



U.S. ELECTION ASSISTANCE COMMISSION (EAC) 2026 Election Administration Policy Survey

To better understand state laws governing federal elections, the U.S. Election Assistance Commission (EAC), as part of its biennial Election Administration and Voting Survey (EAVS), is collecting information related to your state's election policies and procedures. These answers will help the EAC validate and better understand the quantitative data relating to the 2026 general election that we will be 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 2026 general election. In questions that reference state and local election responsibilities, territories and the District of Columbia should respond as if they are state-level entities.

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

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

Comments should not include any sensitive information or personally identifiable information (PII), and any acronyms in your comments should be explained.

The EAVS team appreciates your cooperation in this important project.

Information supplied by:

Name:	Title:
Office/Agency Name:	
Email Address:	

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Answering the Election Administration and Voting Survey (EAVS)

Q1. States can answer the questions in the EAVS in different ways. For each section of the survey, please select the option that best describes how your state will answer the questions in the EAVS for 2026. If you represent a district or territory that does not have local election offices, select “Entirely by the state election office” for all sections.

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

As a reminder:

- Section A covers voter registration, including total registrants, registration transactions processed during the election cycle, the sources of registrations, confirmation notices, and voter registration records removed.
- Section B covers UOCAVA voting, including ballots transmitted to Uniformed Services voters and overseas citizens, the manner in which the ballots were transmitted (e.g., by mail, by email), the number of ballots returned, the manner in which the ballots were returned, and the final disposition of each ballot (i.e., accepted, rejected). It also covers Federal Write-In Absentee Ballots (FWAB) and Federal Post Card Applications (FPCA).
- Section C covers mail voting, including the number of ballots transmitted and returned, the use of drop boxes, ballot curing, the number of mail ballots counted and rejected, and the reasons for mail ballot rejections. It also covers

whether any registrants received ballots because they are permanent absentee voters.

- Section D covers in-person polling operations, including the number of precincts, the number of voting locations, and data on poll workers.
- Section E covers provisional voting, including the total number of provisional ballots cast and the reasons they were cast, the disposition of each provisional ballot, and the reasons provisional ballots were rejected.
- Section F covers voter participation and election technologies, including participation in the election, poll books, the type of voting equipment used in voting, and general comments on the election administration experience.

Q2. Since your state reported data for the 2024 EAVS, have any local jurisdictions been consolidated or created in your state that will change the list of jurisdictions for which your state will report data for the 2026 EAVS?

- Yes
- No

If Q2 = Yes, use the Comments box to describe; the EAVS team will reach out to you for more details if needed.

Q2 Comments:

Q3. Provide the URLs for the following pages on your state’s election website. These links should be the URLs that voters would visit to find information about an election or to register to vote.

Main voter website: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> No such website
Web page for voter registration: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> No such website
Web page for voters with disabilities: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> No such website

[Survey continues on the next page]

Voter Registration and List Maintenance

Q4. As of the November 2026 general election, is your state’s voter registration database system best described as a top-down system, a bottom-up system, or a hybrid of both?

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

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

If Q4 = Top-down, skip to Q4

If Q4 = Bottom-up or Hybrid, proceed to Q4a

Q4 Comments:

Q4a. 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): _____

Q4a Comments:

Q5. For each of the following entities, please report whether your state’s voter registration system (or equivalent) conducts electronic transfers of information to maintain the accuracy of its voter rolls. Electronic data transfers occur when information is transmitted from one computer system to another. Non-electronic data transfers, such as information shared through paper copies, should not be reported in these questions. Information sent through email or fax is not considered an electronic data transfer for the purposes of this question.

A voter registration system (VRS) is a combination of hardware, software, or firmware and materials and documentation used to streamline the process of voter registration

and to secure voter information in a county, state, or election jurisdiction by election administrators. Voter registration systems are connected to a private network, administered through state or local jurisdictions, and hold the capability of administrative functions to aid in the voting process on Election Day. In some jurisdictions, VRSs may be interoperable with electronic poll books, election night reporting systems, and/or election management systems, but they are not the same. Voter registration systems are designed by either private sector manufacturers or in-house jurisdictions and are managed by manufacturers and jurisdictions based on high-level standards of cybersecurity and data infrastructure maintenance.

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

Governmental Entity	1. Does the entity have electronic data transfer?	2. How often does data transfer occur?
a. Motor vehicles agency (e.g., departments of motor vehicles [DMV])	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No If response is “No,” proceed to next entity.	<input type="radio"/> Real time <input type="radio"/> Daily <input type="radio"/> Weekly <input type="radio"/> Monthly <input type="radio"/> On demand <input type="radio"/> Other (describe): _____
b. Any state agencies for people with disabilities	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No If response is “No,” proceed to next entity.	<input type="radio"/> Real time <input type="radio"/> Daily <input type="radio"/> Weekly <input type="radio"/> Monthly <input type="radio"/> On demand <input type="radio"/> Other (describe): _____
c. Any state public assistance agencies	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No If response is “No,” proceed to next entity.	<input type="radio"/> Real time <input type="radio"/> Daily <input type="radio"/> Weekly <input type="radio"/> Monthly <input type="radio"/> On demand <input type="radio"/> Other (describe): _____
d. Other state agencies (not National Voter Registration Act [NVRA] required)	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No If response is “No,” proceed to next entity.	<input type="radio"/> Real time <input type="radio"/> Daily <input type="radio"/> Weekly <input type="radio"/> Monthly <input type="radio"/> On demand <input type="radio"/> Other (describe): _____

