7th edition.* AAPOR.

Ineligibility Rate

The ineligibility rate (IR) is defined as

$$IR = \frac{\text{Self - Reported Ineligible}}{\text{Eligible determined}}.$$

Estimated Ineligible Postal Non-Deliverable/Not Located Rate

The estimated ineligible postal non-deliverable not located rate (IPNDR) is defined as

$$IPNDR = (Eligible Sample - Located Sample) * IR.$$

Estimated Ineligible Nonresponse

The estimated ineligible nonresponse (EINR) is defined as

$$EINR = (Not Returned) * IR.$$

Adjusted Location Rate

The adjusted location rate (ALR) is defined as

$$ALR = \frac{(Located\ Sample - EINR)}{(Eligible\ Sample - IPNDR - EINR)}.$$

Adjusted Completion Rate

The adjusted completion rate (ACR) is defined as

$$ACR = \frac{(Eligible \, response)}{(Located \, Sample - EINR)}.$$

Adjusted Response Rate

The adjusted response rate (ARR) is defined as

$$ARR = \frac{(Eligible\ response)}{(Eligible\ Sample - IPNDR - EINR)}$$

Table 3.

Location, Completion, and Response Rates for the Two Surveys

Rate	Production	Nonresponse Bias
Adjusted Location Rate ^a	99%	100%
Adjusted Completion Rate	54%	25%
Adjusted Response Rate	53%	25%

^aLocation rate for the production survey is based on mailing address and for the NRB study is based on working telephone numbers.

Sample Composition

In order to make comparisons between these different surveys, especially in terms of un-weighted response data, the composition of the respondents should be examined. The demographic breakdown by jurisdiction size for each of the surveys is shown in Table 4.

Table 4.

Distribution of Sample and Respondents by Jurisdiction Size for the Two Surveys

Number of	Original Survey				Nonresponse Bias Study				
Registered Voters	Populatio n	Percent	Respondents	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sampling Fraction	Respondents	Percent
<=5,000	4,200	57.60%	2,167	55.60%	335	33.50%	0.20	87	34.90%
5,001-10,000	829	11.40%	436	11.20%	71	7.10%	0.23	14	5.60%
10,001-29,202 ^a	1,267	17.40%	663	17.00%	285	28.50%	0.57	74	29.70%
29,203-40,000	237	3.20%	136	3.50%	73	7.30%	0.85	14	5.60%
40,001-75,000	319	4.40%	197	5.10%	100	10.00%	1.00	25	10.00%
75,001-100,000	102	1.40%	54	1.40%	44	4.40%	1.00	16	6.40%
100,001-200,000	162	2.20%	112	2.90%	45	4.50%	1.00	8	3.20%
200,001-360,000	84	1.20%	66	1.70%	16	1.60%	1.00	6	2.40%
>360,001	96	1.30%	63	1.60%	31	3.10%	1.00	5	2.00%
Total	7,296	100.00%	3,894	100.00%	1,000	100.00%		249	100.00%

^aTo encourage response from large jurisdictions in the production survey, the largest 1,000 jurisdictions, which included all jurisdictions with more than 29,202 registered voters, were called. To capture the effect of these calls on response propensity, the strata were created so that none of the largest 1,000 jurisdictions is in a stratum with a jurisdiction that did not receive a call. The NRB strata were defined in the same way to allow comparison.

In each of the two surveys, the breakdown by jurisdiction size does not vary greatly between the sample and respondents.³ This is due to the much larger number of small jurisdictions, which mask the increased response propensity of large jurisdictions in the production survey. Note that in the 2008 survey response rates for large jurisdictions were lower than for smaller jurisdictions, a trend that was reversed in 2010 due to the use of telephone calls to large jurisdictions.⁴ The response rates for the 2010 surveys are shown in Table 5 and indicate that the phone calls to the largest jurisdictions in the production survey were effective at gaining participation from those jurisdictions. Also, because the demographics are different between the two surveys, such as 56% of production-survey respondents have fewer than 5,000 registered voters but only 35% of the NRB respondents are in that stratum, unweighted estimates may be different even if no NRB is present because the NRB sample design is disproportionately large jurisdictions. Therefore, to test for NRB by comparing estimates from the two surveys, weighting the data is necessary.

Subgroup Response Rates

Table 5 shows the response rates by jurisdiction size for both surveys. Larger jurisdictions tend to have higher response rates in the production survey, indicating that the calls to the 1,000 largest jurisdictions did induce participation.

³ In 2008, DMDC observed that large jurisdiction have lower response rates than smaller jurisdictions. In 2010, it appears that the addition of phone calls raises the level of response for large jurisdictions to roughly equal other jurisdictions.

⁴ "Table 11. Rates for Full Sample and Stratification Levels." DMDC. (2009). 2008 Post-Election Survey of Local Election

Officials: Statistical Methodology Report. (Report No. 2009-053). Arlington, VA.

Table 5.

Response Rates by Jurisdiction Size

Number of	Production Survey			Nonresponse Bias Study		
Registered Voters	Population	Respondents	Percent	Sample	Respondents	Percent
<=5,000	4,200	2,167	52%	335	87	26%
5,001-10,000	829	436	53%	71	14	20%
10,001-29,202 ^a	1,267	663	52%	285	74	26%
29,203-40,000	237	136	57%	73	14	19%
40,001-75,000	319	197	62%	100	25	25%
75,001-100,000	102	54	53%	44	16	36%
100,001-200,000	162	112	69%	45	8	18%
200,001-360,000	84	66	79%	16	6	38%
360,001+	96	63	66%	31 ^b	5	16%
Total	7,296	3,894	53%	1,000	249	25%

^aTo encourage response from large jurisdictions in the production survey, the largest 1,000 jurisdictions, which included all jurisdictions with more than 29,202 registered voters, were called. To capture the effect of these calls on response propensity, the strata were created so that none of the largest 1,000 jurisdictions is in a stratum with a jurisdiction that did not receive a call. The NRB strata were defined in the same way to allow comparison.

^bDue to the telephone calls, LEOs in large jurisdictions were more likely to refuse the survey. Although non-responding large jurisdictions were sampled with certainty for the NRB study, those that refused the production survey were excluded.

Nonresponse Bias Study Results

To determine the effectiveness of the weighting process in reducing NRB, it can be useful to first compare unweighted data. Based on the un-weighted data for the 2010 Post-Election Voting Survey of Local Election Officials, the means for some of the questions do have considerable differences, and as a result may contain NRB. Questions that are based on overall voters, as opposed to broken into groups such as Uniformed Service members, and have means greater than 1 in at least one of the surveys are shown in Table 6. See Appendices A and B for the production survey questionnaire and NRB study questionnaire, respectively.

Table 6.
Un-weighted Data by Question

Question	Production Survey Mean	Nonresponse Bias Study Mean ^a	Percent Difference ^b
Total registered UOCAVA voters ^c	235	112	71 %
Total participating UOCAVA voters ^c	96	125	26%
Regular UOCAVA absentee ballots returned ^c	33	34	2%
Regular UOCAVA absentee ballots rejected ^c	2	1	44%
Regular UOCAVA absentee ballots counted ^c	31	31	2%
Federal Write-In Absentee Ballots returned by UOCAVA voters ^c	1	2	62%
Federal Write-In Absentee Ballots counted for UOCAVA voters ^c	1	3	123%

^aWhile the production survey data has been imputed, the NRB study data has not.

^bPercent difference is defined as the absolute value of 100*(Production Survey Mean – NRB Mean) / ((Production Survey Mean + NRB Mean)/2)

^cUOCAVA voters are voters who are covered by the Uniformed and Overseas Citizen Absentee Voting Act.

Due to the differing number of respondents between the two surveys, unweighted totals to these questions are incomparable. Therefore, Table 6 displays the Unweighted mean value from each question for survey respondents. Based on these means, NRB does seem to exist in at least the total number of registered and participating UOCAVA voters. However, the presence of NRB can at least partially be explained by the differing distributions of eligible respondents to the two surveys: 23% of the responding jurisdictions in the NRB survey had over 40,000 registered voters based on administrative data, whereas only 13% of the responders to the production survey were that size.

