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Attorneys for Petitioners Election Integrity Project California, Inc., et al.

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

FOR THE COUNTY SACRAMENTO

ELECTION INTEGRITY PROJECT CALIFORNIA, INC.; LARRY LEWIS, an individual; COLETTE CASEY, an individual; ELLEN SWENSEN, an individual; THOMAS D. PAVICH an individual; and CHARLES SHINN, an individual, Petitioners, v. SHIRLEY WEBER, CALIFORNIA SECRETARY OF STATE; BOB PAGE, ORANGE COUNTY REGISTRAR OF VOTERS; DEAN LOGAN, LOS ANGELES COUNTY REGISTRAR-RECORDER/COUNTY CLERK; ART TINOCO, RIVERSIDE COUNTY REGISTRAR OF VOTERS; AIMEE X. EXPINOZA, KERN COUNTY AUDITOR-CONTROLLER-COUNTY CLERK; and MICHELLE BALDWIN, TULARE COUNTY REGISTRAR OF VOTERS, Respondents,	Case No.: **REQUEST FOR JUDICIAL NOTICE IN SUPPORT OF VERIFIED PEREMPTORY PETITION FOR WRIT OF MANDATE** **PRIORITY ELECTION MATTER** (Cal. Elec. Code § 13314) **ACTION REQUIRED BY:** November 6, 2024

Petitioners Election Integrity Project California, Inc. ("EIPCa"); Larry Lewis, an individual ("Lewis"); Colette Casey, an individual ("Casey"); Ellen Swensen, an individual ("Swensen"); Thomas D. Pavich, an individual ("Pavich"); and Charles Shinn ("Shinn"), an individual (and collectively "Petitioners") request pursuant to Evidence Code sections 452 and 453 that the Court take judicial notice of the following items in support of their Petition for Writ of Mandate:

1. A true and correct copy of the Statement of the Vote prepared by the California Secretary of State for the November 8, 2022 general election, last accessed on or about October 22, 2024, at the following URL on the California Secretary of State's website: https://elections.cdn.sos.ca.gov/sov/2022-general/sov/complete.pdf is attached hereto as **Exhibit 1.** (*See, e.g.*, *Friends of Shingle Springs Interchange, Inc. v. County of El Dorado* (2011) 200 Cal.App.4th 1470, 1483-84 [providing that listings on the Secretary of State website are proper subjects for judicial notice as "official acts of the executive department of the State of California"]; *St. John's Well Child & Family Center v. Schwarzenegger* (2010) 50 Cal.4th 960, n.5 [taking judicial notice of a Statement of the Vote from the California Secretary of State concerning a proposition].)

2. A true and correct copy of the "Election Administration and Voting Survey 2022 Comprehensive Report" prepared by the United States Election Assistance Commission Report to the 118th Congress, last accessed on or about October 22, 2024 on the United States Election Assistance Commission's website at the following URL: https://www.eac.gov/sites/default/files/2023-06/2022_EAVS_Report_508c.pdf is attached hereto as **Exhibit 2.** (*See, e.g.*, *Ragland v. U.S. Bank National Assn.* (2012) 209 Cal.App.4th 182, 193 [taking judicial notice of the existence of a report prepared by the federal government but not for the truth of its contents.]

3. A true and correct copy of the "November 8, 2022 General Election Voter Participation Statistics By County" prepared by the California Secretary of State, last accessed on or about October 25, 2024 on the California Secretary of State's website at the following URL: https://elections.cdn.sos.ca.gov/sov/2022-general/sov/03-voter-participation-stats-by-county.pdf is

attached hereto as **Exhibit 8.** (*See, e.g.*, *Friends of Shingle Springs Interchange, Inc., supra* (2011) 200 Cal.App.4th at 1483-84 [providing that listings on the Secretary of State website are proper subjects for judicial notice as "official acts of the executive department of the State of California"]; *St. John's Well Child & Family, supra* (2010) 50 Cal.4th 960, n.5 [taking judicial notice of a Statement of the Vote from the California Secretary of State concerning a proposition].)

DATED: October 29, 2024

ADVOCATES FOR FAITH & FREEDOM

By: Julianne Fleischer

Robert H. Tyler, Esq.
Julianne E. Fleischer, Esq.

DATED: October 29, 2024

TYLER LAW, LLP

By: Emma F. Plotnik

Emma F. Plotnik, Esq.

Attorneys for Petitioners

EXHIBIT “1”

Statement of Vote

November 8, 2022 | General Election

Secretary of State | Shirley N. Weber, Ph.D.

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Kern County certified their official canvass to the Secretary of State on December 8, 2022. On December 9, 2022, Kern County discovered ten uncounted ballots. On December 15, 2022, the Kern County Superior Court ordered Kern County to open the ten ballots and tabulate the votes therein by December 17, 2022, and include the results in the vote totals for the elections in the affected jurisdictions and issue a supplemental certification for those elections. Kern County updated their vote results to the Secretary of State on January 17, 2023. Kern County's vote totals for statewide contests, districts contests, and state propositions have been updated in this Statement of Vote to reflect their amended official canvass. While no election outcomes were affected, the vote counts have changed slightly for statewide contests, district contests that include Kern County, and state propositions.