Governmental Entity	1. Does the entity have electronic data transfer?	2. How often does data transfer occur?
e. Entities that maintain death records (e.g., U.S. Social Security Administration [SSA], state vital statistics)	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No If response is “No,” proceed to next entity.	<input type="radio"/> Real time <input type="radio"/> Daily <input type="radio"/> Weekly <input type="radio"/> Monthly <input type="radio"/> On demand <input type="radio"/> Other (describe): _____
f. Entities that maintain felony or prison records (e.g., state courts, state police, federal courts, pardons or paroles agency)	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No If response is “No,” proceed to next entity.	<input type="radio"/> Real time <input type="radio"/> Daily <input type="radio"/> Weekly <input type="radio"/> Monthly <input type="radio"/> On demand <input type="radio"/> Other (describe): _____
g. Entities that maintain records of individuals declared mentally incompetent	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No If response is “No,” proceed to next entity.	<input type="radio"/> Real time <input type="radio"/> Daily <input type="radio"/> Weekly <input type="radio"/> Monthly <input type="radio"/> On demand <input type="radio"/> Other (describe): _____

[Survey continues on the next page]

Q6. Does your state offer, for qualified individuals, automatic voter registration (or updates to existing voter registration records) as a result of an interaction with a state government agency through any of these processes, either online or in person? (Select all that apply.)

Additional context for your answers should be provided in the Comments box (e.g., if one method is provided for new registrations and another is provided for updates.)

Note: Responses in this item will be used to pre-populate items A4d, A5d, A6d, A7d, A8d, and A9d in the EAVS as “Does not apply” for states that indicate no automatic voter registration processes are available. States that indicate automatic voter registration is available will be expected to provide responses in these EAVS items.

- The option to register to vote is preselected, but the individual can choose to opt out of registration (or to opt out of updating their voter registration record) during the interaction.
- The option to register to vote is *not* preselected, and the individual cannot complete the interaction without selecting whether or not they wish to register to vote (or to update their voter registration record).
- The individual is automatically registered to vote (or their voter registration record is automatically updated) as a result of interacting with a designated state agency. The individual is not offered a chance to opt out of voter registration (or to opt out of updating their voter registration record) during the interaction but may instead opt out by responding to a mailer that is sent to the individual after the interaction has concluded.
- Other (please describe): _____
- No automatic voter registration processes are used in my state.

If Q6 = No automatic voter registration processes, skip to Q7

If Q6 = Any other option, proceed to Q6a

Q6 Comments:

Q6a. Which state agency or agencies participate in this automatic voter registration program? (Select all that apply.)

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

Q7. Does your state have a public-facing online, web-based system that interfaces with the state voter registration system, and through which individuals can register to vote or update their registration? For purposes of this question, any system that is accessible only to state government employees or that requires any paper form to be submitted does not qualify as an online, web-based system.

Note: Responses in this item will be used to pre-populate items A4c, A5c, A6c, A7c, A8c, and A9c in the EAVS as “Does not apply” for states that indicate online registration is not available. States that have online registration available will be expected to provide responses in these EAVS items.

- 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 Q7 = No, skip to Q8

If Q7 = Yes, proceed to Q7a

Q7a. When registering to vote online, what personal information must be supplied for a voter to use the online registration service? (Select all that apply.)

- Valid state-issued driver’s license, state-issued driver’s license number, learner’s permit number, or other identification card issued by your state’s motor vehicles agency
- U.S. Social Security number (or last four digits thereof)
- Other (please describe): _____

Q7a Comments:

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[Survey continues on the next page]

Q8. Which of the following voting information lookup features and other tools are available on your state election office website? (Select all that apply.)

- Voters may check their registration status.
- Voters may view voter-specific ballot information.
- Voters may check the status of their UOCAVA ballot delivery, return, and processing.
- Voters may check the status of their mail ballot delivery, return, and processing.
- Voters may check their polling site location.
- Voters may check the status of their provisional ballot processing.
- Voters may submit an electronic request to receive a mail or absentee ballot.
- Voters may check the location(s) of drop box(es) available for them to use.
- Eligible voters may file an online request to receive a mail ballot electronically (such as through accessible absentee or mail voting, remote accessible vote-by-mail balloting, or a similar process).
- Voters may sign up to work as a poll worker in an upcoming election.
- Voters may cancel their voter registration record.
- Other (please describe): _____
- None of the above

Q9. For the November 2026 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.

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

Note: Responses in this item will be used to pre-populate items A2a-c in the EAVS as “Does not apply” for states that indicate no SDR or EDR is available. States that have SDR or EDR will be expected to provide responses in these EAVS items.

- Yes
- No

If Q9 = No, skip to Q10

If Q9 = Yes, proceed to Q9a

Q9 Comments:

Q9a. 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 2026 general election. If your state has SDR or EDR circumstances that apply only to presidential elections, those circumstances do not need to be reported in the 2026 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
- In very specific cases (e.g., for federal offices only) Please describe: _____

Q9b. At what locations may individuals in your state register to vote on the same day that they cast a ballot in person? (Select all that apply.)

- Election offices
- Any voting location
- Only some voting locations
- Other (please describe): _____

Q10. Does your state allow individuals to submit a registration application before they are 18 years old so that they will be automatically registered to vote once they turn 18? This may be referred to as pre-registration.

Note: Responses in this item will be used to pre-populate item A3c in the EAVS as “Does not apply” for states that indicate pre-registration is not available or only allowed for individuals who will be 18 years old by the next election. States that have pre-registration will be expected to provide responses in these EAVS items.