In order to account for variable response rates across jurisdiction size, DMDC weighted the NRB data. The data from the production survey was weighted to represent the entire population of jurisdictions. To see if this data exhibits NRB, it was compared with composite estimates that incorporate responses from both surveys. The composite estimates were the sum of the unweighted responses from the production survey, which represent the population of respondents because this survey was a census, and the responses from the NRB study weighted up to the population of non-respondents, which are all jurisdictions that did not respond to the production survey:

Composite Estimate = Production Survey Un-weighted Total + Nonresponse Bias Weighted Estimate

This weighting was done using the same poststrata shown in Table 4. An example of the creation of a composite estimate is shown in Table 7, while the comparisons to the production survey weighted data are shown in Table 8.

Table 7.

Calculation Example for Composite Estimates

Question	Production Survey Un- weighted Total	Nonresponse Bias Unweighted Estimate	Nonresponse Bias Weighted Estimate ^a	Composite Estimate ^b
Total participating UOCAVA voters	375,243	20,790	258,606	633,849

^{*}Nonresponse Bias Weighted Estimate represents the population of non-respondents to the production survey. Because NRB data was not imputed, each question was weighted separately to the full population of non-respondents.

Table 8.

Comparison of Production and Composite Estimates by Question

Question	Production Survey Estimate	Production Survey Margin of Error	Composite Estimate
Total registered UOCAVA voters ^a	1,468,641	341,544	1,089,420 ^b
Total participating UOCAVA voters ^a	597,490	237,067	633,849
Regular UOCAVA absentee ballots returned ^a	193,661	19,059	180,337
Regular UOCAVA absentee ballots rejected ^a	10,176	2,506	8,238 ^b
Regular UOCAVA absentee ballots counted ^a	184,242	17,012	181,779
Federal Write-In Absentee Ballots returned by UOCAVA voters ^a	6,784	734	19,431
Federal Write-In Absentee Ballots counted for UOCAVA voters ^a	4,383	477	13,853

^aUOCAVA voters are voters who are covered by the Uniformed and Overseas Citizen Absentee Voting Act.

^bComposite Estimate = Production Survey Unweighted Total + Nonresponse Bias Weighted Estimate.

^bDuring the editing process, it was discovered that some jurisdictions provided values to these questions that were inaccurate (for example, the jurisdiction claimed to have more UOCAVA voters than total registered voters). As a result, these jurisdictions were not included in the composite estimates.

2010 Post-Election Voting Survey of Local Election Officials: Nonresponse Bias Studies

Of the seven questions listed in Table 8, four have composite estimates that are within the margin of error of the production survey, which may indicate that NRB has a limited effect on these estimates. These questions are total participating UOCAVA voters, regular UOCAVA absentee ballots returned, regular UOCAVA absentee ballots rejected, and regular UOCAVA absentee ballots counted.

The composite estimates that are not within the margins of error of the production estimates illuminate two possible concerns with the survey data. First, UOCAVA voters tend to be concentrated in certain jurisdictions. The response propensity of these jurisdictions greatly affects the survey estimates. For instance, the mean number of registered UOCAVA voters from the responses to the production survey was 235, as opposed to 112 for the nonresponse bias study. However, measurement errors may also have affected the NRB study data due to the delayed fielding period as well as potential misinterpretation of questions. The production survey data editing reduced but did not eliminate measurement problems (some clear measurement problems were discovered during further assessments conducted for the NRB study).

The high concentration of UOCAVA voters in some jurisdictions would not pose a problem except for the second problem: DMDC did not have access to a good correlate of UOCAVA registered voters. The only variable available for all jurisdictions on our sampling frame was overall registered voters (rather than UOCAVA), and the weak correlation between UOCAVA voters and all registered voters limits the effectiveness of our stratification, weighting, and poststratification. The correlation constant between these two variables is only 0.157, indicating that total registered voters is not a strong predictor of total UOCAVA registered voters. If a better correlate exists, then jurisdictions can be broken into groups based on this correlate for weighting. In other words, after weighting, jurisdictions that responded and have large numbers of UOCAVA registered voters would represent all jurisdictions with large numbers of UOCAVA voters. By controlling weights in this way, each non-respondent jurisdiction can be represented by similar jurisdictions. However, the closest correlate available to DMDC was the number of total registered voters. Therefore, when breaking jurisdictions into groups for weighting, jurisdictions with large numbers of UOCAVA registered voters could not be kept in the same group. As a result, the response propensity of large UOCAVA jurisdictions has a greater effect on total estimates than desired.

Proposed Future Methodology

As DMDC prepares the 2012 Post-Election Voting Survey of Local Election Officials, it is important to find a stronger correlate of UOCAVA registered voters, which is the focus of the survey. By doing so, jurisdictions within each of the weighting groups would be more similar than in the 2010 survey. Therefore, the margins of error should be smaller and NRB should be accounted for in a more systematic way for all survey questions. Because UOCAVA registered voters are so concentrated in a small number of jurisdictions, even knowing UOCAVA totals for only the highest UOCAVA jurisdictions would be helpful, as very little variance comes from the rest of the population of jurisdictions. DMDC plans to use a combination of historical data from FVAP's survey of LEOs and the EACs election survey to produce a 'UOCAVA' measure of size for the 2012 FVAP survey.

Appendix A. Production Survey Questionnaire



OMB Control No. 0704-0125 Exp: 11/30/11 DMDC Survey No. 10-0029



Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP)

2010 Post-Election Voting Survey of Local Election Officials

Please return your completed survey in the business reply envelope through a U.S. government mail room or post office.

Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP)
Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC)
ATTN: SURVEY PROCESSING CENTER
DATA RECOGNITION CORPORATION
P.O. BOX 5720
HOPKINS, MN 55343

AGENCY DISCLOSURE NOTICE

The public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 90 minutes per response, including the time for reviewing the instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing the burden, to the Department of Defense, Executive Services Directorate (0704-0125). Respondents should be aware that notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person shall be subject to any penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information if it does not display a currently valid OMB control number.

PRIVACY NOTICE

This survey does not collect or use personally identifiable information and is not retrieved by a personal identifier. Therefore, the information collected is not subject to the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended (5 U.S.C. § 552a).

This notice informs you of the purpose of the 2010 Post-Election Voting Surveys and how the findings of these surveys will be used. Please read it carefully.

Returning this survey indicates your agreement to participate in this research.

AUTHORITY: 42 United States Code, Section 1973ff.

PRINCIPAL PURPOSE: This survey is conducted by the Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP), which informs and educates United States citizens covered by the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (*UOCAVA*). The *UOCAVA* covers members of the Uniformed Services and Merchant Marines, their family members, and citizens residing outside the United States. Reports will be provided to the President and to Congress.

DISCLOSURE: Providing information on this survey is voluntary. Most people can complete the survey in 90 minutes. There is no penalty to you or your office if you choose not to respond. However, maximum participation is encouraged so that the data will be complete and representative. Your individual survey responses will be kept private to the extent permitted by law. If you answer any items and indicate distress or being upset, etc., you will not be contacted for follow-up purposes. However, if you indicate a direct threat to harm yourself or others within responses or communications about the survey, because of concern for your welfare, the Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC) will notify an office in your area for appropriate action.

SURVEY ELIGIBILITY AND POTENTIAL BENEFITS: Local Election Official offices representing all voting jurisdictions including the District of Columbia and the U.S. territories are included in the survey population. There is no direct benefit for your individual participation, however your responses, when taken together with the responses from all the other Local Election Officials, *will make a difference* by helping to identify areas where the absentee voting process can be improved.

STATEMENT OF RISK: Completing the survey is not expected to involve any risk or discomfort to you. The only risk is the unintentional disclosure of the data you provide. However, the government and its contractors have a number of policies and procedures to ensure that survey data are safe and protected. Government and contractor staff have been trained to protect survey data.

If you experience any difficulties taking the survey, please contact the Survey Processing Center by sending an e-mail to LEOSurvey@osd.pentagon.mil or call, toll-free, 1-800-881-5307. If you have concerns about your rights as a research participant, please contact: Ms. Caroline Miner, Human Research Protection Program Manager for the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (P&R), HRPP@tma.osd.mil (703) 575-2677.

Once you start answering the survey, if you desire to withdraw your answers, please notify the Survey Processing Center prior to January 24, 2011. Please include in the e-mail or phone message your name and Ticket Number. Unless withdrawn, partially completed survey data may be used after that date.

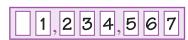
MAILING INSTRUCTIONS

- Please return your completed survey in the business reply envelope. (If you misplaced the envelope, mail the survey to DMDC, c/o Data Recognition Corp., P.O. Box 5720, Hopkins, MN 55343).
- If you are returning the survey from another country, be sure to return the business reply envelope only through a U.S. government mail room or post office.
- Foreign postal systems will not deliver business reply mail.