NOVEMBER 8, 2022, GENERAL ELECTION
ABOUT THIS STATEMENT OF VOTE

The Statement of Vote reports the county-by-county votes cast for each candidate and measure on the ballot. In a statewide contest such as Governor, the vote is reported by all 58 counties and listed in alphabetical order with the statewide total at the bottom. Candidates are listed in alphabetical order by party, with the two major parties first (i.e., Democratic, Republican, American Independent, Green, Libertarian, and Peace and Freedom). For example:

	Gavin Newsom* DEM	Brian Dahle REP
Alameda	387,046	100,923
Percent	79.3%	20.7%
State Totals	6,470,104	4,462,914
Percent	59.2%	40.8%

Legislative and congressional district contests are similarly reported, indicating the counties that comprise the district. For example:

8th Congressional District

	John Garamendi DEM	Rudy Recile REP
Contra Costa	86,998	21,098
Solano	58,503	25,536
District Totals	145,501	46,634
Percent	75.7%	24.3%

Ballot measures are reported by county in alphabetical order. For example:

	Proposition 1 Constitutional Right to Reproductive Freedom		Proposition 26 Sports Wagering on Tribal Lands		Proposition 27 Online Sports Wagering Outside of Tribal Lands	
	Yes	**No**	**Yes**	**No**	**Yes**	**No**
Alameda	390,357	74,916	160,512	310,131	75,454	404,086
Percent	83.9%	16.1%	34.1%	65.9%	15.7%	84.3%
State Totals	7,176,888	3,553,564	3,514,597	7,129,127	1,906,342	8,849,206
Percent	66.9%	33.1%	33.0%	67.0%	17.7%	82.3%

VOTER REGISTRATION STATISTICS BY COUNTY
REPORT OF REGISTRATION AS OF OCTOBER 24, 2022

County	Eligible	Total Registered	Democratic	Republican	American Independent	Green	Libertarian	Peace and Freedom	Unknown	Other	No Party Preference
Alameda	1,140,774	931,130	562,093	100,977	21,621	5,628	6,351	4,340	26	5,686	224,408
Alpine	1,015	915	388	216	50	8	18	3	2	3	227
Amador	29,593	25,954	7,065	12,251	1,427	109	516	81	32	128	4,345
Butte	164,755	123,935	43,407	44,362	5,920	759	2,037	633	896	1,051	24,870
Calaveras	36,563	32,172	8,529	14,857	1,872	159	610	129	120	304	5,592
Colusa	13,214	10,144	3,214	4,062	376	29	141	64	2	17	2,239
Contra Costa	803,842	701,969	377,431	127,353	24,325	3,064	6,412	3,219	2,787	1,462	155,916
Del Norte	19,219	14,943	4,505	5,914	862	103	232	94	8	42	3,183
El Dorado	145,060	138,537	42,789	55,809	7,078	736	2,741	462	12	1,093	27,817
Fresno	642,412	500,076	197,395	160,170	20,019	1,750	5,271	3,156	2,983	5,280	104,052
Glenn	18,865	14,346	4,019	6,420	651	44	184	81	12	60	2,875
Humboldt	107,016	84,756	39,399	19,989	3,332	1,425	1,271	527	541	698	17,574
Imperial	109,738	86,942	41,600	18,237	2,627	287	688	798	968	434	21,303
Inyo	14,619	10,729	3,668	4,183	487	25	155	47	82	107	1,975
Kern	561,276	435,872	152,390	158,011	19,052	1,332	5,552	3,045	4,868	2,291	89,331
Kings	86,806	61,535	20,670	23,956	2,524	190	809	380	400	323	12,283
Lake	51,231	37,154	14,133	11,355	2,082	319	515	287	98	164	8,201
Lassen	21,275	14,757	2,515	8,237	934	46	248	70	15	86	2,606
Los Angeles	6,658,099	5,601,835	2,996,565	958,851	165,091	24,442	46,827	37,396	41,669	39,508	1,291,486
Madera	93,789	72,865	24,091	28,104	3,264	249	867	532	571	484	14,703
Marin	185,951	170,545	106,169	20,955	5,002	1,063	1,411	372	509	953	34,111
Mariposa	13,813	11,558	3,211	5,291	579	62	163	45	34	115	2,058
Mendocino	67,114	53,105	25,897	11,181	2,327	804	753	383	287	106	11,367
Merced	172,198	124,659	53,451	35,401	5,142	458	1,383	951	170	645	27,058
Modoc	6,740	5,197	1,056	2,858	308	16	69	21	6	16	847
Mono	9,399	7,710	3,088	2,288	318	58	112	41	3	32	1,770
Monterey	251,193	209,045	109,843	41,118	6,841	1,030	2,046	1,212	2,157	317	44,481
Napa	97,321	83,480	42,194	17,701	3,307	482	1,033	333	571	430	17,429
Nevada	81,891	74,488	29,593	23,863	3,449	709	1,263	299	33	4,061	11,218
Orange	2,203,252	1,817,583	682,547	601,852	63,438	6,153	21,677	7,868	1,902	4,927	427,219
Placer	301,467	279,016	88,405	112,111	12,558	1,011	5,229	748	1,572	1,881	55,501
Plumas	15,245	13,848	3,899	6,142	794	62	204	61	9	53	2,624
Riverside	1,637,165	1,310,505	531,203	410,544	56,594	4,618	15,185	8,056	4,129	11,727	268,449
Sacramento	1,112,665	865,225	397,482	214,331	35,858	3,996	11,428	5,360	4,543	5,975	186,252
San Benito	43,559	37,750	18,058	9,687	1,417	153	444	202	35	163	7,591
San Bernardino	1,472,696	1,138,818	470,494	332,534	51,869	4,337	12,710	8,773	5,107	10,538	242,456
San Diego	2,349,554	1,924,634	798,990	518,907	78,630	7,765	24,054	9,406	8,549	7,013	471,320
San Francisco	660,132	498,197	314,227	33,573	9,302	2,873	3,110	1,911	4,346	3,248	125,607
San Joaquin	509,377	388,635	170,362	107,957	15,535	1,290	4,187	2,753	3,077	2,901	80,573
San Luis Obispo	221,071	182,340	69,908	62,461	7,659	1,012	2,625	631	1,233	1,208	35,603
San Mateo	515,759	432,734	243,202	60,113	11,360	1,832	3,269	1,482	2,421	2,882	106,173
Santa Barbara	303,842	237,759	112,373	58,283	8,771	1,196	2,639	1,180	1,702	1,635	49,980
Santa Clara	1,259,821	1,009,422	515,886	165,780	26,222	4,001	8,616	4,553	247	2,941	281,176
Santa Cruz	197,659	167,442	100,324	22,900	4,847	1,518	1,959	777	195	1,248	33,674
Shasta	138,293	111,628	25,338	55,421	5,845	457	1,784	496	76	797	21,414
Sierra	2,673	2,219	590	986	129	14	33	2	1	42	422
Siskiyou	34,986	28,725	8,351	11,849	1,627	184	482	154	225	74	5,779
Solano	318,503	260,358	127,526	57,257	10,162	1,082	2,968	1,460	729	1,524	57,650
Sonoma	356,905	304,017	172,675	52,709	10,428	2,364	3,703	1,240	2,111	1,745	57,042
Stanislaus	363,595	282,393	109,731	96,798	11,714	909	3,309	1,688	1,941	2,315	53,988
Sutter	65,666	52,896	16,406	21,229	2,298	144	717	285	341	4,900	6,576
Tehama	46,966	37,131	8,764	17,465	2,086	45	538	188	38	351	7,656
Trinity	13,168	7,309	2,299	2,659	417	77	135	53	63	62	1,544
Tulare	287,885	208,863	69,963	77,554	9,109	666	2,483	1,438	1,680	1,565	44,405
Tuolumne	43,682	35,355	10,273	15,551	1,938	146	626	140	10	60	6,611
Ventura	584,861	505,110	220,831	141,866	19,171	2,066	5,706	2,273	2,958	5,634	104,605
Yolo	155,109	118,797	60,978	23,430	4,181	707	1,290	564	9	160	27,478
Yuba	56,463	41,212	11,805	16,175	2,326	165	671	294	380	393	9,003
State Total	**26,876,800**	**21,940,274**	**10,283,258**	**5,232,094**	**777,152**	**96,229**	**231,459**	**123,037**	**109,491**	**143,858**	**4,943,696**
Percent		**81.63%**	**46.87%**	**23.85%**	**3.54%**	**0.44%**	**1.05%**	**0.56%**	**0.50%**	**0.66%**	**22.53%**