- Yes, individuals who are at least _____ years of age may pre-register to vote.
- Yes, individuals who will be 18 years old by the next election may pre-register to vote (describe which election[s] this applies to): _____
- No, our state does not allow pre-registration.

If Q10 = No, skip to Q11

If Q10 = Yes, proceed to Q10a

Q10 Comments:

Q10a. When a person submits a pre-registration application before they turn 18 years old, is the application processed immediately or held until the person turns 18?

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

Q11. Does your state differentiate between active and inactive voters in your voter registration records?

The EAVS defines an active voter as a fully eligible voter who has no additional processing requirements to fulfill before voting. An inactive voter is defined as a voter who remains eligible to vote but requires address verification under the provisions of the NVRA.

Note: Responses in this item will be used to pre-populate items A1c and A1d in the EAVS as “Does not apply” for states that do not differentiate between active and inactive registered voters. States that have this differentiation will be expected to provide responses in these EAVS items.

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

If Q11 = Yes, proceed to Q11a

If Q11 = No, skip to Q12

Q11a. Does your state use the EAVS definitions for active voter and inactive voter?

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

Q11b. Does your state track data on other types of registered and eligible voters aside from active and inactive voters for reporting in question A1 of the EAVS?

- No
- Yes (please describe): _____

[Survey continues on the next page]

Q12. Who is responsible for modifying or removing voter registration records in your state?

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

If the answer to Q12 is “Both state and local officials,” use the Comments box to specify the roles and responsibilities of state and local officials.

Q12 Comments:

Q13. How does your state store its data on voter registration applications or updates that voters submit?

- As registration applications or forms
- As registration transactions: A unit of work performed to a voter registration record within a voter registration database. Transactions may involve adding a new registration record, updating the record of an existing registered voter (such as updating the voter’s name, contact information, or address), or removing a record if the individual is no longer an eligible voter in your jurisdiction. Multiple transactions may be performed on one voter registration record during the period between the close of registration for the 2024 general election and the close of registration for the 2026 general election. In addition, when a voter moves between jurisdictions, it may trigger registration transactions in the jurisdiction the voter was previously registered as well as in the jurisdiction that the voter is newly registered.
- As both registration applications/forms and transactions (describe when applications/forms are tracked and when transactions are tracked: _____
_____)
- Other (please describe): _____

[Survey continues on the next page]

Q14. Does your state track data on the following types of voter registration transactions?
(Select all that apply.)

Note: Responses in this item will be used to pre-populate items A3d, A3f, A6, and/or A8 in the EAVS as “Does not apply” for states that do not track one or more of these registration types. States that track one or both registration types will be expected to provide responses in the corresponding EAVS items.

- Duplicate registration transactions: Transactions submitted by persons already registered to vote at the same address, under the same name and personal information.
- Invalid or rejected registration transactions: Transactions that did not meet the requirements of eligibility because they were not completed properly, or the individual was not eligible to register to vote in your jurisdiction.
- Neither duplicate nor invalid registration transactions

[Survey continues on the next page]

Q15. Does your state send confirmation notices to voters to help identify individuals who may be ineligible to vote in your state? (Select all that apply.)

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

Confirmation notices are notices mailed to a voter to confirm changes made to their information in a database of registered voters. The notices may request that the voter take an action to confirm that the information contained in the notice is accurate. Some states may refer to these notices as “removal notices”; removal notices should be reported only if they meet the criteria established above. Opt-out mailers sent to individuals after an automatic registration interaction with a government agency are not considered confirmation notices for purposes of reporting in the EAVS or Policy Survey.

Note: Responses in this item will be used to pre-populate items A10a-f in the EAVS as “Does not apply” for states that do not send confirmation notices. States that send confirmation notices will be expected to provide responses in these EAVS items.

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

If Q15 = No, skip to Q16

If Q15 = Yes, proceed to Q15a

[Survey continues on the next page]

Q15a. Which voters are sent confirmation notices? (Select all that apply.)

Note: Responses in this item will be used to pre-populate items in the EAVS A11a-h as “Does not apply” for states that do not send confirmation notices for the listed reason. States that send confirmation notices for these reasons will be expected to provide responses in the corresponding EAVS item.

- A registered voter whose mail from an election office was returned as undeliverable
- A registered voter whose address may have changed (including a voter who may have moved from the jurisdiction in which they are registered)
- A registered voter who has not voted in ___ consecutive federal general election(s)
- A registered voter who has received a disqualifying criminal conviction
- A registered voter who is incarcerated
- A registered voter who has been declared mentally incompetent
- A registered voter who may be deceased
- A registered voter who has not made contact (as defined by state statute) with the state election division in the last ___ year(s)
- All registered voters routinely receive a non-forwardable notice every ____ year(s)
- Other (please describe): _____

[Survey continues on the next page]

Q16. What data sources are used to identify potentially ineligible voters on your state's voter rolls? (Select all that apply.)