COMPLETION INSTRUCTIONS

- Please use a BLUE or BLACK ink pen.
- Place an "X" in the appropriate box or boxes.
- Please write each number clearly and in it's own box.

RIGHT ⋈ WRONG ⋈ ⋈ 🗵



COMPLETION INSTRUCTIONS (continued)

Uniformed Services and Merchant Marines, and their eligible family members, and all citizens residing outside the United States and its territories to vote absentee in the general election for federal offices.								
• Select "Zero" to indicate none. Zero → 🔀								
Select "Data not available" if you cannot provide	data for a specific group. Data not available → ⊠							
• If you cannot allocate the number of voters by "Uniformed Service Members" or "Overseas Civilians," please select "Data not available" for these subgroups and only report the <u>total number</u> of all UOCAVA voters in the total column.								
a. Uniformed Service Members (domestic or overseas)	Zero → □ □ , □ □ , □ □ Data not available → □							
b. Overseas Civilians	Zero → □ □ , □ □ , □ □ Data not available → □							
Total	Zero → □ 1,234,567 Data not available → □							
VOT	ED DECICEDATION							
VOI	ER REGISTRATION							
November 2010 general election. Include active and inactive voters, special categories of voters with extended deadlines (e.g., such as returning military), and any persons who may have registered to vote on Election Day. Do not include any persons under the age of 18 who may be registered under a "pre-registration" program. To indicate none, select zero								
a. Uniformed Service Members (domestic or overseas)	Zero → □ □ , □ □ Data not available → □							
b. Overseas Civilians	Zero → □ □ , □ □ Data not available → □							
Total	Zero → □ Data not available → □							
V	OTER TURNOUT							
election. Include all types of voters (civilian provisional ballots <u>only</u> if your jurisdiction of ballot was rejected.	urisdiction who <u>participated</u> in the November 2010 general and military) by all types of ballots. Also include rejected credits the person's vote history even though the provisional							
To indicate none, select zero								

absentee ballots, Federal Write-In Absentee Ba	ur jurisdiction who <u>participated</u> in the November groups. <i>Please include all UOCAVA voters who cast</i> <i>llots (FWABs), and special state ballots. Also include</i> your jurisdiction credits the person's vote history
a. Uniformed Service Members (domestic or overseas)	Zero → ☑
b. Overseas Civilians	Zero → □ □ , □ □ , □ □ Data not available → □
Total	Zero → □ □ , □ □ , □ □ Data not available →
FEDERAL POST C	CARD APPLICATIONS (FPCAs)
Questions 5-11 refer to the time period from January general election.	1, 2010 until the close of registration for the November 2010
5. Did your jurisdiction receive any Federal Post 6 January 1, 2010 until the close of registration for Yes No ⇒ GO TO QUESTION 12 Don't know ⇒ GO TO QUESTION 12	Card Applications (FPCAs) during the time period from or the November 2010 general election?
Post Card Applications (FPCAs) that it received □ Does not apply; My jurisdiction did not acknow from UOCAVA voters. □ GO TO QUESTION 7 □ State voter verification Web site	ledge ballot requests made by FPCAs that it received
✓ Acknowledgment card from the FVAP Web site✓ Telephone✓ Electronic transmission (e.g., fax or e-mail)	
 Notified relative of requestor Ballot sent as acknowledgment Some other method 	
from a UOCAVA voter.	on <u>first</u> received a Federal Post Card Application (FPCA)
QUESTION 8	n <u>first</u> received a FPCA from a UOCAVA voter. ⇒ GO TO
Month Day 2010 GO TO QUESTION	N 9

October 17 to Octob						
✓ October 24 to Octob✓ October 31 or later	er 30					
9. Enter the total number of the following group:	of Federal Post Card App s.	olicatio	ns (FPCAs)	that your jurisdic	ction <u>received</u>	l from each
□ Does not apply; My □	jurisdiction did not track the	numbe	er of FPCAs t	that it received. ⇒	GO TO QUES	TION 12
a. Uniformed Service M or overseas)	embers (domestic	Zero —	→ ⊠ □[Data ı availa	- V
b. Overseas Civilians		Zero —	→ □ □ [Data ı availa	
Total		Zero —	→ ⊠ □[, , , , , ,	Data ı availa	
 O. Of the total number of Federal Post Card Applications (FPCAs) that your jurisdiction received (as reported in Question 9), how many were either unsuccessfully or successfully processed for each of the following groups? ☑ Does not apply; My jurisdiction did not track the outcomes of FPCAs that it processed. ⇒ GO TO QUESTION 12 						
in Question 9), how magroups?	any were either unsuccess	sfully (or successfu	ully <u>processed</u> fo	r each of the f	following
in Question 9), how magroups?	any were either unsuccess	outcor	nes of FPCA	ully <u>processed</u> fo	r each of the f	following
in Question 9), how magroups? Does not apply; My	urisdiction did not track the Uniformed Service Member (domestic or overseas)	outcor	nes of FPCA	ully processed fo s that it processed as Civilians	r each of the f	TOTAL
in Question 9), how magroups? Does not apply; My FPCA Outcomes 1. Unsuccessfully processed	urisdiction did not track the Uniformed Service Member (domestic or overseas)	outcor	nes of FPCA	ully processed fo s that it processed as Civilians	r each of the f	TOTAL
in Question 9), how magroups? Does not apply; My FPCA Outcomes 1. Unsuccessfully processed	urisdiction did not track the Uniformed Service Member (domestic or overseas) (a) Data not	outcor	nes of FPCA Overse	ully processed for street it processed as Civilians (b)	r each of the f	JESTION 12 TOTAL (c) Data not
in Question 9), how magroups? Does not apply; My FPCA Outcomes 1. Unsuccessfully processed FPCAs	urisdiction did not track the Uniformed Service Member (domestic or overseas) (a) Zero Data not available	outcor	nes of FPCA Overse	ully processed for street it processed as Civilians (b)	r each of the f	JESTION 12 TOTAL (c) Data not
in Question 9), how magroups? Does not apply; My FPCA Outcomes 1. Unsuccessfully processed FPCAs	jurisdiction did not track the Uniformed Service Member (domestic or overseas) (a) Zero Data not available Data not	outcor	or successfunes of FPCA Overse	Data not available	r each of the f	Data not available
in Question 9), how magroups? Does not apply; My j FPCA Outcomes 1. Unsuccessfully processed FPCAs	Jurisdiction did not track the Uniformed Service Member (domestic or overseas) (a) Zero Data not available Zero Data not available	outcor	or successfunes of FPCA Overse	Data not available	r each of the f	Data not available

8. Approximately when did your jurisdiction first receive a Federal Post Card Application (FPCA)

from a UOCAVA voter? Mark one.

✓ On or before September 11
✓ September 12 to September 18
✓ September 19 to September 25
✓ September 26 to October 2
✓ October 3 to October 9
✓ October 10 to October 16

11. Of the total number of <u>unsuccessfully processed</u> Federal Post Card Applications (FPCAs) that your jurisdiction received (as reported in Question 10, Row 1), how many were unsuccessfully processed due to the following reasons?

□ Does not apply; My jurisdiction <u>did not track</u> the reasons why FPCAs were unsuccessfully processed.
 □ GO TO QUESTION 12

Reasons for Unsuccessful FPCA Processing	Uniformed Service Members (domestic or overseas) (a)	Overseas Civilians (b)	TOTAL (c)
FPCA received after the statutory deadline			
	Zero → ☐ Data not available →	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐	Zero → ⊠ Data not available → ⊠
FPCA mailed to wrong election jurisdiction			
	Zero → ⊠ Data not available	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐	Zero → ⊠ Data not available → ⊠
3. FPCA delivered by unauthorized mode of transmission (e.g., faxed			
FPCA not accepted due to state law)	Zero → ☐ Data not available	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐
Duplicate FPCAs received from an applicant			
	Zero → ☑ Data not available	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐
5. Did not receive a wet signature on FPCA (e.g., no hardcopy of FPCA)			
	Zero → ☑ Data not available →	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐
Applicant failed to provide an adequate voting residence address			
	Zero → ☐ Data not available →	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐	Zero → ☑ Data not available → ☑
7. Applicant failed to provide adequate voter identification (e.g., a			
social security number)	Zero → ☐ Data not available	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐
Applicant failed to provide a signature and/or signature date			
	Zero → ☑ Data not available	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐	Zero → ☑ Data not available → ☑
Applicant failed to provide a witness signature and/or signature date			
	Zero → ☐ Data not available	Zero → ☐ Data not available	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐
10.Applicant failed to indicate their political party preference			
	Zero → ☐ Data not available	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐	Zero → □ Data not available → □

