



2012 Election Administration and Voting Survey

A Summary of Key Findings, September 2013

U.S. ELECTION ASSISTANCE COMMISSION

The 2012 Election Administration and Voting Survey

A SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS

September 2013

Table of Contents

Executive Summary	1
Introduction	3
Survey Methodology	4
Survey Results	7
Registering to vote	7
How Americans cast their ballots	8
Overseas voting	11
Casting and counting provisional votes	12
Election administration	13
Observations	16
Appendix A	17
Appendix B	18
Appendix C	88

Executive Summary

The U.S. Election Assistance Commission's (EAC) Election Administration and Voting Survey (EAVS) is the nation's foremost data collection effort on how Americans cast their ballots. The 2012 survey is the fifth sponsored by EAC and forms the basis for this report.

There were approximately 194.2 million total eligible and registered voters in the United States reported for the November 2012 election, an increase of nearly 3.7 million registered voters since the last presidential election in 2008. The 2012 EAC survey collected information on how 131,590,825 Americans participated in the election. Response rates to the survey have been increasing over time, with 2012 seeing the highest jurisdiction-level participation rates since the EAC began conducting this study.¹ Although the completeness of State responses varied, valuable voting data were collected from each of the 50 States, three territories, and the District of Columbia.²

Over half of American voters cast a regular ballot in person at a polling place on Election Day in 2012 (56.5%). Others voted by domestic absentee ballot (16.6%); by early voting before Election Day (9.0%); by mail voting (4.9%); by provisional ballot, the validity of which was decided after Election Day (1.6%); or by absentee ballot as overseas or uniformed services voters (0.5%).³

States transmitted nearly 33.1 million domestic absentee ballots and 83.5% were returned and submitted for counting. Oregon and Washington conduct their elections entirely by mail, and in three other Western States (Arizona, Colorado, and Montana), more than half of all voters cast their ballots via absentee voting.

Improved data collection on Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA) ballots resulted in a more complete picture of voting by uni-

formed services and overseas voters. States reported transmitting over 876,000 ballots to UOCAVA voters, and 66.0% were returned and submitted for counting. Of UOCAVA ballots cast, 95.8% were counted; the others were rejected for various reasons, including missing ballot return deadlines.

Provisional ballots once again proved to be a substantial source of both ballots and votes in some States, with more than 2,702,000 provisional ballots submitted by voters nationwide. Four States—Arizona, California, New York, and Ohio—each reported more than 100,000 provisional ballots submitted and accounted for 70.6% of the nation's total. States counted 72.9% of their provisional ballots in whole or in part. Over 651,000 provisional ballots, or 24.1%, were rejected, most commonly because it was determined that the voter was not properly registered. States reported using their provisional ballots in different ways; for example, some States issue provisional ballots when voters wish to change their address on Election Day.

In addition to the voting data, the 2012 survey collected information on a range of election administration topics, including the ages of poll workers, the number of polling places, and the types of voting technology. Among the key findings were that States employed almost 888,000 poll workers in nearly 120,000 polling places in the 2012 election, or roughly 7.4 poll workers per polling place, a slight increase from the last presidential election. Poll workers tend to be older on average than the general population. Ages were reported for over 361,000 poll workers; of those, 59.1% were between ages 41 and 70 and over one-fifth (22.3%) were aged 71 years or older. Over a third of responding jurisdictions (39.0%) reported having some difficulty in obtaining sufficient numbers of poll workers.

The type of voting technologies varies across and within States. Seventeen States reported deploying 121,638 Direct Recording Electronic (DRE) machines without voter-verified paper ballots. Another 18 States reported using 79,357 DREs with voter-verified paper audit trails (VVPAT).

-
- 1 Appendix A to this report provides an overview of response rates for the last three surveys.
 - 2 Throughout this report, the word "States" includes "States, territories, and the District of Columbia."
 - 3 An additional 0.2% voted by other means. States were unable to classify the remaining 10.7% of ballots.

The most widely deployed technology was the optical or digital scanner that reads voter-marked ballots; 40 States reported using 271,384 such counters or booths in at least some of their jurisdictions.

While gaps remain in the States' election data collection, response rates to the survey were higher in 2012 than for previous data collections. There were also 3,476 more jurisdictions that participated in the survey than in 2010, largely as a result of a change in the reporting unit in Wisconsin.⁴ Readers are encouraged to consult the complete county-level data available at EAC's website, at www.eac.gov, for complete details, including explanatory comments.

⁴ Wisconsin's reporting units in 2012 were municipalities. In prior reports, Wisconsin's data were aggregated by county.

Introduction

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

Since 2004, EAC has collected data on voting, elections, and election administration in the United States. These data form the basis for three biennial reports: a federally mandated report on the impact of the National Voter Registration Act (NVRA), 42 U.S.C. §1973gg (completed in June 2013), a mandated report on the Uniformed and Overseas Citizen Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA), 42 U.S.C. §1973ff (completed in July 2013), and this comprehensive report summarizing findings across all areas of the survey.

Detailed information on the 2012 Election Administration and Voting Survey is presented in this report. It contains summaries of the NVRA and UOCAVA reports and new information on the methods Americans used to vote and how State and local administrators ran their elections in 2012. Summary information at the State level is included in the tables which accompany the report.

Survey Methodology

In 2012, as in previous years, EAC distributed two questionnaires to the States: a quantitative survey, the Election Administration and Voting Survey (EAVS) and a qualitative Statutory Overview, which asks States to report on their election laws, definitions, and procedures. In order to minimize the burden on States when preparing to respond to the survey, the 2012 survey contained only minor changes to both the Statutory Overview and the EAVS questionnaire from the 2010 versions. The final, approved version of the survey, posted on the EAC website in May 2012, contained 48 questions in the EAVS questionnaire and 22 questions in the Statutory Overview. A majority of the questions in both surveys contained sub-questions.

The quantitative portion of the 2012 EAVS was composed of six sections:

1. Voter registration, which included questions required by the NVRA;
2. Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act, which included questions required by that Act;
3. Domestic civilian absentee ballots, which asked about the number of ballots submitted, counted, and rejected;
4. Election administration, which asked States to report on their precincts, polling places, and poll workers;
5. Provisional ballots, which asked about the number of ballots submitted, counted, and rejected; and
6. Election Day activities, which contained a range of questions, from the number of people who participated in the 2012 election to the types of voting technology employed by local governments.

States' Collection of Election Information

For 2012, EAC continued its efforts to present the survey to State officials earlier in the election cycle and to facilitate the task of responding by providing improved survey instruments and increased technical assistance. The primary survey instrument designed to assist the States in collecting and reporting their statistical data was a Micro-

soft Excel®-based template. The template offered the States two different methods for entering data: a form-based method that resembled the look of the questionnaire, and a sheet-based view that used a familiar spreadsheet format. Embedded in the Microsoft Excel®-based template was a set of error-checking algorithms to help States check their data using logic and consistency rules before submitting their data to EAC. To further ease the data entry burden, the template was preloaded with each State's jurisdictions, and EAC provided a guide summarizing how to use the template to States.⁵ Most States chose to submit their data using this instrument via the project website or via email.

States were asked to send their responses to EAC by February 1, 2013. The data provided by the States were then checked for logic and consistency errors. Any errors or questions concerning the submitted data were referred back to the States for review and correction, if necessary. The States had two weeks to review and correct their submissions. Fifty-four States submitted their data to EAC.⁶

About the States' Data

In May 2010, EAC adopted a data policy to guide States' submission and verification of their survey data. *The Guide to the Election Administration and Voting Survey* document provides information to election officials responsible for completing the survey and offers EAC assurances about States' validation of the data. The Guide is available on EAC's website (www.eac.gov). The Guide contains information about:

- EAC processes related to releasing the survey instrument and final reports based on the survey data;

⁵ States were allowed to change the list of jurisdictions to match their own reporting and administration systems. Some States, particularly those with township systems, may change the number of local jurisdictions administering elections from year to year, as towns run joint elections to ease the administrative burden.

⁶ The Virgin Islands did not respond. Its name appears in the tables but without any data.

- the technical assistance EAC provides to the States;
- deadlines for submitting the survey data;
- the processes and procedures for States' submission of the data, including use of the data templates EAC provides;
- the processes and procedures for States' review, verification, and correction of the data; and
- instructions on how to address errors in the data after the submission deadline has passed.

In response to both media and general public inquiries about State data cited in EAC's previous EAVS reports and the Federal government's recent policies related to data quality, EAC formally requested that States verify and certify in writing the data they submit. For the 2012 EAVS, every State submitted with their data a certification page signed by its Chief State Election Official.⁷

The 54 States that responded to the 2012 survey varied in their approaches to and completeness of their election data collection. Most States relied, at least to some degree, upon centralized voter-registration databases (VRDs) and voter history databases, which allowed State election officials to respond to each survey question with information from the local level. Other States, conversely, collected relatively little election data at the State level and instead relied on cooperation from local jurisdiction election offices to complete the survey. Some States were not able to provide data in all the categories requested in the survey and some did not have data for all of their local jurisdictions.

This report summarizes the results of the 2012 EAVS and includes a set of detailed tables. A complete dataset of responses to the survey is available on EAC's website at www.eac.gov.

Caution is necessary when interpreting the survey data, particularly when comparing the data from year-to-year or State-to-State, due to changes in State data collection practices over-time and the varying levels of completeness in many States' responses. Information on the number of jurisdictions in each State is provided in the tables.

7 The numbers reported here from the States may differ from those provided elsewhere by the States. As these have been certified by the States' Chief Election Officials, they are considered by EAC to be the final and official statistics on the 2012 election.

Guide to Terms

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

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

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

Domestic Absentee Ballot: A ballot submitted, often by mail, in advance of an election, often by a voter who is unable to be present at the polls on Election Day. This excludes ballots sent to overseas voters that are covered by the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act of 1986 (UOCAVA).

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

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

Electorate: The body of persons eligible to vote.

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

Inactive Voter: The NVRA allows election jurisdictions to move voters to an inactive voter list if the registrant: (1) has not either notified the applicable registrar (in person or in writing) or responded during the period described in the statute to the notice sent by the applicable registrar; and subsequently (2) has not voted or appeared to vote in two or more consecutive general elections for Federal office. Before moving voters to an inactive list, jurisdictions verify voter rolls through mailings or the U.S. Postal Service's National Change of Address (NCOA) service. This inactive status and the fail-safe provisions of the NVRA allow such people to vote if there was an error. See also Active Voter.

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

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

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

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

Provisional Ballot: A ballot provided: (1) to an individual who claims he or she is registered and eligible to vote but whose eligibility or registration status cannot be confirmed at the time he or she presents him- or herself to vote; or (2) for other reasons allowed by Federal, State or local law.

Section 5: At the time of the 2012 Survey (November through February 2013), some jurisdictions were required by Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act, 42 U.S.C. §1973 et seq., to obtain preclearance from the Department of Justice or the United States District Court for the District of Columbia before implementing a change in a voting standard, practice, or procedure.

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

Spoiled ballots: Ballots that, under the applicable State law, are incorrectly marked or impaired in some way by the voter and turned in by the voter at the polling place or mailed in absentee. A replacement ballot is issued so that

the voter can correctly mark the ballot; also referred to in some States as a “voided” ballot.

Voting Age Population (VAP): People who are 18 years of age or older, regardless of whether they are eligible to register to vote, based on estimates made by the Bureau of the Census 2010 U.S. Census and adjusted for the estimated change in population between 2010 and 2012. Note that not all persons of voting age may be eligible to vote (e.g., felons, individuals judged to be mentally incompetent, noncitizens, etc.). See also Citizen Voting Age Population.

Survey Results

REGISTERING TO VOTE

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

The key Federal legislation on voter registration is the National Voter Registration Act, or NVRA, 42 U.S.C. §1973gg. The information presented in this section is offered in greater detail in the EAC report, *The Impact of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 on the Administration of Elections for Federal Office, 2011–2012*, available on EAC’s website. The report includes complete data tables with totals for each State; data cited in this section are contained in those tables.

How Many Are Eligible To Vote?

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

The Census estimated the domestic Voting Age Population (VAP), which includes those 18 years and older, at 243,003,673 for 2012. Voter participation data by State are shown in Table 29.⁸ The VAP is based on the 2010 U.S. Decennial Census, with the estimated change in population between 2010 and 2012 taken into account.

The EAC obtained estimates of the citizen voting age population (CVAP) from the 2011 American Community

REGISTERING TO VOTE

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

Individuals can register to vote by mail when applying for a driver’s license or identity card at their State’s driver’s licensing offices, at offices providing public assistance, at offices providing State-funded programs for people with disabilities, and at Armed Forces recruitment offices. Many states offer voter registration services on their website.

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

The National Mail Voter Registration Form is the one document that allows individuals to register to vote from anywhere in the United States. (North Dakota does not have voter registration; Wyoming and the four territories do not accept this form; New Hampshire accepts the form only as a request for an absentee voter mail-in registration form.) The form is available at www.eac.gov. ★

Survey from the U.S. Census Bureau and applied them to the 2012 VAP. The nationwide estimate for CVAP for 2012 was 222,250,587. The State CVAP data are also reported in Table 29.⁹

8 Tables 1-7 are presented in *The Impact of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 on the Administration of Elections for Federal Office, 2011–2012*. Tables 8-27 are presented in the 2012 Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act Survey report. Both reports are available on EAC’s website (www.eac.gov).

9 U.S. Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey, <http://www.census.gov/acs/www>. The true number of eligible voters is reduced further by variation in State laws such as the eligibility of those convicted of felony crimes and those judged to be mentally incapacitated.

Registration

States reported that more than 194 million persons registered to vote for the 2012 election. While EAC's NVRA report showed that approximately 79.9% of the nation's estimated voting age population of 243 million was registered to vote, registration rates varied across the country from a low of 54.5% in Wyoming to a high of 97.9% in Michigan.¹⁰

The 2012 EAVS asked a question to distinguish between States that did have Election Day or Same Day Registration in 2012 versus States that did not have formal Election Day Registration but in some cases allowed voters to register and vote on the same day for the 2012 election. Most States require eligible persons to register to vote in advance of the election, but an increasing number of States are allowing some form of Same Day or Election Day Registration. Some States have formal same-day voting systems, while others limit same-day voting to certain contests or certain groups of voters. For example, Alaska limits Election Day registrants to voting only for Federal offices. Further, some States experience overlaps between early voting periods and the cutoff date for registration resulting in some voters being able to register and vote on the same day.

Twelve States including Alaska, the District of Columbia, Idaho, Iowa, Maine, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, and Wyoming indicated that they had Election Day Registration or Same Day Registration for the November 2012 presidential election. California, Colorado, Mississippi, New Mexico, Ohio, Oregon, Vermont, and Washington reported a number of voters who were allowed to register and then to vote on the same day, but did not indicate that they have Election Day Registration or Same Day Registration

Active Versus Inactive Voter Rolls

States vary in how they report their registration figures. In 2012, 16 States indicated that they only count active voters in their total number of registrations, 30 States counted both active and inactive voters as registered voters, and seven States had some jurisdictions count only active voters while other jurisdictions counted both active and inactive voters in their registration figures.¹¹ Responses to

the 2012 survey show that over 23.1 million registrants in the United States remain on the list of inactive voters."

Voter Turnout Rates in 2012

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

Estimates of voter turnout vary depending on the population base used for comparison. Often turnout is based on a percentage of the total estimated voting age population, an estimate of the number of individuals living in the United States who were 18 or older in 2012. This measure provides the lowest estimate of voter participation in the United States because it does not take into account persons' citizenship status. Using Census estimates of the citizen voting age population (CVAP) to calculate turnout produces a higher estimate of voter participation because a lower number of eligible voters is assumed.

HOW AMERICANS CAST THEIR BALLOTS

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

Over 56% of Americans who voted in the 2012 general election voted in the traditional way of casting their ballots in person at their local polling place on Election Day. The 2012 survey collected data from over 7,800 jurisdictions (of 8,154 total) on how people who participated in the 2012 elections cast their ballot (see Table 28).

Of the 131,590,825 voters participating in the election, 74,343,638 (56.5%) voted in person at polling places.

10 This excludes North Dakota, which has no voter registration, and Alaska and the District of Columbia, which reported registration rates over 100% of the estimated voting age population.

11 North Dakota does not have voter registration and therefore does not make a distinction between active and inactive voters.

An additional 21,853,762 (16.6%) voters cast their ballots as domestic absentee voters, and States reported 600,048 UOCAVA voters (0.5%).¹² Mail voting accounted for 6,459,136 ballots, or 4.9% of the vote. Provisional ballots accounted for 2,139,315 ballots, or 1.6% of the vote.¹³ Provisional balloting is discussed in greater detail below.

Twenty-nine States reported that 11,794,312 people (9.0%) cast their votes before Election Day through various

- 12 UOCAVA data on voter participation differs from UOCAVA ballot data because of variations in how States answered the questions and/or track their data.
- 13 An additional 0.2% voted by other means. States were unable to classify the remaining 10.7% of ballots.

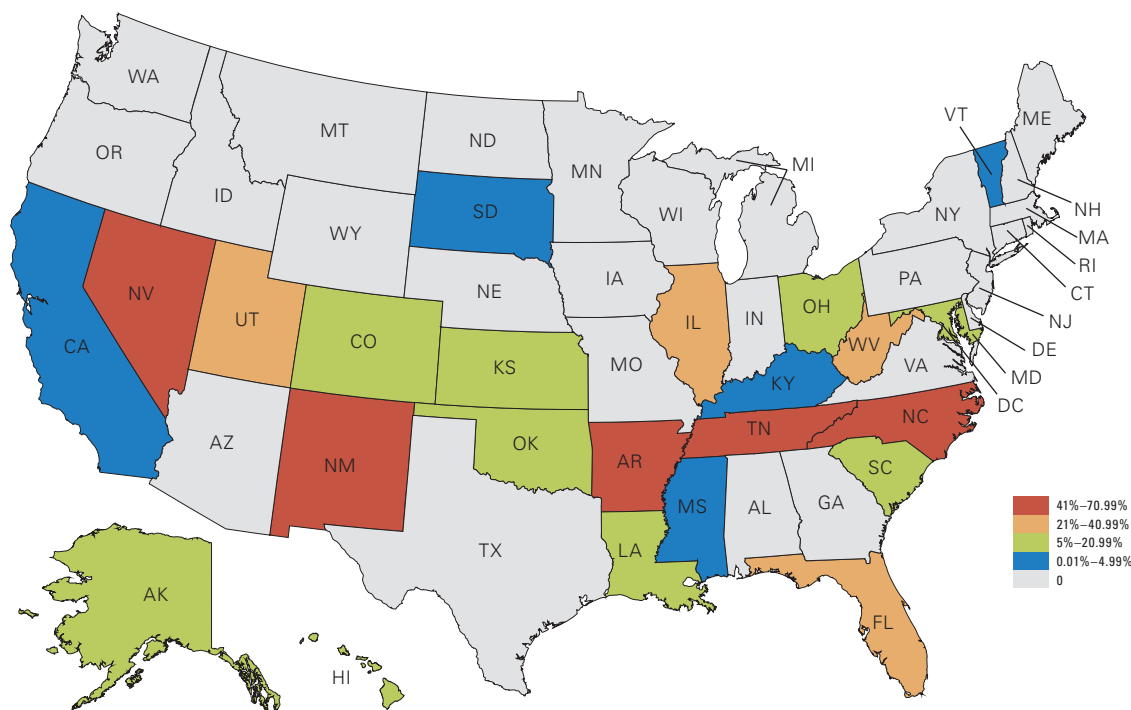
VOTER REGISTRATION

The 2012 election saw a substantial increase in the total number of registration applications received directly over the Internet. In 2012, States reported receiving 3,329,216 Internet applications, up from 768,211 in 2010. The number of States receiving Internet applications has also increased in the past few election cycles, from 8 States in 2008, to 17 in 2010, and to 21 States in 2012. Note: States vary in their interpretation of Internet (or online) voter registration; for some it is defined as offering a fillable PDF while for others it includes the ability to email the voter registration form. ★

RANKING OF STATE BY PERCENTAGE OF VOTER TURNOUT

Rank	Based on Voting Age Population (VAP)		Based on Citizen Voting Age Population (CVAP)		Rank	Based on Voting Age Population (VAP)		Based on Citizen Voting Age Population (CVAP)	
1	Minnesota	71.9%	Minnesota	75.3%	27	District of Columbia	56.3%	Pennsylvania	59.6%
2	Wisconsin	69.8%	Wisconsin	72.1%	28	Florida	55.9%	South Dakota	59.6%
3	New Hampshire	68.7%	Colorado	71.0%	29	Connecticut	55.8%	Louisiana	59.3%
4	Maine	68.2%	New Hampshire	70.8%	30	Alaska	55.6%	Rhode Island	58.7%
5	Iowa	67.6%	Iowa	69.7%	31	Illinois	54.4%	Alaska	58.2%
6	Colorado	65.6%	Maine	69.3%	32	South Carolina	54.4%	Wyoming	58.2%
7	Ohio	63.4%	Massachusetts	66.6%	33	Rhode Island	54.2%	Alabama	57.9%
8	Montana	62.8%	Virginia	66.2%	34	Kentucky	54.0%	Georgia	56.9%
9	Michigan	62.8%	Maryland	65.8%	35	Indiana	53.9%	South Carolina	56.5%
10	Virginia	61.6%	Washington	65.7%	36	New Jersey	53.8%	Nevada	56.4%
11	Missouri	61.5%	Michigan	65.1%	37	Georgia	52.6%	Utah	55.9%
12	North Carolina	60.8%	Ohio	64.9%	38	Utah	52.0%	Indiana	55.7%
13	Massachusetts	60.7%	North Carolina	64.7%	39	Kansas	51.6%	California	55.6%
14	Vermont	60.7%	Oregon	64.5%	40	Tennessee	50.0%	Kentucky	55.3%
15	Washington	60.4%	Montana	63.5%	41	Nevada	48.6%	Kansas	54.3%
16	Maryland	60.2%	Florida	63.2%	42	Arkansas	48.3%	New York	53.2%
17	Oregon	59.9%	Missouri	63.1%	43	Arizona	47.1%	Arizona	53.1%
18	North Dakota	59.9%	District of Columbia	62.1%	44	Oklahoma	46.7%	Tennessee	51.8%
19	Delaware	58.7%	Delaware	62.1%	45	New York	46.6%	Arkansas	50.1%
20	South Dakota	58.6%	Vermont	61.9%	46	West Virginia	46.6%	Oklahoma	48.7%
21	Nebraska	58.6%	Nebraska	61.4%	47	California	45.5%	Texas	48.4%
22	Louisiana	57.8%	New Jersey	61.2%	48	New Mexico	43.2%	West Virginia	46.9%
23	Pennsylvania	57.7%	North Dakota	60.9%	49	Texas	41.9%	New Mexico	46.9%
24	Idaho	57.0%	Connecticut	60.8%	50	Hawaii	40.1%	Hawaii	44.0%
25	Wyoming	56.9%	Illinois	59.9%	51	Mississippi	39.7%	Mississippi	40.4%
26	Alabama	56.3%	Idaho	59.8%					

FIGURE 1. EARLY IN-PERSON VOTING 2012 GENERAL ELECTION



forms of early voting. In several States, early voting made up a sizeable proportion of the total votes cast. For example, in Nevada, North Carolina, and Tennessee, early voters constituted over half of all ballots.

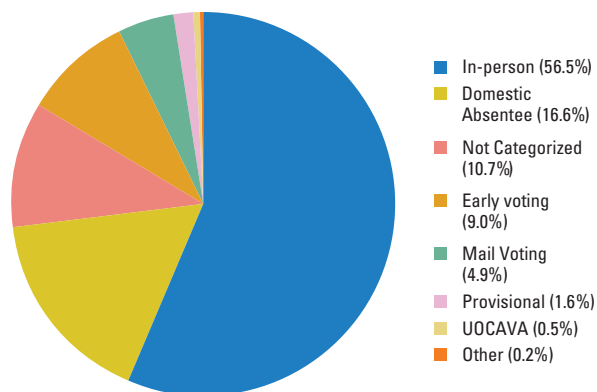
In reporting these totals, States drew from various sources to determine their participation numbers¹⁴ (see Table 30):

- 17 States reported using poll book records;
- 27 States drew from totals of ballots counted;
- 19 States used databases of voter histories; and
- 10 States used the total number of votes for the highest office on the ballot.

Domestic Absentee Voting

Absentee voting covers a range of circumstances under which voters cast their ballots without appearing at a polling place on Election Day. Some States require valid reasons, such as being out of town on Election Day or having a work schedule that precludes getting to a polling place. Other States allow any voter who requests it to vote by absentee ballot. Absentee voting has gradually expanded through the years, and many States no longer require an

FIGURE 2. HOW AMERICANS VOTED IN THE 2012 GENERAL ELECTION



excuse. Oregon and Washington have moved to replace their polling place systems entirely with vote-by-mail.¹⁵ States reported that 33,070,385 absentee ballots were transmitted to voters (see Table 31). The 2012 EAC survey collected data on absentee voting from 54 States. Approximately 8 out of 10 absentee ballots (27,624,254 ballots, or

15 States vary in whether they consider vote-by-mail ballots to be absentee ballots; some States with vote-by-mail reserve the term “absentee” for specific circumstances. Also, the absentee voting discussed in this section generally does not include voters covered by UOCAVA.

14 Most States used a combination of methods.

83.5%) were returned and submitted for counting. Additionally, 425,310 (1.3%) of the domestic absentee ballots were reported to have been returned as undeliverable, 266,642 (0.8%) were spoiled, and for 3,760,269 (11.4%) the status was uncertain. As in past elections, Western States had the highest rates of absentee voting, with absentee voting accounting for more than half of all ballots in Arizona, Colorado, and Montana.

HIGHEST ABSENTEE VOTING RATES¹⁶

Colorado	71.4%
Arizona	65.9%
Montana	57.5%
Georgia	48.8%

States reported counting 26,834,076 absentee ballots (97.1%), and rejecting 258,380 (0.9%) (see Tables 32, 33a, 33b, and 33c). Guam, Kentucky, and Louisiana reported rejecting 5% or more of their absentee ballots. The reasons for rejecting voters' absentee ballots varied widely. Many States do not track the reasons absentee ballots are rejected, leaving an incomplete picture of why these ballots were not counted.

Readers should note that the "Reasons for Rejected Absentee Ballots" listed below are for ballots submitted for counting; nearly 692,000 absentee ballots were never submitted, but instead were returned as undeliverable or spoiled.

OVERSEAS VOTING

Voting by members of the uniformed services and by U.S. citizens living overseas is an area of critical concern in election administration. The reliance of the United States on local election administration and on casting ballots in physical polling places, as well as State requirements of prior registration, present special difficulties for eligible voters living outside the country. Federal requirements concerning registration and voting by overseas and uniformed services voters are contained in the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA), 42 U.S.C. §1973ff, signed into law in 1986.

Since 2004, EAC has gathered data on UOCAVA ballots and voters, pursuant to the statutory reporting obligations in UOCAVA and HAVA. In the 2012 survey, 18 questions sought to gather detailed information on overseas voting. What is presented in this section is explained

TOP REASONS FOR REJECTING ABSENTEE BALLOTS

	Number	Percent
Non-matching signature	45,392	17.6%
First-time voters lacking required ID	7,719	3.0%
Already voted in person	4,717	1.8%
Unofficial envelope	1,949	0.8%
Unsealed envelope	1,035	0.4%

in more detail in the *2012 Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act Survey Observations Report*, available at EAC's website, www.eac.gov.

Improved data collection of UOCAVA-related information resulted in high response rates in 2012 and more jurisdictions responding overall to this portion of the survey than in previous years. While gaps remain, better data are gradually becoming available on UOCAVA voting.

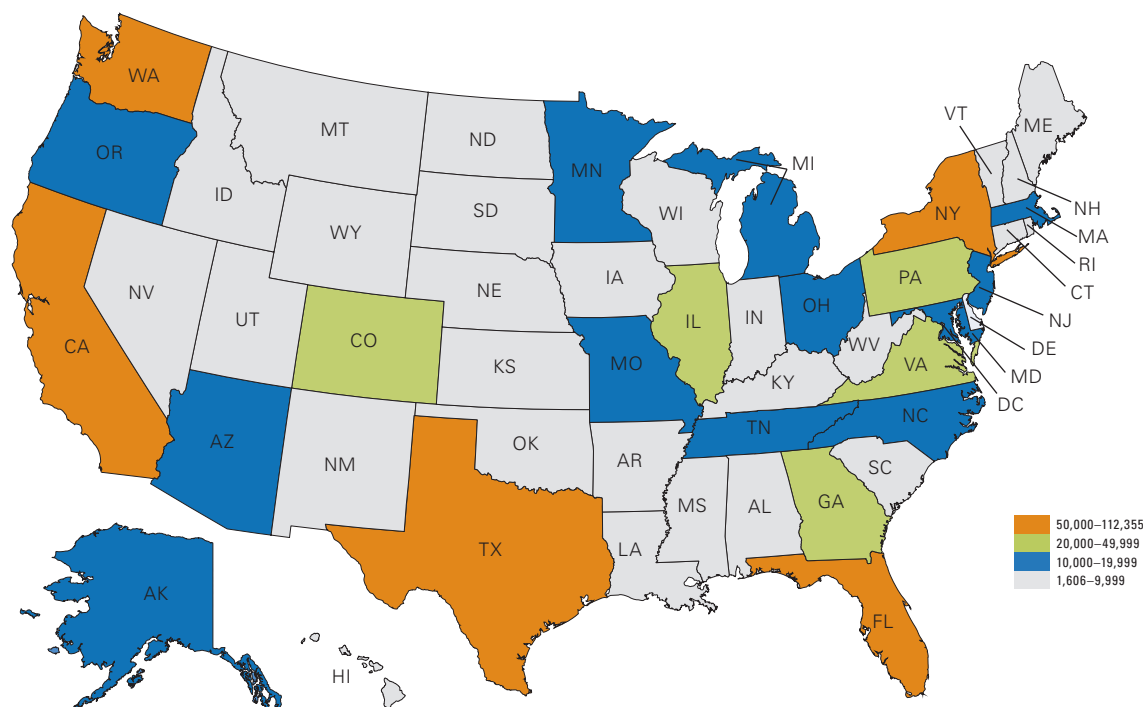
Responding to the survey's UOCAVA questions, States reported transmitting over 876,000 ballots under 42 U.S.C. §1973ff-3(a) of UOCAVA. Five States (California, Florida, New York, Texas, and Washington) each transmitted more than 50,000 ballots and together accounted for nearly half of the national total of ballots transmitted. Military voters accounted for slightly more of the ballots transmitted than did civilian voters.

While 876,362 ballots transmitted to uniformed services and overseas civilian voters, 606,425 ballots (69.2%) were submitted for counting including Federal Write-in Absentee Ballots (FWABs) which are not transmitted to voters. Nearly one-quarter of transmitted ballots, 22.2%, were not returned and their status remained unknown. Among the ballots submitted for counting were at least 44,766 FWABs, which UOCAVA voters can use when their requested ballots do not arrive in time. FWAB usage remains a relatively small proportion of UOCAVA voting for both uniformed services and civilian voters.

Once submitted, 95.8% of UOCAVA ballots were counted. Military voters made up slightly more of the total ballots counted (52.4%) than civilian voters (45.4%). Forty-nine States reported rejecting 33,762 UOCAVA ballots. The

¹⁶ Oregon and Washington - which vote entirely by mail - were also excluded.

FIGURE 3. NUMBER OF BALLOTS TRANSMITTED TO UOCAVA VOTERS — 2012 ELECTION



most common reason for rejecting a UOCAVA ballot was that the voter missed the deadline for returning the ballot; 40.4% of rejected ballots were not counted for this reason.

CASTING AND COUNTING PROVISIONAL VOTES

The 2012 Federal election was the fifth in which voters in all 50 States, the territories, and the District of Columbia were allowed to cast a provisional ballot even if their name did not appear on the voter registration rolls in the jurisdiction where they intended to vote, they failed to have the required identification, their eligibility was challenged by an election official, or for other reasons provided by law. Pursuant to HAVA Section 302(a), such voters were allowed to cast a provisional ballot, which would be later counted if election officials determined the person was eligible to vote.

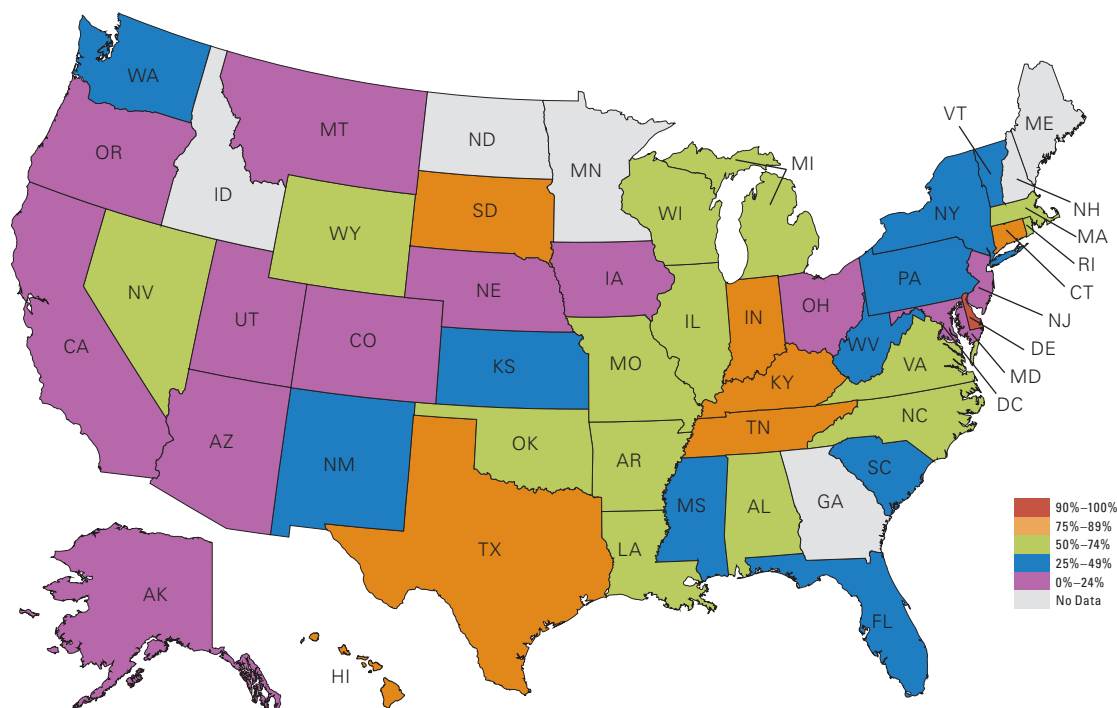
Before the minimum standards set by HAVA, the rules regarding the use of provisional ballots varied widely among the States, and some variation continues. States that had Election Day Registration when HAVA was passed in 2002 are not required to offer provisional ballots. Idaho, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Wisconsin, and Wyoming are exempt from the HAVA provisional ballot requirements, but some of them reported small numbers

of provisional ballots, including New Hampshire (2), Wisconsin (135), and Wyoming (33).