- Canvassing (door-to-door verification)
- Data from commercial sources or credit bureaus (e.g., Equifax, Experian, or TransUnion)
- Data from a centralized interstate data-sharing organization (e.g., the Electronic Registration Information Center [ERIC])
- Data from bilateral interstate agreements (e.g., memoranda of understanding)
- Entities that maintain felony or prison records (e.g., state courts, state police, federal courts, pardons, or paroles agencies)
- Entities that maintain records of individuals declared mentally incompetent
- Help America Vote Verification (HAVV) system
- Jury questionnaires
- Jury summons returned by voters
- Local/county office records
- Mail ballot applications
- Mail ballots that are returned as undeliverable
- Other mail from the election office (not ballots) that is returned as undeliverable
- Motor vehicles agencies (e.g., DMV)
- National Change of Address (NCOA) reports
- Newspaper death notices or obituaries
- Reports or notices from other states that a former resident has registered to vote
- Requests from voters for removal from the voter registration roll
- U.S. Social Security Administration (SSA) death records
- State-to-State (S2S) Verification service
- State vital statistics office death records
- State agencies that serve persons with disabilities
- State public assistance agencies
- State agencies that are not specified in the NVRA
- State tax filings
- USCIS Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements (SAVE) system
- Other (e.g., military recruitment offices) Please describe: _____

[Survey continues on the next page]

DRAFT

Q17. In your state, is a voter made ineligible to vote if they are declared mentally incompetent?

- Yes
- No

Q17 Comments:

Election Technology

Q18. Which of the following options best describes your state's policy on voting system testing and certification? (Select all that apply.)

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

If Q18 = Testing and certification are not required, skip to Q19

If Q18 = Testing and certification are required, proceed to Q18a

Q18 Comments:

[Survey continues on the next page]

Q18a. Which of the following categories best describes your state’s policy on voting system testing and certification regarding the role of the EAC and federal testing and certification? (Select all that apply.)

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

Q19. Does your state, or does any jurisdiction in your state, use electronic poll books?

Note: Responses in this item will be used to pre-populate item F7a in the EAVS as “No” for states that do not use electronic poll books.

- Yes
- No

If Q19 = No, skip to Q20

If Q19 = Yes, proceed to Q19a

Q19a. Which of the following options best describes your state’s policy on electronic poll book testing and certification?

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

Q19a Comments:

Q19b. Which of the following options best describes your state's policy on electronic poll book 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 Electronic Poll Book Certification Requirements (VEPBCR)
- Requires state certification independent of federal certification
- Requires state certification in addition to federal certification
- Requires testing by an EAC-accredited Voting System Test Laboratory (VSTL)
- Requires testing by an independent laboratory separate from an EAC-accredited VSTL
- Requires pre-election testing prior to each election (e.g. logic & accuracy testing, acceptance testing, etc.)
- Other (please describe): _____

Q20. Does your state, or does any jurisdiction in your state, use ballot-on-demand systems?

- Yes
- No

If Q20 = No, skip to Q21

If Q20 = Yes, proceed to Q20a

Q20a. Which of the following options best describes your state's policy on ballot-on-demand testing and certification?

- Ballot-on-demand testing and certification is required by statute.
- Ballot-on-demand testing and certification is required by a formal administrative rule or guidance.
- Our state does not require any type of ballot-on-demand testing and certification before the ballot-on-demand system is approved for purchase.

[Survey continues on the next page]

Q21. What web-based technologies do you currently utilize?

Web-Based Technology	Utilized in State	Where Deployed	Manufacturer(s) and System Version(s)	Require Testing and/or Certification?
a. Voter Registration System	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No If response is "No," proceed to next entity.	<input type="radio"/> Deployed statewide <input type="radio"/> Deployed by jurisdiction		<input type="radio"/> Yes (describe): _____ <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Unsure
b. Electronic Ballot Delivery System	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No If response is "No," proceed to next entity.	<input type="radio"/> Deployed statewide <input type="radio"/> Deployed by jurisdiction		<input type="radio"/> Yes (describe): _____ <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Unsure
c. Election Night Reporting System	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No If response is "No," proceed to next entity.	<input type="radio"/> Deployed statewide <input type="radio"/> Deployed by jurisdiction		<input type="radio"/> Yes (describe): _____ <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Unsure
d. Other (describe): _____	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No If response is "No," proceed to next entity.	<input type="radio"/> Deployed statewide <input type="radio"/> Deployed by jurisdiction		<input type="radio"/> Yes (describe): _____ <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Unsure

Mail Voting

Q22. For the November 2026 general election, will your state require an excuse for mail (absentee) voting?

- Yes, an excuse is required.
- No, an excuse is not required.

[Survey continues on the next page]

Q23. For the November 2026 general election, will your state—or will any jurisdiction in your state—automatically send a mail ballot to every registered (or to every active registered) voter?

This process may be referred to as an “all-mail election” or as an “all-mail ballot delivery system,” although some in-person voting may take place in these elections. This definition does not include the automatic mailing of mail ballot applications to registered voters.

- Yes
- No

If Q23 = No, skip to Q23b

If Q23 = Yes, proceed to Q23a

Q23 Comments:

Q23a. Will ballots be mailed to all voters statewide or only to voters in certain jurisdictions?

- To voters statewide
- Only to voters in certain jurisdictions (describe the circumstances under which these jurisdictions conduct all-mail elections: _____)

Q23b. For the November 2026 general election, will your state allow some or all registered voters to request to be a permanent absentee voter?

Note: Responses in this item will be used to pre-populate item C2 in the EAVS as “Does not apply” for states that do not have a permanent absentee voter list. States that use the permanent absentee voter designation will be expected to provide a response in C2.

- Yes
- No

If Q23b = No, skip to Q24

If Q23b = Yes, proceed to Q23c

[Survey continues on the next page]

Q23c. Who can qualify to be a permanent absentee voter in your state? (Select all that apply.)