NON-FEDERAL POST CARD APPLICATION (NON-FPCA) ABSENTEE BALLOT REQUESTS

Questions 12-18 refer to the time period from January 1, 2010 until the close of registration for the November 2010 general election. 12. Did your jurisdiction receive any non-FPCA absentee ballot requests from UOCAVA voters during the time period from January 1, 2010 until the close of registration for the November 2010 general election? Non-FPCA absentee ballot requests include special state and local absentee ballot requests. ⊠ Yes No ⇒ GO TO QUESTION 19 Don't know
 GO TO QUESTION 19 13. What was the initial method that your jurisdiction used to acknowledge non-FPCA absentee ballot requests that it received from UOCAVA voters? Mark one. Does not apply; My jurisdiction did not acknowledge non-FPCA absentee ballot requests that it received from State voter verification Web site Acknowledgment card from the FVAP Web site Telephone ☐ Electronic transmission (e.g., fax or e-mail) Notified relative of requestor Ballot sent as acknowledgment Some other method 14. Please enter the exact date that your jurisdiction first received a non-FPCA absentee ballot request from a **UOCAVA** voter. I do not know the exact date that my jurisdiction first received a non-FPCA absentee ballot request from a UOCAVA voter.

GO TO QUESTION 15 Month Dav 2010 ⇒ GO TO QUESTION 16 15. Approximately when did your jurisdiction first receive a non-FPCA absentee ballot request from a UOCAVA voter? Mark one. On or before September 11 September 12 to September 18 September 19 to September 25 September 26 to October 2 October 3 to October 9 October 10 to October 16 October 17 to October 23 October 24 to October 30

✓ October 31 or later✓ I do not recall

16. Enter the total number of non-FPCA absentee ballot requests from UOCAVA voters that your jurisdiction received from each of the following groups.				
Does not apply; My jurisdiction <u>did not track</u> the number of non-FPCA absentee ballot requests that it received from UOCAVA voters. GO TO QUESTION 19				
	ce Members (domestic	Zero → ⊠ ,	Data not → ⊠	
b. Overseas Civilia	ns	Zero → ⊠ ,	, □ □ □ □ □ Data not available → □	
Total		Zero → ⊠ ,	, □ □ □ □ □ Data not available → □	
	er of non-FPCA absentee ballo ed in Question 16), how many v ring groups?			
	; My jurisdiction <u>did not track</u> the GO TO QUESTION 19	outcomes of non-FPCA absente	ee ballot requests that it	
Non-FPCA Outcomes	Uniformed Service Members (domestic or overseas) (a)	Overseas Civilians (b)	TOTAL (c)	
Unsuccessfully processed non-FPCA absentee ballot requests				
	Zero → ⊠ Data not available → ⊠	Zero → □ Data not available → □	Zero → ☑ Data not available → ☑	
Successfully processed non-FPCA absentee ballot requests				
	Zero → ⊠ Data not available → ⊠	Zero → □ Data not available → □	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐	
Total Non-FPCA Absentee Ballot Requests Received				
	Zero → ⊠ Data not available → ⊠	Zero → □ Data not available → □	Zero → □ Data not available → □	
received from UO processed due to	er of <u>unsuccessfully processe</u> CAVA voters (as reported in Quantity the following reasons?	uestion 17, Row 1), how many	were unsuccessfully	
	; My jurisdiction <u>did not track</u> the processed. GO TO QUESTION	•	ee ballot requests were	
Reasons for Unsuccessful Non-FPCA Absentee Ballot Request Processing	Uniformed Service Members (domestic or overseas) (a)	Overseas Civilians (b)	TOTAL (c)	
Non-FPCA absentee ballot request received after the statutory deadline				
	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐	Zero → □ Data not available → □	Zero Data not available	
Non-FPCA absentee ballot request mailed to wrong election jurisdiction				
	Zero → ☐ Data not available	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐	

18. Continued.

Reasons for Unsuccessful Non-FPCA Absentee Ballot Request Processing	Uniformed Service Members (domestic or overseas) (a)	Overseas Civilians (b)	TOTAL (c)
3. Non-FPCA absentee ballot request delivered by unauthorized mode of transmission (e.g., faxed			
non-FPCA not accepted due to state law)	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐	Zero → ⊠ Data not available → ⊠	Zero → ⊠ Data not available → ⊠
Duplicate non-FPCA absentee ballot requests received from an applicant			
аррисант	Zero → ☑ Data not available → ☑	Zero → □ Data not available → □	Zero → ☑ Data not available → ☑
5. Did not receive a wet signature on non-FPCA absentee ballot request			
(e.g., no hardcopy of non- FPCA)	Zero → ☑ Data not available → ☑	Zero → □ Data not available → □	Zero → ☑ Data not available → ☑
Applicant failed to provide an adequate voting residence address			
	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐	Zero → ⊠ Data not available → ⊠
7. Applicant failed to provide adequate voter identification (e.g., a social security number)			
Social Security Humber)	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐	Zero → □ Data not available → □	Zero → ☑ Data not available → ☑
Applicant failed to provide a signature and/or signature date			
	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐	Zero → □ Data not available → □
Applicant failed to provide a witness signature and/or signature date			
	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐	Zero → □ Data not available → □	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐
10. Applicant failed to indicate their political party preference			
	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐	Zero → □ Data not available → □	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐



TRANSMISSION OF REGULAR UOCAVA ABSENTEE BALLOTS

19. Did your jurisdiction <u>transmit</u> regular absentee 2010 general election?	ballots to UOCAVA voters for the November	•
✓ Yes✓ No ⇒ GO TO QUESTION 26✓ Don't know ⇒ GO TO QUESTION 26		
20. Please enter the exact date that your jurisdictio ballots to UOCAVA voters for the November 201		
I do not know the exact date that my jurisdictior to UOCAVA voters.	n <u>first</u> began transmitting regular absentee ballo	ots
Month Day 2010 GO TO QUESTION	N 22	
21. For the November 2010 general election, approx transmitting regular absentee ballots to UOCAV		jin
 ☑ On or before September 18 ☑ September 19 to September 25 ☑ September 26 to October 2 ☑ October 3 to October 9 ☑ October 10 to October 16 ☑ October 17 to October 23 ☑ October 24 to October 30 ☑ October 31 or later ☑ I do not recall 		
22. Enter the total number of regular absentee ballo the November 2010 general election. <i>Include the</i>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Does not apply; My jurisdiction <u>did not track</u> the voters. ⇔ GO TO QUESTION 26	e number of regular absentee ballots it transmit	ted to UOCAVA
a. Uniformed Service Members (domestic or overseas)	Zero → □ □ , □ □ , □ □	Data not available
b. Overseas Civilians	Zero → ⊠ , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	Data not available
Total	Zero → ⊠,,,,	Data not available → □

23.	. Of the total number of regular absentee ballots that your jurisdiction transmitted to UOCAVA voters
	for the November 2010 general election (as reported in Question 22), how many were originally
	transmitted on or after your state's initial send out date to each of the following groups?



Does not apply; My jurisdiction <u>did not track</u> the dates that it originally transmitted absentee ballots to UOCAVA voters.

GO TO QUESTION 24

Date Regular Absentee Ballots Were Originally Transmitted	Uniformed Service Members (domestic or overseas) (a)	Overseas Civilians (b)	TOTAL (c)
Ballots transmitted on or before your state's initial send out date			
	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐
Ballots transmitted <u>after</u> your state's initial send out date			
	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐	Zero → □ Data not available → □
Total Regular Absentee Ballots Transmitted			
	Zero → ☑ Data not available → ☑	Zero → □ Data not available → □	Zero → □ Data not available → □

24. Of the total number of regular absentee ballots transmitted to UOCAVA voters (as reported in Question 22), how many were <u>transmitted</u> using the following modes of transmission?

Does not apply; My jurisdiction <u>did not track</u> the modes of transmission that it used to transmit regular absentee ballots to UOCAVA voters.