A total of 2,702,470 provisional ballots were submitted for counting in 2012. States reported that 1,790,294 (66.2% of the provisional ballots) were counted in full, and 180,571 (6.7%) were partially counted. States responding to this survey question reported that 651,372 provisional ballots (24.1%) were rejected.

California and New York reported the largest number of provisional ballots, accounting for 56.1% of all provisional ballots cast nationwide in the 2012 election (see Table 34). As a share of voters participating in the election, the District of Columbia (13.1%), California (7.4%), Arizona (6.5%), and Alaska (6.0%) had the largest percentages of voters cast provisional ballots (see Table 28). Readers should note that the different ways in which States use provisional ballots makes comparisons among States difficult. Those States that require a provisional ballot for more circumstances will have a higher incidence of provisional ballot usage when compared to those States with more limited uses. Ohio, for example, uses provisional ballots to process voters' change of address requests in addition to providing an alternative means to vote.

FIGURE 4. REJECTION RATES FOR PROVISIONAL BALLOTS — 2012 ELECTION



In 2012, 1,970,865 people cast a provisional ballot that was either partially or fully counted, or about 1.5% of all Americans who participated in the election. On average, about 1 out of every 41 voters who cast their vote in a polling place cast a provisional ballot. Approximately 72.9% of all the provisional ballots cast were counted in full or in part (15 States reported counting partial provisional ballots).¹⁷ The percentage of provisional ballots being counted grew from the previous presidential election; in 2008, 1,451,086 provisional ballots were counted in full or in part, or 67.3% of provisional ballots cast.

Five States (Alaska, the District of Columbia, Maine, Montana, and Oregon) reported counting 90% or more of their provisional ballots. An additional 11 States reported counting at least 70% of their provisional ballots. Conversely, 26 States reported counting fewer than half of their provisional ballots.

Reasons Provisional Ballots Were Rejected

The reasons for rejecting provisional ballots are shown in Tables 35a and 35b. Most provisional ballots (38.2%) were rejected because the voter was found not to be registered in the State. Another 25.1% were from voters who sought to vote in a precinct or jurisdiction other than where they were

registered, and State laws mandated that such ballots could not be counted. The principal reasons for the rejection of a provisional ballot are summarized in the table below.

ELECTION ADMINISTRATION

Despite the increase in convenient voting options such as "no excuse" absentee voting and vote-by-mail, over 56% of Americans cast their vote in the 2012 general election in polling places on Election Day. Providing voting services to more than 74 million voters on Election Day required a massive effort organized through thousands of precincts, polling places, and poll workers across the country.

TOP REASONS FOR REJECTING PROVISIONAL BALLOTS

	Number	Percent
Voter not registered	248,529	38.2%
Wrong jurisdiction	128,923	19.8%
Wrong precinct	34,703	5.3%
Lacked sufficient ID	13,333	2.0%
Incomplete or illegible ballot or envelope	9,233	1.4%
Voter already voted	8,865	1.4%
No signature	8,402	1.3%

¹⁷ A partially counted ballot means the jurisdiction counted only the races for which the voter was eligible.

Polling Places and Precincts

States employ some system of precincts (bounded geographic areas to which voters are assigned) and polling places (locations where voting actually takes place) to conduct their elections. In 2012, States operated 176,906 precincts and 119,968 physical polling places (see Table 41).¹⁸

Of all polling places, 91,282 were separate from official election offices (schools, community halls, etc.), whereas a reported 1,492 election offices were open for casting ballots. States reported that 4,184 locations were available for early voting, including 1,595 election offices.

Poll Books

Electronic poll books, or electronic voter lists, are in use in some fashion in 25 States (see Table 36):

- 23 States reported that a total of 645 jurisdictions used electronic poll books to sign in voters;
- 21 States reported that a total of 610 jurisdictions used electronic poll books to update voter histories;
- 24 States reported that a total of 947 jurisdictions used electronic poll books to look up polling place assignments for voters; and
- 12 States reported using electronic poll books for some other purpose.

Most polling places still use preprinted lists of registered voters (see Table 37). In the preponderance of reporting jurisdictions (3,279 cases), these books were printed by local jurisdictions, with 274 cases where the printing was completed by the State and the poll books shipped to the jurisdictions.

Poll Workers

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

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

Fifty States reported deploying 887,854 poll workers for Election Day 2012 (see Table 39). California alone had 89,440 poll workers.

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

States reported age ranges for 361,135 poll workers. The largest number of poll workers fell into two age groups: 41 to 60 and 61 to 70 years of age (both age groups, respectively, included approximately 30% of poll workers). About 22% of the poll workers with reported age ranges were aged 71 years or older. Young poll workers are relatively rare; 10.8% of poll workers were under 26 years of age.¹⁹

The 2012 survey also asked about the difficulty jurisdictions faced in recruiting adequate numbers of poll workers (see Table 40). About 44% of responding jurisdictions reported having a somewhat difficult or very difficult time recruiting poll workers, compared with 28.6% that reported having a somewhat easy or very easy time. Staffing the nation’s polling places continues to be a challenge for many jurisdictions.

The survey found that there were on average 7.4 poll workers assigned to each polling place in the United States during the 2012 election (based on those States which reported answers to questions regarding the number of polling places and number of poll workers). Jurisdictions reported an average of 6.6 poll workers per polling place in the last general election in 2008.

Voting Technology

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

Voting technology is a difficult topic to measure in the Election Administration and Voting Survey because many

¹⁸ Fewer jurisdictions reported the number of physical polling places than reported the number of precincts.

¹⁹ EAC has worked to encourage the recruitment of young poll workers through its College Poll Worker Grant Program, which has awarded grants to colleges and nonprofit organizations to work with election offices to recruit, train, and support college student poll workers.

jurisdictions use multiple systems. For example, a county may employ a scanner for absentee ballots but a Direct Recording Electronic (DRE) machines for in-person voting. Polling places may have more than one type of voting system technology in use on Election Day. For this reason, the EAVS survey measures the breadth of voting technology being used across the country, and the wealth of local-level data will be of substantial value to researchers.

The 2012 survey collected data on almost 320,000 voting systems. The types of voting technology included the following:

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

The most common single type of voting system was an optical or digital scan booth; 23 States reported using 214,888 such machines. The most widely deployed technology across the States, however, is the optical or digital scan counter; 40 States reported using 56,496 of these counters in at least some of their jurisdictions.

Eighteen States reported deploying DREs which produce a paper record that can be checked by the voter. Voters in Arkansas, Colorado, Nevada, Ohio, and West Virginia were among those most likely to vote on such machines. Most States use more than one type of voting machine, either because of local options or to accommodate voters with special needs.

Only Idaho reported using punch cards. Fourteen States reported using paper ballots in at least some of their polling places. Eight States were not able to provide the numbers of voting systems used, though some of them did provide the types of systems used without corresponding counts.

Observations

The discussion above represents an overview of the data contained in the 2012 Election Administration and Voting Survey. EAC encourages individuals interested in election data to further examine the State-by-State data, and the county- (or equivalent) level data, available on EAC's website. As shown by the response rates and increase in the number of jurisdictions responding to the 2012 survey, data collection and reporting in the United States have improved. While users of the data must take into account State differences in definitions and data reporting and consider the incomplete responses in many categories, the survey is a valuable resource of data on Federal elections for election administrators, advocates, researchers, and the general public.

APPENDIX A

Response Rates

Summarized below are the response rates for selected questions in the 2012 Election Administration and Voting Survey, with comparisons to 2008 and 2010 response rates where available.²⁰ Coverage varies significantly across the questions. Not all questions were applicable to all States.

Comparing Response Rates from 2012, 2010, and 2008 (excluding Wisconsin)				
Survey question	Responding Jurisdictions in 2012	2012	2010	2008
Domestic absentee ballots transmitted	4,520	98.0%	97.2%	95.1%
Domestic absentee ballots cast/counted	4,456	96.6%	91.2%	94.7%
Domestic absentee ballots rejected	4,333	93.9%	94.7%	91.6%
Number of poll workers	4,143	89.8%	75.4%	71.7%
Number of precincts	4,573	99.1%	99.1%	97.9%
Number of polling places	4,301	93.2%	86.5%	95.9%
Provisional ballots submitted	4,111	89.1%	94.6%	82.8%
Provisional ballots rejected	3,471	75.2%	77.6%	70.9%
Number of Jurisdictions Surveyed:		4,613	4,606	4,445

²⁰ Wisconsin's jurisdictions were excluded from the response rate calculations for all three years reported in the table, as the disproportionately large increase in Wisconsin reporting jurisdictions – from 72 in 2008 and 2010 to 3,541 in 2012 – would skew these results. When including them, the response rates are overly affected by Wisconsin because it comprises nearly half of all jurisdictions. In 2012, Wisconsin switched from reporting data at the county level to the municipality level.

APPENDIX B

Tables and Cross Reference of Survey Questions to the Tables

CROSS REFERENCE OF SURVEY QUESTIONS TO TABLES

Section C: Domestic Civilian Absentee Ballots

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

Table 31. Domestic Absentee Ballots Transmitted: Disposition of Ballots

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

Question C2: Existence of a permanent absentee voter registration list

This question was categorical and not coded for tabular display

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Section D: Election Administration

Question D1: Number of precincts

Table 41. Number and Type of Precincts/Polling Places

Table 43. Summary of Selected Factors per Polling Place

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

Table 41. Number and Type of Precincts/Polling Places

Table 44. Summary of Selected Factors per Polling Place

Question D3: Number of poll workers used

Table 39. Number and Ages of Poll Workers

Table 43. Summary of Selected Factors per Polling Place

Question D4: Age category for poll workers

Table 39. Number and Ages of Poll Workers

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

Table 40. Difficulty of Obtaining Sufficient Poll Workers

Section E: Provisional Ballots

Question E1: Number of voters who submitted provisional ballots

Table 34. Provisional Ballots Submitted: Disposition of Ballots

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

Table 43. Summary of Selected Factors per Polling Place

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

Table 34. Provisional Ballots Submitted: Disposition of Ballots

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

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

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

Section F: Election Day Activities

Question F1: Number of people who participated in the November 2012 general election

Table 28. Ballots Cast by Means of Voting

Table 29. Turnout Rates for Voter Participation Using Different Bases

Table 30. Source Used to Determine Voter Participation

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

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

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

Table 40. Difficulty of Obtaining Sufficient Poll Workers

Table 43. Summary of Selected Factors per Polling Place

Question F2: Source of the number of persons participating

Table 30. Source Used to Determine Voter Participation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 42. Number and Type of Voting Equipment

FOOTNOTES TO TABLES

General Notes:

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

Jurisdictions in the Survey: For the 2012 survey, information was requested for each local election administration jurisdiction. Generally this would be the county or county equivalent in each State. The following exceptions may apply.

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

Exceptions are noted by an asterisk below the State name in Table 1a in “The Impact of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 on the Administration of Elections for Federal Office 2011-2012.”

Table 6 in “The Impact of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 on the Administration of Elections for Federal Office 2011-2012” contains more information on the coverage and reporting for each State.

Missing Data: Information for several items remains unavailable for some States for a number of reasons. Missing data are presented in the tables by a blank data cell, a “-999999” value, or a zero value depending on how the State answered the question. A “-999999” value denotes that a State specifically responded that data was not available for the question under consideration. Note that a zero value may also indicate that the jurisdiction does not know or does not collect the information. The count of cases, included in most tables but not for all variables, reflects the presence of a response from the jurisdiction including reported zeros. For many questions, zero is a valid response. In some instances, however, it is unclear if a response of zero is a valid response or an indication of “Data Not Available” or “Data Not Applicable” options. Researchers should consult the jurisdiction-level dataset for more detail. If a calculation is impossible because of missing information, a separate symbol may be indicated, e.g., a series of periods (.....).

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

Specific Notes for Tables:

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

Tables Included

Table 28. Ballots Cast by Means of Voting	23
Table 29. Turnout Rates for Voter Participation Using Different Bases	29
Table 30. Source Used to Determine Voter Participation	32
Table 31. Domestic Absentee Ballots Transmitted: Disposition of Ballots	35
Table 32. Domestic Absentee Ballots: Permanent List; Submitted for Counting: Disposition	38
Table 33a. Domestic Absentee Ballots: Reasons for Rejection, Part A	41
Table 33b. Domestic Absentee Ballots: Reasons for Rejection, Part B	43
Table 33c. Domestic Absentee Ballots: Reasons for Rejection, Part C	45
Table 34. Provisional Ballots Submitted: Disposition of Ballots	48
Table 35a. Provisional Ballots: Reasons for Rejection, Part A	52
Table 35b. Provisional Ballots: Reasons for Rejection, Part B	54
Table 36. Use of Electronic Poll Books/Lists at the Polling Place	59
Table 37. Source of Poll Books Used at the Polling Place	63
Table 38. First-Time Mail Registrants; Use of Printed Registration Lists at the Polling Place	66
Table 39. Number and Ages of Poll Workers	70
Table 40. Difficulty of Obtaining Sufficient Poll Workers	74
Table 41. Number and Type of Precincts/Polling Places	78
Table 42. Number and Type of Voting Equipment	82
Table 43. Summary of Selected Factors per Polling Place	85

TABLE 28. BALLOTS CAST BY MEANS OF VOTING

State	Election Jurisdiction in Survey	Total of Voters Participating	Cases	In-Person Voting								
				At the Polls			Early Voting			Provisional		
				Total	Cases	Percent	Total	Cases	Percent	Total	Cases	Percent
Alabama	2,083,309	67		0	0.0		0	0.0		0	0.0	0.0
Alaska	302,465	1	203,496	1	67.3	45,600	1	15.1	18,255	1	6.0	6.2
Arizona	2,323,579	15	633,660	15	27.3	0	1	0.0	150,231	15	6.5	4.6
Arkansas	1,080,809	75	565,716	75	52.3	477,120	75	44.1	2,153	73	0.2	0.1
California	13,096,097	57	5,460,518	56	41.7	48,604	24	0.4	968,077	56	7.4	5.0
Colorado	2,594,628	64	421,980	64	16.3	250,797	64	9.7	52,977	64	2.0	1.9
Connecticut	1,560,640	169		0	0.0		0	0.0		0	0.0	0.0
Delaware	417,631	3	396,408	3	94.9	0	3	0.0	437	3	0.1	0.0
District of Columbia	294,254	1	191,166	1	65.0	52,998	1	18.0	38,636	1	13.1	4.6
Florida	8,557,692	67	3,736,946	67	43.7	2,409,097	67	28.2	31,368	66	0.4	0.4
Georgia	3,910,557	159	1,979,776	159	50.6		0	0.0	10,545	159	0.3	1.3
Hawaii	436,774	4	236,586	4	54.2	40,291	4	9.2	643	3	0.1	0.0
Idaho	666,290	44	496,546	44	74.5		0	0.0		0	0.0	0.0
Illinois	5,339,488	110	4,021,805	110	75.3	1,185,748	110	22.2	43,772	110	0.8	0.7
Indiana	2,663,373	92	2,073,074	92	77.8	0	92	0.0	4,801	66	0.2	0.1
Iowa	1,589,951	99	896,757	99	56.4		0	0.0	4,996	99	0.3	0.3
Kansas	1,115,281	105	784,825	105	70.4	188,717	105	16.9	38,865	105	3.5	0.0
Kentucky	1,815,896	120	1,710,486	120	94.2	67,773	120	3.7	50	120	0.0	0.0
Louisiana	2,014,511	64	1,650,912	64	82.0	315,029	64	15.6	1,321	64	0.1	0.1
Maine	724,759	500	536,635	500	74.0		0	0.0	290	500	0.0	0.0
Maryland	2,734,189	24	2,068,656	24	75.7	430,546	24	15.7	79,876	24	2.9	1.9
Massachusetts	3,184,196	351	2,913,489	351	91.5		0	0.0	3,288	351	0.1	0.0
Michigan	4,780,701	83	3,505,208	83	73.3		0	0.0	2,675	83	0.1	0.1
Minnesota	2,950,780	87	2,640,446	87	89.5		0	0.0		0	0.0	0.0
Mississippi	889,914	58	708,020	50	79.6	1,051	19	0.1	10,260	43	1.2	1.2
Missouri	2,840,776	116	2,567,998	116	90.4		0	0.0	6,308	115	0.2	0.1
Montana	491,966	56	198,775	56	40.4		0	0.0	5,562	56	1.1	0.8
Nebraska	815,568	93	595,284	93	73.0		0	0.0	15,130	93	1.9	0.0
Nevada	1,017,772	17	305,122	17	30.0	619,253	17	60.8	3,468	17	0.3	0.3

TABLE 28. BALLOTS CAST BY MEANS OF VOTING (CONTINUED)

State	Election Jurisdiction in Survey	Total of Voters Participating	Cases	In-Person Voting								
				At the Polls			Early Voting			Provisional		
				Total	Cases	Percent	Total	Cases	Percent	Total	Cases	Percent
New Hampshire	718,700	320	654,450	320	91.1	0	320	0.0	0	320	0.0	0.0
New Jersey	3,677,463	21	3,047,584	21	82.9		0	0.0	94,721	21	2.6	1.8
New Mexico	679,080	26	225,870	23	33.3	283,649	23	41.8	3,082	24	0.5	0.6
New York	7,128,852	62	4,342,214	57	60.9		0	0.0	129,835	57	1.8	2.2
North Carolina	4,539,729	100	1,743,642	100	38.4	2,557,256	100	56.3	18,041	100	0.4	0.6
North Dakota	326,239	53	230,890	53	70.8		0	0.0		0	0.0	0.0
Ohio	5,632,423	88	3,547,582	88	63.0	600,647	88	10.7	208,087	88	3.7	3.0
Oklahoma	1,343,380	77	1,163,957	77	86.6	112,718	77	8.4	1,724	77	0.1	0.2
Oregon	1,820,507	36		0	0.0		0	0.0	1,771	36	0.1	0.2
Pennsylvania	5,783,621	67	5,488,684	67	94.9	190	67	0.0	48,711	67	0.8	0.2
Rhode Island	451,593	39	423,691	39	93.8		0	0.0	2,357	39	0.5	0.2
South Carolina	1,981,516	46	1,525,284	46	77.0	264,754	46	13.4	5,473	46	0.3	0.0
South Dakota	368,816	66	209,102	58	56.7	15,139	58	4.1	199	58	0.1	0.0
Tennessee	2,480,182	95	1,006,868	95	40.6	1,403,486	95	56.6	1,758	95	0.1	0.0
Texas	7,993,851	254	5,606	234	0.1	860	234	0.0	50,787	254	0.6	1.2
Utah	1,023,036	29	573,149	29	56.0	244,130	29	23.9	43,036	29	4.2	3.7
Vermont	304,509	245	219,399	238	72.1	10,853	163	3.6	18	176	0.0	0.0
Virginia	3,896,846	134	3,431,110	134	88.0		0	0.0	12,831	134	0.3	0.1
Washington	3,206,490	39	11,828	39	0.4		0	0.0	6,832	39	0.2	1.3
West Virginia	685,099	55	521,311	55	76.1	150,666	55	22.0	3,152	40	0.5	0.6
Wisconsin	3,078,135	3,541	2,413,557	3,541	78.4		0	0.0	44	3,541	0.0	0.0
Wyoming	250,701	23	183,413	23	73.2		0	0.0	13	6	0.0	0.0
American Samoa	13,167	1	11,903	1	90.4	1,062	1	8.1	0	1	0.0	0.0
Guam	34,075	1	32,492	1	95.4	1,012	1	3.0	144	1	0.4	0.3
Puerto Rico	1,878,969	1	1,829,762	1	97.4	15,266	1	0.8	12,715	1	0.7	0.5
Virgin Islands												0.6
Sum of Above	131,590,825	8,120	74,343,638	7,796	56.5	11,794,312	2,149	9.0	2,139,315	7,537	1.6	1.3
States Included			51			29			47			
Question	F1a		F1b			F1f			F1e			

TABLE 28. BALLOTS CAST BY MEANS OF VOTING (CONTINUED)

State	Election Juris. in Survey	Absentee Voting						Mail Voting			Other Means			Not Categorized	
		Dom. Civilian Absentee			UOCAVA			Vote by Mail Jurisdiction			Other Means of Voting			Balance	
		Total	Cases	Percent	Total	Cases	Percent	Total	Cases	Percent	Total	Cases	Percent	Total	Percent
Alabama	67		0	0.0		0	0.0		0	0.0	0	0	0.0	2,083,309	100.0
Alaska	1	25,486	1	8.4	9,628	1	3.2		0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Arizona	15	1,530,416	15	65.9	9,135	15	0.4	0	3	0.0	137	1	0.0	0	0.0
Arkansas	75	30,144	74	2.8	3,616	74	0.3	1,904	10	0.2	156	3	0.0	0	0.0
California	58	5,214,992	51	39.8	74,521	51	0.6	1,329,984	48	10.2	18,409	9	0.1	(19,008)	(0.1)
Colorado	64	1,851,529	64	71.4	17,345	64	0.7		0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Connecticut	169		0	0.0		0	0.0		0	0.0	0	0	0.0	1,560,640	100.0
Delaware	3	19,492	3	4.7	1,294	3	0.3	0	3	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
District of Columbia	1	9,090	1	3.1	2,364	1	0.8	0	1	0.0	0	1	0.0	0	0.0
Florida	67	2,292,822	67	26.8	87,293	67	1.0	0	1	0.0	102	8	0.0	64	0.0
Georgia	159	1,906,886	159	48.8	13,356	159	0.3		0	0.0	0	0	0.0	(6)	(0.0)
Hawaii	4	157,236	4	36.0	2,018	4	0.5		0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Idaho	44	162,156	44	24.3	2,182	44	0.3	2,406	44	0.4	0	0	0.0	3,000	0.5
Illinois	110		0	0.0		0	0.0		0	0.0	47,254	110	0.9	40,909	0.8
Indiana	92	506,516	92	19.0	5,468	92	0.2		0	0.0	0	0	0.0	73,514	2.8
Iowa	99	684,690	99	43.1	3,508	99	0.2		0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kansas	105	138,366	104	12.4	3,365	105	0.3		0	0.0	0	0	0.0	(38,857)	(3.5)
Kentucky	120	33,690	120	1.9	3,897	120	0.2		0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Louisiana	64	42,640	64	2.1	4,609	64	0.2		0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Maine	500	184,763	500	25.5	3,071	500	0.4		0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Maryland	24	140,650	24	5.1	14,461	24	0.5		0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Massachusetts	351	259,114	351	8.1	8,305	351	0.3		0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Michigan	83	1,259,902	83	26.4	12,916	83	0.3		0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Minnesota	87	255,141	87	8.6	10,506	87	0.4	44,687	87	1.5	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Mississippi	82	58,417	47	6.6	4,568	51	0.5	264	11	0.0	10,736	4	1.2	96,598	10.9
Missouri	116	256,598	116	9.0	9,872	116	0.3		0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Montana	56	283,097	56	57.5	4,532	56	0.9		0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nebraska	93	206,956	93	25.4	1,267	93	0.2	8,347	10	1.0	118	93	0.0	(11,534)	(1.4)
Nevada	17	78,528	17	7.7	5,937	17	0.6	5,443	17	0.5	21	17	0.0	0	0.0

TABLE 28. BALLOTS CAST BY MEANS OF VOTING (CONTINUED)

State	Election Juris. in Survey	Absentee Voting						Mail Voting			Other Means			Not Categorized	
		Dom. Civilian Absentee			UOCAVA			Vote by Mail Jurisdiction			Other Means of Voting			Balance	
		Total	Cases	Percent	Total	Cases	Percent	Total	Cases	Percent	Total	Cases	Percent	Total	Percent
New Hampshire	320	60,846	320	8.5	3,404	320	0.5	0	320	0.0	0	320	0.0	0	0.0
New Jersey	21	284,103	21	7.7	10,827	21	0.3		0	0.0	240,228	21	6.5	0	0.0
New Mexico	33	52,726	17	7.8	3,117	19	0.5	7,825	17	1.2	949	5	0.1	101,862	15.0
New York	62	326,189	57	4.6	39,214	62	0.6		0	0.0	0	0	0.0	2,291,400	32.1
North Carolina	100	205,072	100	4.5	15,718	100	0.3		0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
North Dakota	53	94,024	53	28.8	1,325	53	0.4		0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ohio	88	1,259,904	88	22.4	15,698	88	0.3		0	0.0	0	0	0.0	505	0.0
Oklahoma	77	59,523	77	4.4	5,458	77	0.4		0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Oregon	36	12,908	36	0.7	11,749	36	0.6	1,794,079	36	98.5	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Pennsylvania	67	241,656	67	4.2	18,018	67	0.3	0	67	0.0	0	0	0.0	(13,638)	(0.2)
Rhode Island	39	24,387	39	5.4	1,158	39	0.3		0	0.0	0	39	0.0	0	0.0
South Carolina	46	100,473	46	5.1	6,728	46	0.3	100,473	46	5.1	0	0	0.0	(21,669)	(1.1)
South Dakota	66	32,814	58	8.9	1,701	58	0.5	1,506	58	0.4	3,708	66	1.0	104,647	28.4
Tennessee	95	55,365	95	2.2	12,605	95	0.5		0	0.0	0	0	0.0	100	0.0
Texas	254	237,365	230	3.0	40,579	233	0.5		0	0.0	0	0	0.0	7,658,654	95.8
Utah	29		0	0.0	3,555	29	0.3		0	0.0	0	0	0.0	159,166	15.6
Vermont	246	62,076	224	20.4	1,914	222	0.6	4,347	142	1.4	2,762	25	0.9	3,140	1.0
Virginia	134	423,481	134	10.9	29,424	134	0.8		0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Washington	39		0	0.0	47,521	39	1.5	3,140,309	39	97.9	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
West Virginia	55	5,289	54	0.8	1,681	55	0.2		0	0.0	0	0	0.0	3,000	0.4
Wisconsin	3,541	658,240	3,541	21.4	6,294	3,541	0.2		0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Wyoming	23	65,742	23	26.2	1,533	23	0.6		0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
American Samoa	1	86	1	0.7	116	1	0.9	0	1	0.0	0	1	0.0	0	0.0
Guam	1	96	1	0.3	93	1	0.3	0	1	0.0	238	1	0.7	0	0.0
Puerto Rico	1	2,080	1	0.1	1,584	1	0.1	17,562	1	0.9	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Virgin Islands	1														
Sum of Above	8,154	21,853,762	7,619	16.6	600,048	7,701	0.5	6,459,136	963	4.9	324,818	724	0.2	14,075,796	10.7
States Included		49			51			14			13			22	
Question		F1d			F1c			F1g			F1h+i+j			calc	

TABLE 28. BALLOTS CAST BY MEANS OF VOTING

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

Question F1:

Arkansas: One jurisdiction noted “F1b. Provisional.” Another jurisdiction noted that two provisional ballots were counted and vote history was credited

Arizona: One jurisdiction stated that for F1f (Voted at an early vote center), this total is included in the totals noted in F1d and C1b since each is still considered an “Early Ballot” cast. The breakdown of the number of voters who cast an early ballot in-person at an early voting site is 12,527 but again, is still considered as voters who “voted using a domestic civilian early (absentee) ballot”. Rejected provisional ballots are NOT included in F1a and F1e totals since they are not used to credit the person’s vote history. Rejected Provisional Ballots are considered invalid and/or the individual is not registered so no record exists and therefore no history can be updated. Of the 122,524 provisional ballots cast, 99,684 provisional ballots were deemed valid and counted as reflected in F1e.

California: One jurisdiction commented, “F1g(3,116) + F1d(3,799) = C1b(6,915) and F1e-counted Provisional ballots and the remaining 7 Provisional ballots were not registered voters(E1d). A second jurisdiction noted that F1d differs from C1b because C1b includes rejected domestic absentees; F1d does not include rejected as rejected ballots do not count in vote history. Another jurisdiction noted that F1c, F1d, and F1g equal C1b. A fourth jurisdiction commented that the total is not actually greater than F1a. One jurisdiction stated in reference to F1f that it does not have early voting centers, and also that F1d includes ballots cast and duplicated from DRE equipment. Another jurisdiction stated its F1g totals are included in F1d and it removed 19 deceased voters from C1b. A different jurisdiction also noted that F1f is included in F1d as these voters are given vote by mail ballots. One jurisdiction stated, “F1f - 800 ballots were issued from our office ‘over-the-counter’ then returned to our office. These 800 are already accounted for in F1d.” Another jurisdiction stated that early voting is included in vote by mail or absentee.

Florida: One jurisdiction commented, “(1) Since there was no break-out section for domestic military, we added that number in with the domestic civilian absentee ballot. (2) One of the provisional ballots was not registered to vote, therefore no voter history could be credited. We excluded that number from F1e.” A second jurisdiction stated that F1f is Early Voting Turnout (D2e is referencing Early Voting locations). A third jurisdiction noted that out of the 16 rejected of provisional ballots, all but 2 received voter history (see E2 and F1h). Another jurisdiction commented, “Total voters that voted by absentee, early, provisional and election day also including referred ballots.” A fifth jurisdiction noted that provisional ballots were included in F1a. Another jurisdiction stated that provisional ballot voters that are rejected are not given credit for voting, but E1 asks for total who voted using a provisional ballot. This jurisdiction is unable to account for the 38 vote difference between the two totals after reviewing all reports submitted by vendor.

Guam: In reference to F1h, homebound voting is servicing those who are elderly/physically challenged and are not able to go to the polls.

Indiana: Indiana does not have ‘early voting.’ Indiana allows voters to cast absentee ballots prior to election day, but all absentee ballots are counted on election day. That is why F1f = 0 for all counties.

Mississippi: One jurisdiction commented that the number in F1d includes in-office absentee votes and mail-in. Another jurisdiction stated that these figures are per report election results 11/6/2012. A third jurisdiction stated that its courthouse burned on 1/17/2013.

New Hampshire: Per EAC Instructions Absentee Ballot Totals include rejected ballots whereas F1a and F1b do not.

New Mexico: One jurisdiction commented “Ballot Issue Report/How voters voted statistics.”

Ohio: One jurisdiction stated Ohio has absentee voting beginning 35 days before an election for non-UOCAVA voters, and also noted that it does not have early voting.

Puerto Rico: Under the new Puerto Rico Election Code, people with mobility disabilities have a right to vote by mail, as a domicile vote/early vote.

South Carolina: Totals come from separate sources and cannot always be reconciled. For example an absentee ballot that was challenged could be represented under “absentee and provisional”.

Vermont: One jurisdiction commented, “F1f. In total for domestic civilian absentee ballot.” Another jurisdiction stated that voter at early voting center includes mail returns of votes. A third jurisdiction stated these breakdowns were not done. A fourth jurisdiction commented, “An elderly gentleman voted absentee and at the polling place. The elderly poll worker did not catch the unintentional double voting. The Town Clerk caught the mistake too late.” Another jurisdiction stated that it does not separate ballots received in the

mail and voted at office. A sixth jurisdiction stated that F1c plus F1d breaks down to 92 in early voting center and 133 by mail. Another jurisdiction commented, "See the Absentee Ballot Portal data for Woodstock."

Washington: Physical poll place voters may have voted during early voting.

West Virginia: Unlike the totals for F1a, F1b, and F1f, which are determined by ballots counted, totals for F1c, F1d, and F1e are determined by voter history as entered into the Statewide Voter Registration

Wyoming: F1a can be greater than the number of registered voters prior to the day of the election. Since Wyoming has Election Day Registration, votes are being cast for registrations that do not appear in the A1 total because they are processed after the election.