- Any registrant
- Individuals over a specified age
- Persons with disabilities
- Individuals with a letter from a physician stating that they are unable to vote in person
- Other (please describe): _____

Q23d. For how long does a permanent absentee voter receive a mail ballot in your state?

- Indefinitely, or as long as the individual remains a registered and eligible voter
- For ___ election(s)
- For ___ year(s)
- For the remainder of the two-year election cycle
- Other (please describe): _____

Q24. For the November 2026 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 staffed or unstaffed and are operated or controlled by election officials. Drop boxes are separate from ballot boxes that are located at in-person voting locations for voters to place their ballots immediately after voting in person. Some states may use terms like “place of deposit” or “secure ballot intake station.”

Note: Responses in this item will be used to pre-populate items C3, C4a-c, C5a-c, and C6 in the EAVS as “Does not apply” for states that do not use drop boxes.

- Yes
- No

If Q24 = No, skip to Q25

If Q24 = Yes, proceed to Q24a

Q24 Comments:

Q24a. Where will the drop boxes be located? (Select all that apply.)

- Drop box locations are determined at the discretion of the local election offices.
- At election offices
- At early voting polling locations
- At Election Day polling locations
- At other sites (please describe): _____

Q24b. What dates may voters use drop boxes to return their ballots?

Note: If jurisdictions have discretion on when drop boxes are available, report the earliest and latest dates on which jurisdictions could have made drop boxes available.

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

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

Q24b Comments:

Q24c. How do jurisdictions determine how many drop boxes to make available?

- State law mandates the number of drop boxes per jurisdiction (e.g., one drop box per jurisdiction).
- State law mandates the number of drop boxes according to population size or voter population (e.g., one drop box per 20,000 registered voters).
- Jurisdiction officials have discretion regarding how many drop boxes are made available.
- Other (please describe): _____

[Survey continues on the next page]

Q25. For the 2026 general election, will your state allow voters to correct errors or missing information on their voted mail ballot envelopes? This process is often referred to as ballot curing.

Note: Responses in this item will be used to pre-populate items C7a-c in the EAVS as “Does not apply” for states that do not allow ballot curing. States that allow voters to cure ballots will be expected to provide responses in C7a-c.

- Yes
- No

If Q25 = No, skip to Q26

If Q25 = Yes, proceed to Q25a

Q25a. 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 (if a witness signature is required for mail ballots in your state)
- Missing or incomplete required document, such as affidavit, ballot statement, or voter’s identifying information (e.g., photocopy of identification, driver’s license number)
- Other (please describe): _____

Q25b. What is the deadline by which voters must cure errors or missing information on their mail ballots?

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 2026 general election.

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

[Survey continues on the next page]

Q25c. How are voters notified that their ballot needs to be cured in order to be counted for the election? (Select all that apply.)

- Postal mail
- Email
- Telephone
- Online portal
- Other (please describe): _____

Q25d. Please describe the steps voters must take to cure their mail ballot.

In addition, if you have additional nuances to report about your ballot curing process that have not been sufficiently covered in questions Q25–Q25d, please report them in the Q25d Comments box.

Q25d Comments:

Q26. What is the deadline for a domestic civilian (non-UOCAVA) voter to return a mail ballot? Note: If your applicable law or practice sets these deadlines as a certain number of days before or after the election, that information should be reported as the calendar date on which the deadline falls for the 2026 general election. If your state requires ballots to be postmarked or to be received by a certain time, specify that information in the Comments box.

Postmark deadline: ___/___/___ (MM/DD/YYYY)	<input type="checkbox"/> Does not apply; postmark not required
Ballot receipt deadline: ___/___/___ (MM/DD/YYYY)	

Q26 Comments:

If Q26 postmark deadline ≠ Does not apply, skip to Q27

If Q26 postmark deadline = Does not apply, proceed to Q26a

Q26a. What counts in your state as satisfying the postmark requirements for mail ballots?
(Select all that apply.)

- Physical U.S. Postal Service (USPS) postmark
- Orange USPS postal processing marks
- USPS hand cancellation/round stamp
- USPS intelligent mail barcode data
- Private express delivery service date stamp
- Private express delivery service data/intelligent barcode data
- Date on the voter affidavit
- Other (please describe): _____

Q27. How long does your state track ballots that arrive after the deadlines specified in Q26 for reporting in the EAVS Section C?

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

Q28. For the November 2026 general election, under which circumstances will domestic civilian (non-UOCAVA) voters be able to receive their ballots through an electronic format, such as email, fax, online via your state's online voter registration portal or other web-based system, or through a mobile phone app? (Select all that apply.)

- Domestic civilian voters cannot receive their ballots electronically under any circumstances.
- Voters with a specific disability (please describe): _____
- Voters with any disability
- Other (please describe): _____

[Survey continues on the next page]

Q29. 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
- Accessible online ballot delivery
- Remote access vote by mail
- Remote ballot marking
- Other (please describe): _____
- No such process is available in my state.

If Q29 = No such process available, skip to Q30

If Q29 = any other option, proceed to Q29a

Q29a. Will the voting specified in Q29 be offered statewide or only in certain jurisdictions?

- Statewide
- Only in certain jurisdictions

If Q29a = Statewide; provide details about what system(s) are used in Q29a Comments box

If Q29a = Certain jurisdictions, proceed to Q29b

Q29 Comments:

Q29b. How can voters with a disability access their ballots under the process specified in Q29? (Select all that apply.)

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

[Survey continues on the next page]

Q29c. Must voters with a disability have a witness or witnesses present while they mark their ballot under the process specified in Q29?