GO TO QUESTION 26

Modes of Regular Absentee Ballot Transmission	Uniformed Service Members (domestic or overseas) (a)	Overseas Civilians (b)	TOTAL (c)
1. Mail			
	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐
2. Fax			
	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐	Zero → □ Data not available → □	Zero → □ Data not available → □
3. E-mail			
	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐	Zero → □ Data not available → □
Total Regular Absentee Ballots Transmitted			
	Zero → ⊠ Data not available → ⊠	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐	Zero → ☑ Data not available → ☑



25. Of the total number of regular absentee ballots your jurisdiction transmitted to UOCAVA voters for the November 2010 general election (as reported in Question 22), how many were <u>returned as undeliverable</u> for each of the following groups?						
Does not apply; My jurisdiction <u>did not track</u> the number of regular absentee ballots it transmitted to UOCAVA voters that were returned as undeliverable. GO TO QUESTION 26						
a. Uniformed Service Members (domestic or overseas)	Zero → ☑					
b. Overseas Civilians	Zero → ☑					
Total	Zero → ⊠ , Data no available					
RECEIPT OF REGULA	R UOCAVA ABSENTEE BALLOTS					
26. Did your jurisdiction receive any regular absengeneral election? ☐ Yes ☐ No ➡ GO TO QUESTION 39 ☐ Don't know ➡ GO TO QUESTION 39	tee ballots from UOCAVA voters for the November 2	2010				
the November 2010 general election (as reported	27. Of the total number of regular absentee ballots that your jurisdiction transmitted to UOCAVA voters for the November 2010 general election (as reported in Question 22), how many were returned by each of the following groups? Exclude Federal Write-In Absentee Ballots (FWABs) from your totals.					
Does not apply; My jurisdiction <u>did not track</u> the UOCAVA voters. GO TO QUESTION 30	e number of regular absentee ballots that were returned	yd b				
a. Uniformed Service Members (domestic or overseas)	Zero → ☑					
b. Overseas Civilians	Zero → ⊠ , Data no available					
Total	Zero → ☑					

28. Of the total number of regular absentee ballots returned by UOCAVA voters (as reported in Question 27), how many were <u>originally transmitted to UOCAVA voters on or after your state's initial send out date</u> to each of the following groups?



Does not apply; My jurisdiction <u>did not track</u> the date that returned regular absentee ballots were originally transmitted to UOCAVA voters.

GO TO QUESTION 29

Date Returned Regular Absentee Ballots Were Originally Transmitted	Uniformed Service Members (domestic or overseas) (a)	Overseas Civilians (b)	TOTAL (c)
Ballots originally transmitted <u>on or before</u> your state's initial send out date			
	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐
Ballots originally transmitted <u>after</u> your state's initial send out date			
Seria out date	Zero → □ Data not available → □	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐	Zero → □ Data not available → □
Total Regular Absentee Ballots Returned			
	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐	Zero → □ Data not available → □	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐

29. Of the total number of regular absentee ballots returned by UOCAVA voters (as reported in Question 27), how many were <u>returned</u> using the following modes of transmission?

☐ Does not apply; My jurisdiction did not track the modes of transmission used by UOCAVA voters to return regular absentee ballots.
☐ GO TO QUESTION 30

Modes of Transmission for Returned Regular Absentee Ballots	Uniformed Service Members (domestic or overseas) (a)	Overseas Civilians (b)	TOTAL (c)
1. Mail			
	Zero → ☑ Data not available → ☑	Zero → ☑ Data not available → ☑	Zero → ☑ Data not available → ☑
2. Fax			
	Zero → □ Data not available → □	Zero → □ Data not available → □	Zero → □ Data not available → □
3. E-mail			
	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐
Total Regular Absentee Ballots Returned			
	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐



REJECTION OF REGULAR UOCAVA ABSENTEE BALLOTS

30. Enter the total number of regular absentee ballots returned by UOCAVA voters that were rejected in your jurisdiction for the November 2010 general election. Exclude Federal Write-In Absentee Ballots (FWABs) from your totals.					
	; My jurisdiction <u>did not track</u> the s that were rejected. ⇒ GO TO Q		sentee bal	lots returned b	ру
	ce Members (domestic	Zero → 🖂	,],	Data not available
b. Overseas Civilia	ns	Zero → □	,],	Data not available
Total		Zero → ⊠	,	,	Data not available
(as reported in Qu <u>deadline</u> for each	er of rejected regular absentee uestion 30), how many were <u>rej</u> of the following groups?				
	ce Members (domestic	Zero → □	,		Data not available
b. Overseas Civilia	ns	Zero → 🖂	,		Data not available → ⊠
Total		Zero → □	,],	Data not available
 32. Of the total number of regular absentee ballots returned by UOCAVA voters that were rejected because they were received after the statutory deadline (as reported in Question 31), how many ballots were originally transmitted on or after your state's initial send out date to each of the following groups? ☑ Does not apply; My jurisdiction did not track the date that rejected regular absentee ballots were originally transmitted to UOCAVA voters. □ GO TO QUESTION 33 					
Date Regular Absentee Ballots Received After the Statutory Deadline Were Originally Transmitted	Uniformed Service Members (domestic or overseas) (a)	Overseas Civilia (b)	ins		TOTAL (c)
Ballots originally transmitted <u>on or before</u> your state's initial send out date	Zero → ⊠ Data not available → ⊠	Zero → ☑ Data no available	- X	Zero→ ⊠	Data not available
Ballots originally transmitted <u>after</u> your state's initial					
send out date	Zero → ⊠ Data not available → ⊠	Zero → ☐ Data no availab	- X	Zero → 🖂	Data not available → □

Data not

available

Zero → 🖂

14



Data not available

Zero → 🖂

Zero → 🖂

Data not available

Total Regular Absentee
Ballots Received After the
Statutory Deadline

33. Of the total number of regular absentee ballots returned by UOCAVA voters that were rejected (as reported in Question 30), how many were <u>returned</u> to your jurisdiction using the following modes of transmission?



Does not apply; My jurisdiction <u>did not track</u> the modes of transmission used by UOCAVA voters to return regular absentee ballots that were rejected.

GO TO QUESTION 37

Modes of Transmission for Rejected Regular Absentee Ballots	Uniformed Service Members (domestic or overseas) (a)	Overseas Civilians (b)	TOTAL (c)
1. Mail			
	Zero → □ Data not available → □	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐	Zero → □ Data not available → □
2. Fax			
	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐	Zero → ☑ Data not available → ☑
3. E-mail			
	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐	Zero → □ Data not available → □
Total Regular Absentee Ballots Rejected			
	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐	Zero → □ Data not available → □	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐

- 34. Of the total number of <u>mailed</u> regular absentee ballots returned by UOCAVA voters that were rejected (as reported in Question 33, Row 1), how many were rejected due to the following reasons?

Reasons for Rejecting Mailed Regular Absentee Ballots	Uniformed Service Members (domestic or overseas) (a)	Overseas Civilians (b)	TOTAL (c)
Mailed regular absentee ballot received after statutory deadline			
	Zero → □ Data not available → □	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐
Mailed regular absentee ballot sent to wrong election jurisdiction			
	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐
Mailed regular absentee ballot did not have a postmark			
	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐	Zero → □ Data not available → □
Mailed regular absentee ballot did not have a voter signature and/or signature date			
	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐



•

34. Continued.

Reasons for Rejecting Mailed Regular Absentee Ballots	Uniformed Service Members (domestic or overseas) (a)	Overseas Civilians (b)	TOTAL (c)
5. Voter's signature on the mailed regular absentee ballot did not match the voter's signature on			
the Federal Post Card Application (FPCA)	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐
Mailed regular absentee ballot did not have a witness signature and/or signature data			
signature date	Zero → □ Data not available → □	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐
7. Voter who mailed the regular absentee ballot was not registered and/or			
eligible to vote	Zero → □ Data not available → □	Zero → □ Data not available → □	Zero → □ Data not available → □

35. Of the total number of <u>faxed</u> regular absentee ballots returned by UOCAVA voters that were rejected (as reported in Question 33, Row 2), how many were rejected due to the following reasons?