NOVEMBER 8, 2022, GENERAL ELECTION
VOTER PARTICIPATION STATISTICS BY COUNTY

County	Number of Precincts	Eligible to Register	Registered Voters[1]	Precinct Voters*	Vote-By-Mail Voters	Total Voters	Percent of Vote-By-Mail Voters	Turnout Registered	Turnout Eligible
Alameda*	552	1,140,774	931,130	38,308	457,817	496,125	92.28%	53.28%	43.49%
Alpine	5	1,015	915	0**	623	623	100.00%	68.09%	61.38%
Amador*	47	29,593	25,954	1,251	17,667	18,918	93.39%	72.89%	63.93%
Butte*	176	164,755	123,935	989	72,222	73,211	98.65%	59.07%	44.44%
Calaveras*	25	36,563	32,172	2,201	19,365	21,566	89.79%	67.03%	58.98%
Colusa	19	13,214	10,144	1,134	4,483	5,617	79.81%	55.37%	42.51%
Contra Costa	1,265	803,842	701,969	35,835	358,318	394,153	90.91%	56.15%	49.03%
Del Norte	19	19,219	14,943	1,133	7,317	8,450	86.59%	56.55%	43.97%
El Dorado*	192	145,060	138,537	6,360	83,463	89,823	92.92%	64.84%	61.92%
Fresno*	562	642,412	500,076	28,343	193,076	221,419	87.20%	44.28%	34.47%
Glenn	84	18,865	14,346	434	7,552	7,986	94.57%	55.67%	42.33%
Humboldt	120	107,016	84,756	5,931	42,810	48,741	87.83%	57.51%	45.55%
Imperial	305	109,738	86,942	9,693	20,693	30,386	68.10%	34.95%	27.69%
Inyo	21	14,619	10,729	881	6,696	7,577	88.37%	70.62%	51.83%
Kern	762	561,276	435,872	33,623	157,092	190,715	82.37%	43.75%	33.98%
Kings*	82	86,806	61,535	2,545	24,580	27,125	90.62%	44.08%	31.25%
Lake	80	51,231	37,154	2,416	17,946	20,362	88.13%	54.80%	39.75%
Lassen	52	21,275	14,757	328	8,943	9,271	96.46%	62.82%	43.58%
Los Angeles*	3,680	6,658,099	5,601,835	487,368	1,969,333	2,456,701	80.16%	43.86%	36.90%
Madera*	59	93,789	72,865	3,333	34,012	37,345	91.08%	51.25%	39.82%
Marin*	137	185,951	170,545	8,765	112,637	121,402	92.78%	71.18%	65.29%
Mariposa*	27	13,813	11,558	40	7,888	7,928	99.50%	68.59%	57.40%
Mendocino	281	67,114	53,105	646	30,362	31,008	97.92%	58.39%	46.20%
Merced*	299	172,198	124,659	4,774	51,076	55,850	91.45%	44.80%	32.43%
Modoc	21	6,740	5,197	288	3,153	3,441	91.63%	66.21%	51.05%
Mono	12	9,399	7,710	627	4,006	4,633	86.47%	60.09%	49.29%
Monterey	224	251,193	209,045	6,951	96,196	103,147	93.26%	49.34%	41.06%
Napa*	200	97,321	83,480	1,563	49,225	50,788	96.92%	60.84%	52.19%
Nevada*	136	81,891	74,488	3,949	47,421	51,370	92.31%	68.96%	62.73%
Orange*	2,169	2,203,252	1,817,583	164,115	830,162	994,277	83.49%	54.70%	45.13%
Placer	408	301,467	279,016	25,494	159,013	184,507	86.18%	66.13%	61.20%
Plumas	29	15,245	13,848	0**	8,721	8,721	100.00%	62.98%	57.21%
Riverside*	1,265	1,637,165	1,310,505	59,812	544,805	604,617	90.11%	46.14%	36.93%
Sacramento*	685	1,112,665	865,225	28,929	455,386	484,315	94.03%	55.98%	43.53%
San Benito*	44	43,559	37,750	1,626	18,219	19,845	91.81%	52.57%	45.56%
San Bernardino	2,765	1,472,696	1,138,818	66,469	392,477	458,946	85.52%	40.30%	31.16%
San Diego*	2,718	2,349,554	1,924,634	104,388	939,102	1,043,490	90.00%	54.22%	44.41%
San Francisco	514	660,132	498,197	35,595	274,476	310,071	88.52%	62.24%	46.97%
San Joaquin	384	509,377	388,635	19,284	160,049	179,333	89.25%	46.14%	35.21%
San Luis Obispo	133	221,071	182,340	8,195	112,961	121,156	93.24%	66.45%	54.80%
San Mateo*	332	515,759	432,734	17,961	234,272	252,233	92.88%	58.29%	48.91%
Santa Barbara	297	303,842	237,759	12,572	124,472	137,044	90.83%	57.64%	45.10%
Santa Clara*	754	1,259,821	1,009,422	40,694	509,908	550,602	92.61%	54.55%	43.70%
Santa Cruz*	200	197,659	167,442	9,522	96,522	106,044	91.02%	63.33%	53.65%
Shasta	68	138,293	111,628	7,919	61,067	68,986	88.52%	61.80%	49.88%
Sierra	19	2,673	2,219	0**	1,585	1,585	100.00%	71.43%	59.30%
Siskiyou	62	34,986	28,725	2,139	15,768	17,907	88.05%	62.34%	51.18%
Solano	215	318,503	260,358	19,866	112,378	132,244	84.98%	50.79%	41.52%
Sonoma*	608	356,905	304,017	10,223	190,124	200,347	94.90%	65.90%	56.13%
Stanislaus*	199	363,595	282,393	10,262	121,880	132,142	92.23%	46.79%	36.34%
Sutter	24	65,666	52,896	1,533	26,988	28,521	94.63%	53.92%	43.43%
Tehama	40	46,966	37,131	3,258	17,561	20,819	84.35%	56.07%	44.33%
Trinity	16	13,168	7,309	195	4,413	4,608	95.77%	63.05%	34.99%
Tulare	360	287,885	208,863	12,473	79,931	92,404	86.50%	44.24%	32.10%
Tuolumne*	65	43,682	35,355	890	22,592	23,482	96.21%	66.42%	53.76%
Ventura*	1,640	584,861	505,110	30,112	253,901	284,013	89.40%	56.23%	48.56%
Yolo*	62	155,109	118,797	5,650	63,144	68,794	91.79%	57.91%	44.35%
Yuba	35	56,463	41,212	2,537	17,349	19,886	87.24%	48.25%	35.22%
State Total	**25,554**	**26,876,800**	**21,940,274**	**1,391,422**	**9,755,198**	**11,146,620**			
Percent			**81.63%**	**12.48%**	**87.52%**		**87.52%**	**50.80%**	**41.47%**