TABLE 29. TURNOUT RATES FOR VOTER PARTICIPATION USING DIFFERENT BASES

State	Election Juris. in Survey	Voters Participating		Estimated Voting Age			Estimated Citizen Voting Age			Reported Registration		
		Total	Cases	Total	%TO	Rank	Total	%TO	Rank	Total	%TO	Rank
Alabama	67	2,083,309	67	3,697,617	56.3	26	3,595,400	57.9	33	3,162,135	65.9	32
Alaska	1	302,465	1	544,349	55.6	30	519,629	58.2	31	579,304	52.2	50
Arizona	15	2,323,579	15	4,932,361	47.1	43	4,376,217	53.1	43	3,725,362	62.4	39
Arkansas	75	1,080,809	75	2,238,250	48.3	42	2,159,446	50.1	45	1,610,364	67.1	29
California	58	13,096,097	57	28,801,211	45.5	47	23,546,880	55.6	39	18,996,338	68.9	22
Colorado	64	2,594,628	64	3,956,224	65.6	6	3,654,799	71.0	3	3,651,091	71.1	15
Connecticut	169	1,560,640	169	2,796,789	55.8	29	2,565,067	60.8	24	2,202,278	70.9	16
Delaware	3	417,631	3	712,042	58.7	19	672,175	62.1	19	632,805	66.0	31
District of Columbia	1	294,254	1	522,843	56.3	27	473,487	62.1	18	557,774	52.8	49
Florida	67	8,557,692	67	15,315,088	55.9	28	13,534,127	63.2	16	11,934,446	71.7	13
Georgia	159	3,910,557	159	7,429,820	52.6	37	6,867,525	56.9	34	6,050,050	64.6	34
Hawaii	4	436,774	4	1,089,302	40.1	50	993,045	44.0	50	705,668	61.9	41
Idaho	44	666,290	44	1,169,075	57.0	24	1,114,631	59.8	26	895,834	74.4	8
Illinois	110	5,339,488	110	9,811,190	54.4	31	8,916,661	59.9	25	8,116,660	65.8	33
Indiana	92	2,663,373	92	4,945,857	53.9	35	4,780,336	55.7	38	4,562,268	58.4	46
Iowa	99	1,589,951	99	2,351,233	67.6	5	2,280,022	69.7	5	2,236,068	71.1	14
Kansas	105	1,115,281	105	2,161,601	51.6	39	2,053,815	54.3	41	1,771,252	63.0	38
Kentucky	120	1,815,896	120	3,362,177	54.0	34	3,283,865	55.3	40	3,037,153	59.8	44
Louisiana	64	2,014,511	64	3,484,090	57.8	22	3,396,443	59.3	29	2,965,751	67.9	25
Maine	500	724,759	500	1,063,274	68.2	4	1,046,057	69.3	6	1,026,086	70.6	17
Maryland	24	2,734,189	24	4,540,763	60.2	16	4,153,057	65.8	9	3,694,658	74.0	9
Massachusetts	351	3,184,196	351	5,244,729	60.7	13	4,784,241	66.6	7	4,340,000	73.4	10
Michigan	83	4,780,701	83	7,616,490	62.8	9	7,347,850	65.1	11	7,454,553	64.1	35
Minnesota	87	2,950,780	87	4,102,991	71.9	1	3,920,519	75.3	1	3,387,783	87.1	2
Mississippi	82	889,914	58	2,239,593	39.7	51	2,200,437	40.4	51	1,399,209	63.6	36
Missouri	116	2,840,776	116	4,618,513	61.5	11	4,505,205	63.1	17	4,191,778	67.8	28
Montana	56	491,966	56	783,161	62.8	8	774,966	63.5	15	681,608	72.2	11
Nebraska	93	815,568	93	1,392,120	58.6	21	1,329,041	61.4	21	1,163,871	70.1	20
Nevada	17	1,017,772	17	2,095,348	48.6	41	1,804,094	56.4	36	1,258,409	80.9	6

TABLE 29. TURNOUT RATES FOR VOTER PARTICIPATION USING DIFFERENT BASES (CONTINUED)

State	Election Juris. in Survey	Voters Participating		Estimated Voting Age			Estimated Citizen Voting Age			Reported Registration		
		Total	Cases	Total	%TO	Rank	Total	%TO	Rank	Total	%TO	Rank
New Hampshire	320	718,700	320	1,045,878	68.7	3	1,014,537	70.8	4	878,136	81.8	5
New Jersey	21	3,677,463	21	6,838,206	53.8	36	6,012,270	61.2	22	5,415,639	67.9	26
New Mexico	33	679,080	26	1,571,096	43.2	48	1,448,740	46.9	49	1,252,438	54.2	48
New York	62	7,128,852	62	15,307,107	46.6	45	13,408,596	53.2	42	11,720,541	60.8	43
North Carolina	100	4,539,729	100	7,465,545	60.8	12	7,013,407	64.7	13	6,655,291	68.2	24
North Dakota	53	326,239	53	545,020	59.9	18	536,097	60.9	23	545,020*	59.9	51
Ohio	88	5,632,423	88	8,880,551	63.4	7	8,678,945	64.9	12	7,987,697	70.5	18
Oklahoma	77	1,343,380	77	2,877,457	46.7	44	2,757,440	48.7	46	2,114,489	63.5	37
Oregon	36	1,820,507	36	3,038,729	59.9	17	2,822,652	64.5	14	2,199,360	82.8	3
Pennsylvania	67	5,783,621	67	10,024,150	57.7	23	9,700,796	59.6	27	8,352,342	69.2	21
Rhode Island	39	451,593	39	833,818	54.2	33	768,684	58.7	30	725,309	62.3	40
South Carolina	46	1,981,516	46	3,643,633	54.4	32	3,506,606	56.5	35	2,875,121	68.9	23
South Dakota	66	368,816	66	629,185	58.6	20	619,251	59.6	28	523,410	70.5	19
Tennessee	95	2,480,182	95	4,962,227	50.0	40	4,790,345	51.8	44	4,024,960	61.6	42
Texas	254	7,993,851	254	19,073,564	41.9	49	16,518,813	48.4	47	13,690,729	58.4	45
Utah	29	1,023,036	29	1,967,315	52.0	38	1,829,834	55.9	37	1,508,372	67.8	27
Vermont	246	304,509	245	502,060	60.7	14	491,789	61.9	20	460,817	66.1	30
Virginia	134	3,896,846	134	6,329,130	61.6	10	5,883,341	66.2	8	5,428,091	71.8	12
Washington	39	3,206,490	39	5,312,045	60.4	15	4,879,174	65.7	10	3,904,959	82.1	4
West Virginia	55	685,099	55	1,471,372	46.6	46	1,460,372	46.9	48	1,246,559	55.0	47
Wisconsin	3,541	3,078,135	3,541	4,408,841	69.8	2	4,271,926	72.1	2	3,987,248	77.2	7
Wyoming	23	250,701	23	440,922	56.9	25	430,996	58.2	32	240,438	104.3	1
American Samoa	1	13,167	1							17,764	74.1	...
Guam	1	34,075	1							50,701	67.2	...
Puerto Rico	1	1,878,969	1	2,817,721	66.7	...	2,756,939	68.2	...	2,402,941	78.2	...
Virgin Islands	1											
Sum of Above	8,154	131,590,825	8,120	243,003,673	n/a		222,250,587	n/a		193,653,908	n/a	
States Included		54		52			52			53		
Question		F1		Pop.Est.			ACS			A1		

TABLE 29. TURNOUT RATES FOR VOTER PARTICIPATION USING DIFFERENT BASES

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

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

Reported registration is, with a few exceptions, information also taken from the 2012 Election Administration and Voting Survey (see Tables 1a, 1b, 1c, and 1d of the NVRA Report Appendix). States will vary in whether inactive voters are included in their registration figures.

The Estimated Voting Age (VAP) and the Citizens of Voting Age (CVAP) figures are released by the Bureau of the Census. The VAP numbers are from the 2010 Census (with the estimated change in population between 2010 and 2012 taken into account). The CVAP numbers are derived from the 2011 3-year Bureau of the Census American Community Survey. All the information used here and released by the Bureau of the Census share some data issues: a) they are estimates initially based upon the 2010 Census and an ongoing review of administrative records or, in the case of the ACS, an ongoing survey; b) the estimates are for the domestic/resident population; thus, UOCAVA voters are not included in the relevant universe of the voting population; and c) these population bases do not address the statutory eligibility of any person to register or to vote.

Thirty-three jurisdictions across four States (California, Mississippi, New Mexico, and Vermont) did not provide voter turnout. Voter turnout was provided for the large majority of jurisdictions in each State, thus all States are included in the rankings. The reader should be cognizant of the impact this missing information has on the rankings, the calculation of turnout percentages, and the overall national values.

TABLE 30. SOURCE USED TO DETERMINE VOTER PARTICIPATION

State	Election Juris. in Survey	Total of Voters Participating	Cases	Voters Checked Off or Poll Book Signatures			Ballots Counted			Vote History			Votes for Highest Office			Other or None Indicated (See Comments)			Not Categorized Balance (See Notes)	
				Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Pct.
Alabama	67	2,083,309	67		0	...	2,023,918	65	97.1		0	...	59,391	2	2.9		0	...	0	0.0
Alaska	1	302,465	1		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	302,465	1	100.0	0	0.0
Arizona	15	2,323,579	15		0	...	1,895,333	13	81.6		0	...		0	...	428,246	2	18.4	0	0.0
Arkansas	75	1,080,809	75	233,965	22	21.6	774,439	44	71.7	53,707	6	5.0		0	...	18,698	3	1.7	0	0.0
California	58	13,096,097	57	1,143,863	5	8.7	4,705,319	26	35.9	6,860,818	20	52.4	39,535	1	0.3	346,562	5	2.6	0	0.0
Colorado	64	2,594,628	64		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	2,594,628	64	100.0	0	0.0
Connecticut	169	1,560,640	169	1,560,640	169	100.0		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	0	0.0
Delaware	3	417,631	3		0	...	417,631	3	100.0		0	...		0	...		0	...	0	0.0
District of Columbia	1	294,254	1		0	...	294,254	1	100.0		0	...		0	...		0	...	0	0.0
Florida	67	8,557,692	67	2,990,510	27	34.9	3,466,761	21	40.5	864,847	11	10.1	537,235	4	6.3	698,339	4	8.2	0	0.0
Georgia	159	3,910,557	159		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	3,910,557	159	100.0	0	0.0
Hawaii	4	436,774	4		0	...	372,871	3	85.4	63,903	1	14.6		0	...		0	...	0	0.0
Idaho	44	666,290	44		0	...	666,290	44	100.0		0	...		0	...		0	...	0	0.0
Illinois	1	5,339,488	110		0	...	5,293,802	109	99.1	45,686	1	0.9		0	...		0	...	0	0.0
Indiana	92	2,663,373	92	2,663,373	92	100.0		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	0	0.0
Iowa	99	1,589,951	99		0	...	1,589,951	99	100.0		0	...		0	...		0	...	0	0.0
Kansas	105	1,115,281	105	1,115,281	105	100.0		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	0	0.0
Kentucky	120	1,815,896	120		0	...	1,815,896	120	100.0		0	...		0	...		0	...	0	0.0
Louisiana	64	2,014,511	64		0	...		0	...	2,014,511	64	100.0		0	...		0	...	0	0.0
Maine	499	724,759	500		0	...	724,759	500	100.0		0	...		0	...		0	...	0	0.0
Maryland	24	2,734,189	24		0	...		0	...	2,734,189	24	100.0		0	...		0	...	0	0.0
Massachusetts	351	3,184,196	351		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	3,184,196	351	100.0	0	0.0
Michigan	83	4,780,701	83	4,780,701	83	100.0		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	0	0.0
Minnesota	87	2,950,780	87	2,950,780	87	100.0		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	0	0.0
Mississippi	82	889,914	58	220,394	16	24.8	370,660	18	41.7	212,065	18	23.8	10,631	3	1.2	76,164	3	8.6	0	0.0
Missouri	116	2,840,776	116	227,227	29	8.0	2,298,050	75	80.9	39,873	4	1.4	3,970	1	0.1	271,656	7	9.6	0	0.0
Montana	56	491,966	56		0	...	491,966	56	100.0		0	...		0	...		0	...	0	0.0
Nebraska	93	815,568	93		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	815,568	93	100.0	0	0.0

TABLE 30. SOURCE USED TO DETERMINE VOTER PARTICIPATION (CONTINUED)

State	Election Juris. in Survey	Total of Voters Participating	Cases	Voters Checked Off or Poll Book Signatures			Ballots Counted			Vote History			Votes for Highest Office			Other or None Indicated (See Comments)			Not Categorized Balance (See Notes)	
				Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Pct.
Nevada	17	1,017,772	17	2,156	1	0.2	983,151	9	96.6	4,198	2	0.4		0	...	28,267	5	2.8	0	0.0
New Hampshire	320	718,700	320		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	718,700	320	100.0	0	0.0
New Jersey	21	3,677,463	21		0	...		0	...	3,677,463	21	100.0		0	...		0	...	0	0.0
New Mexico	33	679,080	26	334,381	6	49.2	117,291	5	17.3	83,347	4	12.3		0	...	142,097	10	20.9	1,964	0.3
New York	62	7,128,852	62		0	...		0	...		0	...	7,128,852	62	100.0		0	...	0	0.0
North Carolina	100	4,539,729	100		0	...		0	...	4,539,729	100	100.0		0	...		0	...	0	0.0
North Dakota	53	326,239	53		0	...	326,239	53	100.0		0	...		0	...		0	...	0	0.0
Ohio	88	5,632,423	88	588,462	14	10.4	3,252,435	52	57.7	1,076,928	13	19.1	443,295	8	7.9	271,303	1	4.8	0	0.0
Oklahoma	77	1,343,380	77		0	...	1,343,380	77	100.0		0	...		0	...		0	...	0	0.0
Oregon	36	1,820,507	36		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	1,820,507	36	100.0	0	0.0
Pennsylvania	67	5,783,621	67		0	...		0	...	5,783,621	67	100.0		0	...		0	...	0	0.0
Rhode Island	39	451,593	39		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	451,593	39	100.0	0	0.0
South Carolina	46	1,981,516	46		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	1,981,516	46	100.0	0	0.0
South Dakota	66	368,816	66	44,974	21	12.2	294,357	36	79.8	27,463	8	7.4		0	...	2,022	1	0.5	0	0.0
Tennessee	95	2,480,182	95	396,192	23	16.0	344,497	7	13.9	1,739,493	65	70.1		0	...		0	...	0	0.0
Texas	254	7,993,851	254		0	...		0	...		0	...	7,993,851	254	100.0		0	...	0	0.0
Utah	29	1,023,036	29		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	1,023,036	29	100.0	0	0.0
Vermont	246	304,509	245	211,133	193	69.3	79,107	42	26.0	10,642	4	3.5		0	...	3,627	6	1.2	0	0.0
Virginia	134	3,896,846	134		0	...		0	...	3,896,846	134	100.0		0	...		0	...	0	0.0
Washington	39	3,206,490	39		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	3,206,490	39	100.0	0	0.0
West Virginia	55	685,099	55		0	...	685,099	55	100.0		0	...		0	...		0	...	0	0.0
Wisconsin	3,541	3,078,135	3,541	3,078,135	3,541	100.0		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	0	0.0
Wyoming	23	250,701	23		0	...	250,701	23	100.0		0	...		0	...		0	...	0	0.0
American Samoa	1	13,167	1		0	...	13,167	1	100.0		0	...		0	...		0	...	0	0.0
Guam	1	34,075	1		0	...		0	...		0	...	34,075	1	100.0		0	...	0	0.0
Puerto Rico	1	1,878,969	1		0	...		0	...		0	...	1,878,969	1	100.0		0	...	0	0.0
Virgin Islands	1																			
Sum of Above	8,154	131,590,825	8,120	22,542,167	4,434	17.1	34,891,324	1,557	26.5	33,729,329	567	25.6	18,129,804	337	13.8	22,296,237	1,224	16.9	1,964	0.0
States Included				17			27			19			10			22			1	
Question		F1a		F2.1			F2.2			F2.3			F2.4			F2.5+0			calc	

TABLE 30. SOURCE USED TO DETERMINE VOTER PARTICIPATION

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

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

Question F2:

Arkansas: One jurisdiction commented, “Election night reporting software – total ballots cast.” Another jurisdiction noted this information was drawn from the ERM Summary Report plus ballots returned but not counted.

Arizona: One jurisdiction stated that provisional ballot totals (valid and invalid) are also derived from its verification reports generated from its voter registration system upon assigning a disposition to a given provisional.

Florida: One jurisdiction noted, “Totals from tabulation.” Another jurisdiction commented that F1c, d, and e include rejected ballots. A third jurisdiction stated it’s “official” number of ballots cast from results certificates is 95,252; voters whose ballots continue to arrive after the election are always given credit for voting to ensure their voter records remain active.

New Mexico: One jurisdiction commented, “How voters voted statistics report/Ballot issue report.”

Oklahoma: Number of ballots counted was derived from total votes cast for highest office, plus over votes and under votes in that race.

Vermont: One jurisdiction noted that its voting tabulator also digitally keeps track of numbers to compare with the checklist from poll workers. A second jurisdiction stated that this designation includes ballots received after election day. Another jurisdiction commented, “Entrance and Exit Checklist verification.” A fourth jurisdiction stated that F2 also refers to the number of voters checked off (same number). A different jurisdiction noted that “voters checked off voter checklist include early voters as well.” Another jurisdiction noted that F2 also refers to the number of ballots counted.

TABLE 31. DOMESTIC ABSENTEE BALLOTS TRANSMITTED: DISPOSITION OF BALLOTS

State	Election Juris. in Survey	Total Ballots Transmitted		Domestic Absentee Ballots Transmitted to Voters and Disposition															Not Categorized Balance (See Notes)	
				Returned and Submitted for Counting			Returned as Undeliverable			Spoiled or Replaced Ballots			Status Unknown (Not Returned)			Other Disposition (See Comments)				
		Total	Cases	Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Pct.
Alabama	67	63,840	39	55,671	39	87.2		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	8,169	12.8
Alaska	1	30,144	1	25,486	1	84.5	616	1	2.0		0	...	4,042	1	13.4		0	...	0	0.0
Arizona	15	1,920,746	15	1,542,855	15	80.3	59,945	12	3.1	63,071	15	3.3	254,874	15	13.3	1	1	0.0	0	0.0
Arkansas	75	34,257	74	31,148	74	90.9	154	74	0.4	46	73	0.1	2,678	74	7.8	229	13	0.7	2	0.0
California	58	9,394,212	58	6,634,717	58	70.6	181,886	45	1.9	58,322	27	0.6	2,311,657	52	24.6	145,168	22	1.5	62,462	0.7
Colorado	64	2,134,847	64	1,868,130	64	87.5	57,258	64	2.7	23,466	64	1.1	185,859	64	8.7		0	...	134	0.0
Connecticut	169	131,416	169	120,041	169	91.3		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	11,375	8.7
Delaware	3	21,103	3	19,492	3	92.4	32	3	0.2	570	3	2.7	847	3	4.0	162	3	0.8	0	0.0
District of Columbia	1	15,953	1	11,454	1	71.8	326	1	2.0	223	1	1.4	3,950	1	24.8	0	1	0.0	0	0.0
Florida	67	2,807,295	67	2,297,627	67	81.8	40,551	65	1.4	37,618	17	1.3	430,786	67	15.3	713	6	0.0	0	0.0
Georgia	159	1,942,497	159	1,909,845	159	98.3	544	159	0.0	416	159	0.0		0	...		0	...	31,692	1.6
Hawaii	4	174,340	4	157,236	4	90.2	355	2	0.2	806	2	0.5	15,943	4	9.1		0	...	0	0.0
Idaho	44	168,599	44	163,115	44	96.7	447	44	0.3	671	44	0.4	4,356	44	2.6		0	...	10	0.0
Illinois	110	328,406	110	302,359	110	92.1		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	26,047	7.9
Indiana	92	562,430	92	558,739	92	99.3	115	92	0.0	3,576	92	0.6		0	...		0	...	0	0.0
Iowa	99	736,304	99	684,690	99	93.0	2,432	99	0.3	4,605	99	0.6	42,166	99	5.7	2,411	99	0.3	0	0.0
Kansas	105	199,306	105	139,146	104	69.8	1,601	105	0.8	1,170	105	0.6	13,101	105	6.6		0	...	44,288	22.2
Kentucky	120	33,690	120	33,690	120	100.0		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	0	0.0
Louisiana	64	55,818	64	43,686	64	78.3	0	64	0.0		0	...	10,974	64	19.7	1,158	64	2.1	0	0.0
Maine	500	193,105	500	186,930	500	96.8	147	500	0.1	409	500	0.2	5,619	500	2.9		0	...	0	0.0
Maryland	24	160,663	24	140,650	24	87.5	758	24	0.5		0	...	19,255	24	12.0		0	...	0	0.0
Massachusetts	351	282,365	351	259,114	351	91.8	220	351	0.1	3	351	0.0	23,028	351	8.2		0	...	0	0.0
Michigan	83	1,297,672	83	1,259,902	83	97.1	1,698	83	0.1	21,031	83	1.6	15,041	83	1.2		0	...	0	0.0
Minnesota	87	277,294	87	265,315	87	95.7	198	87	0.1	1,058	87	0.4	10,723	87	3.9		0	...	0	0.0
Mississippi	82	68,692	58	64,657	55	94.1	211	23	0.3	48	19	0.1	1,668	35	2.4	51	5	0.1	2,057	3.0
Missouri	116	269,713	116	257,329	116	95.4	389	110	0.1	65	69	0.0	2,066	38	0.8	4	1	0.0	9,860	3.7
Montana	56	314,536	56	285,388	56	90.7	3,302	56	1.0	6,367	56	2.0	19,479	56	6.2		0	...	0	0.0
Nebraska	93	231,377	93	206,956	93	89.4		0	...		0	...	17,148	93	7.4	8,347	10	3.6	(1,074)	(0.5)

TABLE 31. SOURCE USED TO DETERMINE VOTER PARTICIPATION (CONTINUED)

State	Election Juris. in Survey	Total Ballots Transmitted		Domestic Absentee Ballots Transmitted to Voters and Disposition															Not Categorized Balance (See Notes)	
				Returned and Submitted for Counting			Returned as Undeliverable			Spoiled or Replaced Ballots			Status Unknown (Not Returned)			Other Disposition (See Comments)				
		Total	Cases	Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Pct.
Nevada	17	91,634	17	77,908	17	85.0	1,177	17	1.3	731	17	0.8	11,818	17	12.9	0	17	0.0	0	0.0
New Hampshire	320	69,354	320	66,075	320	95.3	102	320	0.1	0	320	0.0	3,177	320	4.6	0	320	0.0	0	0.0
New Jersey	21	336,640	21	284,103	21	84.4		0	...		0	...	52,537	21	15.6		0	...	0	0.0
New Mexico	33	83,642	28	71,386	26	85.3	59	13	0.1	32	13	0.0	601	11	0.7	0	2	0.0	11,564	13.8
New York	62	340,169	57	326,189	57	95.9		0	...		0	...		0	...	16,534	57	4.9	(2,554)	(0.8)
North Carolina	100	229,672	100	205,078	100	89.3	542	100	0.2	9,354	100	4.1	14,571	100	6.3	127	100	0.1	0	0.0
North Dakota	53	99,458	53	94,024	53	94.5	32	53	0.0	204	53	0.2	5,198	51	5.2	0	53	0.0	0	0.0
Ohio	88	1,346,248	88	1,259,904	88	93.6	2,305	88	0.2	10,010	88	0.7	73,827	88	5.5		0	...	202	0.0
Oklahoma	77	72,820	77	61,429	77	84.4	343	77	0.5	0	77	0.0	11,048	77	15.2		0	...	0	0.0
Oregon	36	17,807	36	12,908	36	72.5	542	36	3.0	1,365	36	7.7	2,992	36	16.8		0	...	0	0.0
Pennsylvania	67	282,822	67	248,561	67	87.9	478	67	0.2	56	67	0.0	33,726	67	11.9	0	67	0.0	1	0.0
Rhode Island	39	27,105	39	24,425	39	90.1		0	...		0	...	2,680	39	9.9	0	39	0.0	0	0.0
South Carolina	46	408,388	46	395,422	46	96.8		0	...		0	...	11,024	46	2.7		0	...	1,942	0.5
South Dakota	66	74,231	66	72,635	66	97.8	18	66	0.0	16	66	0.0	834	66	1.1	4	66	0.0	724	1.0
Tennessee	95	59,667	95	55,270	95	92.6	273	95	0.5	226	95	0.4	3,890	95	6.5	8	1	0.0	0	0.0
Texas	254	253,450	233	237,365	230	93.7	1,239	227	0.5	1,412	220	0.6	13,434	223	5.3		0	...	0	0.0
Utah	29	242,393	29	187,674	29	77.4	4,099	29	1.7		0	...	50,620	29	20.9		0	...	0	0.0
Vermont	246	71,295	238	68,152	231	95.6	33	189	0.0	152	183	0.2	2,795	202	3.9	43	32	0.1	120	0.2
Virginia	134	441,110	134	423,481	134	96.0		0	...		0	...	17,552	134	4.0		0	...	77	0.0
Washington	39	3,832,560	39	3,140,309	39	81.9	57,653	37	1.5	19,313	21	0.5		0	...		0	...	615,285	16.1
West Virginia	55	15,168	55	13,792	54	90.9		0	...		0	...		0	...	1,339	54	8.8	37	0.2
Wisconsin	3,541	736,123	3,541	686,860	3,541	93.3	3,093	3,541	0.4		0	...	50,984	3,541	6.9		0	...	(4,814)	(0.7)
Wyoming	23	67,554	23	65,742	23	97.3	5	23	0.0	230	23	0.3	1,577	23	2.3		0	...	0	0.0
American Samoa	1	116	1	86	1	74.1	0	1	0.0	0	1	0.0	30	1	25.9	0	1	0.0	0	0.0
Guam	1	133	1	96	1	72.2	5	1	3.8	0	1	0.0	27	1	20.3	5	1	3.8	0	0.0
Puerto Rico	1	20,206	1	20,012	1	99.0	127	1	0.6	0	1	0.0	67	1	0.3		0	...	0	0.0
Virgin Islands	1																			
Sum of Above	8,154	33,070,385	8,061	27,624,254	8,044	83.5	425,310	7,045	1.3	266,642	3,248	0.8	3,760,269	7,049	11.4	176,304	1,035	0.5	817,606	2.5
States Included		54		54			41			33			45			17			23	
Question		C1a		C1b			C1c			C1d			C1e			C1f+g+h			calc	

TABLE 31. DOMESTIC ABSENTEE BALLOTS TRANSMITTED: DISPOSITION OF BALLOTS

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

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

Question C1:

Arkansas: One jurisdiction noted that two designated bearers did not get picked up. Another jurisdiction commented, “Voter didn’t download ballot.” A third jurisdiction commented, “Was returned late.” A fourth jurisdiction stated that for C1d addresses of two absentee requests were noted in the wrong precinct; as a result, the precinct spoiled their ballots, changed their addresses, and reissued correct ballots.

California: One jurisdiction noted that C1g is included in C1b. A second jurisdiction commented that the total of C1b-h exceeds C1a because the reported number of replacement ballots includes ballots that are being counted in other areas, and therefore they are being counted twice. A third jurisdiction stated that it does not track undeliverable ballots in its EMS system. Another jurisdiction included replacement ballots in all categories showing ballots issued, returned, counted, etc.

Delaware: One jurisdiction had to reissue ballots for one Senate District twice due to a withdrawal and substitution of a candidate.

Florida: One jurisdiction noted that the data for this question was drawn from the VR EAC Report. A second jurisdiction commented that the Absentee Report shows 2,181, but two FWAB absentee ballots were added in the C1a total. Another jurisdiction commented, “C1b does not include 11 ballots that were returned by ineligible voters and 27 ballots returned with no certificate envelope or other voter identifiers. Ballots received after the deadline are ‘invalid’ and, therefore, no official action is required to ‘reject’ them. As of 01/02/13, we received 706 ‘late’ ballots from civilian domestic voters.”

Missouri: One jurisdiction had 19 replaced ballots, which are reflected in the count. Another jurisdiction commented that the three spoiled ballots (C1d) are included in the 329 transmitted ballots (C1a) count. A third jurisdiction stated that not all ballots mailed were returned. A fourth jurisdiction noted that for C1c, ballots were still coming in; for C1d, some replaced, and MCVR report included military through emails.

Mississippi: One jurisdiction noted that its courthouse burned on 1/17/2013.

New Mexico: One jurisdiction commented, “Absentee Statistics Report/Ballot Issue Report/Absentee Register.” A second jurisdiction states that its absentee board included UOCAVA voters.

Oregon: Oregon conducts elections by mail. Numbers reported reflect domestic absentee only because under statute, the permanent absentee process is distinctly different from vote by mail elections.

Vermont: One jurisdiction stated that C1 includes all absentee ballots which equaled 144 + 1 FWAB, while C1b includes 137 ballots + 1 FWAB; for E1b, this jurisdiction did not keep a copy of the tally for spoiled out of locked bag. Another jurisdiction commented, “5 ballots were returned the day after election. Postal marks indicate multi date transit intra-state. UNACCEPTABLE. See attached scanned copies of the envelopes.” A third jurisdiction noted that for C1c one ballot returned as undeliverable was for a prisoner who transferred to another facility. Another jurisdiction stated that a returned ballot was requested and sent under a maiden name and was returned as addressee “unknown” because current address was registered under married name.

West Virginia: No way to track ballots returned as undeliverable, spoiled, or status unknown.

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

State	Election Juris. in Survey	Total Ballots Transmitted	Permanent List Transmissions	Pct.	Ballots Submitted	Disposition of Domestic Absentee Ballots Submitted for Counting									Not Categorized Balance (See Notes)	
		Total	Counted			Rejected			Other (See Comments)							
					Total	Total		Total	Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Pct.
Alabama	67	63,840		...	55,671		0	...		0	...		0	...	55,671	100.0
Alaska	1	30,144		...	25,486	24,681	1	96.8	805	1	3.2		0	...	0	0.0
Arizona	15	1,920,746	1,803,314	93.9	1,542,855	1,530,465	15	99.2	12,390	15	0.8		0	...	0	0.0
Arkansas	75	34,257	1,169	3.4	31,148	27,833	72	89.4	949	72	3.0		0	...	2,366	7.6
California	58	9,394,212	7,875,263	83.8	6,634,717	6,554,199	58	98.8	59,070	57	0.9	0	4	0.0	21,448	0.3
Colorado	64	2,134,847	1,803,342	84.5	1,868,130	1,768,061	64	94.6	16,407	64	0.9		0	...	83,662	4.5
Connecticut	169	131,416		...	120,041	117,685	169	98.0	2,356	169	2.0		0	...	0	0.0
Delaware	3	21,103	4,120	19.5	19,492	19,251	3	98.8	240	3	1.2		0	...	1	0.0
District of Columbia	1	15,953	2,699	16.9	11,454	11,058	1	96.5	396	1	3.5	0	1	0.0	0	0.0
Florida	67	2,807,295	1,209,030	43.1	2,297,627	2,276,767	67	99.1	20,588	67	0.9	0	4	0.0	272	0.0
Georgia	159	1,942,497	83,942	4.3	1,909,845	1,909,136	159	100.0	709	159	0.0		0	...	0	0.0
Hawaii	4	174,340	148,602	85.2	157,236	156,130	4	99.3	1,106	4	0.7		0	...	0	0.0
Idaho	44	168,599		...	163,115	162,156	44	99.4	954	44	0.6		0	...	5	0.0
Illinois	110	328,406		...	302,359	298,121	110	98.6	4,238	110	1.4		0	...	0	0.0
Indiana	92	562,430		...	558,739	506,516	92	90.7	11,983	92	2.1		0	...	40,240	7.2
Iowa	99	736,304		...	684,690	676,522	99	98.8	8,168	99	1.2		0	...	0	0.0
Kansas	105	199,306	31,712	15.9	139,146	182,169	105	130.9	5,062	105	3.6		0	...	(48,085)	(34.6)
Kentucky	120	33,690		...	33,690	31,876	120	94.6	1,814	120	5.4		0	...	0	0.0
Louisiana	64	55,818	33,774	60.5	43,686	41,312	64	94.6	2,374	64	5.4		0	...	0	0.0
Maine	500	193,105		...	186,930	184,763	500	98.8	2,156	500	1.2		0	...	11	0.0
Maryland	24	160,663		...	140,650	139,136	24	98.9	1,514	24	1.1		0	...	0	0.0
Massachusetts	351	282,365		...	259,114	256,616	351	99.0	2,498	351	1.0		0	...	0	0.0
Michigan	83	1,297,672		...	1,259,902	1,228,162	83	97.5	8,049	83	0.6		0	...	23,691	1.9
Minnesota	87	277,294		...	265,315	257,542	87	97.1	7,773	87	2.9		0	...	0	0.0
Mississippi	82	68,692	1,385	2.0	64,657	61,160	56	94.6	2,208	47	3.4	66	1	0.1	1,223	1.9
Missouri	116	269,713	26,589	9.9	257,329	251,954	116	97.9	5,076	116	2.0	1	1	0.0	298	0.1
Montana	56	314,536	257,222	81.8	285,388	284,535	56	99.7	853	56	0.3		0	...	0	0.0
Nebraska	93	231,377		...	206,956	203,014	93	98.1	3,942	93	1.9		0	...	0	0.0
Nevada	17	91,634	0	0.0	77,908	76,730	17	98.5	1,160	17	1.5	18	17	0.0	0	0.0

TABLE 32. DOMESTIC ABSENTEE BALLOTS: SENT TO PERMANENT LIST; SUBMITTED FOR COUNTING: DISPOSITION (CONTINUED)

State	Election Juris. in Survey	Total Ballots Transmitted	Permanent List Transmissions	Pct.	Ballots Submitted	Disposition of Domestic Absentee Ballots Submitted for Counting									Not Categorized Balance (See Notes)	
		Total	Total		Total	Counted			Rejected			Other (See Comments)				
						Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Pct.
New Hampshire	320	69,354	0	0.0	66,075	64,340	320	97.4	1,735	320	2.6	0	320	0.0	0	0.0
New Jersey	21	336,640	153,851	45.7	284,103	276,693	21	97.4	6,534	21	2.3		0	...	876	0.3
New Mexico	33	83,642	1,655	2.0	71,386	68,023	22	95.3	971	17	1.4	0	2	0.0	2,392	3.4
New York	62	340,169		...	326,189	309,655	57	94.9		0	...		0	...	16,534	5.1
North Carolina	100	229,672		...	205,078	202,841	100	98.9	2,237	100	1.1		0	...	0	0.0
North Dakota	53	99,458		...	94,024	93,665	53	99.6	359	53	0.4	0	53	0.0	0	0.0
Ohio	88	1,346,248		...	1,259,904	1,247,055	88	99.0	12,849	88	1.0		0	...	0	0.0
Oklahoma	77	72,820	18,616	25.6	61,429	59,523	77	96.9	1,905	77	3.1		0	...	1	0.0
Oregon	36	17,807	17,807	100.0	12,908	12,611	36	97.7	297	36	2.3		0	...	0	0.0
Pennsylvania	67	282,822	7,127	2.5	248,561	246,716	67	99.3	1,845	67	0.7		0	...	0	0.0
Rhode Island	39	27,105		...	24,425	24,099	39	98.7	326	39	1.3	0	39	0.0	0	0.0
South Carolina	46	408,388		...	395,422	123,920	46	31.3	650	46	0.2		0	...	270,852	68.5
South Dakota	66	74,231		...	72,635	50,326	66	69.3	148	66	0.2	2	66	0.0	22,159	30.5
Tennessee	95	59,667	8,640	14.5	55,270	54,284	95	98.2	614	95	1.1		0	...	372	0.7
Texas	254	253,450		...	237,365	225,041	227	94.8	3,647	225	1.5		0	...	8,677	3.7
Utah	29	242,393		...	187,674	185,673	29	98.9	2,001	29	1.1		0	...	0	0.0
Vermont	246	71,295	200	0.3	68,152	63,154	230	92.7	467	181	0.7	1	22	0.0	4,530	6.6
Virginia	134	441,110		...	423,481	421,203	134	99.5	2,278	134	0.5		0	...	0	0.0
Washington	39	3,832,560	3,832,560	100.0	3,140,309	3,110,331	39	99.0	29,978	39	1.0		0	...	0	0.0
West Virginia	55	15,168	125	0.8	13,792	13,766	54	99.8	26	54	0.2		0	...	0	0.0
Wisconsin	3,541	736,123	57,010	7.7	686,860	658,240	3,541	95.8	4,114	3,541	0.6		0	...	24,506	3.6
Wyoming	23	67,554		...	65,742	65,557	23	99.7	177	23	0.3		0	...	8	0.0
American Samoa	1	116	108	93.1	86	86	1	100.0	0	1	0.0	0	1	0.0	0	0.0
Guam	1	133		...	96	82	1	85.4	14	1	14.6		0	...	0	0.0
Puerto Rico	1	20,206		...	20,012	19,642	1	98.2	370	1	1.8		0	...	0	0.0
Virgin Islands	1															
Sum of Above	8,154	33,070,385	17,379,862	52.6	27,624,254	26,834,076	7,997	97.1	258,380	7,874	0.9	88	531	0.0	531,710	1.9
States Included		54	25		54	53			51			5			24	
Question		C1a	C3	calc	C1b	C4a			C4b			C4c+C4d			calc	

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

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

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

Question C3:

Arizona: One jurisdiction stated that the C3 total is the number of voters on the Permanent Early Voting List as of the close of requesting to have an early ballot mailed (11 days prior to election).