- ☐ Does not apply; My jurisdiction did not accept faxed regular absentee ballots.
 ☐ GO TO QUESTION 36
- □ Does not apply; My jurisdiction <u>did not track</u> reasons why faxed regular absentee ballots were rejected.
 □ GO TO QUESTION 36

Reasons for Rejecting Faxed Regular Absentee Ballots	Uniformed Service Members (domestic or overseas) (a)	Overseas Civilians (b)	TOTAL (c)
Faxed regular absentee ballot received after statutory deadline			
	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐	Zero → □ Data not available → □
Faxed regular absentee ballot sent to wrong election jurisdiction			
	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐	Zero → ☐ Data not available
3. Did not receive the original "hardcopy" of the faxed package (e.g., missing coversheet, affirmation			
with voter information, ballot)	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐	Zero → □ Data not available → □
Faxed regular absentee ballot did not have a voter signature and/or signature date			
uate	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐	Zero → ☐ Data not available
5. Voter's signature on the faxed regular absentee ballot did not match the voter's signature on			
the Federal Post Card Application (FPCA)	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐	Zero → □ Data not available → □	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐



35. Continued.

Reasons for Rejecting Faxed Regular Absentee Ballots	Uniformed Service Members (domestic or overseas) (a)	Overseas Civilians (b)	TOTAL (c)
Faxed regular absentee ballot did not have a witness signature and/or signature date			
Signature date	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐
7. Voter who faxed the regular absentee ballot was not registered and/or eligible to vote			
-	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐

- 36. Of the total number of <u>e-mailed</u> regular absentee ballots returned by UOCAVA voters that were rejected (as reported in Question 33, Row 3), how many were rejected due to the following reasons?
 - ☐ Does not apply; My jurisdiction did not accept e-mailed regular absentee ballots.
 ☐ GO TO QUESTION 37
 - Does not apply; My jurisdiction <u>did not track</u> reasons why e-mailed regular absentee ballots were rejected.
 ⇒ GO TO QUESTION 37

Reasons for Rejecting E-mailed Regular Absentee Ballots			TOTAL (c)	
E-mailed regular absentee ballot received after statutory deadline				
	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐	Zero → ☑ Data not available → ☑	
E-mailed regular absentee ballot sent to wrong election jurisdiction				
	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐	Zero → □ Data not available → □	
3. Did not receive the original "hardcopy" of the e-mailed package (e.g., missing coversheet, affirmation				
with voter information, ballot)	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐	
E-mailed regular absentee ballot did not have a voter signature and/or signature date				
Gate	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐	Zero → □ Data not available → □	
5. Voter's signature on the e-mailed regular absentee ballot did not match the voter's signature on				
the Federal Post Card Application (FPCA)	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐	
E-mailed regular absentee ballot did not have a witness signature and/or signature data.				
signature date	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐	
7. Voter who e-mailed the regular absentee ballot was not registered and/or eligible to vote				
Silgible to vote illining	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐	

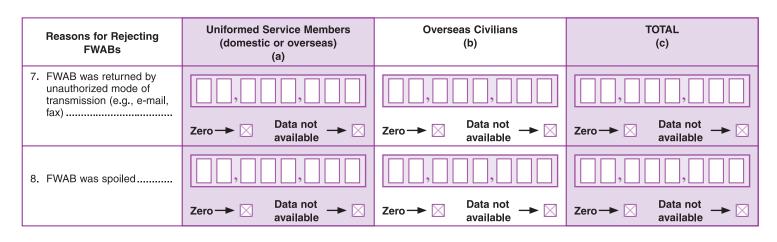
17

REGULAR UOCAVA ABSENTEE BALLOTS SUBMITTED FOR COUNTING

37. Enter the total number of regular absentee ball that were <u>submitted for counting</u> in the Novem <i>Absentee Ballots (FWABs) from your totals.</i>	ots returned by UOCAVA voters in your jurisdiction ber 2010 general election. <i>Exclude Federal Write-In</i>
Does not apply; My jurisdiction <u>did not track</u> the voters that were submitted for counting. GO	e number of regular absentee ballots returned by UOCAVA TO QUESTION 38
a. Uniformed Service Members (domestic or overseas)	Zero → ⊠
b. Overseas Civilians	Zero → ⊠
Total	Zero → □ □ , □ □ , □ □ Data not available → □
COUNTED REGULAR	UOCAVA ABSENTEE BALLOTS
jurisdiction for the November 2010 general electrom your totals.Does not apply; My jurisdiction did not track the	lots returned by UOCAVA voters that were counted in your ction. Exclude Federal Write-In Absentee Ballots (FWABs) e number of regular absentee ballots returned by UOCAVA
voters that were counted. ⇒ GO TO QUESTION a. Uniformed Service Members (domestic or overseas)	Zero → ⊠
b. Overseas Civilians	Zero → □ □ , □ □ , □ □ Data not available → □
Total	Zero → □ □ , □ □ , □ □ Data not available → □
FEDERAL WRITE-IN	ABSENTEE BALLOTS (FWABs)
 39. Did your jurisdiction receive any Federal Write-the November 2010 general election? ☐ Yes ☐ No ⇒ GO TO QUESTION 45 ☐ Don't know ⇒ GO TO QUESTION 45 	In Absentee Ballots (FWABs) from UOCAVA voters for
40. Enter the total number of Federal Write-In Absorption for the November 2010 general electrons.	entee Ballots (FWABs) <u>returned</u> by UOCAVA voters in your ction by each of the following groups.
Does not apply; My jurisdiction did not track the QUESTION 45	e number of FWABs returned by UOCAVA voters. ⇒ GO TO
a. Uniformed Service Members (domestic or overseas)	Zero → ⊠
b. Overseas Civilians	Zero → □ □ , □ □ , □ □ Data not available → □
Total	Zero → □ □ , □ □ , □ □ Data not available → □

41. Enter the total number of Federal Write-In Absentee Ballots (FWABs) that were rejected in your jurisdiction for the November 2010 general election for each of the following groups.						
Does not apply; My jurisdiction did not track the number of FWABs returned by UOCAVA voters that were rejected. ⇒ GO TO QUESTION 43						
a. Uniformed Service Members (domestic or overseas)		Zero -	→ ⊠ [, , , , , , ,	Data ı availa	─ ∨
b. Overseas Civilians		Zero -	→ ⊠ [, , , , , , , ,	Data i availa	ble
Total		Zero -	$\rightarrow \boxtimes \bigsqcup $,,	Data i	
rejected (as reported i	I	were reaso	e <u>rejected</u> due	to the following	reasons? A voters were	rejected.
Reasons for Rejecting FWABs	Uniformed Service Members (domestic or overseas) (a)	s	Overse	as Civilians (b)	7	OTAL (c)
Regular absentee ballot was received by jurisdiction before the statutory deadline						
otatatory doddimic	Zero → ⊠ Data not available	. 🛛	Zero → 🖂	Data not → □	Zero → 🖂	Data not → ⊠
FWAB was received after statutory deadline						
	Zero → ☑ Data not available	. 🛛	Zero → 🗵	Data not available → □	Zero → 🗵	Data not → ⊠
FWAB sent to wrong election jurisdiction						
	Zero → ⊠ Data not available	. 🛛	Zero → 🖂	Data not available →	Zero → 🖂	Data not available
There was no absentee ballot request on file						
	Zero → ☑ Data not available	. 🛛	Zero → 🖂	Data not available	Zero → 🔀	Data not → ⊠
FWAB had an incomplete voter declaration						
	Zero → ⊠ Data not available	. 🛛	Zero → 🖂	Data not available → □	Zero → 🖂	Data not available
Voter's signature on the FWAB did not match the voter's signature on the Federal Post Card						
Application (FPCA)	Zero → ⊠ Data not available	. 🖂	Zero → 🖂	Data not available → □	Zero → 🖂	Data not available

42. Continued.



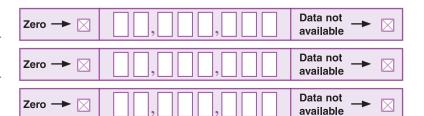
- 43. Enter the total number of Federal Write-In Absentee Ballots (FWABs) returned by UOCAVA voters in your jurisdiction that were <u>submitted for counting</u> in the November 2010 general election for each of the following groups.
 - Does not apply; My jurisdiction <u>did not track</u> the number of FWABs returned by UOCAVA voters that were submitted for counting.
 ⇔ GO TO QUESTION 44
 - a. Uniformed Service Members (domestic or overseas).....

Zero → 🖂	Data not available
Zero → ⊠	Data not available → □

b. Overseas Civilians.....

- 44. Enter the total number of Federal Write-In Absentee Ballots (FWABs) that were <u>counted</u> in your jurisdiction for the November 2010 general election for each of the following groups.
 - Does not apply; My jurisdiction <u>did not track</u> the number of FWABs returned by UOCAVA voters that were counted.
 ⇔ GO TO QUESTION 45

a. Uniformed Service Members (domestic	
or overseas)	



b. Overseas Civilians.....

Total.....