[1]Registered Voters totals are based on the 15-day Report of Registration and do not include voters registered after the 15-day close of registration. However, due to Same Day Voter Registration, voters may register or update their registration 14 days prior to and including Election Day.

*Voter's Choice Act county—precinct voters voted at vote centers

**All mail ballot county

HISTORICAL VOTER REGISTRATION AND PARTICIPATION IN STATEWIDE GENERAL ELECTIONS 1910-2022

	Registration					Votes Cast		
Election Date	Eligible	Democratic	Republican	Other	Total	Total Votes	Turnout Registered	Turnout Eligible
Nov. 8, 1910	725,000	*	*	*	*	393,893	*	54.33%
Nov. 5, 1912 P	1,569,000	*	*	*	987,368	707,776	71.68%	45.11%
Nov. 3, 1914	1,726,000	*	*	*	1,219,345	961,868	78.88%	55.73%
Nov. 7, 1916 P	1,806,000	*	*	*	1,314,446	1,045,858	79.57%	57.91%
Nov. 5, 1918	1,918,000	*	*	*	1,203,898	714,525	59.35%	37.25%
Nov. 2, 1920 P	2,090,000	*	*	*	1,374,184	987,632	71.87%	47.26%
Nov. 7, 1922	2,420,000	319,107	968,429	244,848	1,532,384	1,000,997	65.32%	41.36%
Nov. 4, 1924 P	2,754,000	397,962	1,183,672	240,723	1,822,357	1,336,598	73.34%	48.53%
Nov. 2, 1926	2,989,000	410,290	1,298,062	204,510	1,912,862	1,212,452	63.38%	40.56%
Nov. 6, 1928 P	3,240,000	592,161	1,535,751	185,904	2,313,816	1,846,077	79.78%	56.98%
Nov. 4, 1930	3,463,000	456,096	1,638,575	150,557	2,245,228	1,444,872	64.35%	41.72%
Nov. 8, 1932 P	3,573,000	1,161,482	1,565,264	162,267	2,889,013	2,330,132	80.65%	65.22%
Nov. 6, 1934	3,674,000	1,555,705	1,430,198	154,211	3,140,114	2,360,916	75.19%	64.26%
Nov. 3, 1936 P	3,844,000	1,882,014	1,244,507	127,300	3,253,821	2,712,342	83.36%	70.56%
Nov. 8, 1938	4,035,000	2,144,360	1,293,929	173,127	3,611,416	2,695,904	74.65%	66.81%
Nov. 5, 1940 P	4,214,000	2,419,628	1,458,373	174,394	4,052,395	3,300,410	81.44%	78.32%
Nov. 3, 1942	4,693,000	2,300,206	1,370,069	150,491	3,820,776	2,264,288	59.26%	48.25%
Nov. 7, 1944 P	5,427,000	2,418,965	1,548,395	173,971	4,141,331	3,566,734	86.13%	65.72%
Nov. 5, 1946	5,800,000	2,541,720	1,637,246	204,997	4,383,963	2,759,641	62.95%	47.58%
Nov. 2, 1948 P	6,106,000	2,892,222	1,908,170	261,605	5,061,997	4,076,981	80.54%	66.77%
Nov. 7, 1950	6,458,000	3,062,205	1,944,812	237,820	5,244,837	3,845,757	73.32%	59.55%
Nov. 4, 1952 P	7,033,000	3,312,668	2,455,713	229,919	5,998,300	5,209,692	86.85%	74.07%
Nov. 2, 1954	7,565,000	3,266,831	2,415,249	203,157	5,885,237	4,101,692	69.69%	54.22%
Nov. 6, 1956 P	8,208,000	3,575,635	2,646,249	186,937	6,408,821	5,547,621	86.56%	67.59%
Nov. 4, 1958	8,909,000	3,875,630	2,676,565	200,226	6,752,421	5,366,053	79.47%	60.23%
Nov. 8, 1960 P	9,587,000	4,295,330	2,926,408	242,888	7,464,626	6,592,591	88.32%	68.77%
Nov. 6, 1962	10,305,000	4,289,997	3,002,038	239,176	7,531,211	5,929,602	78.73%	57.54%
Nov. 3, 1964 P	10,959,000	4,737,886	3,181,272	264,985	8,184,143	7,233,067	88.38%	66.00%
Nov. 8, 1966	11,448,000	4,720,597	3,350,990	269,281	8,340,868	6,605,866	79.20%	57.70%
Nov. 5, 1968 P	11,813,000	4,682,661	3,462,131	442,881	8,587,673	7,363,711	85.75%	62.34%
Nov. 3, 1970	12,182,000	4,781,282	3,469,046	456,019	8,706,347	6,633,400	76.19%	54.45%
Nov. 7, 1972 P	13,322,000	5,864,745	3,840,620	760,850	10,466,215	8,595,950	82.13%	64.52%
Nov. 6, 1973 S	13,512,000	5,049,959	3,422,291	617,569	9,089,819	4,329,017	47.62%	32.04%