California: One jurisdiction commented, “perm[anent]. vote by mail voter.”

Florida: One jurisdiction noted that C3 represents absentee requests on file at the time of its initial mailing of ballots.

Missouri: One jurisdiction commented that all PD list voters are entered with some entries as non-PD list, disabled voters. A second jurisdiction notes that this figure is an estimate of the 8,212 permanently disabled applications sent.

New Mexico: One jurisdiction noted that three all-mail election precincts are not considered permanent absentee/168 absentee applications were mailed to these voters.

Nevada: Although NV does not have a permanent list, NV NRS 293.313 allows a voter who is (a) at least 65 years of age or (b) has a physical disability or condition which substantially impairs his or her ability to go to the polling place, to request an absentee ballot for all elections held during the year he or she requests an absent ballot.

Vermont: One jurisdiction commented, “Applications received.”

Wisconsin: Counts of ballots to voters on permanent absentee voter list can only be provided for jurisdictions who track all absentee ballots in the Statewide Voter Registration System. This accounts for most of the large jurisdictions in Wisconsin.

Question C4:

Arizona: One jurisdiction noted that C4a does not include the 5,027 UOCAVA ballots that were counted (tabulated), which would bring the grand total of early ballots counted (tabulated) in Maricopa County to 960,391.

California: One jurisdiction stated the vote-by-mail count includes all mail precincts.

Florida: One jurisdiction commented, “The 503 rejected ballots in C4b includes those ballots received after the deadline. These ballots are not submitted for counting, but you request this information in C5.” Two jurisdictions indicated that this data is drawn from the VR EAC Report. Another jurisdiction noted six instances of no signature and 1 instance of a ballot signed wrong. A different jurisdiction stated, “Signature did not match.”

Maine: One jurisdiction had to reject and then reissue ballots due to the death of a candidate.

Missouri: One jurisdiction indicated ballots were received after the deadline.

Mississippi: One jurisdiction noted that its courthouse burned on 1/17/2013.

New Mexico: One jurisdiction commented, “Absentee Statistics Report/Ballot Issue Report/Absentee Register.”

New York: The New York County data includes all New York City counties (New York, Bronx, Kings, Queens, and Richmond).

Oregon: Numbers are for domestic absentee electors.

Vermont: One jurisdiction commented, “Rejected because no voter affidavit returned with ballot.” Another jurisdiction noted the 40 spoiled ballots are not included as they were counted as spoiled. One jurisdiction does not record “counted” ballots versus “spoiled” ballots by voter. A fourth jurisdiction indicated for C4b one left certificate envelope blank, and one registered to vote in another town. Another jurisdiction had 28 ballots returned that were defective and not counted, but it was not tracked at the time if they were military or overseas. These ballots are now sealed in the storage bags. One jurisdiction commented C4 seems to be asking to include Vermont’s category of spoiled ballots; those that were returned by mail and did not have the appropriate envelope or signature were placed in a spoiled ballot envelope and never “submitted” for counting. Therefore, for this county, C5 does not count for its election results. Another jurisdiction noted that, for C4b, two absentee voters did not sign the “certificate envelope.”

West Virginia: One county did not record absentee ballot information in the Statewide Voter Registration System after ballots were sent.

TABLE 33A. DOMESTIC ABSENTEE BALLOTS: REASONS FOR REJECTION, PART A

State	Election Juris. in Survey	Ballots Rejected		Domestic Absentee Ballots Rejected and Reason, Part A															Not Categorized Balance (See notes)	
				Not Received on Time or Missed Deadline			No Voter Signature			No Witness Signature			Non-matching Signature			No Election Official's Signature				
		Total	Cases	Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Pct.
Alabama	67		0		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	0	...
Alaska	1	805	1	2	1	0.2	206	1	25.6	244	1	30.3	0	1	0.0	0	1	0.0	353	43.9
Arizona	15	12,390	15	4,107	9	33.1	5,256	13	42.4	0	3	0.0	2,051	11	16.6	0	3	0.0	976	7.9
Arkansas	75	949	72	315	69	33.2	104	68	11.0	34	68	3.6	74	69	7.8	0	68	0.0	422	44.5
California	58	59,070	57	24,609	53	41.7	10,000	54	16.9	3	30	0.0	15,206	52	25.7	0	29	0.0	9,252	15.7
Colorado	64	16,407	64	1,462	64	8.9	2,735	64	16.7		0	...	6,206	64	37.8		0	...	6,004	36.6
Connecticut	169	2,356	169		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	2,356	100.0
Delaware	3	240	3	225	3	93.8	7	3	2.9	0	3	0.0	1	3	0.4	0	3	0.0	7	2.9
District of Columbia	1	396	1	91	1	23.0	305	1	77.0	0	1	0.0	0	1	0.0	0	1	0.0	0	0.0
Florida	67	20,588	67	8,597	51	41.8	5,256	66	25.5	57	31	0.3	5,398	67	26.2	0	28	0.0	1,280	6.2
Georgia	159	709	159		0	...	5	159	0.7	71	159	10.0	356	159	50.2		0	...	277	39.1
Hawaii	4	1,106	4	618	1	55.9	138	3	12.5		0	...	220	2	19.9		0	...	130	11.8
Idaho	44	954	44	586	44	61.4	109	44	11.4	0	44	0.0	53	44	5.6	0	44	0.0	206	21.6
Illinois	110	4,238	110		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	4,238	100.0
Indiana	92	11,983	92	1,049	91	8.8	97	29	0.8	0	27	0.0	51	29	0.4	59	26	0.5	10,727	89.5
Iowa	99	8,168	99	1,353	99	16.6	1,652	99	20.2		0	...		0	...		0	...	5,163	63.2
Kansas	105	5,062	105	1,648	105	32.6	918	105	18.1		0	...	429	105	8.5		0	...	2,067	40.8
Kentucky	120	1,814	120	238	120	13.1	823	120	45.4	8	120	0.4	47	120	2.6		0	...	698	38.5
Louisiana	64	2,374	64	975	64	41.1	193	64	8.1	980	64	41.3		0	...	37	64	1.6	189	8.0
Maine	500	2,156	500	284	500	13.2	876	500	40.6	245	500	11.4	25	500	1.2		0	...	726	33.7
Maryland	24	1,514	24	903	24	59.6	299	24	19.7		0	...		0	...		0	...	312	20.6
Massachusetts	351	2,498	351	2,180	351	87.3	63	351	2.5		0	...		0	...		0	...	255	10.2
Michigan	83	8,049	83	5,205	83	64.7	900	83	11.2		0	...	208	83	2.6		0	...	1,736	21.6
Minnesota	87	7,773	87	1,837	87	23.6	374	87	4.8	1,803	87	23.2	126	87	1.6		0	...	3,633	46.7
Mississippi	82	2,208	47	52	16	2.4	123	19	5.6	159	19	7.2	5	10	0.2	5	9	0.2	1,864	84.4
Missouri	116	5,076	116	1,846	114	36.4	637	116	12.5		0	...		0	...		0	...	2,593	51.1
Montana	56	853	56	380	56	44.5	257	56	30.1	0	56	0.0	160	56	18.8	0	56	0.0	56	6.6
Nebraska	93	3,942	93	689	93	17.5	622	93	15.8		0	...		0	...	4	93	0.1	2,627	66.6
Nevada	17	1,160	17	611	17	52.7	158	17	13.6	0	17	0.0	195	17	16.8	0	17	0.0	196	16.9

TABLE 33A. DOMESTIC ABSENTEE BALLOTS: REASONS FOR REJECTION, PART A (CONTINUED)

State	Election Juris. in Survey	Ballots Rejected		Domestic Absentee Ballots Rejected and Reason, Part A															Not Categorized Balance (See notes)	
				Not Received on Time or Missed Deadline			No Voter Signature			No Witness Signature			Non-matching Signature			No Election Official'sSignature				
		Total	Cases	Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Pct.
New Hampshire	320	1,735	320	785	320	45.2	163	320	9.4	0	320	0.0	321	320	18.5	0	320	0.0	466	26.9
New Jersey	21	6,534	21	1,255	21	19.2	1,907	21	29.2		0	...	855	21	13.1		0	...	2,517	38.5
New Mexico	33	971	17	477	11	49.1	95	11	9.8	0	6	0.0	0	6	0.0	0	6	0.0	399	41.1
New York	62		0		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	0	...
North Carolina	100	2,237	100	772	100	34.5	214	100	9.6	546	100	24.4	45	100	2.0	0	100	0.0	660	29.5
North Dakota	53	359	53	135	53	37.6	52	53	14.5	0	53	0.0	129	53	35.9		0	...	43	12.0
Ohio	88	12,849	88	6,097	88	47.5	888	88	6.9		0	...	334	88	2.6		0	...	5,530	43.0
Oklahoma	77	1,905	77	615	77	32.3	125	77	6.6	394	77	20.7	0	77	0.0	0	77	0.0	771	40.5
Oregon	36	297	36	152	36	51.2	33	36	11.1		0	...	81	36	27.3		0	...	31	10.4
Pennsylvania	67	1,845	67	1,373	67	74.4	52	67	2.8		0	...		0	...		0	...	420	22.8
Rhode Island	39	326	39		0	...	128	39	39.3	130	39	39.9	60	39	18.4	0	39	0.0	8	2.5
South Carolina	46	650	46	650	46	100.0		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	0	0.0
South Dakota	66	148	66	74	66	50.0	38	66	25.7	0	66	0.0	21	66	14.2	0	66	0.0	15	10.1
Tennessee	95	614	95	407	95	66.3	93	95	15.1	4	95	0.7	8	95	1.3		0	...	102	16.6
Texas	254	3,647	225	3,081	226	84.5	1,671	224	45.8	58	222	1.6	639	223	17.5	0	223	0.0	(1,802)	(49.4)
Utah	29	2,001	29		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	2,001	100.0
Vermont	246	467	181	165	137	35.3	80	132	17.1	0	113	0.0	1	114	0.2	0	114	0.0	221	47.3
Virginia	134	2,278	134	437	134	19.2		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	1,841	80.8
Washington	39	29,978	39	5,859	39	19.5	6,972	39	23.3	145	39	0.5	12,067	39	40.3	0	39	0.0	4,935	16.5
West Virginia	55	26	54	13	54	50.0	1	54	3.8	0	54	0.0	0	54	0.0	0	54	0.0	12	46.2
Wisconsin	3,541	4,114	3,541	496	3,541	12.1		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	3,618	87.9
Wyoming	23	177	23	84	11	47.5	42	7	23.7		0	...		0	...		0	...	51	28.8
American Samoa	1	0	1	0	1	...	0	1	...	0	1	...	0	1	...	0	1	...	0	...
Guam	1	14	1	8	1	57.1	4	1	28.6	0	1	0.0	0	1	0.0	0	1	0.0	2	14.3
Puerto Rico	1	370	1	125	1	33.8	77	1	20.8	36	1	9.7	20	1	5.4	0	1	0.0	112	30.3
Virgin Islands	1																			
Sum of Above	8,154	258,380	7,874	82,922	7,241	32.1	44,748	3,671	17.3	4,917	2,417	1.9	45,392	2,814	17.6	105	1,483	0.0	80,296	31.1
States Included		51		46			45			17			31			4			48	
Question		C4b		C5a			C5b			C5c			C5d			C5e			calc	

TABLE 33B. DOMESTIC ABSENTEE BALLOTS: REASONS FOR REJECTION, PART B

State	Election Juris. in Survey	Ballots Rejected		Domestic Absentee Ballots Rejected and Reason, Part B															Not Categorized Balance (See notes)	
				Ballot Returned in Unofficial Envelope			Ballot Missing from Envelope			Unsealed Envelope			No Resident Address on Envelope			Multiple Ballots Returned in Envelope				
		Total	Cases	Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Pct.
Alabama	67		0		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	0	...
Alaska	1	805	1	0	1	0.0	17	1	2.1	0	1	0.0	0	1	0.0	0	1	0.0	788	97.9
Arizona	15	12,390	15	72	4	0.6	173	11	1.4	0	3	0.0	122	4	1.0	0	4	0.0	12,023	97.0
Arkansas	75	949	72	1	68	0.1	8	69	0.8	0	43	0.0	3	46	0.3	3	52	0.3	934	98.4
California	58	59,070	57	32	30	0.1	579	38	1.0	3	28	0.0	12	32	0.0	79	32	0.1	58,365	98.8
Colorado	64	16,407	64		0	...	79	64	0.5		0	...		0	...	11	64	0.1	16,317	99.5
Connecticut	169	2,356	169		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	2,356	100.0
Delaware	3	240	3	0	3	0.0	2	3	0.8	0	3	0.0	0	3	0.0	0	3	0.0	238	99.2
District of Columbia	1	396	1	0	1	0.0	0	1	0.0	0	1	0.0	0	1	0.0	0	1	0.0	396	100.0
Florida	67	20,588	67	13	32	0.1	9	34	0.0	4	29	0.0	0	28	0.0	16	32	0.1	20,546	99.8
Georgia	159	709	159		0	...		0	...		0	...	229	159	32.3		0	...	480	67.7
Hawaii	4	1,106	4	13	1	1.2	16	2	1.4		0	...		0	...	4	2	0.4	1,073	97.0
Idaho	44	954	44	9	44	0.9	2	44	0.2	0	44	0.0	0	44	0.0	0	44	0.0	943	98.8
Illinois	110	4,238	110		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	4,238	100.0
Indiana	92	11,983	92	10	26	0.1	6	28	0.1	1	25	0.0	0	25	0.0	0	27	0.0	11,966	99.9
Iowa	99	8,168	99		0	...	292	99	3.6	798	99	9.8		0	...	12	99	0.1	7,066	86.5
Kansas	105	5,062	105		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	5,062	100.0
Kentucky	120	1,814	120		0	...	50	120	2.8	209	120	11.5		0	...	0	120	0.0	1,555	85.7
Louisiana	64	2,374	64		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	2,374	100.0
Maine	500	2,156	500		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	2,156	100.0
Maryland	24	1,514	24		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	1,514	100.0
Massachusetts	351	2,498	351		0	...		0	...		0	...	8	351	0.3		0	...	2,490	99.7
Michigan	83	8,049	83		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	8,049	100.0
Minnesota	87	7,773	87		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	7,773	100.0
Mississippi	82	2,208	47	8	10	0.4	3	9	0.1	1	10	0.0	0	9	0.0	11	9	0.5	2,185	99.0
Missouri	116	5,076	116		0	...	1	1	0.0		0	...	67	113	1.3	0	1	0.0	5,008	98.7
Montana	56	853	56	0	56	0.0	0	56	0.0	0	56	0.0	0	56	0.0	0	56	0.0	853	100.0
Nebraska	93	3,942	93		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	3,942	100.0
Nevada	17	1,160	17	2	17	0.2	10	17	0.9	0	17	0.0	0	17	0.0	3	17	0.3	1,145	98.7

TABLE 33B. DOMESTIC ABSENTEE BALLOTS: REASONS FOR REJECTION, PART B (CONTINUED)

State	Election Juris. in Survey	Ballots Rejected		Domestic Absentee Ballots Rejected and Reason, Part B															Not Categorized Balance (See notes)	
				Ballot Returned in Unofficial Envelope			Ballot Missing from Envelope			Unsealed Envelope			No Resident Address on Envelope			Multiple Ballots Returned in Envelope				
		Total	Cases	Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Pct
New Hampshire	320	1,735	320	24	320	1.4	27	320	1.6	0	320	0.0	0	320	0.0	0	320	0.0	1,684	97.1
New Jersey	21	6,534	21		0	...	66	21	1.0	8	21	0.1		0	...		0	...	6,460	98.9
New Mexico	33	971	17	5	6	0.5	0	7	0.0	0	6	0.0	0	6	0.0	0	7	0.0	966	99.5
New York	62		0		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	0	...
North Carolina	100	2,237	100	0	100	0.0	0	100	0.0	0	100	0.0	0	100	0.0	0	100	0.0	2,237	100.0
North Dakota	53	359	53		0	...	0	53	0.0		0	...	0	53	0.0	0	53	0.0	359	100.0
Ohio	88	12,849	88	1,477	88	11.5	39	88	0.3	0	88	0.0	84	88	0.7	10	88	0.1	11,239	87.5
Oklahoma	77	1,905	77	133	77	7.0	9	77	0.5	0	77	0.0	0	77	0.0	0	77	0.0	1,763	92.5
Oregon	36	297	36		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	297	100.0
Pennsylvania	67	1,845	67		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	1,845	100.0
Rhode Island	39	326	39	0	39	0.0	0	39	0.0	0	39	0.0	0	39	0.0	0	39	0.0	326	100.0
South Carolina	46	650	46		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	650	100.0
South Dakota	66	148	66	0	66	0.0	0	66	0.0	0	66	0.0	0	66	0.0	0	66	0.0	148	100.0
Tennessee	95	614	95	33	95	5.4	34	95	5.5	0	92	0.0	0	95	0.0	0	95	0.0	547	89.1
Texas	254	3,647	225	3	224	0.1	15	224	0.4	0	224	0.0	73	223	2.0	51	225	1.4	3,505	96.1
Utah	29	2,001	29		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	2,001	100.0
Vermont	246	467	181	91	126	19.5	37	122	7.9	10	116	2.1	2	116	0.4	0	115	0.0	327	70.0
Virginia	134	2,278	134		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	2,278	100.0
Washington	39	29,978	39	23	39	0.1	374	39	1.2	0	39	0.0	0	39	0.0	4	39	0.0	29,577	98.7
West Virginia	55	26	54	0	54	0.0	0	54	0.0	0	54	0.0	0	54	0.0	0	54	0.0	26	100.0
Wisconsin	3,541	4,114	3,541		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	4,114	100.0
Wyoming	23	177	23		0	...		0	...	1	1	0.6		0	...	2	2	1.1	174	98.3
American Samoa	1	0	1	0	1	...	0	1	...	0	1	...	0	1	...	0	1	...	0	...
Guam	1	14	1	0	1	0.0	0	1	0.0	0	1	0.0	0	1	0.0	0	1	0.0	14	100.0
Puerto Rico	1	370	1	0	1	0.0	0	1	0.0	0	1	0.0	0	1	0.0	85	1	23.0	285	77.0
Virgin Islands	1																			
Sum of Above	8,154	258,380	7,874	1,949	1,530	0.8	1,848	1,905	0.7	1,035	1,725	0.4	600	2,168	0.2	291	1,847	0.1	252,657	97.8
States Included		51		17			23			9			9			13			51	
Question		C4b		C5f			C5g			C5h			C5i			C5j			calc	

TABLE 33C. DOMESTIC ABSENTEE BALLOTS: REASONS FOR REJECTION, PART C

State	Election Juris. in Survey	Ballots Rejected		Domestic Absentee Ballots Rejected and Reason, Part C															Not Categorized Balance (See Notes)	
				Voter Deceased			Already Voted in Person			First-time Voter without Proper Identification			No Ballot Application on Record			Other (See Comments)				
		Total	Cases	Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Pct.
Alabama	67		0		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	0	...
Alaska	1	805	1	0	1	0.0		0	...	0	1	0.0	5	1	0.6	331	1	41.1	469	58.3
Arizona	15	12,390	15	224	6	1.8	17	5	0.1	0	3	0.0	28	3	0.2	340	6	2.7	11,781	95.1
Arkansas	75	949	72	22	68	2.3	14	69	1.5	9	68	0.9	4	69	0.4	238	22	25.1	662	69.8
California	58	59,070	57	847	38	1.4	18	29	0.0	1,845	32	3.1	12	28	0.0	4,902	36	8.3	51,446	87.1
Colorado	64	16,407	64	66	64	0.4	103	64	0.6	5,288	64	32.2		0	...	457	64	2.8	10,493	64.0
Connecticut	169	2,356	169		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	2,356	100.0
Delaware	3	240	3	2	3	0.8	0	3	0.0	0	3	0.0	0	3	0.0	3	3	1.3	235	97.9
District of Columbia	1	396	1	0	1	0.0	0	1	0.0	0	1	0.0	0	1	0.0	0	1	0.0	396	100.0
Florida	67	20,588	67	11	31	0.1	24	31	0.1	130	42	0.6	39	34	0.2	994	38	4.8	19,390	94.2
Georgia	159	709	159		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	48	159	6.8	661	93.2
Hawaii	4	1,106	4		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	78	2	7.1	1,028	92.9
Idaho	44	954	44	3	44	0.3	158	44	16.6	0	44	0.0	0	44	0.0	34	44	3.6	759	79.6
Illinois	110	4,238	110		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	4,238	100.0
Indiana	92	11,983	92	19	27	0.2	12	27	0.1	0	24	0.0	3	26	0.0	95	26	0.8	11,854	98.9
Iowa	99	8,168	99	274	99	3.4	2,129	99	26.1		0	...	84	99	1.0	1,574	99	19.3	4,107	50.3
Kansas	105	5,062	105	46	105	0.9	33	105	0.7		0	...		0	...	1,988	105	39.3	2,995	59.2
Kentucky	120	1,814	120	34	120	1.9	4	120	0.2		0	...		0	...	401	60	22.1	1,375	75.8
Louisiana	64	2,374	64		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	189	64	8.0	2,185	92.0
Maine	500	2,156	500		0	...	115	500	5.3		0	...		0	...	611	500	28.3	1,430	66.3
Maryland	24	1,514	24	17	24	1.1		0	...	88	24	5.8	3	24	0.2	204	24	13.5	1,202	79.4
Massachusetts	351	2,498	351	50	351	2.0		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	2,448	98.0
Michigan	83	8,049	83	682	83	8.5	717	83	8.9		0	...		0	...	337	83	4.2	6,313	78.4
Minnesota	87	7,773	87	45	87	0.6	24	87	0.3		0	...		0	...	3,564	87	45.9	4,140	53.3
Mississippi	82	2,208	47	7	11	0.3	14	12	0.6	0	9	0.0	37	13	1.7	237	10	10.7	1,913	86.6
Missouri	116	5,076	116	111	115	2.2		0	...		0	...		0	...	2,385	85	47.0	2,580	50.8
Montana	56	853	56	0	56	0.0	0	56	0.0	0	56	0.0	0	56	0.0	56	56	6.6	797	93.4
Nebraska	93	3,942	93	37	93	0.9		0	...		0	...		0	...	2,588	93	65.7	1,317	33.4
Nevada	17	1,160	17	19	17	1.6	0	17	0.0	24	17	2.1	0	17	0.0	138	17	11.9	979	84.4

TABLE 33C. DOMESTIC ABSENTEE BALLOTS: REASONS FOR REJECTION, PART C (CONTINUED)

State	Election Juris. in Survey	Ballots Rejected		Domestic Absentee Ballots Rejected and Reason, Part C															Not Categorized Balance (See Notes)	
				Voter Deceased			Already Voted in Person			First-time Voter without Proper Identification			No Ballot Application on Record			Other (See Comments)				
		Total	Cases	Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Pct.
New Hampshire	320	1,735	320	25	320	1.4	115	320	6.6	1	320	0.1	26	320	1.5	248	320	14.3	1,320	76.1
New Jersey	21	6,534	21		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	2,516	21	38.5	4,018	61.5
New Mexico	33	971	17	0	7	0.0	2	8	0.2	8	7	0.8	0	4	0.0	0	2	0.0	961	99.0
New York	62		0		0	...	638	57	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	(638)	...
North Carolina	100	2,237	100	0	100	0.0	5	100	0.2	200	100	8.9	3	100	0.1	415	100	18.6	1,614	72.2
North Dakota	53	359	53		0	...	19	53	5.3		0	...		0	...	24	53	6.7	316	88.0
Ohio	88	12,849	88	118	88	0.9	0	88	0.0	50	88	0.4		0	...	3,697	87	28.8	8,984	69.9
Oklahoma	77	1,905	77	0	77	0.0	0	77	0.0	0	77	0.0	0	77	0.0	629	77	33.0	1,276	67.0
Oregon	36	297	36		0	...		0	...		0	...	10	36	3.4	21	36	7.1	266	89.6
Pennsylvania	67	1,845	67		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	420	67	22.8	1,425	77.2
Rhode Island	39	326	39	0	39	0.0	0	39	0.0	8	39	2.5	0	39	0.0	0	39	0.0	318	97.5
South Carolina	46	650	46		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	650	100.0
South Dakota	66	148	66	12	66	8.1	0	66	0.0	0	66	0.0	0	66	0.0	0	66	0.0	136	91.9
Tennessee	95	614	95	4	1	0.7	2	1	0.3		0	...	0	95	0.0	16	5	2.6	592	96.4
Texas	254	3,647	225	13	224	0.4	354	224	9.7	14	224	0.4	91	223	2.5		0	...	3,175	87.1
Utah	29	2,001	29		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	2,001	100.0
Vermont	246	467	181	0	115	0.0	0	115	0.0	0	115	0.0	0	115	0.0	73	23	15.6	394	84.4
Virginia	134	2,278	134		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	1,841	134	80.8	437	19.2
Washington	39	29,978	39	19	39	0.1	170	39	0.6	50	39	0.2	0	39	0.0	4,304	21	14.4	25,435	84.8
West Virginia	55	26	54	0	54	0.0	0	54	0.0	2	54	7.7	1	54	3.8	9	5	34.6	14	53.8
Wisconsin	3,541	4,114	3,541		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	3,618	3,541	87.9	496	12.1
Wyoming	23	177	23		0	...	3	2	1.7	2	1	1.1		0	...	40	8	22.6	132	74.6
American Samoa	1	0	1	0	1	...	0	1	...	0	1	...	0	1	...	0	1	...	0	...
Guam	1	14	1	0	1	0.0	0	1	0.0	0	1	0.0	0	1	0.0	2	1	14.3	12	85.7
Puerto Rico	1	370	1	0	1	0.0	27	1	7.3	0	1	0.0	0	1	0.0		0	...	343	92.7
Virgin Islands	1																			
Sum of Above	8,154	258,380	7,874	2,707	2,577	1.0	4,717	2,598	1.8	7,719	1,521	3.0	346	1,589	0.1	39,665	6,292	15.4	203,226	78.7
States Included		51		25			24			15			14			40			52	
Question		C4b		C5k			C5l			C5m			C5n			C5o:v			calc	

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

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

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

Question C5:

Arizona: One jurisdiction stated: “For C5c, C5e, C5h, C5i, C5l, C5m & C5n, these reject reasons do not apply in Maricopa County, Arizona for an Early Ballot (EB) or cannot occur in Maricopa County due to our early ballot issuing system (e.g. C5l is n/a because EV system will not allow a voter who already voted in-person to be issued another ballot). These categories are therefore marked as “N/A” above. For C5k, the total number provided here reflects the quantity of EB’s initially sent but later canceled due to all cancelation reasons (e.g. death, moved out-of-county, felon, etc.) and not just the noted “Voter deceased”. For the remaining line noted only as “Data not available”, this information is not accumulated since it is data that cannot be associated with an actual valid voter (e.g. voter not registered to vote) or is not considered a valid Early Ballot upon receipt so it is therefore not categorized as a rejected early ballot and therefore is not noted as a true reject within the canvass of the election (e.g. ballot returned in unofficial envelope, multiple ballots so one is invalidated but voter still would have one ballot cast, etc.).”

California: One jurisdiction indicated that C5o includes missing address and address mis-compares (i.e., voter moved and did not re-register).

Colorado: Counts in C5l represent all ballots that were rejected because the voter had already voted, regardless of vote method.

Florida: One jurisdiction reported no rejections. Another jurisdiction commented that, in regards to C5a, ballots received after the deadline are “invalid” and, therefore, no official action is required to “reject” them. As of 01/02/13, this jurisdiction had received 706 “late” ballots from civilian domestic voters.

Indiana: Clay County does manually track the number of returned absentee ballots that are rejected, and stores them in specifically marked envelopes by precinct. However, it does not manually track the reason for why each rejected absentee ballot was rejected. Clinton County does not compile the requested information. Elkhart County did have some absentee ballots rejected due to voter being deceased, some rejected due to lack of signature or signature not matching SVRS records but did not manually track specific numbers. There were few such instances. In addition, three jurisdictions also generally indicated that they do not track this information, and two jurisdictions noted they do not track this information outside of the SVRS. Another jurisdiction stated that the ballots indicated as rejected were sent to the polls, however, there is no way to ensure the poll workers indeed rejected the ballots, only that they fit the criteria indicated and should have been. One jurisdiction commented, “We are a small county and do not have many issues with rejected ballots. The main reason we do not count absentee ballots is because the voter decides not to vote and never returns the ballot.” Another jurisdiction reported that it had 19 absentee ballots not returned by voters. One jurisdiction stated that it had a Traveling Board team forget to initial the ballot cards.

Michigan: Initial decisions on rejected absentee ballots are made in the clerk’s office before the ballots are submitted to the appropriate precinct board for counting.

Minnesota: For all jurisdictions, C5d: Only if the number provided by the voter did not match, then voter signature did not match. C5m: First-time voters who must show ID must follow absentee election-day registration process. C5: Rejected ballots were replaced/resent if received in time. The number of voters for whom all ballot submissions were rejected for reason other than late is 10.

Missouri: One jurisdiction stated, “Ballots received after deadline.” A second jurisdiction commented, “Few ballots still coming in too late.” A third county noted that some of the ballots were received after the deadline, so that is why its numbers are off.

Mississippi: One jurisdiction noted that its courthouse burned on 1/17/2013.

New Jersey: Three jurisdictions commented, “Same Ballot has been rejected for multiple reasons.”

Ohio: One jurisdiction stated that C5c, C5e, and C5n are not valid reasons for rejection in Ohio. Another jurisdiction commented that the Ohio Board of elections cannot issue an absentee ballot without first receiving a ballot application.

South Carolina: Counted = returned before deadline. Rejected = returned after deadline. No data on ABS ballots not accepted for other reasons such as “voter not qualified” or “oath not signed”.

Vermont: Three jurisdictions commented that data on defective ballots is sealed in a ballot bag with the defective ballot envelope and tally sheet, and thus the defective ballot reasons are unknown. Of this group, one jurisdiction reported that it had an additional six ballots returned late. Another jurisdiction reported that this number is for the 2012 general election only. One jurisdiction stated, “C5 seems to include categories of Vermont’s spoiled ballots which were never put in the “to count” category though we had one without any signature, and two that were not in an appropriate envelope (not in one at all).”