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

Q29c Comments:

Q30. For the November 2026 general election, under which circumstances will domestic civilian (non-UOCAVA) voters be able to return their ballots through an electronic format, such as email, fax, online via your state's online voter registration portal, other web-based system, or through a mobile phone app? (Select all that apply.)

- Domestic civilian voters cannot return their ballots electronically under any circumstances.
- If the voter has a specific disability (please describe): _____
- If the voter has any disability
- Other (please describe): _____

If Q30 = No electronic ballot return, skip to Q31

If Q30 = any other option, proceed to Q30a

Q30 Comments:

Q30a. How does your state determine whether a domestic civilian (non-UOCAVA) voter is eligible to return a ballot electronically?

- The voter attests that they are eligible, under penalty of the law.
- The voter attests that they are eligible, not under penalty of the law.
- No attestation is required.
- Other (please describe): _____

[Survey continues on the next page]

Q30b. By which of the following methods does your state allow domestic civilian (non-UOCAVA) voters to return their ballots electronically? (Select all that apply.)

- Email
- Fax
- Online portal via a ballot delivery portal
- Other (please describe): _____

In-Person Voting

Q31. 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.)

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

Note: States that indicate allowing individuals to cast ballots in person before Election Day will be expected to provide responses in EAVS items D4, D6, and F1f. States that select “In-person voting is not allowed before Election Day” will have these EAVS items pre-populated as “Does not apply.”

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

If Q31 = In-person voting not allowed before Election Day, skip to Q32

If Q31 = Any other option, proceed to Q31a

[Survey continues on the next page]

Q31a. Is an excuse required for voters to participate in the type of voting described in Q31?

- Yes
- No

Q31a Comments:

Q31b. Enter the calendar dates when your state's in-person voting before Election Day (as outlined in Q31) will begin and end for the 2026 general election.

Note: If jurisdictions have discretion on when in-person voting begins before the election, report the earliest and latest dates on which jurisdictions could have offered this voting.

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

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

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

Q31b Comments:

Q32. For the November 2026 general election, will any jurisdiction in your state use a vote center model? A vote center is a physical location where voters from multiple precincts may cast their ballots (i.e., voters may vote at a location that is not their assigned location based on their voter registration address).

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

If Q32 = No, skip to Q33

If Q32 = Yes, proceed to Q32a

[Survey continues on the next page]

Q32a. 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.

Q33. Will your state, or any jurisdiction in your state, use poll workers to assist with in-person voting for the November 2026 general election?

Note: A poll worker is an official who, during in-person voting on Election Day or early voting, is responsible for proper and orderly voting at a polling location (such as a voting location or an election office where voters can cast ballots). Poll workers perform duties that may include verifying the identities of voters; assisting voters with signing the register, affidavits, or other documents required to cast a ballot; providing voters with ballots or setting up voting machines for voters; and other functions as dictated by state law. Poll workers do not include observers stationed at voting locations, regular office staff who do not serve poll worker functions in an election, or temporary office staff not hired specifically to serve voters in either early or Election Day in-person voting. Staff members who solely process ballots after they are received from voters, but do not directly serve voters, should not be counted as poll workers. Some states may use a different term for poll workers, such as election judges, booth workers, wardens, commissioners, or other similar terms.

Note: Responses in this item will be used to pre-populate items D5, D6, D7a-g, D8, and D9 in the EAVS as “Does not apply” for states that do not use poll workers. States that use poll workers to assist in elections will be expected to provide responses in these EAVS items.

- Yes
- No

If Q33 = No, skip to Q34

If Q33 = Yes, proceed to Q33a

[Survey continues on the next page]

Q33a. Is the poll worker training curriculum developed at the state level or by local election offices?

- State level
- Local election offices
- Both state and local election offices
- Other (please describe): _____

Q33a Comments:

Q33b. How often must returning poll workers undergo training per state law or regulation?

- Varies by jurisdiction
- At least once for every election they assist with
- At least once every calendar year
- At least once every 2-year election cycle
- Other (please specify): _____

Q33c. What topics will poll worker training cover for the 2026 general election? (Select all that apply.)

- Varies by jurisdiction
- Operation of voting equipment (e.g., direct recording electronic machines, ballot marking devices, scanners) and how to assist voters with using the voting equipment
- Procedures for opening and/or closing the voting location
- Voter check-in procedures
- Using electronic poll books
- Assisting voters with disabilities
- Issuing provisional ballots
- Assisting voters who speak languages other than English
- Administering vote centers (if used in your state)
- Procedures for setting up and checking polling place accessibility
- Other (please specify): _____

Q33d. Will poll worker training be offered in person?

- Varies by jurisdiction.
- Yes, in-person training is required.
- In-person training is recommended but not required.
- No, in-person training is not required.

Q34. Is curbside voting authorized in your state—or in any jurisdiction in your state—for the 2026 general election? Curbside voting allows eligible voters to cast their ballot in-person outside the voting location. Typically, election workers will bring the voter a poll book to sign, a ballot, and any other voting materials needed to cast a ballot privately and independently.

- Yes
- No

If Q34 = No, skip to Q35

If Q34 = Yes, proceed to Q34a

Q34 Comments:

Q34a. Which of the following best describes the way curbside voting operates in your state?

- Curbside voting will be offered at all voting locations.
- Curbside voting will be offered at select voting locations.
- Other (please describe): _____

Q34b. Which categories of voters may participate in curbside voting? (Select all that apply.)