Nov. 5, 1974	13,703,000	5,623,831	3,574,624	729,909	9,928,364	6,364,597	64.11%	46.45%
Nov. 2, 1976 P	14,196,000	5,725,718	3,468,439	786,331	9,980,488	8,137,202	81.53%	57.32%
Nov. 7, 1978	14,781,000	5,729,959	3,465,384	934,643	10,129,986	7,132,210	70.41%	48.25%
Nov. 6, 1979 S	15,083,000	5,594,018	3,406,854	1,006,085	10,006,957	3,740,800	37.38%	24.80%
Nov. 4, 1980 P	15,384,000	6,043,262	3,942,768	1,375,593	11,361,623	8,775,459	77.24%	57.04%
Nov. 2, 1982	15,984,000	6,150,716	4,029,684	1,378,699	11,559,099	8,064,314	69.78%	50.45%
Nov. 6, 1984 P	16,582,000	6,804,263	4,769,129	1,500,238	13,073,630	9,796,375	74.93%	59.08%
Nov. 4, 1986	17,561,000	6,524,496	4,912,581	1,396,843	12,833,920	7,617,142	59.35%	43.38%
Nov. 8, 1988 P	19,052,000	7,052,368	5,406,127	1,546,378	14,004,873	10,194,539	72.81%	53.51%
Nov. 6, 1990	19,245,000	6,671,747	5,290,202	1,516,078	13,478,027	7,899,131	58.61%	41.05%
Nov. 3, 1992 P	20,864,000	7,410,914	5,593,555	2,097,004	15,101,473	11,374,565	75.32%	54.52%
Nov. 2, 1993 S	20,797,000	7,110,142	5,389,313	2,043,168	14,524,623	5,282,443	36.37%	27.73%
Nov. 8, 1994	18,946,000	7,219,635	5,472,391	2,031,758	14,723,784	8,900,593	60.45%	46.98%
Nov. 5, 1996 P	19,526,991	7,387,504	5,704,536	2,570,035	15,662,075	10,263,490	65.53%	52.56%
Nov. 3, 1998	20,806,462	6,989,006	5,314,912	2,665,267	14,969,185	8,621,121	57.59%	41.43%
Nov. 7, 2000 P	21,461,275	7,134,601	5,485,492	3,087,214	15,707,307	11,142,843	70.94%	51.92%
Nov. 5, 2002	21,466,274	6,825,400	5,388,895	3,089,174	15,303,469	7,738,821	50.57%	36.05%
Oct. 7, 2003 S	21,833,141	6,718,111	5,429,256	3,236,059	15,383,526	9,413,494	61.20%	43.12%
Nov. 2, 2004 P	22,075,036	7,120,425	5,745,518	3,691,330	16,557,273	12,589,683	76.04%	57.03%
Nov. 8, 2005 S	22,487,768	6,785,188	5,524,609	3,581,685	15,891,482	7,968,757	50.14%	35.44%
Nov. 7, 2006	22,652,190	6,727,908	5,436,314	3,672,886	15,837,108	8,899,059	56.19%	39.29%
Nov. 4, 2008 P	23,208,710	7,683,495	5,428,052	4,192,544	17,304,091	13,743,177	79.42%	59.22%
May 19, 2009 S	23,385,819	7,642,108	5,325,558	4,185,346	17,153,012	4,871,945	28.40%	20.80%

HISTORICAL VOTER REGISTRATION AND PARTICIPATION IN STATEWIDE GENERAL ELECTIONS 1910-2022 (continued)

	Registration					Votes Cast		
Election Date	Eligible	Democratic	Republican	Other	Total	Total Votes	Turnout Registered	Turnout Eligible
Nov. 2, 2010	23,551,699	7,620,240	5,361,875	4,303,768	17,285,883	10,300,392	59.59%	43.74%
Nov. 6, 2012 P	23,802,577	7,966,422	5,356,608	4,922,940	18,245,970	13,202,158	72.36%	55.47%
Nov. 4, 2014	24,288,145	7,708,683	5,005,422	5,089,718	17,803,823	7,513,972	42.20%	30.94%
Nov. 8, 2016 P	24,875,293	8,720,417	5,048,398	5,642,956	19,411,771	14,610,509	75.27%	58.74%
Nov. 6, 2018	25,200,451	8,557,427	4,735,054	6,403,890	19,696,371	12,712,542	64.54%	50.45%
Nov. 3, 2020 P	25,090,517	10,170,317	5,334,323	6,542,808	22,047,448	17,785,151	80.67%	70.88%
Nov. 8, 2022	26,876,800	10,283,258	5,232,094	6,424,922	21,940,274	11,146,620	50.80%	41.47%

Notes

* Indicates information not available.
P indicates a presidential election year.
S indicates a statewide special election.
The first statewide record of party affiliations was reported in 1922.
In 1911, women won the right to vote in California.
In 1972, the voting age was lowered from 21 to 18.