TABLE 34. PROVISIONAL BALLOTS SUBMITTED: DISPOSITION OF BALLOTS

State	Election Juris. in Survey	Total Ballots Submitted		Provisional Ballots Submitted by Voters and Disposition													Not Categorized Balance (See Notes)	
				Counted Full Ballot			Counted Part Ballot			Rejected Ballot			Other Disposition (See Comments)					
		Total	Cases	Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Pct.	
Alabama	67	6,728	52	2,319	50	34.5		0	...	4,409	47	65.5		0	...	0	0.0	
Alaska	1	18,255	1	4,530	1	24.8	13,480	1	73.8	245	1	1.3		0	...	0	0.0	
Arizona	15	183,259	15	150,237	15	82.0	0	3	0.0	33,022	15	18.0		0	...	0	0.0	
Arkansas	75	2,592	73	890	73	34.3	5	73	0.2	1,697	73	65.5		0	...	0	0.0	
California	58	1,065,156	56	706,381	50	66.3	119,322	41	11.2	177,753	55	16.7	54,274	10	5.1	7,426	0.7	
Colorado	64	62,847	64	45,435	64	72.3	7,542	64	12.0	9,870	64	15.7		0	...	0	0.0	
Connecticut	169	963	169		0	...		0	...	843	169	87.5		0	...	120	12.5	
Delaware	3	453	3	35	3	7.7	0	3	0.0	418	3	92.3		0	...	0	0.0	
District of Columbia	1	38,636	1	32,233	1	83.4	3,158	1	8.2	3,245	1	8.4	0	1	0.0	0	0.0	
Florida	67	42,745	67	24,633	67	57.6		0	...	18,106	67	42.4	1	6	0.0	5	0.0	
Georgia	159		0		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	0	...	
Hawaii	4	711	4	102	3	14.3	0	2	0.0	609	4	85.7		0	...	0	0.0	
Idaho	44		0		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	0	...	
Illinois	110	43,772	110	13,486	110	30.8		0	...	30,286	110	69.2		0	...	0	0.0	
Indiana	92	4,801	66	804	75	16.7	0	92	0.0	3,997	76	83.3		0	...	0	0.0	
Iowa	99	4,996	99	4,131	99	82.7		0	...	865	99	17.3		0	...	0	0.0	
Kansas	105	38,865	105	25,192	105	64.8		0	...	13,487	105	34.7		0	...	186	0.5	
Kentucky	120	287	120	50	120	17.4	0	120	0.0	237	120	82.6		0	...	0	0.0	
Louisiana	64	6,862	64	2,609	64	38.0		0	...	4,253	64	62.0		0	...	0	0.0	
Maine	500	315	499	315	499	100.0		0	...		0	...		0	...	0	0.0	
Maryland	24	79,876	24	54,328	24	68.0	14,419	24	18.1	11,129	24	13.9		0	...	0	0.0	
Massachusetts	351	12,920	351	3,288	351	25.4		0	...	9,621	351	74.5		0	...	11	0.1	
Michigan	83	2,675	83	1,190	83	44.5		0	...	1,485	83	55.5		0	...	0	0.0	
Minnesota	87		0		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	0	...	
Mississippi	82	22,478	48	13,483	41	60.0	1,291	14	5.7	5,722	39	25.5	113	1	0.5	1,869	8.3	
Missouri	116	6,393	116	1,882	113	29.4		0	...	4,511	112	70.6		0	...	0	0.0	
Montana	56	5,562	56	5,294	56	95.2		0	...	268	56	4.8		0	...	0	0.0	
Nebraska	93	15,130	93	11,871	92	78.5		0	...	3,258	93	21.5		0	...	1	0.0	
Nevada	17	8,329	17	3,468	17	41.6		0	...	4,861	17	58.4	0	17	0.0	0	0.0	

TABLE 34. PROVISIONAL BALLOTS SUBMITTED: DISPOSITION OF BALLOTS (CONTINUED)

State	Election Juris. in Survey	Total Ballots Submitted		Provisional Ballots Submitted by Voters and Disposition														Not Categorized Balance (See Notes)	
				Counted Full Ballot			Counted Part Ballot			Rejected Ballot			Other Disposition (See Comments)						
		Total	Cases	Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Pct.		
New Hampshire	320	0	320	0	320	...	0	320	...	0	320	...	0	320	...	0	...		
New Jersey	21	97,481	21	77,134	21	79.1		0	...	13,081	21	13.4	7,266	21	7.5	0	0.0		
New Mexico	33	6,630	26	1,100	18	16.6	206	14	3.1	2,110	22	31.8	1,150	4	17.3	2,064	31.1		
New York	62	451,868	61	322,537	61	71.4		0	...	129,227	61	28.6		0	...	104	0.0		
North Carolina	100	51,192	100	18,041	100	35.2	5,321	100	10.4	27,830	100	54.4		0	...	0	0.0		
North Dakota	53		0		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	0	...		
Ohio	88	208,087	88	171,626	88	82.5	2,139	88	1.0	34,322	88	16.5		0	...	0	0.0		
Oklahoma	77	5,313	77	1,724	77	32.4	0	77	0.0	3,589	77	67.6		0	...	0	0.0		
Oregon	36	1,771	36	57	36	3.2	1,639	36	92.5	75	36	4.2		0	...	0	0.0		
Pennsylvania	67	49,000	67	17,221	67	35.1	11,521	67	23.5	20,258	67	41.3		0	...	0	0.0		
Rhode Island	39	2,357	39	751	39	31.9	331	39	14.0	1,275	39	54.1	0	39	0.0	0	0.0		
South Carolina	46	5,473	23	3,365	23	61.5		0	...	2,108	23	38.5		0	...	0	0.0		
South Dakota	66	441	66	96	66	21.8	2	66	0.5	343	66	77.8	0	66	0.0	0	0.0		
Tennessee	95	7,089	95	1,623	95	22.9	0	95	0.0	5,466	95	77.1		0	...	0	0.0		
Texas	254	50,787	254	9,046	254	17.8		0	...	41,752	254	82.2		0	...	(11)	(0.0)		
Utah	29	53,483	29	43,283	29	80.9		0	...	10,198	29	19.1		0	...	2	0.0		
Vermont	246	19	227	13	103	68.4	0	101	0.0	5	103	26.3	1	30	5.3	0	0.0		
Virginia	134	12,862	134		0	...		0	...	8,096	134	62.9	4,766	134	37.1	0	0.0		
Washington	39	6,832	39	2,716	37	39.8	195	36	2.9	3,050	39	44.6		0	...	871	12.7		
West Virginia	55	3,152	40	2,031	40	64.4		0	...	1,121	40	35.6		0	...	0	0.0		
Wisconsin	3,541	135	3,541	44	3,541	32.6		0	...	77	3,541	57.0	32	3,541	23.7	(18)	(13.3)		
Wyoming	23	33	10	13	6	39.4		0	...	20	6	60.6		0	...	0	0.0		
American Samoa	1	0	1	0	1	...	0	1	...	0	1	...	0	1	...	0	...		
Guam	1	144	1	40	1	27.8	0	1	0.0	104	1	72.2		0	...	0	0.0		
Puerto Rico	1	12,715	1	9,647	1	75.9	0	1	0.0	3,068	1	24.1		0	...	0	0.0		
Virgin Islands	1																		
Sum of Above	8,154	2,702,470	7,652	1,790,294	7,200	66.2	180,571	1,480	6.7	651,372	7,012	24.1	67,603	4,191	2.5	12,630	0.5		
States Included		48		46			15			47			8			13			
Question		E1a		E1b			E1c			E1d			E1e+f			calc			

TABLE 34. PROVISIONAL BALLOTS SUBMITTED: DISPOSITION OF BALLOTS

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

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

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

Question E1:

Arkansas: One jurisdiction noted that one voter was removed by error for felony but provided information which the election commissioners accepted; one voter was registered under her maiden name. Another jurisdiction noted that the majority of rejected ballots were from those voters who said they registered at DMV or DHS, and the county had received no information of their registration. Upon verification with DMV, only 2 of the voters had actually registered. A third jurisdiction commented, "Per county election commissioner."

California: One jurisdiction stated that it does not differentiate between fully counted and partially counted ballots when the data is input into the computer. A second jurisdiction commented, "No provisional ballots – all mail ballot election."

Idaho: Idaho is not required to use provisional ballots due to Election Day Registration.

Florida: One jurisdiction reported that out of the 16 rejected provisional ballots, everyone but two received voter history (see E2 and F1h).

Indiana: One jurisdiction stated, "Do not like provisional ballots." Three jurisdictions explicitly noted that no provisional ballots were cast during the 2012 general election. One jurisdiction reported "the already voted was an individual who voted by traveling board first, and then someone took her to vote on Election Day (a family member). She had in fact already voted though and most likely forgot because of her age." Another jurisdiction stated that most forms were incomplete even if the person was able to vote, and that forms are too complicated and poll workers don't do them. One jurisdiction commented, "Less categories, we don't know if they are registered out of state, even if they give Illinois ID." Another jurisdiction commented, "Since we are the home to a large university, we had many students who were not registered but tried to vote. Instead of turning them away, we instruct our workers to provide them with a provisional ballot which is then reviewed by the election board."

Maine: Municipal Clerks did not report figures in 11 jurisdictions. Kingsburg Plantation figures were included with Guilford. Hersey reported that it shares election workers with Moro Plantation. Edmunds Township figures were included with Dennysville.

Mississippi: One jurisdiction noted that its courthouse burned on 1/17/2013.

North Carolina: Two jurisdictions reported that the number of provisional ballots submitted do exceed the number of civilian absentee ballots transmitted.

North Dakota: North Dakota does not have provisional balloting.

New Hampshire: One jurisdiction commented, "Moderator challenged and rejected absentee ballots."

New Mexico: Four jurisdictions reported they issued no provisional ballots. One jurisdiction indicated that all provisional ballots were rejected. Another jurisdiction commented, "Handwritten provisional Excel spreadsheet."

Ohio: One jurisdiction noted that Ohio permits a registered voter who moves anywhere in the state who fails to timely update his or her address to vote a ballot provisionally in the voter's new precinct.

Pennsylvania: Philadelphia County experienced a change in leadership in the twelve months leading up to the election. In addition, key staff members also retired during that timeframe. As a result, a sufficient knowledge transfer was not conducted thus leading to mistakes in processing SURE jobs, poll book production, and general administration issues. These factors lead to omissions from regular and supplemental poll books which contributed to the high number (26,983) of provisional ballots that were cast. After a thorough analysis, the county concluded that only 7,077 provisional ballots should have been issued.

Virginia: VA does not collect stats on counted full vs. counted partial. General situation is full ballot 100% of the time.

Vermont: Three jurisdictions indicated they did not have any provisional ballots. Another jurisdiction commented that it does not usually need to offer provisional ballots as they have several State of Vermont affidavits; voters may use these to be reactivated or added on election day.

West Virginia: Fifteen jurisdictions commented, "County did not enter provisional ballot information into the Statewide Voter Registration System."

Question E2:

Arkansas: One jurisdiction stated, “No record of the voter having registered; the most common complaint from the voter is that he/she registered to vote through “motor voter,” registered at D.F.A but those records were never received by the county clerk.” Another jurisdiction indicated that the voters counted in E2j said they registered at DMV or DHS; no records found of their registration. A third jurisdiction commented that most were from DMV.

Arizona: One jurisdiction reported that for E2f the “ballot missing from envelope” total does not reflect 23 rejected ballots since these ballots were presumptively already counted at the polling location (i.e., fed through the optical scan reader as a regular ballot), so they cannot be considered a rejected provisional. Another jurisdiction stated, “The ‘Ballot missing from envelope’ total was (218) but this total is not included in the grand total of rejected ballots and not reported on our canvass since these ballots were presumptively already counted at the polling location (i.e., fed through the optical scan reader as a regular ballot), so they cannot be considered a provisional that would have been counted at central tabulation. For E2g (No signature), this total is not tracked separately and is instead included in the totals noted in E2e (Envelope and/or ballot was incomplete and/or illegible) and is categorized as ‘incomplete.’ For E2j (Not Eligible to Vote in this Election), this total includes voters who are registered (so therefore not proper to be part of E2a ‘Not Registered’) but registered AFTER the 29 day registration cutoff period prescribed for in Arizona State statute. As such, these voters were registered, but not eligible to participate or vote in this election.” A third jurisdiction noted that E2j refers to voters who registered after the statutory cutoff date; they are registered but not eligible to vote in the election.

California: One jurisdiction indicated that E2j refers to voters not registered in county. A second jurisdiction noted that the E2a total includes voters registered in within the State but not within Humboldt County. A third jurisdiction indicated that they cannot tell if a voter is registered in another county in the State or any other State; therefore, E2a represents voters not registered in the county itself. Another jurisdiction reported that E3g and E3h are combined. A fifth jurisdiction noted that for E2a it does not check registration outside of the city, and for E2b these voters indicated an address within California but not in the county itself. One jurisdiction indicated it has an all-mail election and does not have provisional ballots.

Idaho: Idaho is not required to use provisional ballots due to Election Day Registration.

Florida: One jurisdiction indicated that out of the 16 rejected provisional ballots, all but two received voter history (see E2 and F1h). A second jurisdiction reported that E2a represents a combination of “registered too late” and ineligible (not registered). Another jurisdiction commented, “Data: VR Report shows Statutory Rejection – Reasons do not match EAC choices. Here is the breakdown by statutory reason: Unable to establish eligibility: 1865, Signature of voter did not match: 38, Already voted Data: VR Report shows Statutory Rejection – Reasons do not match EAC choices. Here is the breakdown by statutory reason: Unable to establish eligibility: 1865, Signature of voter did not match: 38, Already voted early/absentee: 72, Wrong precinct: 368, Incorrect party for ballot: 0, Voter did not provide picture/signature ID: 4, Other: 1.” One jurisdiction stated, “They were all convicted felons.”

Indiana: One jurisdiction indicated, “Poll Worker Error: failed to initial ballot cards.” A second jurisdiction stated that ballots had a cancelled/rejected status because of voter registration acknowledgement cards being returned. A third jurisdiction reported, “No Challenge Form. Military Submitted FWAB, but according to the Indiana Election Division they must submit an application first. Absentee envelope not signed. Initials missing from ballot.” Another jurisdiction commented that it did not have any uncounted provisional ballots. A fifth jurisdiction stated that “Did not have Indiana ID and would not surrender Texas driver’s license; they registered at a WorkOne agency.” Another jurisdiction indicated that ballots were not activated by a poll worker. One jurisdiction stated that three were rejected because the voters moved outside of the State of Indiana and were also proven to be registered in the State they now live in; one was rejected because the voter was deceased; 30 were FWAB that were not eligible to be counted because the voter had not submitted an absentee ballot application. Another jurisdiction indicated that a voter had voted at polls and did not think this vote counted, so she did provisional and check totals, and she had actually voted. One jurisdiction indicated that reasons included late registration, not enough information, no reason given, and more than one same name. One jurisdiction stated that other includes those reasons in fields (E2a, E2b, E2f, E2g, E2h, E2i, E2k, and E2m) that it was unable to capture as they pertain to the survey. Another jurisdiction commented that the provisional ballot information is filed away in the basement with its election materials; time constraints hindered workers’ ability to scour through the sealed envelopes to find the requested information. Three jurisdictions indicated “expired driver licenses,” “they came right after the polls closed,” and “registration cancelled or rejected, no initials on ballot,” respectively.

Mississippi: One jurisdiction reported, “We had 579 provisional ballots – election already sealed.”

North Carolina: All counties: For E2a, a provisional would not count if the voter is not registered in his or her county of residence.

North Dakota: North Dakota does not have provisional balloting.

Pennsylvania: Twenty-eight counties commented, “Pennsylvania counties have the ability to select more than one rejection reason which was done in this case. As a result, the E2a though E2p can and will be greater than E1d.”

Texas: The “in the state” language makes the question Not Applicable for Texas counties. Provisional voting is at the county level would only check to see if the individual voter is eligible to vote within that county.

Vermont: Three jurisdictions explicitly indicated no provisional ballots.

Washington: Ballots for voters who voted in the wrong jurisdiction were sent to the appropriate county for counting.

TABLE 35A. PROVISIONAL BALLOTS SUBMITTED: DISPOSITION OF BALLOTS

State	Election Juris. in Survey	Ballots Rejected		Provisional Ballots Submitted by Voters and Disposition															Not Categorized Balance (See Notes)	
				Voter not Registered in State			Voter Registered but in Wrong Jurisdiction			Voter Registered but in Wrong Precinct			Failure to Provide Sufficient Identification			Incomplete/Illegible Envelope/Ballot				
		Total	Cases	Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Pct.
Alabama	67	4,409	47		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	4,409	100.0
Alaska	1	245	1	67	1	27.3	0	1	0.0	0	1	0.0	6	1	2.4	115	1	46.9	57	23.3
Arizona	15	33,022	15	12,481	15	37.8	159	9	0.5	10,979	13	33.2	1,330	13	4.0	2,496	12	7.6	5,577	16.9
Arkansas	75	1,697	73	1,039	69	61.2	106	71	6.2	89	71	5.2	1	73	0.1	10	71	0.6	452	26.6
California	58	177,753	55	113,671	43	63.9	3,509	28	2.0	85	20	0.0	4,660	27	2.6	2,121	36	1.2	53,707	30.2
Colorado	64	9,870	64	5,001	64	50.7	2,562	64	26.0		0	...	280	64	2.8		0	...	2,027	20.5
Connecticut	169	843	169		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	843	100.0
Delaware	3	418	3	361	3	86.4	17	3	4.1	37	3	8.9	0	3	0.0	3	3	0.7	0	0.0
District of Columbia	1	3,245	1	0	1	0.0	0	1	0.0	1,999	1	61.6	943	1	29.1	142	1	4.4	161	5.0
Florida	67	18,106	67	10,305	63	56.9	304	40	1.7	2,905	54	16.0	137	41	0.8	236	37	1.3	4,219	23.3
Georgia	159		0		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	0	...
Hawaii	4	609	4	380	4	62.4	4	1	0.7	194	3	31.9	16	2	2.6	3	1	0.5	12	2.0
Idaho	44		0		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	0	...
Illinois	110	30,286	110	12,833	62	42.4	480	27	1.6	5,326	28	17.6	167	30	0.6		0	...	11,480	37.9
Indiana	92	3,997	76	232	46	5.8	1,247	56	31.2	546	51	13.7	452	58	11.3	108	50	2.7	1,412	35.3
Iowa	99	865	99	0	99	0.0	0	99	0.0	0	99	0.0	414	99	47.9	0	99	0.0	451	52.1
Kansas	105	13,487	105	3,768	105	27.9	6,057	105	44.9	302	105	2.2	525	105	3.9	205	105	1.5	2,630	19.5
Kentucky	120	237	120	80	120	33.8	143	120	60.3	5	120	2.1	3	120	1.3	0	120	0.0	6	2.5
Louisiana	64	4,253	64	1,912	64	45.0	560	64	13.2	41	64	1.0		0	...		0	...	1,740	40.9
Maine	500		0		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	0	...
Maryland	24	11,129	24	9,277	24	83.4		0	...		0	...	517	24	4.6	88	24	0.8	1,247	11.2
Massachusetts	351	9,621	351		0	...		0	...		0	...	48	351	0.5		0	...	9,573	99.5
Michigan	83	1,485	83	90	83	6.1	339	83	22.8	183	83	12.3	709	83	47.7		0	...	164	11.0
Minnesota	87		0		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	0	...
Mississippi	82	5,722	39	2,136	22	37.3	512	17	8.9	928	25	16.2	0	8	0.0	51	10	0.9	2,095	36.6
Missouri	116	4,511	112	76	1	1.7	234	1	5.2		0	...	2	1	0.0	56	114	1.2	4,143	91.8
Montana	56	268	56	8	4	3.0	9	3	3.4	18	8	6.7	8	5	3.0	1	1	0.4	224	83.6
Nebraska	93	3,258	93		0	...		0	...	852	93	26.2		0	...	211	93	6.5	2,195	67.4
Nevada	17	4,861	17	4,176	17	85.9	13	17	0.3	0	17	0.0	13	16	0.3	7	17	0.1	652	13.4

TABLE 35A. PROVISIONAL BALLOTS SUBMITTED: DISPOSITION OF BALLOTS (CONTINUED)

State	Election Juris. in Survey	Ballots Rejected		Provisional Ballots Submitted by Voters and Disposition															Not Categorized Balance (See Notes)	
				Voter not Registered in State			Voter Registered but in Wrong Jurisdiction			Voter Registered but in Wrong Precinct			Failure to Provide Sufficient Identification			Incomplete/Illegible Envelope/Ballot				
		Total	Cases	Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Pct.
New Hampshire	320	0	320	2	320	...	0	320	...	0	320	...	0	320	...	0	320	...	(2)	...
New Jersey	21	13,081	21		0	...	0	21	0.0		0	...	85	21	0.6		0	...	12,996	99.4
New Mexico	33	2,110	22	436	19	20.7	408	14	19.3	12	9	0.6	0	10	0.0	12	10	0.6	1,242	58.9
New York	62	129,227	61		0	...	94,240	57	72.9		0	...		0	...		0	...	34,987	27.1
North Carolina	100	27,830	100	20,056	100	72.1	69	100	0.2	0	100	0.0	691	100	2.5	260	100	0.9	6,754	24.3
North Dakota	53		0		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	0	...
Ohio	88	34,322	88	20,119	88	58.6	9,482	88	27.6	37	88	0.1	363	88	1.1	947	88	2.8	3,374	9.8
Oklahoma	77	3,589	77	1,888	77	52.6	13	77	0.4	1,523	77	42.4	164	77	4.6	0	77	0.0	1	0.0
Oregon	36	75	36	16	36	21.3		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	59	78.7
Pennsylvania	67	20,258	67	15,045	67	74.3	3,681	67	18.2	789	67	3.9		0	...	642	67	3.2	101	0.5
Rhode Island	39	1,275	39	1,189	39	93.3	67	39	5.3	0	39	0.0	12	39	0.9	1	39	0.1	6	0.5
South Carolina	46	2,108	23	38	3	1.8	59	5	2.8	1,299	10	61.6	27	6	1.3	259	3	12.3	426	20.2
South Dakota	66	343	66	100	66	29.2	32	66	9.3	15	66	4.4	2	65	0.6	0	66	0.0	194	56.6
Tennessee	95	5,466	95	3,439	95	62.9	215	95	3.9	286	95	5.2	416	95	7.6	384	95	7.0	726	13.3
Texas	254	41,752	254		0	...	2,823	218	6.8	3,645	215	8.7	71	215	0.2	579	216	1.4	34,634	83.0
Utah	29	10,198	29	6,494	29	63.7		0	...	2,018	29	19.8	1,195	29	11.7	156	29	1.5	335	3.3
Vermont	246	5	103	2	107	40.0	5	104	100.0	0	101	0.0	0	101	0.0	0	101	0.0	(2)	(40.0)
Virginia	134	8,096	134	107	35	1.3	68	32	0.8	32	28	0.4	13	24	0.2	5	25	0.1	7,871	97.2
Washington	39	3,050	39	1,224	39	40.1	1,506	39	49.4	23	39	0.8	11	39	0.4	0	39	0.0	286	9.4
West Virginia	55	1,121	40	194	40	17.3		0	...	511	40	45.6	28	40	2.5		0	...	388	34.6
Wisconsin	3,541	77	3,541		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	77	100.0
Wyoming	23	20	6		0	...		0	...		0	...	14	4	70.0		0	...	6	30.0
American Samoa	1	0	1	0	1	...	0	1	...	0	1	...	0	1	...	0	1	...	0	...
Guam	1	104	1	71	1	68.3	0	1	0.0	24	1	23.1	9	1	8.7	0	1	0.0	0	0.0
Puerto Rico	1	3,068	1	216	1	7.0	0	1	0.0	0	1	0.0	1	1	0.0	135	1	4.4	2,716	88.5
Virgin Islands	1																			
Sum of Above	8,154	651,372	7,012	248,529	2,073	38.2	128,923	2,155	19.8	34,703	2,185	5.3	13,333	2,401	2.0	9,233	2,073	1.4	216,651	33.3
States Included		47		37			31			29			35			27			44	
Question		E1d		E2a			E2b			E2c			E2d			E2e			calc	

TABLE 35B. PROVISIONAL BALLOTS: REASONS FOR REJECTION, PART B

State	Election Juris. in Survey	Ballots Rejected		Provisional Ballots Rejected and Resaon, Part B															Not Categorized Balance (See Notes)	
				Ballot Missing from Envelope			No Signature			No-matching Signature			Voter already Voted			Other (See Comments)				
		Total	Cases	Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Pct.
Alabama	67	4,409	47		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	4,409	100.0
Alaska	1	245	1	30	1	12.2	0	1	0.0	0	1	0.0	10	1	4.1	17	1	6.9	188	76.7
Arizona	15	33,022	15	72	9	0.2	150	11	0.5	42	9	0.1	1,117	14	3.4	4,196	8	12.7	27,445	83.1
Arkansas	75	1,697	73	4	71	0.2	1	71	0.1	0	71	0.0	20	71	1.2	213	18	12.6	1,459	86.0
California	58	177,753	55	3,020	31	1.7	3,444	47	1.9	4,770	45	2.7	2,793	45	1.6	25,866	25	14.6	137,860	77.6
Colorado	64	9,870	64	52	64	0.5	114	64	1.2		0	...	704	64	7.1	1,157	64	11.7	7,843	79.5
Connecticut	169	843	169		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	843	100.0
Delaware	3	418	3	0	3	0.0	0	3	0.0	0	3	0.0	0	3	0.0		0	...	418	100.0
District of Columbia	1	3,245	1	23	1	0.7	80	1	2.5	0	1	0.0	58	1	1.8	0	1	0.0	3,084	95.0
Florida	67	18,106	67	21	36	0.1	225	42	1.2	182	47	1.0	390	52	2.2	3,388	36	18.7	13,900	76.8
Georgia	159		0		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	0	...
Hawaii	4	609	4	4	1	0.7	1	1	0.2		0	...	6	2	1.0	1	1	0.2	597	98.0
Idaho	44		0		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	0	...
Illinois	110	30,286	110		0	...	15	12	0.0	8	10	0.0		0	...	17,493	33	57.8	12,770	42.2
Indiana	92	3,997	76	0	41	0.0	7	43	0.2	10	41	0.3	6	42	0.2	933	53	23.3	3,041	76.1
Iowa	99	865	99	0	99	0.0	0	99	0.0		0	...	101	99	11.7	350	99	40.5	414	47.9
Kansas	105	13,487	105		0	...	860	105	6.4	406	105	3.0	225	105	1.7	360	105	2.7	11,636	86.3
Kentucky	120	237	120	0	120	0.0	1	120	0.4	0	120	0.0	0	120	0.0	5	5	2.1	231	97.5
Louisiana	64	4,253	64	40	64	0.9	28	64	0.7	9	64	0.2	12	64	0.3	1,651	64	38.8	2,513	59.1
Maine	500		0		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	0	...
Maryland	24	11,129	24	101	24	0.9	660	24	5.9		0	...	386	24	3.5	100	24	0.9	9,882	88.8
Massachusetts	351	9,621	351		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	9,573	351	99.5	48	0.5
Michigan	83	1,485	83		0	...	39	83	2.6		0	...		0	...		0	...	1,446	97.4
Minnesota	87		0		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	0	...
Mississippi	82	5,722	39	1	9	0.0	11	9	0.2	0	7	0.0	2	7	0.0	339	14	5.9	5,369	93.8
Missouri	116	4,511	112		0	...		0	...		0	...	167	109	3.7	3,962	78	87.8	382	8.5
Montana	56	268	56	4	3	1.5	120	10	44.8	47	5	17.5	27	6	10.1	26	6	9.7	44	16.4
Nebraska	93	3,258	93		0	...		0	...		0	...	32	93	1.0	2,139	93	65.7	1,087	33.4
Nevada	17	4,861	17	0	17	0.0	5	17	0.1	40	17	0.8	1	17	0.0	606	17	12.5	4,209	86.6

TABLE 35B. PROVISIONAL BALLOTS: REASONS FOR REJECTION, PART B (CONTINUED)

State	Election Juris. in Survey	Ballots Rejected		Provisional Ballots Rejected and Reason, Part B															Not Categorized Balance (See Notes)	
				Ballot Missing from Envelope			No Signature			Non-matching Signature			Voter Already Voted			Other (See Comments)				
		Total	Cases	Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Pct.
New Hampshire	320	0	320	0	320	...	0	320	...	0	320	...	0	320	...	0	320	...	0	...
New Jersey	21	13,081	21		0	...	30	21	0.2	169	21	1.3	398	21	3.0	2,353	21	18.0	10,131	77.4
New Mexico	33	2,110	22	0	10	0.0	2	9	0.1	0	9	0.0	4	9	0.2	462	6	21.9	1,642	77.8
New York	62	129,227	61		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	13,859	61	10.7	115,368	89.3
North Carolina	100	27,830	100	64	100	0.2	0	100	0.0	4	100	0.0	161	100	0.6	6,525	100	23.4	21,076	75.7
North Dakota	53		0		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	0	...
Ohio	88	34,322	88	197	88	0.6	2,026	88	5.9	242	88	0.7	793	88	2.3	116	88	0.3	30,948	90.2
Oklahoma	77	3,589	77	0	77	0.0	0	77	0.0	0	77	0.0	1	77	0.0		0	...	3,588	100.0
Oregon	36	75	36		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	75	100.0
Pennsylvania	67	20,258	67		0	...		0	...	22	67	0.1	441	67	2.2	3	67	0.0	19,792	97.7
Rhode Island	39	1,275	39	0	39	0.0	0	39	0.0	0	39	0.0	6	39	0.5	0	39	0.0	1,269	99.5
South Carolina	46	2,108	23		0	...	55	5	2.6		0	...	6	2	0.3	365	10	17.3	1,682	79.8
South Dakota	66	343	66	0	66	0.0	3	66	0.9	0	66	0.0	0	66	0.0	1	66	0.3	339	98.8
Tennessee	95	5,466	95	98	95	1.8	197	95	3.6	0	95	0.0	369	95	6.8	60	9	1.1	4,742	86.8
Texas	254	41,752	254	37	215	0.1	79	216	0.2	20	214	0.0	222	214	0.5		0	...	41,394	99.1
Utah	29	10,198	29		0	...		0	...		0	...	264	29	2.6		0	...	9,934	97.4
Vermont	246	5	103	0	101	0.0	0	101	0.0	0	101	0.0	0	101	0.0	0	19	0.0	5	100.0
Virginia	134	8,096	134	0	24	0.0	12	24	0.1	1	24	0.0	15	29	0.2	7,843	122	96.9	225	2.8
Washington	39	3,050	39	2	39	0.1	15	39	0.5	34	39	1.1	75	39	2.5	160	4	5.2	2,764	90.6
West Virginia	55	1,121	40		0	...		0	...	1	40	0.1	5	40	0.4	298	40	26.6	817	72.9
Wisconsin	3,541	77	3,541		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	0	3,541	0.0	77	100.0
Wyoming	23	20	6		0	...		0	...		0	...	1	1	5.0	5	3	25.0	14	70.0
American Samoa	1	0	1	0	1	...	0	1	...	0	1	...	0	1	...	0	1	...	0	...
Guam	1	104	1	0	1	0.0	0	1	0.0	0	1	0.0	0	1	0.0		0	...	104	100.0
Puerto Rico	1	3,068	1	0	1	0.0	222	1	7.2	0	1	0.0	47	1	1.5	2,447	1	79.8	352	11.5
Virgin Islands	1																			
Sum of Above	8,154	651,372	7,012	3,770	1,771	0.6	8,402	2,030	1.3	6,007	1,849	0.9	8,865	2,279	1.4	106,872	5,614	16.4	517,456	79.4
States Included		47		17			27			17			34			34			47	
Question		E1d		E2f			E2g			E2h			E2i			E2j:p			calc	

TABLE 35B. PROVISIONAL BALLOTS: REASONS FOR REJECTION, PART B

State	Election Juris. in Survey	Ballots Rejected		Provisional Ballots Rejected and Reason, Part B															Not Categorized Balance (See Notes)	
				Ballot Missing from Envelope			No Signature			Non-matching Signature			Voter Already Voted			Other (See Comments)				
		Total	Cases	Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Pct.
Alabama	67	4,409	47		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	4,409	100.0
Alaska	1	245	1	30	1	12.2	0	1	0.0	0	1	0.0	10	1	4.1	17	1	6.9	188	76.7
Arizona	15	33,022	15	72	9	0.2	150	11	0.5	42	9	0.1	1,117	14	3.4	4,196	8	12.7	27,445	83.1
Arkansas	75	1,697	73	4	71	0.2	1	71	0.1	0	71	0.0	20	71	1.2	213	18	12.6	1,459	86.0
California	58	177,753	55	3,020	31	1.7	3,444	47	1.9	4,770	45	2.7	2,793	45	1.6	25,866	25	14.6	137,860	77.6
Colorado	64	9,870	64	52	64	0.5	114	64	1.2		0	...	704	64	7.1	1,157	64	11.7	7,843	79.5
Connecticut	169	843	169		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	843	100.0
Delaware	3	418	3	0	3	0.0	0	3	0.0	0	3	0.0	0	3	0.0		0	...	418	100.0
District of Columbia	1	3,245	1	23	1	0.7	80	1	2.5	0	1	0.0	58	1	1.8	0	1	0.0	3,084	95.0
Florida	67	18,106	67	21	36	0.1	225	42	1.2	182	47	1.0	390	52	2.2	3,388	36	18.7	13,900	76.8
Georgia	159		0		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	0	...
Hawaii	4	609	4	4	1	0.7	1	1	0.2		0	...	6	2	1.0	1	1	0.2	597	98.0
Idaho	44		0		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	0	...
Illinois	110	30,286	110		0	...	15	12	0.0	8	10	0.0		0	...	17,493	33	57.8	12,770	42.2
Indiana	92	3,997	76	0	41	0.0	7	43	0.2	10	41	0.3	6	42	0.2	933	53	23.3	3,041	76.1
Iowa	99	865	99	0	99	0.0	0	99	0.0		0	...	101	99	11.7	350	99	40.5	414	47.9
Kansas	105	13,487	105		0	...	860	105	6.4	406	105	3.0	225	105	1.7	360	105	2.7	11,636	86.3
Kentucky	120	237	120	0	120	0.0	1	120	0.4	0	120	0.0	0	120	0.0	5	5	2.1	231	97.5
Louisiana	64	4,253	64	40	64	0.9	28	64	0.7	9	64	0.2	12	64	0.3	1,651	64	38.8	2,513	59.1
Maine	500		0		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	0	...
Maryland	24	11,129	24	101	24	0.9	660	24	5.9		0	...	386	24	3.5	100	24	0.9	9,882	88.8
Massachusetts	351	9,621	351		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	9,573	351	99.5	48	0.5
Michigan	83	1,485	83		0	...	39	83	2.6		0	...		0	...		0	...	1,446	97.4
Minnesota	87		0		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	0	...
Mississippi	82	5,722	39	1	9	0.0	11	9	0.2	0	7	0.0	2	7	0.0	339	14	5.9	5,369	93.8
Missouri	116	4,511	112		0	...		0	...		0	...	167	109	3.7	3,962	78	87.8	382	8.5
Montana	56	268	56	4	3	1.5	120	10	44.8	47	5	17.5	27	6	10.1	26	6	9.7	44	16.4
Nebraska	93	3,258	93		0	...		0	...		0	...	32	93	1.0	2,139	93	65.7	1,087	33.4
Nevada	17	4,861	17	0	17	0.0	5	17	0.1	40	17	0.8	1	17	0.0	606	17	12.5	4,209	86.6

TABLE 35B. PROVISIONAL BALLOTS: REASONS FOR REJECTION, PART B (CONTINUED)

State	Election Juris. in Survey	Ballots Rejected		Provisional Ballots Rejected and Reason, Part B															Not Categorized Balance (See Notes)	
				Ballot Missing from Envelope			No Signature			Non-matching Signature			Voter Already Voted			Other (See Comments)				
		Total	Cases	Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Pct.
New Hampshire	320	0	320	0	320	...	0	320	...	0	320	...	0	320	...	0	320	...	0	...
New Jersey	21	13,081	21		0	...	30	21	0.2	169	21	1.3	398	21	3.0	2,353	21	18.0	10,131	77.4
New Mexico	33	2,110	22	0	10	0.0	2	9	0.1	0	9	0.0	4	9	0.2	462	6	21.9	1,642	77.8
New York	62	129,227	61		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	13,859	61	10.7	115,368	89.3
North Carolina	100	27,830	100	64	100	0.2	0	100	0.0	4	100	0.0	161	100	0.6	6,525	100	23.4	21,076	75.7
North Dakota	53		0		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	0	...
Ohio	88	34,322	88	197	88	0.6	2,026	88	5.9	242	88	0.7	793	88	2.3	116	88	0.3	30,948	90.2
Oklahoma	77	3,589	77	0	77	0.0	0	77	0.0	0	77	0.0	1	77	0.0		0	...	3,588	100.0
Oregon	36	75	36		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	75	100.0
Pennsylvania	67	20,258	67		0	...		0	...	22	67	0.1	441	67	2.2	3	67	0.0	19,792	97.7
Rhode Island	39	1,275	39	0	39	0.0	0	39	0.0	0	39	0.0	6	39	0.5	0	39	0.0	1,269	99.5
South Carolina	46	2,108	23		0	...	55	5	2.6		0	...	6	2	0.3	365	10	17.3	1,682	79.8
South Dakota	66	343	66	0	66	0.0	3	66	0.9	0	66	0.0	0	66	0.0	1	66	0.3	339	98.8
Tennessee	95	5,466	95	98	95	1.8	197	95	3.6	0	95	0.0	369	95	6.8	60	9	1.1	4,742	86.8
Texas	254	41,752	254	37	215	0.1	79	216	0.2	20	214	0.0	222	214	0.5		0	...	41,394	99.1
Utah	29	10,198	29		0	...		0	...		0	...	264	29	2.6		0	...	9,934	97.4
Vermont	246	5	103	0	101	0.0	0	101	0.0	0	101	0.0	0	101	0.0	0	19	0.0	5	100.0
Virginia	134	8,096	134	0	24	0.0	12	24	0.1	1	24	0.0	15	29	0.2	7,843	122	96.9	225	2.8
Washington	39	3,050	39	2	39	0.1	15	39	0.5	34	39	1.1	75	39	2.5	160	4	5.2	2,764	90.6
West Virginia	55	1,121	40		0	...		0	...	1	40	0.1	5	40	0.4	298	40	26.6	817	72.9
Wisconsin	3,541	77	3,541		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	0	3,541	0.0	77	100.0
Wyoming	23	20	6		0	...		0	...		0	...	1	1	5.0	5	3	25.0	14	70.0
American Samoa	1	0	1	0	1	...	0	1	...	0	1	...	0	1	...	0	1	...	0	...
Guam	1	104	1	0	1	0.0	0	1	0.0	0	1	0.0	0	1	0.0		0	...	104	100.0
Puerto Rico	1	3,068	1	0	1	0.0	222	1	7.2	0	1	0.0	47	1	1.5	2,447	1	79.8	352	11.5
Virgin Islands	1																			
Sum of Above	8,154	651,372	7,012	3,770	1,771	0.6	8,402	2,030	1.3	6,007	1,849	0.9	8,865	2,279	1.4	106,872	5,614	16.4	517,456	79.4
States Included		47		17			27			17			34			34			47	
Question		E1d		E2f			E2g			E2h			E2i			E2j:p			calc	