ASSESSMENT OF ABSENTEE VOTING PROCESS

45. Taking all things into consideration, how satisfied were you with the overall absentee voting process in the November 2010 general election?

Very satisfied

Satisfied

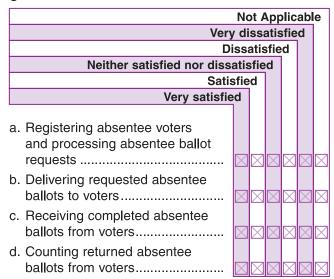
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied

□ Dissatisfied

✓ Very dissatisfied

Not Applicable

46. How satisfied were you with each aspect of the absentee voting process in the November 2010 general election?



- 47. Which aspect of the absentee voting process needs the most improvement for future elections?
 - Registering absentee voters and processing absentee ballot requests
 - Delivering requested absentee ballots to voters
 - Receiving completed absentee ballots from voters
 - □ Counting returned absentee ballots from voters
 - Some other aspect
 - Not Applicable

TOLL-FREE ELECTRONIC FAX AND E-MAIL CONVERSION SERVICE

48. The Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP) provides a toll-free electronic fax and e-mail conversion service that allows you or your staff to fax and/or e-mail election materials to UOCAVA voters. Did you or anyone on your staff use the electronic fax and e-mail conversion service during the 2010 election year?

No ⇒ GO TO QUESTION 51

☐ Don't know
☐ GO TO QUESTION 52

49. Overall, how useful was the voting information or assistance that you received from the Federal Voting Assistance Program's (FVAP) toll-free electronic fax and e-mail conversion service during the 2010 election year?

✓ Very useful

□ Largely useful

Moderately useful

Not at all useful

50. Did you or anyone else on your staff use the Federal Voting Assistance Program's (FVAP) toll-free electronic fax and e-mail conversion service during the 2010 election year for any of the following reasons?

	N	lo
Y	'es	
a. To receive registration and ballot requests from voters		\boxtimes
b. To transmit blank ballots to voters	\boxtimes	\boxtimes
c. To receive completed ballots from voters	\boxtimes	\boxtimes
d. To receive completed Federal Write-In Absentee Ballots (FWABs) from voters		

GO TO QUESTION 52

54. During 2010, what was the main reason why

toll-free telephone service? Mark one.

you or anyone else on your staff used the

Federal Voting Assistance Program's (FVAP)

56. The Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP) Web site, www.fvap.gov, provides voting-related information and resources. During the 2010 election year, did you or a member of your staff visit this Web site?

\times	Yes
----------	-----

No ⇒ GO TO QUESTION 59

☐ Don't know ⇒ GO TO QUESTION 60

51. What was the main reason why you or your

Did not know about it

□ Could not get through

Some other reason

□ Did not need it

⊠ Yes

staff did not use the Federal Voting Assistance

e-mail conversion service in 2010? Mark one.

TOLL-FREE TELEPHONE SERVICE

52. The Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP) provides a toll-free telephone service that

service to request voting information or

Don't know
 GO TO QUESTION 56

53. During 2010, how useful was the assistance

you or your staff received from the Federal

Voting Assistance Program's (FVAP) toll-free

telephone service in helping you perform your

No ⇒ GO TO QUESTION 55

election official job duties?

✓ Very useful✓ Largely useful✓ Moderately useful

✓ Somewhat useful✓ Not at all useful

assistance during the 2010 election year?

allows you or your staff to talk to FVAP staff for voting information or assistance. Did you or anyone on your staff use the toll-free telephone

Program's (FVAP) toll-free electronic fax and

57. During 2010, how useful was the Federal Voting Assistance Program's (FVAP) Web site in helping you or your staff perform your election official job duties?
∨ Very useful
∠ Largely useful
Not at all useful ■
58. How much do you agree or disagree with the

58. How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP) Web site?

Stron	ngly	/ di	sa	gre	е
	D	isa	gre	е	
Neither agree nor d	isa	gre	е		
A	gre	е			
Strongly agre	е				
a. Search feature met my needs	\boxtimes	\boxtimes	\boxtimes	\boxtimes	\times
b. I was able to find what I needed quickly and easily		\boxtimes	\boxtimes	\boxtimes	\boxtimes
c. Assisted me in performing my duties		\boxtimes	\boxtimes	\boxtimes	X

GO TO QUESTION 60

59.	. What was the main reason why you or yo	our s	taff
	did not visit the Federal Voting Assistant	се	
	Program's (FVAP) Web site in 2010? Mai	rk on	ie.

\boxtimes	Did not know about it
\boxtimes	Did not have Internet access
	Knew about it, but did not know the Web site address
\boxtimes	Knew about it, but got desired information from other sources
\boxtimes	Did not think it would be useful
\times	Some other reason

"ADDRESS LOOK-UP" SERVICE

60. The Federal Voting Assistance Program
(FVAP) provides local election jurisdictions
with an "address look-up" service for
undeliverable absentee ballots sent to active
duty members. Did you or anyone on your staff
use the "address look-up" service during the
2010 election year?

\boxtimes	Yes
\boxtimes	No ⇒ GO TO QUESTION 63
\boxtimes	Don't know

61. During 2010, how useful was the Federal Voting Assistance Program's (FVAP) "address look-up" service in helping you or your staff perform your election official job duties?

\boxtimes	Very useful
\boxtimes	Largely useful
\boxtimes	Moderately useful
\boxtimes	Somewhat useful
\boxtimes	Not at all useful

62. How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the Federal Voting Assistance Program's (FVAP) "address look-up" service?

Stron	ngly	/ di	isa	gre	е
	D	isa	gre	е	
Neither agree nor d	isa	gre	е		
Α	gre	е			
Strongly agre	е				
a. Submitting "address look-up"					
requests were quick and easy to do.	\boxtimes	\boxtimes	\boxtimes	\boxtimes	\boxtimes
b. FVAP promptly provided me with					
the information I requested	\boxtimes	\boxtimes	\boxtimes	\boxtimes	\boxtimes
c. The requested information I					
received from FVAP was accurate	\boxtimes	\boxtimes	\boxtimes	\boxtimes	\boxtimes
d. The "address look-up" service					
assisted me in performing my duties.	\boxtimes	\boxtimes	\boxtimes	\times	\times

GO TO QUESTION 64

63. What was the main reason why you or your staff <u>did not</u> use the Federal Voting Assistance Program's (FVAP) "address look-up" service in 2010? <i>Mark one.</i>	66. Would additional training on the following UOCAVA laws and procedures be helpful to you in servicing UOCAVA voters in future elections?
Took up convice in 2010. Mark one.	Don't know
□ Did not know about it	No
⊠ Knew about it, but did not need the	Yes
information provided by this service	a. UOCAVA voter eligibility
	b. General aspects of UOCAVA laws
information from other sources	c. The <i>Military and Overseas Voter</i>
☐ Did not think it would be useful	Empowerment Act (MOVE Act)
☐ The service was slow to respond to	d. The Help America Vote Act (HAVA)
past requests	e. The Federal Voting Assistance Program's
Some other reason Some other re	(FVAP) assistance services
	f. FVAP's electronic transmission
	service
COMMUNICATION WITH UOCAVA VOTERS	g. Some other area of UOCAVA laws and
	procedures
64. During the 2010 election year, what form of communication did you use most frequently	
to communicate with each of the following	FUTURE SURVEYS
UOCAVA voter groups? <i>Mark one for each</i>	
group of UOCAVA voters.	67. For future Federal Voting Assistance Program
5	(FVAP) election surveys, which one of the
Don't know Some other form of communication	following survey methods would you most
FVAP Web site	prefer to respond to?
Telephone	
E-mail	
Fax	☐ A Web survey
Mail	Some other option
a. Military in the U.S	
b. Military Overseas	
c. Overseas Civilians	TAKING THE SURVEY
	68. If you have comments or concerns that you were
ADDITIONAL TRAINING	not able to express in answering this survey,
	please enter them in the space provided.
65. Do you feel that you need additional training	
on UOCAVA laws and procedures to adequately service UOCAVA voters in future elections?	
service oocava voters in future ejections:	
⊠ Yes	
⊠ No	
□ No □ Don't know	
DOIT KNOW	

Appendix B.

Nonresponse Bias Study Questionnaire

2010 Post-Election Response Survey of Local Election Officials

AGENCY DISCLOSURE NOTICE

The public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 30 minutes per response, including the time for reviewing the instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing the burden, to the Department of Defense, Executive Services Directorate (0704-0125). Respondents should be aware that notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person shall be subject to any penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information if it does not display a currently valid OMB control number.