November 8, 2022, General Election
STATEMENT OF VOTE SUMMARY PAGES

Governor	Votes	Percent
Gavin Newsom*, DEM	6,470,104	59.2%
Brian Dahle, REP	4,462,914	40.8%

Lieutenant Governor	Votes	Percent
Eleni Kounalakis*, DEM	6,418,119	59.7%
Angela E. Underwood Jacobs, REP	4,332,602	40.3%

Secretary of State	Votes	Percent
Shirley N. Weber, DEM	6,462,164	60.1%
Rob Bernosky, REP	4,298,530	39.9%

Controller	Votes	Percent
Malia M. Cohen, DEM	5,936,856	55.3%
Lanhee J. Chen, REP	4,789,345	44.7%

Treasurer	Votes	Percent
Fiona Ma*, DEM	6,287,076	58.8%
Jack M. Guerrero, REP	4,405,781	41.2%

Attorney General	Votes	Percent
Rob Bonta, DEM	6,339,441	59.1%
Nathan Hochman, REP	4,390,428	40.9%

Insurance Commissioner	Votes	Percent
Ricardo Lara*, DEM	6,355,915	59.9%
Robert Howell, REP	4,249,391	40.1%

Superintendent of Public Instruction	Votes	Percent
Tony K. Thurmond*, NP	5,681,318	63.7%
Lance Ray Christensen, NP	3,237,785	36.3%

Board of Equalization Member District 1	Votes	Percent
Ted Gaines, REP	1,390,533	55.5%
Jose S. Altamirano, DEM	1,114,423	44.5%

Board of Equalization Member District 2	Votes	Percent
Sally J. Lieber, DEM	2,146,948	69.8%
Peter Coe Verbica, REP	927,700	30.2%

Board of Equalization Member District 3	Votes	Percent
Tony Vazquez, DEM	1,484,626	70.4%
Y. Marie Manvel, NPP	623,017	29.6%

Board of Equalization Member District 4	Votes	Percent
Mike Schaefer, DEM	1,241,062	58.8%
David Dodson, DEM	867,945	41.2%

US Senate (Full Term)	Votes	Percent
Alex Padilla, DEM	6,621,621	61.1%
Mark P. Meuser, REP	4,222,029	38.9%

US Senate (Partial/Unexpired Term)	Votes	Percent
Alex Padilla, DEM	6,559,308	60.9%
Mark P. Meuser, REP	4,212,450	39.1%

United States Representative District 1	Votes	Percent
Doug LaMalfa, REP	152,839	62.1%
Max Steiner, DEM	93,386	37.9%

United States Representative District 2	Votes	Percent
Jared Huffman, DEM	229,720	74.4%
Douglas Brower, REP	79,029	25.6%

United States Representative District 3	Votes	Percent
Kevin Kiley, REP	181,438	53.6%
Kermit Jones, DEM	156,761	46.4%

United States Representative District 4	Votes	Percent
Mike Thompson, DEM	176,900	67.8%
Matt Brock, REP	84,007	32.2%

United States Representative District 5	Votes	Percent
Tom McClintock, REP	173,524	61.3%
Michael J. "Mike" Barkley, DEM	109,506	38.7%

United States Representative District 6	Votes	Percent
Ami Bera, DEM	121,058	55.9%
Tamika Hamilton, REP	95,325	44.1%

United States Representative District 7	Votes	Percent
Doris Matsui, DEM	150,618	68.3%
Max Semenenko, REP	70,033	31.7%

United States Representative District 8	Votes	Percent
John Garamendi, DEM	145,501	75.7%
Rudy Recile, REP	46,634	24.3%

United States Representative District 9	Votes	Percent
Josh Harder, DEM	95,598	54.8%
Tom Patti, REP	78,802	45.2%

United States Representative District 10	Votes	Percent
Mark DeSaulnier, DEM	198,415	78.9%
Michael Ernest Kerr, GRN	52,965	21.1%

United States Representative District 11	Votes	Percent
Nancy Pelosi, DEM	220,848	84.0%
John Dennis, REP	42,217	16.0%

United States Representative District 12	Votes	Percent
Barbara Lee, DEM	217,110	90.5%
Stephen Slauson, REP	22,859	9.5%

*Incumbent

United States Representative District 13	Votes	Percent
John Duarte, REP	67,060	50.2%
Adam Gray, DEM	66,496	49.8%

United States Representative District 14	Votes	Percent
Eric Swalwell, DEM	137,612	69.3%
Alison Hayden, REP	60,852	30.7%

United States Representative District 15	Votes	Percent
Kevin Mullin, DEM	108,077	55.5%
David J. Canepa, DEM	86,797	44.5%

United States Representative District 16	Votes	Percent
Anna G. Eshoo, DEM	139,235	57.8%
Rishi Kumar, DEM	101,772	42.2%

United States Representative District 17	Votes	Percent
Ro Khanna, DEM	127,853	70.9%
Ritesh Tandon, REP	52,400	29.1%

United States Representative District 18	Votes	Percent
Zoe Lofgren, DEM	99,776	65.9%
Peter Hernandez, REP	51,737	34.1%

United States Representative District 19	Votes	Percent
Jimmy Panetta, DEM	194,494	68.7%
Jeff Gorman, REP	88,816	31.3%