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

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

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

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

State	Election Juris. in Survey	Total of Voters Participating	Cases	Sign Voters In				Update Vote History				Lookup Polling Places				Other Use (See Comments)			
				Yes		No		Yes		No		Yes		No		Yes		No	
				Total	Cases	Total	Cases	Total	Cases	Total	Cases	Total	Cases	Total	Cases	Total	Cases	Total	Cases
Alabama	67	2,083,309	67		0	2,083,309	67		0	2,083,309	67		0	2,083,309	67		0		0
Alaska	1	302,465	1		0	302,465	1		0	302,465	1		0	302,465	1		0		0
Arizona	15	2,323,579	15	143,789	2	2,179,790	13	143,789	2	2,179,790	13	21,823	1	2,301,756	14		0	932,743	14
Arkansas	75	1,080,809	75	115,236	8	965,573	67	73,661	3	1,007,148	72	120,432	6	960,377	69		0	1,080,809	75
California	58	13,096,097	57	142,493	2	12,828,688	51	296,416	3	12,617,093	49	718,743	6	12,315,020	48		0	8,605,732	35
Colorado	64	2,594,628	64	1,150,149	17	1,444,479	47	1,194,353	20	1,398,822	42	154,808	8	2,439,820	56	961,997	10	1,632,631	54
Connecticut	169	1,560,640	169		0	1,560,640	169		0	1,560,640	169		0	1,560,640	169		0	1,560,640	169
Delaware	3	417,631	3		0	417,631	3		0	417,631	3		0	417,631	3		0	417,631	3
District of Columbia	1	294,254	1		0	294,254	1		0	294,254	1	294,254	1		0		0		0
Florida	67	8,557,692	67	4,714,439	40	3,843,253	27	4,574,929	40	3,982,763	27	5,972,288	39	2,585,404	28	1,222,293	6	6,833,922	59
Georgia	159	3,910,557	159		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Hawaii	4	436,774	4		0	436,774	4		0	436,774	4		0	436,774	4		0	372,871	3
Idaho	44	666,290	44		0	666,290	44		0	666,290	44		0	666,290	44		0		0
Illinois	110	5,339,488	110		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Indiana	92	2,663,373	92	239,375	7	2,423,998	85	239,375	7	2,423,998	85		0		0		0		0
Iowa	99	1,589,951	99	957,491	53	632,460	46	957,491	53	632,460	46	957,491	53	632,460	46		0		0
Kansas	105	1,115,281	105	534,987	44	63,892	10	464,048	32	129,224	22	487,321	30	107,805	23	20,173	5	520,335	39
Kentucky	120	1,815,896	120		0	1,815,896	120		0	1,815,896	120		0	1,815,896	120		0	1,815,896	120
Louisiana	64	2,014,511	64		0	2,014,511	64		0	2,014,511	64		0	2,014,511	64		0	2,014,511	64
Maine	500	724,759	500		0	724,759	500		0	724,759	500		0	724,759	500		0	724,759	500
Maryland	24	2,734,189	24	2,734,189	24		0	2,734,189	24		0	2,734,189	24		0	2,734,189	24		0
Massachusetts	351	3,184,196	351		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Michigan	83	4,780,701	83	4,744,484	78	36,217	5	4,744,484	78	36,217	5	4,744,484	78	36,217	5		0	4,780,701	83
Minnesota	87	2,950,780	87		0	2,950,780	87		0	2,950,780	87		0	2,950,780	87		0	2,950,780	87
Mississippi	82	889,914	58	24,364	4	809,875	53	793	1	826,546	55	66,835	2	754,209	53	17,727	2	237,226	16
Missouri	116	2,840,776	116	878,518	28	1,923,020	84	682,992	17	2,135,897	96	1,771,587	30	1,033,365	82	510,357	5	1,159,740	42
Montana	56	491,966	56		0	491,966	56		0	491,966	56		0	491,966	56		0		0
Nebraska	93	815,568	93		0	815,568	93		0	815,568	93		0	815,568	93		0	815,568	93
Nevada	17	1,017,772	17		0	1,017,772	17		0	1,017,772	17		0	1,017,772	17		0	1,017,772	17

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

State	Election Juris. in Survey	Total of Voters Participating	Cases	Sign Voters In				Update Vote History				Lookup Polling Places				Other Use (See Comments)			
				Yes		No		Yes		No		Yes		No		Yes		No	
				Total	Cases	Total	Cases	Total	Cases	Total	Cases	Total	Cases	Total	Cases	Total	Cases	Total	Cases
New Hampshire	320	718,700	320		0	718,700	320		0	718,700	320	718,700	320		0		0	718,700	320
New Jersey	21	3,677,463	21		0	3,677,463	21		0	3,677,463	21		0	3,677,463	21		0	3,677,463	21
New Mexico	33	679,080	26	376,874	9	163,093	11	98,923	6	441,044	13	89,582	5	450,385	14	271,927	1	40,964	6
New York	62	7,128,852	62		0	7,128,852	62		0	7,128,852	62		0	7,128,852	62		0		0
North Carolina	100	4,539,729	100	4,539,729	100		0	4,539,729	100		0	4,539,729	100		0	4,539,729	100		0
North Dakota	53	326,239	53	210,254	8	115,985	45		0	326,239	53	198,489	7	127,750	46		0	326,239	53
Ohio	88	5,632,423	88	1,140,143	7	4,492,280	81	1,375,608	10	4,256,815	78	1,444,388	10	4,188,035	78		0	5,632,423	88
Oklahoma	77	1,343,380	77		0	1,343,380	77		0	1,343,380	77		0	1,343,380	77		0	1,343,380	77
Oregon	36	1,820,507	36		0	1,820,507	36		0	1,820,507	36		0	1,820,507	36		0	1,820,507	36
Pennsylvania	67	5,783,621	67		0	5,783,621	67		0	5,783,621	67		0	5,783,621	67		0		0
Rhode Island	39	451,593	39		0	451,593	39		0	451,593	39		0	451,593	39		0	451,593	39
South Carolina	46	1,981,516	46	1,742,248	29	239,268	17	1,742,248	29	239,268	17	1,742,248	29	239,268	17		0		0
South Dakota	66	368,816	66	24,513	5	344,303	61	23,535	4	345,281	62	14,546	4	354,270	62	21,542	2	347,274	64
Tennessee	95	2,480,182	95	451,468	3	2,028,714	92	438,634	2	2,041,548	93	894,254	6	1,585,928	89	256,796	2	2,223,386	93
Texas	254	7,993,851	254	4,252,658	156	2,664,599	79	4,252,658	156	2,664,599	79	4,252,658	156	2,664,599	79		0		0
Utah	29	1,023,036	29		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Vermont	246	304,509	245	17,892	19	277,873	215	36,989	22	255,720	208	91,626	30	199,605	198	31,551	12	158,821	144
Virginia	134	3,896,846	134		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Washington	39	3,206,490	39		0	3,206,490	39		0	3,206,490	39		0	3,206,490	39		0	3,206,490	39
West Virginia	55	685,099	55	7,161	1	677,938	54		0	685,099	55	7,161	1	677,938	54		0	685,099	55
Wisconsin	3,541	3,078,135	3,541		0	3,078,135	3,541		0	3,078,135	3,541		0	3,078,135	3,541		0	3,078,135	3,541
Wyoming	23	250,701	23		0	250,701	23		0	250,701	23		0	250,701	23		0	250,701	23
American Samoa	1	13,167	1	13,167	1		0	13,167	1		0	13,167	1		0	13,167	1		0
Guam	1	34,075	1		0	34,075	1		0	34,075	1		0	34,075	1		0	34,075	1
Puerto Rico	1	1,878,969	1		0	1,878,969	1		0	1,878,969	1		0	1,878,969	1		0	1,878,969	1
Virgin Islands	1																		
Sum of Above	8,154	131,590,825	8,120	29,155,621	645	83,120,399	6,596	28,628,011	610	83,590,672	6,623	32,050,803	947	77,606,358	6,193	10,601,448	170	63,348,486	6,074
States Included				23		46		21		46		24		43		12		35	
Question		F1a		f4a_y		f4a_n		f4b_y		f4b_n		f4c_y		f4c_n		f4d_y		f4d_n	

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

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

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

Question F4:

Arkansas: sing electronic poll book was new for Perry County; two polling places in this jurisdiction used electronic poll books to sign voters in.

Arizona: One jurisdiction commented in reference to F4c that laptops were used with voter registration to look up voters. Pinal County did not use electronic poll books in the 2012 general election cycle.

California: One jurisdiction commented that only three of its polling places used electronic poll books; the remaining 95 polling places used paper rosters. Another jurisdiction reported that an electronic list was used for early voting only. A third jurisdiction indicated, “All mail ballot election.” A fourth jurisdiction reported using electronic poll books in 60 of 144 precincts; in each case, a signature was captured on a paper poll book. Sonoma County provided precinct officers a Palm Pilot (Election Assistant) to help voters locate their correct polling location for voters; there is no data collected on these devices.

Colorado: One county stated, “Principal use of electronic poll books is to print signature card labels, which in turn gives voter credit for voting at polling place. The voting credit data was then exported from electronic poll books and uploaded into the statewide voter registration system, effectively updating voter history. Electronic poll books were programmed for the entire county, so they could also be used to direct voters to correct precinct or clerk’s office, if appropriate (e.g., poll book reflected mail-in ballot was sent to voter, etc.).”

Illinois: Two jurisdictions commented that electronic poll lists are used in “some” or “a few” polling places.

Florida: Three jurisdictions stated they used electronic lists or poll books during early voting to sign in voters and update voter history but not on election day. One of these jurisdictions also stated that Palm Pilots are used on election day. A different jurisdiction stated that it used a voter focus counter program for Early Voting only. One jurisdiction stated that it used EVIDs at five precincts; for the three remaining counties it used a paper precinct register, but used an EVID during early voting. Another jurisdiction specified that EVID machines were used for voter look up, check-in, voter signature and to tabulate history. One jurisdiction simply indicated, “VR – EviDs.” Another jurisdiction stated that laptops with complete county rolls are provided to each polling place to expedite voter lookup on election day and reduce the necessity for calls to the office. One jurisdiction stated that electronic poll books were only used in four out of 16 precincts. Another jurisdiction simply indicated, “Look up voter’s eligibility.”

Indiana: The State is aware that some counties set up PCs at polling locations to allow staff or voters to look up polling locations on the SVRS Public Portal (www.indianavoters.com). They used the public portal to reduce security concerns, rather than setting up a PC linked to SVRS. However, the State did not collect this information as part of the 2012 General Election survey. Additionally, in the State of Indiana, Electronic Poll Books refer to a jurisdiction utilizing Vote Centers. In these counties, “at the polling place” refers to “at the Vote Center locations.”

Michigan: Electronic Poll books and lists of voters are utilized in 80% of precincts.

Missouri: One jurisdiction indicated that electronic poll books are used at two polling locations, and another jurisdiction reported using electronic poll books at eight out of 15 polling locations. Two jurisdictions reported using Palm Pilots to verify voter status.

Mississippi: One jurisdiction commented that the poll books and sign-in sheets are not electronic. Another jurisdiction stated, “Call Circuit Clerk office and they were told where to go.”

New Mexico: One jurisdiction stated that it only uses a ballot on demand and the IPower for early voting and absentee, not for election day polling places.

New York: Not yet accommodated in current statutes.

Ohio: One jurisdiction reported using an electronic poll book in one of its 474 polling places. A second jurisdiction indicated, “Not in every precinct.”

Puerto Rico: Puerto Rico used paper voter rolls that voters sign in at the polling station after showing their Voter Identification card, and then they are provided with their paper ballots. According to Joint Resolution No. 44 of June 3, 2011, the State Election Commission has a mandate to adopt and implement a statewide optical scanning vote counting system complemented with an electronic poll book system.

Vermont: One jurisdiction commented that voter history was updated electronically but not at the polling places and not on the day of the election. Another jurisdiction stated that all voters are checked in manually from its checklist. A third jurisdiction reported that the internet was not available at the polling location, while another jurisdiction stated, “Nothing electronic at the polling place.” One jurisdiction stated that an electronic list was used to research and evaluate if a voter had been removed from the checklist. Another jurisdiction simply commented, “We use an entrance and exit checklist.”

Washington: We do not have poll sites. Our voting centers are countywide. Any voters on the accessible voting units would be looked up in the voter registration system to see if they have already returned a ballot before voting.

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

State	Election Juris. in Survey	Total of Voters Participating	Cases	State Printed Poll Books and Shipped to Jurisdiction			Jurisdiction Arranged for Printing of Poll Books			Combination of State and Local Jurisdiction			Information Unavailable			Other or None Indicated (See Comments)			Not Categorized Balance (See Notes)	
				Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Pct.
Alabama	67	2,083,309	67		0	...	2,083,309	67	100.0		0	...		0	...		0	...	0	0.0
Alaska	1	302,465	1	302,465	1	100.0		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	0	0.0
Arizona	15	2,323,579	15		0	...	2,179,790	13	93.8		0	...		0	...	143,789	2	6.2	0	0.0
Arkansas	75	1,080,809	75		0	...	1,040,656	73	96.3		0	...	24,522	1	2.3	15,631	1	1.4	0	0.0
California	58	13,096,097	57		0	...	12,879,672	51	98.3		0	...	12,624	3	0.1	203,801	3	1.6	0	0.0
Colorado	64	2,594,628	64		0	...	2,594,628	64	100.0		0	...		0	...		0	...	0	0.0
Connecticut	169	1,560,640	169		0	...	1,560,640	169	100.0		0	...		0	...		0	...	0	0.0
Delaware	3	417,631	3		0	...		0	...	417,631	3	100.0		0	...		0	...	0	0.0
District of Columbia	1	294,254	1		0	...	294,254	1	100.0		0	...		0	...		0	...	0	0.0
Florida	67	8,557,692	67		0	...	7,038,699	54	82.2		0	...	1,058,750	3	12.4	460,243	10	5.4	0	0.0
Georgia	159	3,910,557	159		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	3,910,557	159	100.0	0	0.0
Hawaii	4	436,774	4	436,774	4	100.0		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	0	0.0
Idaho	44	666,290	44		0	...	666,290	44	100.0		0	...		0	...		0	...	0	0.0
Illinois	110	5,339,488	110		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	5,339,488	110	100.0	0	0.0
Indiana	92	2,663,373	92		0	...	2,663,373	92	100.0		0	...		0	...		0	...	0	0.0
Iowa	99	1,589,951	99		0	...	1,589,951	99	100.0		0	...		0	...		0	...	0	0.0
Kansas	105	1,115,281	105		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	1,115,281	105	100.0	0	0.0
Kentucky	120	1,815,896	120	1,815,896	120	100.0		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	0	0.0
Louisiana	64	2,014,511	64	2,014,511	64	100.0		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	0	0.0
Maine	500	724,759	500	1,430	17	0.2	723,329	483	99.8		0	...		0	...		0	...	0	0.0
Maryland	24	2,734,189	24		0	...	2,734,189	24	100.0		0	...		0	...		0	...	0	0.0
Massachusetts	351	3,184,196	351		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	3,184,196	351	100.0	0	0.0
Michigan	83	4,780,701	83		0	...		0	...	4,780,701	83	100.0		0	...		0	...	0	0.0
Minnesota	87	2,950,780	87	1,293,451	13	43.8	1,657,329	74	56.2		0	...		0	...		0	...	0	0.0
Mississippi	82	889,914	58		0	...	878,172	56	98.7	6,900	1	0.8		0	...	4,842	1	0.5	0	0.0
Missouri	116	2,840,776	116	18,541	1	0.7	2,322,009	105	81.7		0	...	66,843	3	2.4	433,383	7	15.3	0	0.0
Montana	56	491,966	56		0	...	491,966	56	100.0		0	...		0	...		0	...	0	0.0
Nebraska	93	815,568	93		0	...	815,568	93	100.0		0	...		0	...		0	...	0	0.0
Nevada	17	1,017,772	17		0	...	1,017,772	17	100.0		0	...		0	...		0	...	0	0.0

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

State	Election Juris. in Survey	Total of Voters Participating	Cases	State Printed Poll Books and Shipped to Jurisdiction			Jurisdiction Arranged for Printing of Poll Books			Combination of State and Local Jurisdiction			Information Unavailable			Other or None Indicated (See Comments)			Not Categorized Balance (See Notes)	
				Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Cases	Pct.	Total	Pct.
New Hampshire	320	718,700	320		0	...	718,700	320	100.0		0	...		0	...		0	...	0	0.0
New Jersey	21	3,677,463	21		0	...	3,677,463	21	100.0		0	...		0	...		0	...	0	0.0
New Mexico	33	679,080	26	607	1	0.1	205,287	14	30.2		0	...	10,685	1	1.6	462,501	10	68.1	0	0.0
New York	62	7,128,852	62		0	...	7,128,852	62	100.0		0	...		0	...		0	...	0	0.0
North Carolina	100	4,539,729	100		0	...	4,204,769	92	92.6		0	...		0	...	334,960	8	7.4	0	0.0
North Dakota	53	326,239	53		0	...	235,170	50	72.1		0	...	11,765	1	3.6	79,304	2	24.3	0	0.0
Ohio	88	5,632,423	88		0	...	5,632,423	88	100.0		0	...		0	...		0	...	0	0.0
Oklahoma	77	1,343,380	77		0	...	1,343,380	77	100.0		0	...		0	...		0	...	0	0.0
Oregon	36	1,820,507	36		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	1,820,507	36	100.0	0	0.0
Pennsylvania	67	5,783,621	67		0	...	5,783,621	67	100.0		0	...		0	...		0	...	0	0.0
Rhode Island	39	451,593	39		0	...	451,593	39	100.0		0	...		0	...		0	...	0	0.0
South Carolina	46	1,981,516	46	1,981,516	46	100.0		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	0	0.0
South Dakota	66	368,816	66		0	...	368,816	66	100.0		0	...		0	...		0	...	0	0.0
Tennessee	95	2,480,182	95		0	...	2,480,182	95	100.0		0	...		0	...		0	...	0	0.0
Texas	254	7,993,851	254		0	...	7,993,851	254	100.0		0	...		0	...		0	...	0	0.0
Utah	29	1,023,036	29		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	1,023,036	29	100.0	0	0.0
Vermont	246	304,509	245	5,295	6	1.7	250,473	187	82.3	10,678	12	3.5	33,496	33	11.0	4,567	7	1.5	0	0.0
Virginia	134	3,896,846	134		0	...	3,896,846	134	100.0		0	...		0	...		0	...	0	0.0
Washington	39	3,206,490	39		0	...		0	...		0	...	3,206,490	39	100.0		0	...	0	0.0
West Virginia	55	685,099	55		0	...	655,816	53	95.7		0	...		0	...	29,283	2	4.3	0	0.0
Wisconsin	3,541	3,078,135	3,541		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	3,078,135	3,541	100.0	0	0.0
Wyoming	23	250,701	23		0	...	250,701	23	100.0		0	...		0	...		0	...	0	0.0
American Samoa	1	13,167	1		0	...	13,167	1	100.0		0	...		0	...		0	...	0	0.0
Guam	1	34,075	1		0	...	34,075	1	100.0		0	...		0	...		0	...	0	0.0
Puerto Rico	1	1,878,969	1	1,878,969	1	100.0		0	...		0	...		0	...		0	...	0	0.0
Virgin Islands	1																			
Sum of Above	8,154	131,590,825	8,120	9,749,455	274	7.4	90,556,781	3,279	68.8	5,215,910	99	4.0	4,425,175	84	3.4	21,643,504	4,384	16.4	0	0.0
States Included				11			38			4			8			18			0	
Question		F1a		F6.1			F6.2			F6.3			F6.4			F6.rem			calc	

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

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

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

Question F6:

Alaska: The State of Alaska conducts federal and state elections and the poll books were provided directly to the poll workers by the state.

Arkansas: One jurisdiction indicated it does not use printed books. Two jurisdictions reported that the County Clerk's Office prints poll books.

California: One jurisdiction commented, "No polls." Another jurisdiction stated that poll books are printed by a local vendor. A third jurisdiction stated that poll books are printed in-house. One jurisdiction indicated, "All mail ballot election."

District of Columbia: District prints poll books and operates the polling places.

Florida: One jurisdiction reported that it printed its poll registers in-house. A second jurisdiction reported that its three largest precincts used EViDs (electronic poll books) while the remaining precincts used printed poll books on election day; early voting used EViDs. Another jurisdiction indicated that printed poll books were not used at the polls.

Maryland: Printed poll books were used as a backup to electronic poll books.

Maine: Seventeen jurisdictions commented, "Municipality lacks internet connection."

Michigan: Counties purchase poll books designed by State from commercial vendors and supply to local jurisdictions.

Missouri: One jurisdiction indicated, "Backup for epollbook only." Another jurisdiction stated that poll books were printed from MCVR in County Clerk's Office. One jurisdiction also stated that these are printed by the County Clerk's office, while a different jurisdiction stated that it prints out of MCVER. Five jurisdictions stated that they print their poll books in-house.

Mississippi: One jurisdiction reported that poll books were printed for all precincts in the Circuit Clerk's office.

New Mexico: One jurisdiction commented that signature rosters are printed at the county level.

Virginia: State provided ready PDF files to jurisdictions.

Vermont: One jurisdiction stated that printed lists of registered voters are used. A second jurisdiction noted that the checklist prints directly from the voter registration database. A third jurisdiction reported using paper ballots that go through its Accuvote system (machine), which prints the totals at the close of the voting day; they are supposed to correspond to the number of voters checked off the voter checklist. One jurisdiction commented, "Checklist," and another reported no poll books. Another jurisdiction reported that a list is run from State website and printed in local office. Six jurisdictions stated that town checklists are printed from Statewide HAVA checklist. Two jurisdictions reported not using poll books, though one stated this is only true if these do not refer to voter checklists. Similarly, one jurisdiction commented, "Not a 'poll book.' It was a checklist." One jurisdiction stated that the town printed poll books. Another jurisdiction reported that the only printing the State provides is the ballots. Election officials reported printing and distributing checklists themselves.

Washington: Printed poll books not used.

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

State	Election Jurisdiction in Survey	Total of Voters Participating	Cases	Number of First-time Mail Registrants (Voted or Not)		Use of Printed Lists at the Polls					
						Yes		No		Info. Unavailable	
				Total	Cases	Total	Cases	Total	Cases	Total	Cases
Alabama	67	2,083,309	67		0	2,083,309	67		0		0
Alaska	1	302,465	1		0	302,465	1		0		0
Arizona	15	2,323,579	15		0	2,179,790	13	143,789	2		0
Arkansas	75	1,080,809	75	1,660	14	1,040,656	73	40,153	2		0
California	58	13,096,097	57	13,737	36	12,889,818	52	656	1	1,822	1
Colorado	64	2,594,628	64		0	1,551,434	47	1,043,194	17		0
Connecticut	169	1,560,640	169		0	1,560,640	169		0		0
Delaware	3	417,631	3		0	417,631	3		0		0
District of Columbia	1	294,254	1	756	1	294,254	1		0		0
Florida	67	8,557,692	67	3,857	54	6,573,560	50	1,984,132	17		0
Georgia	159	3,910,557	159		0		0		0		0
Hawaii	4	436,774	4	24	1	436,774	4		0		0
Idaho	44	666,290	44		0	666,290	44		0		0
Illinois	110	5,339,488	110		0		0		0		0
Indiana	92	2,663,373	92	11,754	92	2,423,998	85	239,375	7		0
Iowa	99	1,589,951	99		0	1,589,951	99		0		0
Kansas	105	1,115,281	105		0	484,618	35	108,295	19	519,520	50
Kentucky	120	1,815,896	120		0	1,815,896	120		0		0
Louisiana	64	2,014,511	64	70,106	64	2,014,511	64		0		0
Maine	500	724,759	500	4,101	500	724,759	500		0		0
Maryland	24	2,734,189	24		0	2,734,189	24		0		0
Massachusetts	351	3,184,196	351		0		0		0		0
Michigan	83	4,780,701	83		0	3,911,667	64	869,034	19		0
Minnesota	87	2,950,780	87	991	87	2,950,780	87		0		0
Mississippi	82	889,914	58	77	5	880,956	56	8,958	2		0
Missouri	116	2,840,776	116	2,678	1	2,362,174	108	478,602	8		0
Montana	56	491,966	56		0	491,966	56		0		0
Nebraska	93	815,568	93		0	815,568	93		0		0
Nevada	17	1,017,772	17	252	9	1,017,772	17		0		0

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

State	Election Jurisdiction in Survey	Total of Voters Participating	Cases	Number of First-time Mail Registrants (Voted or Not)		Use of Printed Lists at the Polls					
						Yes		No		Info. Unavailable	
				Total	Cases	Total	Cases	Total	Cases	Total	Cases
New Hampshire	320	718,700	320	384	320	718,700	320		0		0
New Jersey	21	3,677,463	21		0	3,677,463	21		0		0
New Mexico	33	679,080	26	341	6	225,986	16	334,108	4		0
New York	62	7,128,852	62		0	7,128,852	62		0		0
North Carolina	100	4,539,729	100	12,490	100	4,204,769	92	334,960	8		0
North Dakota	53	326,239	53		0	235,170	50	91,069	3		0
Ohio	88	5,632,423	88	2,168	11	5,614,754	86	6,967	1		0
Oklahoma	77	1,343,380	77		0	1,343,380	77		0		0
Oregon	36	1,820,507	36		0		0	1,820,507	36		0
Pennsylvania	67	5,783,621	67		0	5,783,621	67		0		0
Rhode Island	39	451,593	39		0	451,593	39		0		0
South Carolina	46	1,981,516	46		0	1,981,516	46		0		0
South Dakota	66	368,816	66	3	1	368,816	66		0		0
Tennessee	95	2,480,182	95		0	2,480,182	95		0		0
Texas	254	7,993,851	254	84,707	253		0		0	7,993,851	254
Utah	29	1,023,036	29		0		0		0		0
Vermont	246	304,509	245	442	88	298,808	239	5,178	5		0
Virginia	134	3,896,846	134	1,780	115		0		0		0
Washington	39	3,206,490	39	379	39		0	3,206,490	39		0
West Virginia	55	685,099	55		0	655,816	53	29,283	2		0
Wisconsin	3,541	3,078,135	3,541	11,902	3,541	3,078,135	3,541		0		0
Wyoming	23	250,701	23		0	250,701	23		0		0
American Samoa	1	13,167	1		0	13,167	1		0		0
Guam	1	34,075	1		0	34,075	1		0		0
Puerto Rico	1	1,878,969	1		0	1,878,969	1		0		0
Virgin Islands	1										
Sum of Above	8,154	131,590,825	8,120	224,589	5,338	94,639,899	6,828	10,744,750	192	8,515,193	305
States Included						46		18		3	
Question		F1a		F3		F5.1		F5.2		F5.3	

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

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

Question F3:

Arkansas: One jurisdiction reported, “Must show ID is in each poll book, then have to check each voter history to see if they were a first time voter.”

Arizona: Proof of Identity (ID verification) is required at the polls for ALL Arizona voters and not just first time voters. As such, this “first-time” voter identification requirement is not applicable to State of Arizona.

California: One jurisdiction commented, “Total Qty was: 284 Not broken out between VBM and Polls.”

Idaho: Idaho Code requires all voters to show ID or sign a Personal Identification Affidavit prior to voting. If a voter registered on Election Day, they were required to show a photo ID and proof of residence prior to registering and voting.

Delaware: Do not collect this data.

Florida: One jurisdiction indicated, “VR-reports.” Another jurisdiction indicated none that it was aware of. A third jurisdiction reported that all voters’ IDs are checked, and a fourth jurisdiction stated, “ID provided by voter.”

Louisiana: Total includes all first-time voter mail registrants regardless of voter registration date.

Maryland: Not applicable.

Mississippi: One jurisdiction commented, “Courthouse burned 1/17/2013.”

Montana: Montana requires all voters to provide ID.

North Dakota: North Dakota does not have voter registration.

New Mexico: One jurisdiction stated that the above includes people who came into the office in person; in-person voters (registrants) do not require ID.” Another jurisdiction commented, “ID required Statistics Report.”

Nevada: Five jurisdictions indicated that they do not track this information.

Oklahoma: Effective 7-1-2011, Oklahoma requires “proof of identity” from all in-person voters (early voting or at polling place on election day).

Oregon: Did not track origin.

Puerto Rico: Puerto Rico is exempt from the NVRA, as the rest of the territories, and the HAVA 303(b) mail in registration applies to NVRA jurisdictions.

Vermont: One jurisdiction indicated that this number is the people who were able to vote; it does not keep track of who and if they actually cast a ballot. A second jurisdiction reported that no first time voters submitted their registration by mail. Another jurisdiction noted that verifiable numbers are uncertain due to clerk turnover. One jurisdiction commented that the Town Clerk registers and knows everyone. One election official stated, “I send letters out to the first time voters telling them I need identification and they either come in or mail me a copy of their ID before the election.”

Question F5:

Arkansas: One jurisdiction commented, “No – Electronic Pollbooks.”

California: One jurisdiction reported no polls. Another jurisdiction indicated, “Alpha Roster/Street Index.” A third jurisdiction noted that it ran an all-mail ballot election.

Colorado: Nine jurisdictions reported using signature cards; one of these jurisdictions reported that poll books were also available, and another indicated that it also used a poll book exported into a “Master Voter List.” Four jurisdictions reported using poll books as a backup, and one jurisdiction commented, “Printed poll books were deployed as back-ups to electronic poll books. Some polling places used the paper poll books to make initial determination of whether voter was in correct precinct and entitled to vote an official rather than provisional ballot. Problematic voters could be directed quickly to the provisional ballot judges without waiting in line, if appropriate.” One jurisdiction indicated it had a third backup, a PDF file.

Florida: One jurisdiction reported that printed lists were used at the polls on election day, and two jurisdictions reported using printed lists in some of their precincts. Eight jurisdictions reported using printed lists as a backup in their polling places (e.g., in the event of a power outage). One jurisdiction reported only using EViDs, and another jurisdiction reported that it used EViDs (electronic poll books) for voter check-in during early voting.

Maryland: Used as a backup to electronic poll books.

Michigan: Paper poll books and printed lists of voters are utilized in 20% of precincts.

Missouri: Two jurisdictions reported using printed lists as a backup in case electronic poll books did not work. Another jurisdiction stated that it used printed lists at six polling locations.

New Mexico: One jurisdiction commented, “Absentee only,” and another jurisdiction reported a mixed use of list/computer.

Nevada: Nine jurisdictions reported using both labels for early voting and a pre-printed roster on election day. Eight jurisdictions reported using only pre-printed rosters.

South Carolina: One jurisdiction commented, “Used as a backup if electronic list was used.”

Tennessee: One jurisdiction indicated that paper poll books were used for election day, while early voting is PC direct connect to database. Another jurisdiction stated that it used electronic poll books on election day, but paper signature lists were prepared as a backup in case of an emergency.

Vermont: Two jurisdictions commented that their checklists were printed from HAVA. One jurisdiction indicated, “Voter checklist.”

West Virginia: One jurisdiction reported that it uses poll books with registration cards.

