



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 to 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 appreciates 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 comments spaces to provide additional nuance to your responses. All comments 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 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 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:	
Email Address:	

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Answering the Election Administration and Voting Survey (EAVS)

Q1. States are able to 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.

	Will the questions in the section 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: 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 are thought to have moved and voters 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 ballots were transmitted (e.g., by mail, by email, etc.) the number of ballots returned, the manner in which ballots were returned, and the final disposition of each ballot (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, 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 why they were cast, the disposition of each provisional ballot, and the reasons why 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. Has there been any consolidation of local jurisdictions or creation of new local jurisdictions 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 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 compiled at regular intervals to form the statewide voter registration list. A top-down system is hosted on a single, central platform/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
- Bottom-up
- Hybrid

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 the voter rolls. Electronic data transfers are those where 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 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., DMV)	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No If response = 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 = 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 = 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 NVRA-required)	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No If response = 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 = 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 = 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., SSA, state vital statistics)	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No If response = 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/prison records (e.g., state courts, state police, federal courts, pardons/paroles agency)	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No If response = 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 = 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 is pre-selected, 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
- During an interaction with the state government agency the individual is automatically registered to vote unless they opt out in response to a mailer 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 program? (Select all that apply.)

- State motor vehicle 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? 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 for purposes of this question.

- 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 update a registration online?

- Yes
- No

Q7. Which of the following voting information lookup 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 UOCAVA ballot delivery, return, and processing
- Voters may check the status of mail ballot delivery, return, and processing
- Voters may check their polling site location
- Voters may check the status of 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 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 circumstances that apply only to presidential elections, they 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 of age and become automatically registered to vote once they turn 18?

- Yes, persons who are at least _____ years of age may pre-register
- 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 of age, is the application processed immediately or held until the person turns 18?

- Registration application is processed immediately, but the person cannot vote before they turn 18
- 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 Q11 = Both, use the comments 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 those who may be ineligible to vote in your state? (Select all that apply.)

In your responses, please include any confirmation notices that are produced through the statewide system but 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 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.)

- Registered voters who have not voted in ____ consecutive federal general election(s)
- Registered voters whose addresses may have changed (including those who may have moved from the jurisdiction in which they are registered)
- Registered voters who have received a disqualifying criminal conviction
- Registered voters who are incarcerated
- Registered voters who have been declared mentally incompetent
- Registered voters who have surrendered their driver's license and obtained a new license in a different state
- Registered voters who have mail from an election office returned as undeliverable
- Registered voters who have requested to be removed
- Registered voters who have 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)
- Entities that maintain felony/prison records (e.g., state courts, state police, federal courts, pardons/paroles agencies)
- Entities that maintain records of individuals declared mentally incompetent
- Jury questionnaires
- Mail ballots returned as undeliverable
- Other mail from election office (not ballots) returned as undeliverable
- Motor vehicle agencies (e.g., DMV)
- National Change of Address (NCOA) reports
- Newspaper death notices/obituaries
- Reports/notices from other states that a former resident has registered to vote
- Requests from voters for removal
- Returned jury summons
- Social Security Administration 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, etc.; 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 formal administrative rule or guidance
- Our state does not require any type of voting system testing and certification prior to voting systems' approval 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 describe 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 Testing 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 formal administrative rule or guidance
- Our state does not require any type of electronic poll book testing and certification prior to electronic poll books’ approval for purchase

Q15a Comments:

Mail Voting

Q16. For the November 2022 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 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? These may be referred to as all-mail elections or as all-vote-by-mail elections, 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 election, will your state allow some or all registered voters to request to be permanent absentee voters? 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 permanent absentee voters

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

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

Q18a. Who can 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 in 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?

First date drop boxes are available: ____/____/____ (MM/DD/YYYY)

Final date drop boxes are available: ____/____/____ (MM/DD/YYYY)

Hours:

- Drop boxes are available to voters around the clock
- 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 ballots from drop boxes (please describe who must be present): _____
- Other security measures (please describe): _____
- Varies by jurisdiction (please describe): _____

Q20. 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
- A required document (such as affidavit, ballot statement, or copy of voter’s identification) was missing or incomplete
- 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 processes that has not been sufficiently covered in questions Q20, Q20a, and Q20b, please report it in Q20b Comments.

____/____/____ (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 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 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 EAVS Section C?

- Until 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 voter affidavit
- Other (please describe): _____

Q24. For the November 2022 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 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 may these voters 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 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: voter completes the ballot in person at an election office or other designated polling site prior to Election Day
- In-person absentee voting: voter completes an absentee ballot in person at an election office or other designated polling site prior to Election Day
- Other (please describe): _____
- No in-person voting is allowed prior to Election Day (Note: If you allow persons with disabilities or any other specific population of voters to come to a local election office and vote in person prior to 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 kind of voting described in Q25?

- Yes
- No

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

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

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

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

Q25b Comments:

Q26. For the November 2022 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 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 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
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 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 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
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 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 election, how will your state treat a provisional ballot if the ballot were 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, etc.)
- Other (please describe): _____

Q33e. Does the person or entity that ultimately verifies/certifies the eligibility of 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, or may be delayed if a recount is necessary or a certain condition is met, or 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 election, which of the following describes a reason why a jurisdiction in your state may conduct a post-election recount of ballots? (Select all that apply.)

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

- Results of a contest are within a specified margin (e.g., the top two candidates are within one 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): _____
- By court order
- 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 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, 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 election? (Select all that apply.)

- Yes, post-election tabulation audits are required by statute
- Yes, post-election tabulation audits are required by 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 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 pre-specified 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

Q38 Comments:

If Q38 = Yes, proceed to Q38a

If Q38 = No, skip to Q39

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.)

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

If Q37b = 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 appropriate identification to election officials to verify their identity and 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

Q39 Comments:

If Q38 = No one, skip to End

If Q38 = Any individual, proceed to Q38a

Q38a. For 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 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 that 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