- Voters with a disability or injury
- Voters with an illness
- Voters older than a certain age
- Other (please describe): _____

[Survey continues on the next page]

Q34c. How will curbside voting be facilitated in your state? (Select all that apply.)

- Varies by jurisdiction
- A phone number is posted outside the polling place for a voter to call and request curbside assistance
- A poll worker is stationed outside to monitor curbside voting requests
- A doorbell or call button is placed outside
- Curbside voting appointments must be scheduled in advance
- Other (please describe):

UOCAVA Voting

Q35. How does your state determine which voters are registered and eligible UOCAVA voters for purposes of reporting in Section B of the EAVS? (Select all that apply.)

- Voter has an active FPCA on file.
- Voter has an overseas registration or mailing address on their registration record or voter registration application.
- Voter submits an absentee ballot request that states they are a UOCAVA voter or has an overseas mailing address.
- Voter has an Army/Air Post Office (APO)/Fleet Post Office (FPO)/Diplomatic Post Office (DPO) address on their registration record.
- Voter submitted a FWAB in a previous election.
- Other (please specify): _____

Q36. How long does a UOCAVA voter in your state keep their UOCAVA designation?

- Until the voter is no longer eligible to receive an absentee ballot according to their FPCA
- _____ calendar year(s)
- _____ general election(s)
- Until the voter updates their registration record or notifies the election office
- Indefinitely

[Survey continues on the next page]

Q37. What action(s) terminate a voter’s designation as eligible to receive a UOCAVA absentee ballot in your state? (Select all that apply.)

- The voter moves to another state.
- The voter moves to another jurisdiction within my state that requires submission of a new voter registration application or FPCA.
- A designated length of time has passed since the voter submitted their voter registration application or FPCA (please describe how many months, calendar years, or elections must have passed): _____
- Other (please describe): _____
- Does not apply in my state

Q38. If a prospective UOCAVA voter has never resided in the U.S., in which elections are they allowed to vote in your state? (Select all that apply.)

- These voters may not vote in any elections.
- Federal elections
- State elections
- Local elections
- Other (please describe): _____

Q39. If a prospective UOCAVA voter marks they are “unsure” of their intent to return to the U.S., in which elections are they allowed to vote in your state? (Select all that apply.)

- These voters may not vote in any elections.
- Federal elections
- State elections
- Local elections
- Other (please describe): _____

[Survey continues on the next page]

Q40. By which of the following methods does your state transmit (or send) blank UOCAVA ballots to UOCAVA voters? (Select all that apply.)

Note: Responses in this item will be used to pre-populate items B6-B9 and B15 in the EAVS as “Does not apply” for states that indicate the corresponding ballot transmission mode is not available. States that make a ballot transmission mode available will be expected to provide responses in the EAVS item.

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

Q41. By which of the following methods does your state allow UOCAVA voters to return their voted UOCAVA ballots? (Select all that apply.)

Note: Responses in this item will be used to pre-populate items B11-14 and B17-B20 in the EAVS as “Does not apply” for states that indicate the corresponding ballot return mode is not available. States that make a ballot return mode available will be expected to provide responses in the EAVS item.

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

[Survey continues on the next page]

Q42. What is the deadline for a domestic military UOCAVA voter to return a mail ballot?

Note: If your applicable law or practice sets these deadlines as a certain number of days before or after the election, that information should be reported as the calendar date on which the deadline falls for the 2026 general election. If your state requires ballots to be postmarked or to be received by a certain time, specify that information in the Comments box.

Postmark deadline: ___/___/___ (MM/DD/YYYY)	<input type="checkbox"/> Does not apply; postmark not required
Ballot receipt deadline: ___/___/___ (MM/DD/YYYY)	

Q42 Comments:

Q43. What is the deadline for an overseas UOCAVA voter to return a mail ballot?

Note: If your applicable law or practice sets these deadlines as a certain number of days before or after the election, that information should be reported as the calendar date on which the deadline falls for the 2026 general election. If your state requires ballots to be postmarked or to be received by a certain time, specify that information in the Comments box.

Postmark deadline: ___/___/___ (MM/DD/YYYY)	<input type="checkbox"/> Does not apply; postmark not required
Ballot receipt deadline: ___/___/___ (MM/DD/YYYY)	

Q43 Comments:

Q44. Do the postmark requirements for the UOCAVA ballots differ from the requirements for the mail ballots from domestic civilian voters, as specified in Q26a?

- No
- Yes (please describe): _____

Provisional Voting

Q45. Does your state use provisional ballots?

Note: States that indicate using provisional ballots will be expected to provide responses in EAVS items E1a, E1b, E1d, E3a, F1e, and F10c. States that do not use provisional ballots will have items E1a-e, E2a-i, E3a-j, F1e, F2d, F3d, F4d, F5d, F6d, and F10c pre-populated as “Does not apply.”

- Yes
- No

If Q45 = No, skip to Q46

If Q45 = Yes, proceed to Q45a

Q45a. Under what circumstances does your state use provisional ballots? (Select all that apply.)

Note: Responses in this item will be used to pre-populate items E2a-g in the EAVS as “Does not apply” for states that indicate not using provisional ballots for the corresponding reason. States that use provisional ballots in one of the circumstances below will be expected to provide responses in the corresponding EAVS item.

- 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).
- 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 federal or state judge extends the voting location hours in a federal election.
- An individual registers to vote on the same day they cast a ballot in person.
- Poll book indicates the voter was already issued a ballot.
- Other (please describe): _____

Q45b. What is the deadline for adjudicating provisional ballots cast in the November 2026 general election? If your state law dictates that the adjudication deadline is a certain number of days after the election, that information should be reported as the calendar date on which the deadline falls for the 2026 general election.