TABLE 39. NUMBER AND AGES OF POLL WORKERS

State	Election Juris. in Survey	Number of Poll Workers Total	Cases	Under 18		18 to 25		26 to 40		41 to 60		61 to 70		71 and Over		Balance (See Notes)	
				Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.
Alabama	67		0		...		...		...		...		...		...	0	...
Alaska	1	2,499	1		...		...		...		...		...		...	2,499	100.0
Arizona	15	11,700	15	229	2.0	280	2.4	395	3.4	1,763	15.1	2,405	20.6	1,951	16.7	4,677	40.0
Arkansas	75	9,346	72	2	0.0	73	0.8	231	2.5	743	7.9	1,365	14.6	1,348	14.4	5,584	59.7
California	58	89,440	57	12,750	14.3	5,263	5.9	7,743	8.7	18,836	21.1	11,068	12.4	8,338	9.3	25,442	28.4
Colorado	64	10,790	64	437	4.1	175	1.6	281	2.6	1,345	12.5	1,301	12.1	835	7.7	6,416	59.5
Connecticut	169	4,464	169		...		...		...		...		...		...	4,464	100.0
Delaware	3	4,129	3	228	5.5	293	7.1	298	7.2	1,460	35.4	1,028	24.9	822	19.9	0	0.0
District of Columbia	1	1,708	1	2	0.1	238	13.9	138	8.1	697	40.8	362	21.2	194	11.4	77	4.5
Florida	67	52,086	67	128	0.2	1,558	3.0	2,498	4.8	10,483	20.1	11,293	21.7	11,488	22.1	14,638	28.1
Georgia	159		0		...		...		...		...		...		...	0	...
Hawaii	4	2,583	3	315	12.2	301	11.7	245	9.5	1,005	38.9	703	27.2	401	15.5	(387)	(15.0)
Idaho	44	5,860	44	30	0.5	182	3.1	450	7.7	1,670	28.5	1,765	30.1	1,563	26.7	200	3.4
Illinois	110	49,357	110		...		...		...		...		...		...	49,357	100.0
Indiana	92	22,427	81	61	0.3	247	1.1	405	1.8	1,782	7.9	1,733	7.7	1,527	6.8	16,672	74.3
Iowa	99	9,821	99		...		...		...		...		...		...	9,821	100.0
Kansas	105	8,374	105		...		...		...		...		...		...	8,374	100.0
Kentucky	120	15,290	120		...		...		...		...		...		...	15,290	100.0
Louisiana	64	17,782	64		...		...		...		...		...		...	17,782	100.0
Maine	500	5,983	499	20	0.3	106	1.8	413	6.9	2,154	36.0	1,923	32.1	1,367	22.8	0	0.0
Maryland	24	23,603	24	252	1.1	1,017	4.3	1,937	8.2	8,874	37.6	6,800	28.8	3,798	16.1	925	3.9
Massachusetts	351	18,946	348		...		...		...		...		...		...	18,946	100.0
Michigan	83	37,206	83	1,349	3.6	2,201	5.9	2,954	7.9	10,899	29.3	11,877	31.9	7,926	21.3	0	0.0
Minnesota	87	27,602	87		...		...		...		...		...		...	27,602	100.0
Mississippi	82	6,974	57	0	0.0	94	1.3	197	2.8	529	7.6	798	11.4	555	8.0	4,801	68.8
Missouri	116	21,588	112		...		...		...		...		...		...	21,588	100.0
Montana	56	4,201	56	20	0.5	63	1.5	245	5.8	1,217	29.0	1,465	34.9	1,191	28.4	0	0.0
Nebraska	93	8,322	93	92	1.1	90	1.1	492	5.9	2,319	27.9	2,609	31.4	2,701	32.5	19	0.2
Nevada	17	5,165	17	253	4.9	248	4.8	346	6.7	1,378	26.7	1,570	30.4	1,119	21.7	251	4.9

TABLE 39. NUMBER AND AGES OF POLL WORKERS (CONTINUED)

State	Election Juris. in Survey	Number of Poll Workers Total	Cases	Under 18		18 to 25		26 to 40		41 to 60		61 to 70		71 and Over		Balance (See Notes)	
				Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.
New Hampshire	320	2,392	320		...		...		...		...		...		...	2,392	100.0
New Jersey	21		0		...		...		...		...		...		...	0	...
New Mexico	33	7,671	25	170	2.2	706	9.2	1,088	14.2	2,378	31.0	1,458	19.0	968	12.6	903	11.8
New York	62	82,811	57		...		...		...		...		...		...	82,811	100.0
North Carolina	100	23,020	100	384	1.7	464	2.0	1,040	4.5	5,232	22.7	5,887	25.6	4,163	18.1	5,850	25.4
North Dakota	53	1,286	45		...		...		...		...		...		...	1,286	100.0
Ohio	88	45,556	88	2,107	4.6	1,997	4.4	2,057	4.5	10,225	22.4	10,008	22.0	7,807	17.1	11,355	24.9
Oklahoma	77	7,489	77		...		...		...		...		...		...	7,489	100.0
Oregon	36	1,402	36		...		...		...		...		...		...	1,402	100.0
Pennsylvania	67		0		...		...		...		...		...		...	0	...
Rhode Island	39	3,016	39		...		...		...		...		...		...	3,016	100.0
South Carolina	46	13,213	46	825	6.2		...		...		...		...		...	12,388	93.8
South Dakota	66	2,827	66	0	0.0	12	0.4	48	1.7	296	10.5	320	11.3	259	9.2	1,892	66.9
Tennessee	95	15,879	95	291	1.8	454	2.9	723	4.6	3,489	22.0	5,421	34.1	4,516	28.4	985	6.2
Texas	254	36,019	231		...		...		...		...		...		...	36,019	100.0
Utah	29	4,850	10		...		...		...		...		...		...	4,850	100.0
Vermont	246	3,055	221	21	0.7	34	1.1	112	3.7	743	24.3	725	23.7	407	13.3	1,013	33.2
Virginia	134	24,691	134	332	1.3	1,128	4.6	1,741	7.1	7,579	30.7	7,868	31.9	4,268	17.3	1,775	7.2
Washington	39	782	39	0	0.0	32	4.1	67	8.6	161	20.6	107	13.7	65	8.3	350	44.8
West Virginia	55	7,263	37	0	0.0	92	1.3	238	3.3	638	8.8	700	9.6	228	3.1	5,367	73.9
Wisconsin	3,541	34,902	3,541	543	1.6	567	1.6	1,611	4.6	8,121	23.3	13,442	38.5	10,457	30.0	161	0.5
Wyoming	23	2,449	23	14	0.6	28	1.1	93	3.8	669	27.3	655	26.7	362	14.8	628	25.6
American Samoa	1	336	1		...		...		...		...		...		...	336	100.0
Guam	1	286	1	0	0.0	77	26.9	72	25.2	95	33.2	33	11.5	9	3.1	0	0.0
Puerto Rico	1	89,413	1		...		...		...		...		...		...	89,413	100.0
Virgin Islands	1																
Sum of Above	8,154	887,854	7,684	20,855	2.3	18,020	2.0	28,158	3.2	106,780	12.0	106,689	12.0	80,633	9.1	526,719	59.3
States Included				25		29		29		29		29		29		45	
Question		D3		D4a		D4b		D4c		D4d		D4e		D4f		calc	

TABLE 39. NUMBER AND AGES OF POLL WORKERS

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

Question D3:

Arkansas: One jurisdiction stated, “Approximately. Larger polling sites had more workers, smaller does less.”

Arizona: One jurisdiction commented, “As a note, we also hired 119 citizen board Troubleshooters that do not serve as polling place board workers but are assigned several specific polling place locations to assist the board workers at these locations with any issues that come up on Election Day. This quantity of additional workers (119) is NOT reflected in the above grand total.”

California: One jurisdiction reported that this figure includes student poll workers. A second jurisdiction reported 1,580 poll workers unknown. Another jurisdiction indicated that 56 are standby poll workers. One jurisdiction commented, “All mail ballot.”

District of Columbia: number of poll workers failed to report for duty; this number represents the total that showed for work.

Florida: One jurisdiction noted that this number includes Canvassing Board members, tech team, supply return check-in team, and poll workers (both early voting and election day). Another jurisdiction reported 233 worked election day, and 125 worked early voting; a lot of these workers worked both election day and early voting.

Maine: Municipal Clerks did not report figures in 11 jurisdictions. Kingsburg Plantation figures were included with Guilford. Hersey reported that it shares election workers with Moro Plantation. Edmunds Township figures were included with Dennysville.

Minnesota: Estimated number.

Missouri: One jurisdiction stated that several precincts were combined at polling places.

Mississippi: One jurisdiction commented, “5 Resolution Board.”

North Carolina: Several jurisdictions included specific breakdowns of their types of workers, including poll workers, One-Stop workers, chief judges, judges, clerks, student assistants, computer assistants, and rovers. Five jurisdictions stated generally that most of their One-Stop workers also worked in a precinct on Election Day. Several jurisdictions also noted that their worker counts included individuals who worked at both One-Stop sites and at polling places. In a few instances, these individuals were counted twice; in others, these individuals were only counted once.

New Hampshire: Minimum required.

New Mexico: One jurisdiction commented, “PSR Report/EW Payroll Report.”

Puerto Rico: Poll workers are hired as their volunteer representatives and trained by the political parties. For the Nov. 6, 2012 General Election, there were two (2) Principal Parties and four (4) Political Parties by Petition (Third Parties). Each party had the right to have up to three (3) poll workers per polling station (7755, plus 1533 provisional voting stations).

South Dakota: One jurisdiction indicated there were five workers at each place.

Vermont: One jurisdiction noted that this count includes the Town Clerk. Another jurisdiction stated that this does not include BCA who counted ballots (8). One jurisdiction commented, “Election Officials work in shifts throughout the day.” A fourth jurisdiction stated that this does not include people who only counted votes (23). One jurisdiction specified, “4 people in tow hour shifts from 8am-7pm, then 8 people (not including the Clerk) to count the votes by hand.” Another jurisdiction indicated that its count includes six Boy Scouts that assist voters with finding an open voting booth, replenishing pens and removing campaign materials left in the booths. One jurisdiction specified, “11 Justice of the Peace, 1 Clerk, 2 Constables”

Washington: Three jurisdictions reported these figures include election day and early voting. One jurisdiction specified that this number includes an 18-day early voting period and election day workers only.

Wyoming: In preparation for the 2012 election cycle, the Albany County election staff designed various efforts to recruit new election judges during new voter registrations at the courthouse and through educational testimony during annual off site VR drives. A mailing was created to generate commitment to participate and when making election judges assignments for the Primary and the General election, the County Clerk and her election staff were thoughtful with regard to pairing seasoned judges with new recruits to facilitate continuity in experiential training. A second jurisdiction reported that it did not count County employees. For another jurisdiction, this number includes election judges assigned to absentee, write-in, and resolution boards. One jurisdiction reported that four of its poll workers worked/helped in the Absentee Polling Place.

Question D4:

Arizona: Maricopa County implemented “Student” poll workers program back in 2008. Since its inception, we have seen a steady increase in participation amongst students. For this 2012 General election, of the 4,820 workers, we had over 167 of these board workers that were “Student” poll workers.

California: Five jurisdictions reported that they did not have age information available for a portion of their poll workers. One second jurisdiction specified that there were 26 election day appointments made; those officers are not currently linked to their voter registration (DOB) information so they are not included in breakdown. A third jurisdiction indicated that DIMS does not have a report that contains information on poll worker ages. Another jurisdiction noted that the 126 difference from D3 to D4 is because it does not track all ages of its county support staff. One jurisdiction commented that 56 are standby poll workers, and 23 are Field Supervisors who support the vote centers.

Colorado: Six jurisdictions reported that information on poll workers’ ages were unavailable; one jurisdiction simply commented, “These are estimates.” Another jurisdiction specified that 97 judges were county employees for which it does not have birthdates. One jurisdiction noted that it had four student judges included in its total, and a second jurisdiction stated that 34 of the 99 were student judges. One jurisdiction specified, “About 2/3 of our judges were in the 61 to 70 range with a good portion of the other 1/3 in the 71 + range. We had a smattering of younger judges. We did not have any student judges this year.”

Florida: One jurisdiction stated that this number only includes election day poll workers. Another jurisdiction commented that it had two poll workers who were 90 years old when they worked the general election.

Indiana: Four jurisdictions stated that they do not track poll workers’ ages. One jurisdiction commented, “While the birthdate of poll workers is captured upon their sign-up and assignment, so many changes are made on election day and the pay vouchers do not include a birthdate, thus determining the exact age and ranges of the workers who actually reported on election day.” Another jurisdiction noted generally that its workers’ ages range from 18 to over 70. One jurisdiction commented that most of the poll workers were 60 and older, another jurisdiction reported that the average age of its poll workers was above 70 years old, and a third jurisdiction estimated that the majority of poll workers would be between 60 and 80 but did not have an exact number. Two jurisdictions stated that their worker pools are aging. One jurisdiction commented, “Our oldest poll worker was 91. We had quite a few in their 80s that have worked for years.”

Maine: Municipal Clerks did not report figures in 11 jurisdictions. Kingsburg Plantation figures were included with Guilford. Hersey reported that it shares election workers with Moro Plantation. Edmunds Township figures were included with Dennysville.

Minnesota: Age data not available.

Mississippi: One jurisdiction commented, “Courthouse burned 1/17/2013.”

North Carolina: Several jurisdictions commented that the majority of their workers were 55 years old or above. A couple of jurisdictions reported they did not track this data or stated that this data was based on an estimate. One jurisdiction commented that the majority of its poll workers are re-appointments. Another jurisdiction commented that only 188 of its reported workers worked in the 2012 general elections; seven of these either didn’t work for some reason or have resigned and are still on the poll worker list.

New Hampshire: Data not available.

New Mexico: One jurisdiction commented, “Run PSR Report/EW.”

Nevada: One jurisdiction indicated that D4e may contain workers over 71 years of age.

Pennsylvania: Not tracked.

South Carolina: Age breakdown unavailable for workers 18+.

Vermont: Three jurisdictions indicated that these numbers are estimates only. One jurisdiction indicated that all but one worker were over 40 years old.

Wyoming: One jurisdiction indicated that the majority of its election judges are retired senior citizens. Two jurisdictions indicate they do not track this information.

TABLE 40. DIFFICULTY OF OBTAINING SUFFICIENT POLL WORKERS

State	Election Juris. in Survey	Total of Voters Participating	Cases	Very Difficult		Somewhat Difficult		Neither Diff./Easy		Somewhat Easy		Very Easy		Not Enough Information		Balance (See Notes)	
				Cases	Pct.	Cases	Pct.	Cases	Pct.	Cases	Pct.	Cases	Pct.	Cases	Pct.	Cases	Pct.
Alabama	67	2,083,309	67	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	67	100.0	0	0.0
Alaska	1	302,465	1	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Arizona	15	2,323,579	15	0	0.0	6	40.0	7	46.7	1	6.7	1	6.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Arkansas	75	1,080,809	75	4	5.3	25	33.3	17	22.7	18	24.0	8	10.7	3	4.0	0	0.0
California	58	13,096,097	57	4	7.0	18	31.6	17	29.8	9	15.8	5	8.8	0	0.0	4	7.0
Colorado	64	2,594,628	64	6	9.4	33	51.6	12	18.8	12	18.8	1	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
Connecticut	169	1,560,640	169	0	0.0	169	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Delaware	3	417,631	3	0	0.0	3	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
District of Columbia	1	294,254	1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Florida	67	8,557,692	67	2	3.0	13	19.4	23	34.3	16	23.9	13	19.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Georgia	159	3,910,557	159	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	159	100.0
Hawaii	4	436,774	4	2	50.0	2	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Idaho	44	666,290	44	3	6.8	16	36.4	12	27.3	5	11.4	8	18.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Illinois	110	5,339,488	110	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	110	100.0
Indiana	92	2,663,373	92	16	17.4	34	37.0	21	22.8	6	6.5	3	3.3	3	3.3	9	9.8
Iowa	99	1,589,951	99	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	99	100.0	0	0.0
Kansas	105	1,115,281	105	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	105	100.0
Kentucky	120	1,815,896	120	120	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Louisiana	64	2,014,511	64	0	0.0	64	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Maine	500	724,759	500	32	6.4	165	33.0	122	24.4	82	16.4	82	16.4	2	0.4	15	3.0
Maryland	24	2,734,189	24	4	16.7	6	25.0	5	20.8	6	25.0	3	12.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Massachusetts	351	3,184,196	351	1	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	347	98.9
Michigan	83	4,780,701	83	0	0.0	0	0.0	83	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Minnesota	87	2,950,780	87	1	1.1	3	3.4	30	34.5	24	27.6	3	3.4	26	29.9	0	0.0
Mississippi	82	889,914	58	1	1.7	18	31.0	16	27.6	10	17.2	9	15.5	1	1.7	3	5.2
Missouri	116	2,840,776	116	9	7.8	50	43.1	38	32.8	15	12.9	3	2.6	0	0.0	1	0.9
Montana	56	491,966	56	8	14.3	29	51.8	9	16.1	5	8.9	2	3.6	3	5.4	0	0.0
Nebraska	93	815,568	93	13	14.0	38	40.9	14	15.1	14	15.1	14	15.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nevada	17	1,017,772	17	0	0.0	6	35.3	5	29.4	3	17.6	3	17.6	0	0.0	0	0.0

TABLE 40. DIFFICULTY OF OBTAINING SUFFICIENT POLL WORKERS (CONTINUED)

State	Election Juris. in Survey	Total of Voters Participating	Cases	Very Difficult		Somewhat Difficult		Neither Diff./Easy		Somewhat Easy		Very Easy		Not Enough Information		Balance (See Notes)	
				Cases	Pct.	Cases	Pct.	Cases	Pct.	Cases	Pct.	Cases	Pct.	Cases	Pct.	Cases	Pct.
New Hampshire	320	718,700	320	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	320	100.0	0	0.0
New Jersey	21	3,677,463	21	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	21	100.0	0	0.0
New Mexico	33	679,080	26	1	3.8	5	19.2	6	23.1	6	23.1	3	11.5	2	7.7	3	11.5
New York	62	7,128,852	62	0	0.0	0	0.0	62	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
North Carolina	100	4,539,729	100	9	9.0	50	50.0	25	25.0	13	13.0	3	3.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
North Dakota	53	326,239	53	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	53	100.0	0	0.0
Ohio	88	5,632,423	88	1	1.1	41	46.6	26	29.5	18	20.5	2	2.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Oklahoma	77	1,343,380	77	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	77	100.0	0	0.0
Oregon	36	1,820,507	36	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	36	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Pennsylvania	67	5,783,621	67	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	67	100.0	0	0.0
Rhode Island	39	451,593	39	9	23.1	10	25.6	10	25.6	3	7.7	7	17.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
South Carolina	46	1,981,516	46	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	46	100.0
South Dakota	66	368,816	66	4	6.1	23	34.8	22	33.3	16	24.2	1	1.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tennessee	95	2,480,182	95	14	14.7	40	42.1	20	21.1	14	14.7	4	4.2	3	3.2	0	0.0
Texas	254	7,993,851	254	23	9.1	46	18.1	101	39.8	46	18.1	19	7.5	18	7.1	1	0.4
Utah	29	1,023,036	29	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	29	100.0
Vermont	246	304,509	245	3	1.2	35	14.3	74	30.2	48	19.6	76	31.0	3	1.2	6	2.4
Virginia	134	3,896,846	134	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	134	100.0
Washington	39	3,206,490	39	0	0.0	8	20.5	7	17.9	6	15.4	9	23.1	0	0.0	9	23.1
West Virginia	55	685,099	55	4	7.3	12	21.8	10	18.2	6	10.9	5	9.1	0	0.0	18	32.7
Wisconsin	3,541	3,078,135	3,541	909	25.7	585	16.5	959	27.1	599	16.9	486	13.7	0	0.0	3	0.1
Wyoming	23	250,701	23	1	4.3	18	78.3	1	4.3	3	13.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
American Samoa	1	13,167	1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Guam	1	34,075	1	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Puerto Rico	1	1,878,969	1	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Virgin Islands	1																
Sum of Above	8,154	131,590,825	8,120	1,205	14.8	1,573	19.4	1,755	21.6	1,007	12.4	810	10.0	768	9.5	1,002	12.3
States Included				28		33		30		28		28		17		18	
Question		F1a		D5.1		D5.2		D5.3		D5.4		D5.5		D5.6		calc	

TABLE 40. DIFFICULTY OF OBTAINING SUFFICIENT POLL WORKERS

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

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

Question D5:

Arkansas: One jurisdiction noted that workers face long hours, too much paperwork, and a stressful day.

Arizona: One jurisdiction commented that people do not want to work long hours for so little pay. Two jurisdictions stated that obtaining poll workers can be hindered by geographic reasons, primarily in rural areas.

California: A couple of jurisdictions noted that it was difficult to recruit bilingual poll workers. A few jurisdictions noted that recruiting student poll workers was helpful in obtaining a sufficient number of workers. A few jurisdictions stated that there was lots of interest in volunteering for this election due to the attention around the presidential content. One jurisdiction stated that long hours can be a deterrent to poll workers, and half day shifts seemed to be key for some of its workers. One jurisdiction commented, “Does not apply – all mail ballot.”

Colorado: Several jurisdictions reported a high rate of drop outs before the election, making it difficult to recruit and train additional judges. A few jurisdictions noted that they had the most difficulty finding a balance between members of the two major political parties. A couple of jurisdictions noted that student judges were important to obtaining enough poll workers, but one jurisdiction noted that recruiting was difficult because schools did not like students missing a whole day of school. A few jurisdictions noted that there can be long hours and a stressful environment.

Florida: One jurisdiction commented that it had to send out two mailings to bring back retired workers and struggled to keep those committed to work the polls to actually be able to show up on election day. One jurisdiction stated that it encourages poll workers to “find a friend,” i.e., find someone they would like to work with and become poll workers, but it struggled to find enough non-Republicans to meet the requirements under the law. One jurisdiction reported it had approximately 100 more election workers available than needed, and nearly 100 more who were interested but did not attend orientation earlier in the year.

Indiana: A few jurisdictions reported that their local political parties find their poll workers. A couple of jurisdictions noted that finding workers can be difficult due to long hours and difficult pay, and some quit after training because they didn’t know what they were getting into. One jurisdiction stated that presidential elections prove to be the easiest time to recruit poll as the public is very interested in assisting in the election process. One jurisdiction stated that the difficulty rested in the need to find over 1,500 poll workers, while another jurisdiction commented that it reduced the number of polling locations and boards to reduce the number of poll workers needed.

Maine: Municipal Clerks did not report figures in 11 jurisdictions. Kingsburg Plantation figures were included with Guilford. Hersey reported that it shares election workers with Moro Plantation. Edmunds Township figures were included with Dennysville.

Missouri: One jurisdiction noted that 145 started training and quit when they saw how much work was involved; also, Missouri law which requires a balance between political parties among workers caused many problems. Another jurisdiction stated that recruitment of both paid and volunteer workers needs to be reviewed and improved with more interest in securing workers from the corporate world and volunteers from more of the area schools.

Mississippi: One jurisdiction stated that the local election commission gathers poll workers based on registered voters per voting precinct.

Montana: A few jurisdictions noted difficult obtaining workers due to language requirements, the need to fill last minute judge vacancies, and rural geographies. One jurisdiction commented that everyone works; it is hard to find younger people due to jobs and kids.

North Carolina: Several jurisdictions commented that it is difficult to find roughly even numbers of workers from each political party. A few jurisdictions noted that finding poll workers can be more difficult in certain precincts, particularly smaller precincts and places with last minute vacancies. One jurisdiction noted that recruiting workers is getting hard, but it has been able to recruit from college and recent retirees.

Nebraska: Several jurisdictions noted that finding poll workers is difficult due to long hours, low pay, work commitments, bilingual requirements, and finding even numbers of people to represent each political party. In addition, several jurisdictions also noted that they had a very difficult time recruiting younger poll workers during this election. One jurisdiction indicated that it will possibly consider all mail-in precincts in the future. A couple of jurisdictions reported they have a core group of volunteers who have served for many years, enjoy it, and take their responsibility very seriously.

New Mexico: One jurisdiction reported difficulty with political party balance. Another jurisdiction stated that it lost a lot of workers due to new rules. A third jurisdiction stated that it is always hard to get presiding judges.

New York: Hurricane Sandy affected the ability of poll workers in declared jurisdictions to report for work as originally assigned.

Vermont: Two jurisdictions reported that large portions of their Board of Civil Authority worked during the day, and they had to seek others to fill the need. One of these jurisdictions reported they staff elections with retired people. One jurisdiction reported that it had a waiting list of residents who wish to be poll workers for each election. Another jurisdiction reported that it pays workers an attractive stipend and provides meals. When they compensated less, it was more difficult to have enough coverage (easier to find people but a significant expense for the Town).

Wyoming: Several jurisdictions noted they had a difficult time recruiting workers, and their workers are getting older and are less likely to work. A few jurisdictions also reported having a difficult time recruiting younger workers. One jurisdiction stated that some precincts were easier to recruit for than others; some individuals did not mind being asked to work in a precinct other than their own, but others did not seem eager to work in a polling place other than their own.

TABLE 41. NUMBER AND TYPE OF PRECINCTS/POLLING PLACES

State	Election Juris. in Survey	Number of Precincts		Number of Polling Places		Election Day Voting						Early Voting						Balance (See Notes)	
		Total	Cases	Total	Cases	Non-election Office		Election Office		Other Type		Non-election Office		Election Office		Other Type		Total	Pct.
						Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.		
Alabama	67	2,527	67	2,252	67	2,252	100.0		...		...		...		...		...	0	0.0
Alaska	1	438	1	533	1	453	85.0		...		...	75	14.1	5	0.9		...	0	0.0
Arizona	15	1,667	15	1,537	15	1,458	94.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	40	2.6	23	1.5	16	1.0	0	0.0
Arkansas	75	2,747	75	1,631	75	1,494	91.6	3	0.2		...	95	5.8	37	2.3	2	0.1	0	0.0
California	58	24,349	58	14,686	57	14,493	98.7	69	0.5	2	0.0	5	0.0	43	0.3	2	0.0	72	0.5
Colorado	64	2,917	64	1,237	64	1,029	83.2	53	4.3		...	94	7.6	61	4.9		...	0	0.0
Connecticut	169	744	169	744	169	744	100.0	0	0.0		...		...		...		...	0	0.0
Delaware	3	432	3	285	3	283	99.3	2	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0		...	0	0.0
District of Columbia	1	151	1	151	1	143	94.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	5.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Florida	67	6,242	67	4,928	67	4,631	94.0	19	0.4	0	0.0	194	3.9	95	1.9	0	0.0	(11)	(0.2)
Georgia	159	2,850	159		0		...		...		...		...		...		...	0	...
Hawaii	4	247	4	240	4	231	96.3		...	3	1.3	3	1.3	3	1.3		...	0	0.0
Idaho	44	924	44	807	44	762	94.4	0	0.0		...	0	0.0	45	5.6		...	0	0.0
Illinois	110	10,088	110	6,520	110		...		...		...	295	4.5	115	1.8		...	6,110	93.7
Indiana	92	5,353	92	3,976	92	3,054	76.8	758	19.1		...	98	2.5	66	1.7		...	0	0.0
Iowa	99	1,688	99	1,787	99	1,688	94.5	0	0.0		...		...	99	5.5		...	0	0.0
Kansas	105	3,565	105	1,308	105	1,246	95.3		...		...	62	4.7		...		...	0	0.0
Kentucky	120	3,632	120	2,506	120	2,506	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0		...	0	0.0
Louisiana	64	4,267	64	2,256	64	2,166	96.0		...		...	13	0.6	77	3.4		...	0	0.0
Maine	500	563	499	542	499	542	100.0		...		...		...		...		...	0	0.0
Maryland	24	1,865	24	1,636	24	1,590	97.2	0	0.0		...	45	2.8	1	0.1		...	0	0.0
Massachusetts	351	2,164	351	1,353	351	1,353	100.0	0	0.0		...		...		...		...	0	0.0
Michigan	83	5,454	83	3,688	83	3,544	96.1	144	3.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Minnesota	87	4,103	87	2,936	87	2,883	98.2	53	1.8		...		...		...		...	0	0.0
Mississippi	82	1,376	63	1,396	63	1,257	90.0	36	2.6		...	2	0.1	31	2.2	1	0.1	69	4.9
Missouri	116	4,615	116	2,913	116		...		...		...		...		...		...	2,913	100.0
Montana	56	794	56	422	56	422	100.0		...		...		...		...		...	0	0.0
Nebraska	93	1,394	93	1,182	93	1,089	92.1		...		...		...	93	7.9		...	0	0.0
Nevada	17	1,935	17	556	17	412	74.1	8	1.4	0	0.0	123	22.1	13	2.3	0	0.0	0	0.0

TABLE 41. NUMBER AND TYPE OF PRECINCTS/POLLING PLACES (CONTINUED)

State	Election Juris. in Survey	Number of Precincts		Number of Polling Places		Election Day Voting						Early Voting						Balance (See Notes)	
						Non-election Office		Election Office		Other Type		Non-election Office		Election Office		Other Type			
		Total	Cases	Total	Cases	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.
New Hampshire	320	336	320	307	320	307	100.0	0	0.0		...	0	0.0	0	0.0		...	0	0.0
New Jersey	21	6,440	21	3,409	21		...		...		...		...		...		...	3,409	100.0
New Mexico	33	1,393	27	856	27	622	72.7	71	8.3	0	0.0	67	7.8	25	2.9	5	0.6	66	7.7
New York	62	13,966	57	5,111	57	0	0.0	0	0.0		...	0	0.0	0	0.0		...	5,111	100.0
North Carolina	100	2,756	100	3,121	100	2,756	88.3	0	0.0		...	293	9.4	72	2.3		...	0	0.0
North Dakota	53	426	53	297	53	287	96.6		...		...	9	3.0		...		...	1	0.3
Ohio	88	9,242	88	4,779	88	4,645	97.2	0	0.0	1	0.0	3	0.1	85	1.8		...	45	0.9
Oklahoma	77	1,958	77	2,021	77	1,944	96.2	0	0.0		...	0	0.0	77	3.8		...	0	0.0
Oregon	36	1,399	36	36	36		...	36	100.0		...		...		...		...	0	0.0
Pennsylvania	67	9,249	67	9,283	67	4,687	50.5		...		...		...		...		...	4,596	49.5
Rhode Island	39	453	39	453	39	413	91.2	40	8.8	0	0.0		...		...	0	0.0	0	0.0
South Carolina	46	2,145	46	2,191	46	2,145	97.9		...		...		...	46	2.1		...	0	0.0
South Dakota	66	785	66	602	65	496	82.4	21	3.5	0	0.0	5	0.8	47	7.8	3	0.5	30	5.0
Tennessee	95	2,089	95	2,204	95	1,985	90.1	10	0.5	5	0.2	106	4.8	88	4.0	0	0.0	10	0.5
Texas	254	9,142	254	6,399	234	5,606	87.6		...		...	860	13.4		...		...	(67)	(1.0)
Utah	29	2,105	29		0		...		...		...		...		...		...	0	...
Vermont	246	262	238	459	244	150	32.7	104	22.7	3	0.7	27	5.9	156	34.0	4	0.9	15	3.3
Virginia	134	632	134	694	66	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	694	100.0
Washington	39	6,975	39	62	39	20	32.3	42	67.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	42	67.7	0	0.0	(42)	(67.7)
West Virginia	55	1,853	55	1,896	55	1,831	96.6	22	1.2		...	15	0.8	53	2.8		...	(25)	(1.3)
Wisconsin	3,541	3,541	3,541	3,541	3,541	3,541	100.0		...		...		...		...		...	0	0.0
Wyoming	23	482	23	306	23	301	98.4		...		...		...	5	1.6		...	0	0.0
American Samoa	1	18	1	46	1	45	97.8	1	2.2		...		...		...		...	0	0.0
Guam	1	58	1	22	1	21	95.5	0	0.0		...	0	0.0	1	4.5		...	0	0.0
Puerto Rico	1	110	1	7,865	1	7,755	98.6	0	0.0		...	19	0.2	91	1.2		...	0	0.0
Virgin Islands	1																		
Sum of Above	8,154	176,906	8,114	119,968	7,842	91,282	51.6	1,492	0.8	14	0.0	2,556	1.4	1,595	0.9	33	0.0	22,996	13.0
States Included				52		46		19		5		25		29		7		18	
Question		D1		D2a		D2b		D2c		D2d		D2e		D2f		D2g		calc	

TABLE 41. NUMBER AND TYPE OF PRECINCTS/POLLING PLACES

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

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

Question D1:

Arkansas: Three jurisdictions reported including counts from early vote, precincts and absentee, and precincts plus early voting and absentee, respectively. One jurisdiction reported that this count does not include absentee and early precincts.

Arizona: One jurisdiction commented, “Arizona underwent “Redistricting” prior to the 2012 General Election and part of the redistricting efforts for Maricopa County was to redraw and consolidate precincts. Prior to 2012, Maricopa County had 1,124 precincts (since 2006). With the increase in the number of voters in Maricopa County on the Permanent Early Voting List (1,162,067), we were able to merge several precincts to reach a new precinct total for 2012 of 724 precincts.”

California: One jurisdiction commented, “Consolidated precincts.” One jurisdiction stated that D1a represents the total number of consolidated precincts for November 2012. One jurisdiction included voting precincts and mailed ballot precincts in its count, while another jurisdiction included precincts, vote by mail precincts, and mail ballot precincts. One jurisdiction reported 22 mail ballot precincts.

Idaho: This number only includes physical precincts. It does not include any absentee precincts, which are non-physical precincts to allow the county to count all of the absentee ballots together as a precinct rather than dividing them by precincts.

Florida: One jurisdiction reported that during redistricting, it combined a number of polling places together, but kept the precincts separate.

Maine: Municipal Clerks did not report figures in 14 jurisdictions. Hersey reported that it shares election workers with Moro Plantation.

Michigan: Totals include physical polling places (jurisdictional precincts) and central count locations (referred to as AVCB, absent voter counting boards).

Missouri: One jurisdiction commented that it had “counted the office as (1). Absentee Voting.” Two jurisdictions reported that these figures include absentee.

New Mexico: One jurisdiction reported that it had successfully used voting convenience centers. Another jurisdiction commented, “24 to include Ab/EV.” A third jurisdiction reported that this number includes early voting and absentee precincts. One jurisdiction reported that two precincts are split by district. Another jurisdiction commented, “23 Voting Convenience Centers and 12 Regular.”

Puerto Rico: The island is divided into 110 precincts, 1533 Voting Units and 7755 polling stations (plus 1533 provisional voting stations, for a total 8557 polling stations).

South Carolina: Does not include VR Office.

Vermont: The City of Burlington has seven Wards which also serve seven State Representative Districts for 19 total Ward/District combinations. Another jurisdiction commented, “We only have one place to vote.”

Question D2:

Arkansas: One jurisdiction commented, “Early voting in the county clerk’s office.”

Arizona: One jurisdiction noted, “D2a is a total number of physical polling places (677) IN ADDITION to the 15 early voting centers (3 offices and 12 off-site locations) and the 5 drop off “ballot box” sites for a total of 697. “Election Day” voting (D2b) is only offered at polling place locations. Each of the 724 precincts is technically assigned a polling place. However, in certain areas some precinct polling places were co-located within the same facility and that is why the “physical” polling place location total is less than the number of precincts existing. A co-located polling place consists of two different and separate boards specifically assigned to a given precinct and a specific set of voters within that precinct. Additionally, we had 7 All-Mail Precincts where the total number of registered voters within those precincts was less than 25 registered voters. These All-Mail precincts were still co-located and assigned to a physical polling place in case a voter opted to vote in-person versus by mail.” Another jurisdiction reported that it utilized Vote Centers and not traditional polling places for the 2012 elections.

California: One jurisdiction reported that it had 787 polling places, with one early voting site that was also an election day voting site. A second jurisdiction indicated that the polling places for D2c and D2f are the same. A third jurisdiction reported that its Elections Office is election day and early voting. Similarly, two other jurisdictions noted that the Elections Office was used as an early voting site and also used on election day; the totals for D2a will not match. One jurisdiction stated that the Truckee early voting site was not open for voting on election day; therefore its count is off by one. Another jurisdiction commented, “18 PP/16 Locations + Office.” A different jurisdiction noted that its two election offices serve as polling places on Election Day and also as a location where voters can pick up their VBM ballot beginning 29 days before the election. Another jurisdiction noted that the county Elections Office is open for voting, by law, 29 days prior to election day; the total number of physical polling places in the county includes the county Elections Office.