PRIVACY NOTICE

This survey does not collect or use personally identifiable information and is not retrieved by a personal identifier. Therefore, the information collected is not subject to the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended (5 U.S.C. § 552a).

This notice informs you of the purpose of the 2010 Post-Election Voting Surveys and how the findings of these surveys will be used. Please read it carefully.

AUTHORITY: 42 United States Code, Section 1973ff.

PRINCIPAL PURPOSE: This survey is conducted by the Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP), which informs and educates United States citizens covered by the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA). The UOCAVA covers members of the Uniformed Services and Merchant Marines, their family members, and citizens residing outside the United States. Reports will be provided to the President and to Congress.

DISCLOSURE: Providing information on this survey is voluntary. Most people can complete the survey in 30 minutes. There is no penalty to you or your office if you choose not to respond. However, maximum participation is encouraged so that the data will be complete and representative. Your individual survey responses will be kept private to the extent permitted by law. If you answer any items and indicate distress or being upset, etc., you will not be contacted for follow-up purposes. However, if you indicate a direct threat to harm yourself or others within responses or communications about the survey, because of concern for your welfare, the Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC) will notify an office in your area for appropriate action.

SURVEY ELIGIBILITY AND POTENTIAL BENEFITS: Local Election Official offices representing all voting jurisdictions including the District of Columbia and the U.S. territories are included in the survey population. There is no direct benefit for your individual participation, however your responses, when taken together with the responses from all the other Local Election Officials, *will make a difference* by helping to identify areas where the absentee voting process can be improved.

STATEMENT OF RISK: Completing the survey is not expected to involve any risk or discomfort to you. The only risk is the unintentional disclosure of the data you provide. However, the government and its contractors have a number of policies and procedures to ensure that survey data are safe and protected. Government and contractor staff have been trained to protect survey data.

QUESTIONS ABOUT THIS SURVEY: If you have any questions about this survey, please contact the Survey Processing Center by sending an email to <u>LEOSurvey@osd.pentagon.mil</u> or call, toll-free, 1-800-881-5307. If you have concerns about your rights as a research participant, please contact: Ms. Caroline Miner, Human Research Protection Program Manager for the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (P&R), <u>HRPP@tma.osd.mil</u> (703) 575-2677.

Please do not complete or mail this survey.

VOTER REGISTRATION

	e voters in your jurisdiction who were covered by the ting Act (UOCAVA) in the November 2010 general election. s.
a. Uniformed Service Members (domestic or overseas)	Zero → □ Data not available → □
b. Overseas Civilians	Zero → □ □ , □ □ , □ □ Data not available → □
Total	Zero → □
VOT	ER TURNOUT
general election. Please include all UOCAVA vo Ballots (FWABs), and special state ballots. Als your jurisdiction credits the person's vote histo	ur jurisdiction who <u>participated</u> in the November 2010 oters who cast absentee ballots, Federal Write-In Absentee to include rejected ballots cast by UOCAVA voters <u>only</u> if ory even though the ballot was rejected.
a. Uniformed Service Members (domestic or overseas)	Zero → □
b. Overseas Civilians	Zero Data not available
Total	Zero → □ , □ □ , □ □ Data not available → □
RECEIPT OF REGULAR	R UOCAVA ABSENTEE BALLOTS
3. Did your jurisdiction <u>receive</u> any regular absengeneral election?	tee ballots from UOCAVA voters for the November 2010
 Yes No ⇒ GO TO QUESTION 7 Don't know ⇒ GO TO QUESTION 7 	
4. Enter the total number of regular absentee ball general election. Exclude Federal Write-In Abs	ots <u>returned</u> by UOCAVA voters for the November 2010 entee Ballots (FWABs) from your totals.
Does not apply; My jurisdiction did not track the UOCAVA voters. GO TO QUESTION 5	e number of regular absentee ballots that were returned by
a. Uniformed Service Members (domestic or overseas)	Zero → □ □ , □ □ , □ □ Data not available → □
b. Overseas Civilians	Zero → □ Data not available → □
Total	Zero → □

REJECTION OF REGULAR UOCAVA ABSENTEE BALLOTS

	tion. Exclude Federal Write-In Absentee Ballots (FWABs)
Does not apply; My jurisdiction <u>did not track</u> the UOCAVA voters that were rejected. GO TO COMPANY. Output Does not apply; My jurisdiction <u>did not track</u> the UOCAVA voters that were rejected. □	
a. Uniformed Service Members (domestic or overseas)	Zero → □ □ , □ □ , □ □ Data not available → □
b. Overseas Civilians	Zero → □ Data not available → □
Total	Zero → □
COUNTED REGULAR	UOCAVA ABSENTEE BALLOTS
jurisdiction for the November 2010 general election from your totals.	ots returned by UOCAVA voters that were counted in your tion. Exclude Federal Write-In Absentee Ballots (FWABs) number of regular absentee ballots returned by UOCAVA
a. Uniformed Service Members (domestic or overseas)	Zero → □ Data not available → □
b. Overseas Civilians	Zero → ☐ Data not available → ☐
Total	Zero → □ Data not available → □
FEDERAL WRITE-IN A	ABSENTEE BALLOTS (FWABs)
7. Did your jurisdiction receive any Federal Write-I November 2010 general election? ☐ Yes ☐ No ➡ GO TO QUESTION 12 ☐ Don't know ➡ GO TO QUESTION 12	n Absentee Ballots (FWABs) from UOCAVA voters for the
8. Enter the total number of Federal Write-In Abser jurisdiction for the November 2010 general elec-	ntee Ballots (FWABs) <u>returned</u> by UOCAVA voters in your tion.
□ Does not apply; My jurisdiction did not track the QUESTION 12	number of FWABs returned by UOCAVA voters. GO TO
a. Uniformed Service Members (domestic or overseas)	Zero → ☑
b. Overseas Civilians	Zero → □
Total	Zero → □

9.	Enter the total number of Federal Write-In Abse for the November 2010 general election.	ntee Ballots (FWABs) that were <u>rejected</u> in yo	ur jurisdiction
	Does not apply; My jurisdiction did not track the rejected. ⇒ GO TO QUESTION 11	number of FWABs returned by UOCAVA voters	that were
	Uniformed Service Members (domestic or overseas)	/aro —	oata not vailable → 🖂
	b. Overseas Civilians		Data not vailable → 🖂
	Total	70r0 - VIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII	Data not vailable → ⊠
10.	Of the total number of Federal Write-In Absente rejected, how many were <u>rejected</u> due to your juballots before your state's statutory deadline?		
	□ Does not apply; My jurisdiction did not track however received before the state's statutory dead		bsentee ballots
	Reason for rejecting FWABs: Regular absented deadline.	e ballot was received by jurisdiction before the	e statutory
	a. Uniformed Service Members (domestic or overseas)	1/aro — 1	Pata not → □
	b. Overseas Civilians		Oata not vailable
	Total	1/oro — V	Pata not Vailable
11.	Enter the total number of Federal Write-In Abse for the November 2010 general election.	ntee Ballots (FWABs) that were counted in yo	ur jurisdiction
	Does not apply; My jurisdiction did not track the counted. ⇒ GO TO QUESTION 12	e number of FWABs returned by UOCAVA voters	that were
	a. Uniformed Service Members (domestic or overseas)	/ero	Pata not Vailable
	b. Overseas Civilians	/ero —	Oata not vailable
	Total	/ero —	Pata not → □

2010 POST-ELECTION VOTING SURVEY OF LOCAL ELECTION OFFICIALS

nat was the main reason why you <u>did not</u> rticipate in the 2010 Post-Election Voting rvey of Local Election Officials? <i>Mark one.</i>
My participation was not legally mandated
I was too busy
The survey was too long
I had already completed other voting surveys (e.g., the 2010 Election Assistance Commission's Election Administration and Voting Survey)
I forgot to respond
I do not remember being invited to participate in the survey \Rightarrow GO TO Q15
I don't know
Some other reason (Please specify)
d you receive any e-mail notifications about 2010 Post-Election Voting Survey of Local ection Officials?
2010 Post-Election Voting Survey of Local
e 2010 Post-Election Voting Survey of Local ection Officials?
e 2010 Post-Election Voting Survey of Local ection Officials? Yes
e 2010 Post-Election Voting Survey of Local ection Officials? Yes No

INTERNET ACCESS