United States Representative District 20	Votes	Percent
Kevin McCarthy, REP	153,847	67.2%
Marisa Wood, DEM	74,934	32.8%

United States Representative District 21	Votes	Percent
Jim Costa, DEM	68,074	54.2%
Michael Maher, REP	57,573	45.8%

United States Representative District 22	Votes	Percent
David G. Valadao, REP	52,994	51.5%
Rudy Salas, DEM	49,862	48.5%

United States Representative District 23	Votes	Percent
Jay Obernolte, REP	103,197	61.0%
Derek Marshall, DEM	65,908	39.0%

United States Representative District 24	Votes	Percent
Salud Carbajal, DEM	159,019	60.6%
Brad Allen, REP	103,533	39.4%

United States Representative District 25	Votes	Percent
Raul Ruiz, DEM	87,641	57.4%
Brian E. Hawkins, REP	65,101	42.6%

United States Representative District 26	Votes	Percent
Julia Brownley, DEM	134,575	54.5%
Matt Jacobs, REP	112,214	45.5%

United States Representative District 27	Votes	Percent
Mike Garcia, REP	104,624	53.2%
Christy Smith, DEM	91,892	46.8%

United States Representative District 28	Votes	Percent
Judy Chu, DEM	150,062	66.2%
Wes Hallman, REP	76,495	33.8%

United States Representative District 29	Votes	Percent
Tony Cardenas, DEM	69,915	58.5%
Angélica María Dueñas, DEM	49,520	41.5%

United States Representative District 30	Votes	Percent
Adam B. Schiff, DEM	150,100	71.1%
G "Maebe A. Girl" Pudlo, DEM	60,968	28.9%

United States Representative District 31	Votes	Percent
Grace F. Napolitano, DEM	91,472	59.5%
Daniel Bocic Martinez, REP	62,153	40.5%

United States Representative District 32	Votes	Percent
Brad Sherman, DEM	167,411	69.2%
Lucie Lapointe Volotzky, REP	74,618	30.8%

United States Representative District 33	Votes	Percent
Pete Aguilar, DEM	76,588	57.7%
John Mark Porter, REP	56,119	42.3%

United States Representative District 34	Votes	Percent
Jimmy Gomez, DEM	62,244	51.2%
David Kim, DEM	59,223	48.8%

United States Representative District 35	Votes	Percent
Norma J. Torres, DEM	75,121	57.4%
Mike Cargile, REP	55,832	42.6%

United States Representative District 36	Votes	Percent
Ted W. Lieu, DEM	194,299	69.8%
Joe E. Collins III, REP	84,264	30.2%

United States Representative District 37	Votes	Percent
Sydney Kamlager, DEM	84,338	64.0%
Jan C. Perry, DEM	47,542	36.0%

United States Representative District 38	Votes	Percent
Linda T. Sánchez, DEM	101,260	58.1%
Eric J. Ching, REP	73,051	41.9%

*Incumbent

United States Representative District 39	Votes	Percent
Mark Takano, DEM	75,896	57.7%
Aja Smith, REP	55,701	42.3%

United States Representative District 40	Votes	Percent
Young Kim, REP	161,589	56.8%
Asif Mahmood, DEM	122,722	43.2%

United States Representative District 41	Votes	Percent
Ken Calvert, REP	123,869	52.3%
Will Rollins, DEM	112,769	47.7%

United States Representative District 42	Votes	Percent
Robert Garcia, DEM	99,217	68.4%
John Briscoe, REP	45,903	31.6%

United States Representative District 43	Votes	Percent
Maxine Waters, DEM	95,462	77.3%
Omar Navarro, REP	27,985	22.7%

United States Representative District 44	Votes	Percent
Nanette Diaz Barragan, DEM	100,160	72.2%
Paul Jones, REP	38,554	27.8%

United States Representative District 45	Votes	Percent
Michelle Steel, REP	113,960	52.4%
Jay F. Chen, DEM	103,466	47.6%

United States Representative District 46	Votes	Percent
Lou Correa, DEM	78,041	61.8%
Christopher J. Gonzales, REP	48,257	38.2%

United States Representative District 47	Votes	Percent
Katie Porter, DEM	137,374	51.7%
Scott Baugh, REP	128,261	48.3%

United States Representative District 48	Votes	Percent
Darrell Issa, REP	155,171	60.4%
Stephen Houlahan, DEM	101,900	39.6%

United States Representative District 49	Votes	Percent
Mike Levin, DEM	153,541	52.6%
Brian Maryott, REP	138,194	47.4%

United States Representative District 50	Votes	Percent
Scott Peters, DEM	168,816	62.8%
Corey Gustafson, REP	99,819	37.2%

United States Representative District 51	Votes	Percent
Sara Jacobs, DEM	144,186	61.9%
Stan Caplan, REP	88,886	38.1%

United States Representative District 52	Votes	Percent
Juan Vargas, DEM	100,686	66.7%
Tyler Geffeney, REP	50,330	33.3%

State Senate District 2	Votes	Percent
Mike McGuire, DEM	283,689	73.3%
Gene Yoon, REP	103,333	26.7%

State Senate District 4	Votes	Percent
Marie Alvarado-Gil, DEM	137,157	52.7%
Tim Robertson, DEM	123,210	47.3%

State Senate District 6	Votes	Percent
Roger Niello, REP	202,569	55.7%
Paula Villescaz, DEM	160,846	44.3%

State Senate District 8	Votes	Percent
Angelique Ashby, DEM	118,135	51.5%
Dave Jones, DEM	111,035	48.5%

State Senate District 10	Votes	Percent
Aisha Wahab, DEM	114,997	53.7%
Lily Mei, DEM	99,011	46.3%

State Senate District 12	Votes	Percent
Shannon Grove, REP	196,017	68.7%
Susanne Gundy, DEM	89,471	31.3%

State Senate District 14	Votes	Percent
Anna Caballero, DEM	90,016	56.3%
Amnon Shor, REP	69,970	43.7%