Idaho: Idaho does not have “Early Voting.” However, the States does have In-Person absentee voting at least 3 weeks before the election. The In-Person absentee polling place is being reported under the Early Voting heading.

Florida: Two jurisdictions reported that their elections offices are used for election day voting and for early voting, so these are counted twice in the D2 totals. Three jurisdictions also noted that they use multiple early voting sites and included these in their counts. Another jurisdiction commented, “One City Hall.”

Maine: Municipal Clerks did not report figures in 11 jurisdictions. Kingsburg Plantation figures were included with Guilford. Hersey reported that it shares election workers with Moro Plantation. Edmunds Township figures were included with Dennysville.

Michigan: Total of physical precincts (jurisdictional precincts).

Mississippi: Three jurisdictions noted that Mississippi does not have early voting but has absentee voting. One of these jurisdictions commented that its County Clerk’s office served as the only polling place for absentee voting until, but not on, Election Day.

New Mexico: One jurisdiction commented, “Vote Centers.” A second jurisdiction noted that it had 39 election day, one absentee (Clerk’s Office), one alternate site, three tribal early voting sites, and three all mail precincts/not polling place. Another jurisdiction stated, “2 VCC locations.” A fourth jurisdiction commented that it had 16 precincts on election day and in-person voting and absentee.

New York: Early voting not permitted in NY.

Oregon: Vote by mail state. No early voting.

South Dakota: One jurisdiction indicated that D2f refers to in-house absentee voting; election office is not considered absentee polling place – ballots are all processed at the 22 precincts’ polling places. Another jurisdiction noted that the auditor’s office was open for voters to absentee vote from 9-28-2012 until 3 P.M. election day.

Virginia: Virginia is not an early voting state. Election offices may not be actual voting locations.

Vermont: One jurisdiction reported that it does not have early voting. One jurisdiction stated that early voters may vote outside the election office at home and return the ballot to the election official before the close of polls on election day. A third jurisdiction stated that voters could vote in the Town Office through November 5, 2012; on November 6, 2012, everyone else had to come to the gymnasium to vote. Four jurisdictions noted that their early voting and election day voting is held in the same place – two at their Town Offices, one at its Town Clerk’s Office, and one at its Town Hall. Another jurisdiction commented, “D2f Same place.” One jurisdiction stated, “One polling place at the school gym.” Another jurisdiction reported, “D2b. Our election office is not open on election day. D2e. Early voting is conducted in the election office (Town Clerk’s Office).”

Washington: In Washington State, polling places are voting centers, centrally located. Each election office is for early voting as well as voting on election day.

West Virginia: Nineteen jurisdictions reported that their election offices were used for both election day voting and early voting. Four jurisdictions indicated that one non-election polling place was used for both election day voting and early voting. One jurisdiction stated that two non-election polling places were used for both election day voting and early voting.

Wyoming: Five jurisdictions commented that the absentee polling places are not open on election day.

TABLE 42. NUMBER AND TYPE OF VOTING EQUIPMENT

State	Election Juris. in Survey	Sum of All Voting Equipment (See Notes)	DRE w/o VVPAT		DRE w/ VVPAT		Hybrid of DRE/Optical Scan		Optical or Digital Scan		Optical or Digital Scan		Punch Card		Punch Card		Lever		Paper		Other-1		Other-2	
			Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Counters	Pct.	Booths	BpC	Counters	Pct.	Booths	BpC	Total	Pct.	Booths	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.
Alabama	67	5,267	0	0.0	0	0.0	2,357	44.8	2,910	55.2		...	0	0.0		...	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Alaska	1	914		...	443	48.5		...	338	37.0		...		...		...		...	133	14.6		...		...
Arizona	15	3,107		...	1,559	50.2	20	0.6	1,528	49.2	14,150	455		...		...		...		...		...		...
Arkansas	75	3,601	139	3.9	3,088	85.8		...	318	8.8	180	5		...		...		...	41	1.1	15	0.4		...
California	58	25,369	98	0.4	18,996	74.9	1,013	4.0	4,397	17.3	23,289	92	0	0.0	0	...	0	0.0	688	2.7	50	0.2	127	0.5
Colorado	64	4,544	214	4.7	3,732	82.1		...	598	13.2		...		...		...		...		...		...		...
Connecticut	169	2,232		...		...	744	33.3	744	33.3	8,166	366		...		...		...		...	744	33.3		...
Delaware	3	1,292	1,288	99.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.3	2	0	0	0.0		...	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
District of Columbia	1	579		...	255	44.0	167	28.8	157	27.1	157	27		...		...		...		...		...		...
Florida	67	13,350	4,065	30.4		...	1,190	8.9	7,839	58.7	56,054	420		...		...		...		...	255	1.9	1	0.0
Georgia	159	26,515	26,515	100.0		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...
Hawaii	4	520		...	260	50.0		...	260	50.0		...		...		...		...		...		...		...
Idaho	44	1,590	0	0.0	0	0.0	824	51.8	73	4.6	6,210	391	4	0.3	641	160	0	0.0	689	43.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Illinois	110			...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...
Indiana	92	9,543	7,427	77.8		...	869	9.1	1,239	13.0	3,605	38		...		...		...	8	0.1		...		...
Iowa	99	3,376	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,688	50.0	1,688	50.0		...	0	0.0		...	0	0.0	0	0.0		...		...
Kansas	105	6,423	3,617	56.3	1,118	17.4	606	9.4	919	14.3	8,107	126		...		...		...	163	2.5		...		...
Kentucky	120			...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...
Louisiana	64	9,633	9,004	93.5		...		...	84	0.9		...		...		...		...		...	545	5.7		...
Maine	500			...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...
Maryland	24	17,700	17,610	99.5		...		...	90	0.5		...		...		...		...		...		...		...
Massachusetts	351			...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...
Michigan	83	8,998		...		...	3,544	39.4	5,454	60.6		...		...		...		...	0	0.0	0	0.0		...
Minnesota	87	6,242		...		...	3,121	50.0	3,121	50.0	23,130	371	0	0.0	0	...	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Mississippi	82	4,693	2,515	53.6	1,758	37.5		...	125	2.7	408	9		...		...		...	1	0.0	294	6.3		...
Missouri	116	6,978		...	3,720	53.3	336	4.8	2,807	40.2	13,679	196		...		...		...		...	64	0.9	51	0.7
Montana	56	1,037		...		...	505	48.7	345	33.3	4,353	420		...		...		...	187	18.0		...		...
Nebraska	93	1,302		...		...	1,087	83.5	215	16.5		...	0	0.0	0	...	0	0.0		...	0	0.0		...
Nevada	17	6,608		...	6,577	99.5		...	31	0.5		...		...		...		...		...		...		...

TABLE 42. NUMBER AND TYPE OF VOTING EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

State	Election Juris. in Survey	Sum of All Voting Equipment (See Notes)	DRE w/o VVPAT		DRE w/ VVPAT		Hybrid of DRE/ Optical Scan		Optical or Digital Scan		Optical or Digital Scan		Punch Card		Punch Card		Lever		Paper		Other-1		Other-2	
			Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Counters	Pct.	Booths	BpC	Counters	Pct.	Booths	BpC	Total	Pct.	Booths	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.
New Hampshire	320	1,546	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	244	15.8	9,335	604	0	0.0	0	...	0	0.0	1,302	84.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
New Jersey	21	11,244	11,244	100.0		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...
New Mexico	33	1,202	53	4.4	179	14.9	413	34.4	531	44.2	3,222	268	0	0.0	0	...	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	26	2.2
New York	62	18,649		...		...	7,567	40.6	11,082	59.4		...		...		...		...		...		...		...
North Carolina	100	11,608	0	0.0	7,226	62.3	1,853	16.0	2,514	21.7	18,394	158	0	0.0	0	...	0	0.0	0	0.0	15	0.1	0	0.0
North Dakota	53	387		...		...		...	384	99.2		...		...		...		...		...	3	0.8		...
Ohio	88	29,001		...	25,495	87.9	718	2.5	2,769	9.5	14,844	51		...		...		...		...	19	0.1		...
Oklahoma	77	2,064	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2,064	100.0		...	0	0.0		...	0	0.0	0	0.0		...	0	0.0
Oregon	36	71	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	71	100.0		...	0	0.0	0	...	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Pennsylvania	67	22,070	21,300	96.5		...	770	3.5		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...
Rhode Island	39	908		...		...		...	454	50.0	3,971	437		...		...		...		...	454	50.0		...
South Carolina	46			...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...
South Dakota	66	660		...		...	602	91.2	58	8.8	148	22		...		...		...	0	0.0		...		...
Tennessee	95	8,731	8,580	98.3		...		...	151	1.7		...		...		...		...		...		...		...
Texas	254			...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...
Utah	29			...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...
Vermont	246	2,469	32	1.3	5	0.2	1,278	51.8	123	5.0	1,697	69	0	0.0	0	...	0	0.0	978	39.6	52	2.1	1	0.0
Virginia	134	8,273	7,937	95.9		...	184	2.2		...		...		...		...		...	76	0.9	76	0.9		...
Washington	39	426		...	321	75.4	19	4.5	86	20.2	50	12		...		...		...		...		...		...
West Virginia	55	4,667	0	0.0	4,304	92.2	58	1.2	205	4.4	1,737	37	0	0.0	0	...	0	0.0	100	2.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Wisconsin	3,541			...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...
Wyoming	23	1,154	0	0.0	321	27.8	360	31.2	473	41.0		...	0	0.0		...	0	0.0		...		...		...
American Samoa	1	46		...	0	0.0	0	0.0		...		...		...		...		...	46	100.0		...		...
Guam	1	3		...		...		...	3	100.0		...		...		...		...		...		...		...
Puerto Rico	1	23,265		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	23,265	100.0		...		...
Virgin Islands	1																							
Sum of Above	8,154	319,857	121,638	38.0	79,357	24.8	31,893	10.0	56,496	17.7	214,888	4	4	0.0	641	160	0	0.0	27,677	8.7	2,586	0.8	206	0.1
States Included			17		18		26		40		23		1		1		0		14		13		5	
Question		calc	F7a		F7b		F7c		F7d[c]		F7d[b]		F7e[c]		F7e[b]		F7f		F7g[b]		F7h		F7i	

TABLE 42. NUMBER AND TYPE OF VOTING EQUIPMENT

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

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

TABLE 43. SUMMARY OF SELECTED FACTORS PER POLLING PLACE

State	Election Juris. in Survey	Polling Places Total	Precincts		Registrants		Voters		Election Day Voters (exc. Provisionals)		Provisional Ballots		Poll Workers		Voting Equipment	
			Total	per PP	Total	per PP	Total	per PP	Total	per PP	Total	per PP	Total	per PP	Total	per PP
Alabama	67	2,252	2,527	1.1	3,162,135	1,404.1	2,083,309	925.1		...	6,728	3.0		...	5,267	2.3
Alaska	1	533	438	0.8	579,304	1,087	302,465	567	203,496	382	18,255	34	2,499	5	914	2
Arizona	15	1,537	1,667	1.1	3,725,362	2,424	2,323,579	1,512	633,660	412	183,259	119	11,700	8	3,107	2
Arkansas	75	1,631	2,747	1.7	1,610,364	987	1,080,809	663	565,716	347	2,592	2	9,346	6	3,601	2
California	58	14,686	24,349	1.7	18,996,338	1,293	13,096,097	892	5,460,518	372	1,065,156	73	89,440	6	25,369	2
Colorado	64	1,237	2,917	2.4	3,651,091	2,952	2,594,628	2,098	421,980	341	62,847	51	10,790	9	4,544	4
Connecticut	169	744	744	1.0	2,202,278	2,960	1,560,640	2,098		...	963	1	4,464	6	2,232	3
Delaware	3	285	432	1.5	632,805	2,220	417,631	1,465	396,408	1,391	453	2	4,129	14	1,292	5
District of Columbia	1	151	151	1.0	557,774	3,694	294,254	1,949	191,166	1,266	38,636	256	1,708	11	579	4
Florida	67	4,928	6,242	1.3	11,934,446	2,422	8,557,692	1,737	3,736,946	758	42,745	9	52,086	11	13,350	3
Georgia	159		2,850	...	6,050,050	...	3,910,557	...	1,979,776	...		...		...	26,515	...
Hawaii	4	240	247	1.0	705,668	2,940	436,774	1,820	236,586	986	711	3	2,583	11	520	2
Idaho	44	807	924	1.1	895,834	1,110	666,290	826	496,546	615		...	5,860	7	1,590	2
Illinois	110	6,520	10,088	1.5	8,116,660	1,245	5,339,488	819	4,021,805	617	43,772	7	49,357	8		...
Indiana	92	3,976	5,353	1.3	4,562,268	1,147	2,663,373	670	2,073,074	521	4,801	1	22,427	6	9,543	2
Iowa	99	1,787	1,688	0.9	2,236,068	1,251	1,589,951	890	896,757	502	4,996	3	9,821	5	3,376	2
Kansas	105	1,308	3,565	2.7	1,771,252	1,354	1,115,281	853	784,825	600	38,865	30	8,374	6	6,423	5
Kentucky	120	2,506	3,632	1.4	3,037,153	1,212	1,815,896	725	1,710,486	683	287	0	15,290	6		...
Louisiana	64	2,256	4,267	1.9	2,965,751	1,315	2,014,511	893	1,650,912	732	6,862	3	17,782	8	9,633	4
Maine	500	542	563	1.0	1,026,086	1,893	724,759	1,337	536,635	990	315	1	5,983	11		...
Maryland	24	1,636	1,865	1.1	3,694,658	2,258	2,734,189	1,671	2,068,656	1,264	79,876	49	23,603	14	17,700	11
Massachusetts	351	1,353	2,164	1.6	4,340,000	3,208	3,184,196	2,353	2,913,489	2,153	12,920	10	18,946	14		...
Michigan	83	3,688	5,454	1.5	7,454,553	2,021	4,780,701	1,296	3,505,208	950	2,675	1	37,206	10	8,998	2
Minnesota	87	2,936	4,103	1.4	3,387,783	1,154	2,950,780	1,005	2,640,446	899		...	27,602	9	6,242	2
Mississippi	82	1,396	1,376	1.0	1,399,209	1,002	889,914	637	708,020	507	22,478	16	6,974	5	4,693	3
Missouri	116	2,913	4,615	1.6	4,191,778	1,439	2,840,776	975	2,567,998	882	6,393	2	21,588	7	6,978	2
Montana	56	422	794	1.9	681,608	1,615	491,966	1,166	198,775	471	5,562	13	4,201	10	1,037	2
Nebraska	93	1,182	1,394	1.2	1,163,871	985	815,568	690	595,284	504	15,130	13	8,322	7	1,302	1
Nevada	17	556	1,935	3.5	1,258,409	2,263	1,017,772	1,831	305,122	549	8,329	15	5,165	9	6,608	12

TABLE 43. SUMMARY OF SELECTED FACTORS PER POLLING PLACE (CONTINUED)

State	Election Juris. in Survey	Polling Places Total	Precincts		Registrants		Voters		Election Day Voters (exc. Provisionals)		Provisional Ballots		Poll Workers		Voting Equipment	
			Total	per PP	Total	per PP	Total	per PP	Total	per PP	Total	per PP	Total	per PP	Total	per PP
New Hampshire	320	307	336	1.1	878,136	2,860	718,700	2,341	654,450	2,132	0	0	2,392	8	1,546	5
New Jersey	21	3,409	6,440	1.9	5,415,639	1,589	3,677,463	1,079	3,047,584	894	97,481	29	...	...	11,244	3
New Mexico	33	856	1,393	1.6	1,252,438	1,463	679,080	793	225,870	264	6,630	8	7,671	9	1,202	1
New York	62	5,111	13,966	2.7	11,720,541	2,293	7,128,852	1,395	4,342,214	850	451,868	88	82,811	16	18,649	4
North Carolina	100	3,121	2,756	0.9	6,655,291	2,132	4,539,729	1,455	1,743,642	559	51,192	16	23,020	7	11,608	4
North Dakota	53	297	426	1.4	...	...	326,239	1,098	230,890	777	...	...	1,286	4	387	1
Ohio	88	4,779	9,242	1.9	7,987,697	1,671	5,632,423	1,179	3,547,582	742	208,087	44	45,556	10	29,001	6
Oklahoma	77	2,021	1,958	1.0	2,114,489	1,046	1,343,380	665	1,163,957	576	5,313	3	7,489	4	2,064	1
Oregon	36	36	1,399	38.9	2,199,360	61,093	1,820,507	50,570	...	...	1,771	49	1,402	39	71	2
Pennsylvania	67	9,283	9,249	1.0	8,352,342	900	5,783,621	623	5,488,684	591	49,000	5	...	...	22,070	2
Rhode Island	39	453	453	1.0	725,309	1,601	451,593	997	423,691	935	2,357	5	3,016	7	908	2
South Carolina	46	2,191	2,145	1.0	2,875,121	1,312	1,981,516	904	1,525,284	696	5,473	2	13,213	6	...	...
South Dakota	66	602	785	1.3	523,410	869	368,816	613	209,102	347	441	1	2,827	5	660	1
Tennessee	95	2,204	2,089	0.9	4,024,960	1,826	2,480,182	1,125	1,006,868	457	7,089	3	15,879	7	8,731	4
Texas	254	6,399	9,142	1.4	13,690,729	2,140	7,993,851	1,249	5,606	1	50,787	8	36,019	6	...	...
Utah	29	...	2,105	...	1,508,372	...	1,023,036	...	573,149	...	53,483	...	4,850	...	...	...
Vermont	246	459	262	0.6	460,817	1,004	304,509	663	219,399	478	19	0	3,055	7	2,469	5
Virginia	134	694	632	0.9	5,428,091	7,821	3,896,846	5,615	3,431,110	4,944	12,862	19	24,691	36	8,273	12
Washington	39	62	6,975	112.5	3,904,959	62,983	3,206,490	51,718	11,828	191	6,832	110	782	13	426	7
West Virginia	55	1,896	1,853	1.0	1,246,559	657	685,099	361	521,311	275	3,152	2	7,263	4	4,667	2
Wisconsin	3,541	3,541	3,541	1.0	3,987,248	1,126	3,078,135	869	2,413,557	682	135	0	34,902	10	...	...
Wyoming	23	306	482	1.6	240,438	786	250,701	819	183,413	599	33	0	2,449	8	1,154	4
American Samoa	1	46	18	0.4	17,764	386	13,167	286	11,903	259	0	0	336	7	46	1
Guam	1	22	58	2.6	50,701	2,305	34,075	1,549	32,492	1,477	144	7	286	13	3	0
Puerto Rico	1	7,865	110	0.0	2,402,941	306	1,878,969	239	1,829,762	233	12,715	2	89,413	11	23,265	3
Virgin Islands	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sum of Above	8,154	119,968	176,906	1.5	193,653,908	1,614	131,590,825	1,097	74,343,638	620	2,702,470	23	887,854	7	319,857	3
States Included	...	...	54	...	53	...	54	...	51	...	48	...	50	...	46	...
Question	...	D2a	D1	...	A1	...	F1a	...	F1b	...	E1	...	D3	...	F7:calc	...

TABLE 43. SUMMARY OF SELECTED FACTORS PER POLLING PLACE

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

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

APPENDIX C

Questionnaire



U.S. ELECTION ASSISTANCE COMMISSION

2012 Election Administration & Voting Survey

The ongoing process of improving America's election systems relies in part on having accurate data about the way Americans cast their ballots. In 2002, Congress chartered the U.S. Election Assistance Commission (EAC) to collect information on the state of American elections and make it widely available to policy makers, advocates, scholars, journalists and the general public. Since 2004, the Commission has sponsored a biennial survey as its primary tool for fulfilling that mission. We are pleased to present the 2012 Election Administration and Voting Survey, and we ask for your help in making it the most complete and accurate survey in its history.

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

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

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

Information supplied by:

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

Instructions for Completing the 2012 Election Administration & Voting Survey

1. This survey collects information on election administration issues in local election offices (typically counties or townships) that are responsible for the administration of the November 2012 general election. As such, all data should be reported at the level of the local jurisdiction. However, the State or Territorial level election office may fill out any or all of the information on behalf of the local election offices under its jurisdiction.
2. Do not leave items blank - always provide an answer to the question asked using the "Data not available" or "Other" categories discussed below, if needed.
3. Use the "Data not available" box if the question asks for details that are not required by your state law or the question asks for information that is not currently collected.
4. You may find it helpful to read an entire section before answering any of the questions in that section.
5. Please attempt to record data according to the categories as they are defined in the question. If your jurisdiction uses a different data classification scheme (for instance, collects data in such a way that combines two or more categories listed in a question), you can use the space provided for "Other" to provide numbers and details on these categories. Use as many "Other" categories as you need to adequately report the relevant statistics for your jurisdiction. If you enter information into the "Other" field, please use the comments field to provide an explanation for the answer.

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

EXAMPLE:

A5. In order to evaluate the workflow of your office over the last election cycle, enter the total number of registration forms your jurisdiction received from all sources during the period from the close of registration for the November 2010 general election until the close of registration for the November 2012 general election. Include here any Election Day or Same Day registrations, if applicable. Also include any special categories of voters who may have extended deadlines, such as returning military personnel, if applicable.

A5a. Total ☐ Data not available

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

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

Data not available
 ▼

SECTION A**VOTER REGISTRATION**

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

Roadmap to Section A:

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

A1. Enter the total number of persons in your jurisdiction who were registered and eligible to vote in the November 2012 general election. Include all persons eligible to vote in the election including special categories of voters with extended deadlines (such as returning military). Do not include any persons under the age of 18 who may be registered under a "pre-registration" program.

A1a. Total ☐ Data not available

A1 Comments

A2. When you report the number of registered voters in your jurisdiction for the November 2012 general election (as in A1a) do you include both active and inactive voters in the count, or does your jurisdiction only include active voters? (Select only one)

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

A2 Comments

A3. Enter the total number of persons who were registered and eligible to vote in the November 2012 general election into the following categories. Do not include any persons under the age of 18 who may be registered under a “pre-registration” program.

A3a. Active

A3b. Inactive

Data not
available


☐
☐

A3 Comments

A4. If your state’s laws allowed any voters to register and then to vote on the same day, enter the total number of registration forms received on those days in which it was possible to both register for and vote in the November 2012 general election on the same day. This question includes jurisdictions in states that have formal Election Day Registration or Same Day Registration and those states that have other situations that provide Election Day Registration or Same Day Registration. This question includes jurisdictions in states that permit Election Day Registration for voting for office of President, such as Connecticut and Rhode Island.

A4a. Total new registrations... ☐ Data not available

..... ☐ Not applicable

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

☐Yes, our state has Election Day Registration or Same Day Registration.

☐ No, our state does not have formal Election Day Registration or Same Day Registration, but some voters were able to register and vote on the same day for the 2012 election.

☐ Other → comments: _____

☐ Not applicable.

A4 Comments

A5. In order to evaluate the workflow of your office over the last election cycle, enter the total number of forms your jurisdiction received from all sources during the period from the close of registration for the November 2010 general election until the close of registration for the November 2012 general election. Include any forms that were processed, such as changes to name, party or address, duplicates, or pre-registrations. Include here any Election Day or Same Day registrations, if applicable. Also include any special categories of voters who may have extended deadlines such as returning military personnel, if applicable.

A5a. Total ☐ Data not available

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

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

A5 Comments

A6a through A6o: Divide the total number of all registration forms received (as entered in A5a) into the following sources.

A7a through A7o: Divide the total number of new registration forms received (as entered in A5b) into the following sources.

A8a through A8o: Divide the total number of duplicate registration forms received (as entered in A5d) into the following sources.

A9a through A9o: Divide the total number of invalid or rejected registration forms (as entered in A5e) received into the following sources.

*Sub-question “e” should include all forms handled through the public assistance agency process (i.e., paper, online).

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

A6, A7, A8, and A9 Comments

--

A10. Enter the total number of confirmation notices sent to voters in the period between the close of registration for the November 2010 general election and the close of registration for the November 2012 general election, because the person had not voted or appeared to vote in the two previous federal elections (per NVRA Section 8 (d) (2)).

A10a. Total ☐ Data not available

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

		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">Data not available</div> <div style="text-align: center;">▼</div>
A10b. Received back from voters confirming registration	<input style="width: 100px;" type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
A10c. Received back confirming registration should be invalidated	<input style="width: 100px;" type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
A10d. Returned back as undeliverable	<input style="width: 100px;" type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
A10e. Status unknown (neither received confirmation nor returned undeliverable)	<input style="width: 100px;" type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
A10f. Other → comments:	<input style="width: 150px;" type="text"/>	
A10g. Other → comments:	<input style="width: 150px;" type="text"/>	
A10h. Other → comments:	<input style="width: 150px;" type="text"/>	
TOTAL	A10a	

A10 Comments

--

A11. Enter the total number of voters removed from the voter registration rolls in your jurisdiction in the period between the close of registration for the November 2010 general election and the close of registration for the November 2012 general election. Note this question asks for those ineligible to vote, not merely those moved into an “inactive” status.

A11a. Total ☐ Data not available

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

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

A11 Comments

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

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

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

Roadmap to Section B:

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

B1. Enter the total number of absentee ballots transmitted to UOCAVA voters for the November 2012 general election.

B1a. Total ☐ Data not available

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

B1b. Uniformed services voters – domestic or foreign	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; text-align: center;">Data not available</div> <div style="text-align: center;">▼</div>
B1c. Non-military/civilian overseas voters	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
B1d. Other → comments:	<input type="text"/>		
B1e. Other → comments:	<input type="text"/>		
TOTAL	<input type="text"/>		B1a

B1 Comments

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

		Data not available ▼	
B2a. Returned by voter and submitted for counting (include both those that were counted and those that were rejected)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
B2b. Returned as undeliverable	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
B2c. Spoiled or replaced ballots	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
B2d. Status unknown (neither returned undeliverable nor returned from voter)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
B2e. Other → comments:	<input type="text"/>	
B2f. Other → comments:	<input type="text"/>	
B2g. Other → comments:	<input type="text"/>	
TOTAL	.....	B1a	

B2 Comments

B3. Enter the total number of all UOCAVA ballots (including regular UOCAVA absentee ballots and Federal Write-in Absentee Ballots (FWAB)) returned by UOCAVA voters and submitted for counting for the November 2012 general election. Please include both those ballots that were later counted and those that were rejected. Do not include ballots that were returned undeliverable.

B3a. Total ☐ Data not available

B3 Comments

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

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

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

		Of the total UOCAVA ballots returned (as entered in B3), how many were ballots of each of the following ballot types:							
B4. All UOCAVA ballots		B5. Absentee ballots		B6. FWAB		B7. Other type of ballot →			
	NA ▼		NA ▼		NA ▼		NA ▼		
Type of UOCAVA voter:									
a. Uniformed services voters – domestic or foreign	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
b. Non-military/civilian overseas voters	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
c. Other type of voter→	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		
comments: _____									
TOTAL	B3								

B4, B5, B6, and B7 Comments

B8. Enter the total number of all UOCAVA ballots (including regular UOCAVA absentee ballots and FWAB) counted in the November 2012 general election.

B8a. Total..... ☐
Data not available

B8 Comments

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

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

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

		Of the total UOCAVA ballots counted (as entered in B8), how many were ballots of each of the following ballot types:							
B9. All UOCAVA ballots		B10. Absentee ballots		B11. FWAB		B12. Other type of ballot →			
	NA ▼		NA ▼		NA ▼		NA ▼		
Type of UOCAVA voter:									
a. Uniformed services voters – domestic or foreign	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
b. Non-military/civilian overseas voters	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
c. Other type of voter →	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
comments:									
TOTAL	B8								

B9, B10, B11 and B12 Comments

B13. Enter the total number of UOCAVA ballots (including regular UOCAVA absentee ballots and FWAB) rejected in the November 2012 general election.

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

B13 Comments

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

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

B14 Comments

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

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

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

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

B15, B16, B17, and B18 Comments

SECTION C**Domestic Civilian Absentee Ballots****Roadmap to Section C.**

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

C1. Enter the total number of domestic civilian absentee ballots transmitted to voters for the November 2012 general election. Do not include absentee ballots transmitted to UOCAVA voters

C1a. Total ☐ Data not available

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

Data not available



C1b. Returned by voters and submitted for counting (include both

those that were later counted and those that were rejected)..... ☐

C1c. Returned as undeliverable ☐

C1d. Spoiled or replaced ballots ☐

C1e. Status unknown (neither returned undeliverable nor returned from voter).... ☐

C1f. Other → comments:

C1g. Other → comments:

C1h. Other → comments:

TOTAL **C1a**

C1 Comments

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

☐ Yes → Continue to question C3.

☐ No → Skip to question C4.

C2 Comments

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

Total ☐ Data not available

C3 Comments

--

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

		Data not available ▼	
C4a.	Counted in the November 2012 general election.....		
C4b.	Rejected in the November 2012 general election.....		
C4c.	Other → comments:		
C4d.	Other → comments:		
TOTAL	.....	C1b	

C4 Comments

--

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

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

C5 Comments

--

SECTION D**Election Administration**

- **D1** asks for information on the number of precincts in your jurisdiction
- **D2** asks for information on the number and type of polling places in your jurisdiction
- **D3, D4, and D5** ask for information on poll workers utilized in the November 2012 general election.

D1. Enter the total number of precincts in your jurisdictions for the November 2012 general election.

D1a. Total ☐ Data not available

D1 Comments

D2. Enter the total number of physical polling places in your jurisdiction for the November 2012 general election.

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

D2a. Total ☐ Data not available

Next, divide the total physical polling places in your jurisdiction (as entered in D2a) into the following categories.

The amounts should sum to the total provided in D2a. If you do not include election offices in your count of polling places, enter 0.

Data not available

**Election Day voting**

D2b. Physical polling places other than election offices ☐

D2c. Election offices ☐

D2d. Other → comments:

Early voting

D2e. Physical polling places other than election offices ☐

D2f. Election offices ☐

D2g. Other → comments:

TOTAL D2a

D2 Comments

D3. Enter the total number of poll workers used in your jurisdiction for the November 2012 general election.

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

D3a. Total ☐ Data not available

D3 Comments

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

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

..... ☐ Data not available

D4 Comments

D5. How difficult or easy was it for your jurisdiction to obtain a sufficient number of poll workers for the November 2012 general election?

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

D5 Comments

SECTION E**Provisional Ballots**

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

E1. Enter the total number of voters who submitted provisional ballots in the November 2012 general election.

E1a.Total ☐ Data not available

Next, divide the total number of voters who submitted provisional ballots in the November 2012 general election (as entered in E1) into the following categories.

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

E1 Comments

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

Data not available



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

TOTAL

Ed1

SECTION F	Election Day Activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • F1 and F2 ask for <u>turnout</u> figures for the November 2012 general election and the source used to arrive at this number. • F3 asks for the number of <u>first time voters who registered to vote by mail</u> and, under HAVA 303(b), were <u>required to provide identification</u> in order to vote. • F4 asks for information on <u>electronic poll books or electronic lists of voters</u> that may have been used. • F5 and F6 ask for information on <u>printed poll books or printed lists of voters</u> that may have been used. • F7 asks for the type of primary <u>voting equipment</u> used. • F8 solicits any <u>additional comments</u> jurisdictions may wish to share regarding their Election Day experiences. 	

F1. Enter the total number of people in your jurisdiction who participated in the November 2012 general election.

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

F1a. Total ☐ Data not available

Next, divide the total number people who participated in the November 2012 general election (as entered in F1a) into the following categories. The amounts should sum to the total provided in F1a.

Data not available



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

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

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

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

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

F1g. Voted by mail in a vote by mail jurisdiction

F1h. Other → comments:

F1i. Other → comments:

F1j. Other → comments:

TOTAL F1a

F1 Comments

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

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

F2 Comments

F3. HAVA 303(b) states that all first-time voters in a State who registered to vote by mail are required to provide identification in order to vote and have their ballot counted. Enter the number of voters who provided identification and were able to vote in the November 2012 general election in your jurisdiction.

Total ☐ Data not available
 ☐ Not applicable

F3 Comments

F4. Were electronic poll books or electronic lists of voters used at the polling place for the November 2012 general election in your jurisdiction to (select either Yes or No for each item):

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

F4 Comments

F5. Did your jurisdiction use printed lists of registered voters at the polls in the November 2012 Federal general election?

- Yes ☐ → Continue to F6
No ☐ → Skip to F7
Information unavailable ☐ → Skip to F7

F5 Comments

--

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

- State printed poll books and shipped to jurisdiction ☐
Jurisdiction arranged for printing of poll books ☐
Combination of printing by the state and local jurisdiction ☐
Information unavailable ☐

F6 Comments

--

F7. Enter information on the number and type of voting equipment used for the 2012 November general election. Then, for each type of voting equipment, please identify how the machines were used in the voting process and where the ballots from that machine type were tallied. Do not include backup systems that were not actually used.

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

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

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

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

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

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

F8. The U.S. Election Assistance Commission welcomes any general comments the jurisdiction may wish to share regarding its Election Day experiences (e.g., problems with voting system anomalies*, recounts, staffing, challenges to eligibility, long lines, etc.), or note-worthy success in administering the November 2012 general election. Please feel free to attach additional pages as necessary.

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

END OF SURVEY

THANK YOU FOR RESPONDING TO THIS SURVEY

*This information collection is required for the U.S. Election Assistance Commission (EAC) to meet its statutory requirements under the Help America Vote Act (HAVA) of 2002 (42 U.S.C. 15301), the National Voter Registration Act (NVRA) (42 U.S.C. 1973gg-1 et seq.), and the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voters Act (UOCAVA) (42 U.S.C. 1973ff-1). Respondent's obligation to reply to this information collection is mandatory as required under NVRA (42 U.S.C. 1973gg-1 et seq.) and UOCAVA (42 U.S.C. 1973ff-1); respondents include the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the U.S. Territories. This information will be made publicly available on the EAC Web site (<http://www.eac.gov>). According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, an agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a valid Office of Management and Budget (OMB) control number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is OMB Control No. 3265-0006 (expires 5/31/2013). The time required to complete this information collection is estimated to average 88 hours per State response. This estimate includes the time for reviewing the instructions, gathering information, and completing the form. Comments regarding this burden estimate should be sent the U.S. Election Assistance Commission – 2012 Election Administration and Voting Survey, 1201 New York Avenue, Suite 300, Washington, DC 20005.



U.S. Election Assistance Commission

1201 New York Avenue, NW • Suite 300 • Washington, DC 20005 • 866-747-1471 (toll free) • HAVAinfo@eac.gov • www.eac.gov