_____/_____/_____ (MM/DD/YYYY)

Q45c. In the November 2026 general election, how will your state treat a provisional ballot if the ballot is cast in the wrong precinct by a voter?

Note: Responses in this item will be used to pre-populate items E1c and/or E3c in the EAVS according to how a state reports handling provisional ballots cast in the wrong precinct.

- 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

Q45d. Who in your state is responsible for reviewing provisional ballot information to determine if the provisional ballots are eligible to be counted?

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

Q45e. Does the person or entity that ultimately verifies/certifies the eligibility of the provisional ballots differ from the person or entity that reviews the provisional ballots to determine if they are eligible to be counted?

- No
- Yes (please describe): _____

Election Certification, Recounts, and Audits

Q46. What is the deadline for your state's election authorities to certify the final results of the November 2026 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 2026 general election.

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

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)

Q46 Comments:

Recounts

Q47. 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 2026 general election, which of the following describes a reason a jurisdiction in your state may conduct a post-election recount of ballots? (Select all that apply.)

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

- Recounts are conducted automatically if the results are within a certain margin (e.g., the top two candidates are within 1 percentage point).
- An affected candidate or party may request a recount for any reason.
- An affected candidate or party may request a recount only if the results are within a certain margin (e.g., the top two candidates are within 1 percentage point).
- Another person or group not affiliated with an affected candidate or party may request a recount (please describe): _____
- A court orders a recount to be conducted.
- An election authority, such as a state or county board of elections or the secretary of state, determines that a recount is warranted (please describe): _____
- Other (please describe): _____

Q47 Comments:

[Survey continues on the next page]

Q47a. How will recounts be 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): _____

Q47a Comments:

[Survey continues on the next page]

DRAFT

Audits

Q48. For the November 2026 general election, which of the following auditing activities may be conducted in your state, either before or after the election? This should include any audit that will be required by law, permitted by law, or planned to be conducted. (Select all that apply.)

- Access audit: An assessment of whether legal procedures were followed to ensure the election’s accessibility to voters with disabilities, or an assessment of whether voting locations met the accessibility requirements.
- 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 the election practices comply with all applicable federal, state, and local laws.
- Logic and accuracy testing: A test to examine whether the voting machines are tabulating votes correctly before vote tabulation begins, usually by creating a test deck of ballots and running them through the machines.
- Post-election tabulation audit: Records from a fixed number or percentage of randomly selected voting districts or voting machines are recounted (either manually or by machine) and compared to the originally reported vote totals.
- Risk-limiting audit: A procedure for checking a sample of ballots (or voter verifiable records) that provides a prespecified statistical chance of correcting the reported outcome of an election if the reported outcome is wrong (that is, if a full hand count would reveal an outcome different from the reported outcome).
- Other (please describe): _____

If any option is selected, proceed to Q48a

If no option is selected, skip to Q49

Q48 Comments:

Q48a. In general, will the audits conducted for the 2026 general election be required by state law, be required by practice, conducted only in certain conditions, or something else?

- Required by state law
- Required by formal administrative rule or guidance
- Conducted only in certain conditions (please explain): _____
- Other (please explain): _____

Q48b. Does state law or policy require election officials to produce election audit reports? (Select all that apply.)

- Yes, audit reports are required by state law or regulation.
- No, audit reports are not required by state law or regulation
- Varies by jurisdiction within the state

Voter Identification

Q49. For the 2026 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

If Q49 = Yes, proceed to Q49a

If Q49 = No, skip to Q50

Q49 Comments:

Q49a. Is photo identification required for voters to establish their identity for in-person voting?

- Yes
- No

Q49b. What happens if a person does not have acceptable identification at the polling site?
(Select all that apply.)

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

If Q49b = The voter must return at a later time, proceed to Q49c

If Q49b = Any other option, skip to Q50

Q49c. What is the deadline by which the voter must present the appropriate identification to election officials to verify their identity and to have their provisional ballot accepted and counted?

_____/_____/_____(MM/DD/YYYY)

[Survey continues on the next page]

Criminal Convictions and Voting

Q50. 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.)

Note: Responses in this item will be used to pre-populate item A12d in the EAVS as “Does not apply” for states that select “No one.” States that select any other option will be expected to provide responses in A12d of the EAVS.

- 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
- Other (please describe): _____
- No one; criminal convictions do not limit a person’s right to vote.

If Q50 = No one, skip to Q51

If Q50 = Any individual, proceed to Q50a

Q50 Comments:

Q50a. How long are voting rights affected for an individual in one of the populations you selected in Q50? (Select all that apply.)

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

Q50a Comments:

[Survey continues on the next page]

Q50b. While the voting rights of a person in one of the populations specified in Q50 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 or canceled, which prevents the person from voting, but the record is retained in the database.
- A hold or suspension is placed on the record, which prevents the person from voting.
- Other (please describe): _____

Q50c. 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): _____

[Survey continues on the next page]

General Comments

Q51. The EAC welcomes any general comments that the representatives of your state may wish to share regarding the election policies and procedures that will be in place for the November 2026 general election. This may include information not captured elsewhere in this survey. Use as much space as you need. Your comments will be published as part of the survey data, so please do not include any sensitive or identifying information.

Q51 Comments:

END OF SURVEY

THANK YOU FOR RESPONDING TO THIS SURVEY