State Senate District 16	Votes	Percent
Melissa Hurtado, DEM	68,460	50.0%
David Shepard, REP	68,438	50.0%

State Senate District 18	Votes	Percent
Steve Padilla, DEM	115,103	59.8%
Alejandro Galicia, REP	77,223	40.2%

State Senate District 20	Votes	Percent
Caroline Menjivar, DEM	88,358	58.5%
Daniel Hertzberg, DEM	62,787	41.5%

State Senate District 22	Votes	Percent
Susan Rubio, DEM	110,327	58.5%
Vincent Tsai, REP	78,156	41.5%

State Senate District 24	Votes	Percent
Ben Allen, DEM	248,642	67.1%
Kristina Irwin, REP	121,809	32.9%

*Incumbent

State Senate District 26	Votes	Percent
Maria Elena Durazo, DEM	155,727	82.9%
Claudia Agraz, REP	32,022	17.1%

State Senate District 28	Votes	Percent
Lola Smallwood-Cuevas, DEM	117,315	59.9%
Cheryl C. Turner, DEM	78,453	40.1%

State Senate District 30	Votes	Percent
Bob Archuleta, DEM	129,890	61.0%
Mitch Clemmons, REP	83,214	39.0%

State Senate District 32	Votes	Percent
Kelly Seyarto, REP	184,086	62.0%
Brian Nash, DEM	112,763	38.0%

State Senate District 34	Votes	Percent
Tom Umberg, DEM	96,419	58.8%
Rhonda Shader, REP	67,633	41.2%

State Senate District 36	Votes	Percent
Janet Nguyen, REP	196,488	56.9%
Kim Carr, DEM	149,114	43.1%

State Senate District 38	Votes	Percent
Catherine Blakespear, DEM	190,992	52.2%
Matt Gunderson, REP	174,581	47.8%

State Senate District 40	Votes	Percent
Brian W. Jones, REP	170,109	53.1%
Joseph C. Rocha, DEM	149,948	46.9%

State Assembly Member District 1	Votes	Percent
Megan Dahle, REP	129,527	62.1%
Belle Starr Sandwith, DEM	79,068	37.9%

State Assembly Member District 2	Votes	Percent
Jim Wood, DEM	129,356	68.9%
Charlotte Svolos, REP	58,330	31.1%

State Assembly Member District 3	Votes	Percent
James Gallagher, REP	98,475	65.4%
David Leon Zink, DEM	52,198	34.6%

State Assembly Member District 4	Votes	Percent
Cecilia Aguiar-Curry, DEM	99,342	64.9%
Bryan Pritchard, REP	53,734	35.1%

State Assembly Member District 5	Votes	Percent
Joe Patterson, REP	134,729	60.2%
Rebecca L Chenoweth, DEM	89,245	39.8%

State Assembly Member District 6	Votes	Percent
Kevin McCarty, DEM	98,656	65.6%
Cathy Cook, REP	51,823	34.4%

State Assembly Member District 7	Votes	Percent
Josh Hoover, REP	83,768	50.4%
Ken Cooley, DEM	82,385	49.6%

State Assembly Member District 8	Votes	Percent
Jim Patterson, REP	128,124	74.2%
Thomas Edward Nichols, LIB	44,451	25.8%

State Assembly Member District 9	Votes	Percent
Heath Flora, REP	96,990	69.2%
Mushtaq A Tahirkheli, DEM	43,109	30.8%

State Assembly Member District 10	Votes	Percent
Stephanie Nguyen, DEM	63,570	53.8%
Eric Guerra, DEM	54,595	46.2%

State Assembly Member District 11	Votes	Percent
Lori D Wilson, DEM	85,599	59.2%
Jenny Leilani Callison, NPP	58,889	40.8%

State Assembly Member District 12	Votes	Percent
Damon Connolly, DEM	92,287	51.8%
Sara Aminzadeh, DEM	85,900	48.2%

State Assembly Member District 13	Votes	Percent
Carlos Villapudua, DEM	51,891	60.6%
Veronica Vargas, DEM	33,673	39.4%

State Assembly Member District 14	Votes	Percent
Buffy Wicks, DEM	139,331	88.4%
Richard Kinney, REP	18,242	11.6%

State Assembly Member District 15	Votes	Percent
Tim Grayson, DEM	100,712	67.3%
Janell Elizabeth Proctor, REP	48,911	32.7%

State Assembly Member District 16	Votes	Percent
Rebecca Bauer-Kahan, DEM	130,813	65.7%
Joseph A. Rubay, REP	68,149	34.3%

State Assembly Member District 17	Votes	Percent
Matt Haney, DEM	101,891	69.1%
David Campos, DEM	45,470	30.9%

State Assembly Member District 18	Votes	Percent
Mia Bonta, DEM	120,863	89.9%
Mindy Pechenuk, REP	13,504	10.1%

*Incumbent

State Assembly Member District 19	Votes	Percent
Phil Ting, DEM	133,316	81.0%
Karsten Weide, REP	31,252	19.0%

State Assembly Member District 20	Votes	Percent
Liz Ortega, DEM	68,853	62.2%
Shawn Kumagai, DEM	41,917	37.8%

State Assembly Member District 21	Votes	Percent
Diane Papan, DEM	94,676	72.4%
Giselle Hale, DEM	36,014	27.6%

State Assembly Member District 22	Votes	Percent
Juan Alanis, REP	60,338	58.1%
Jessica Self, DEM	43,526	41.9%

State Assembly Member District 23	Votes	Percent
Marc Berman, DEM	124,602	73.4%
Tim Dec, REP	45,149	26.6%

State Assembly Member District 24	Votes	Percent
Alex Lee, DEM	75,232	69.1%
Bob Brunton, REP	33,662	30.9%

State Assembly Member District 25	Votes	Percent
Ash Kalra, DEM	74,546	70.0%
Ted Stroll, REP	31,893	30.0%

State Assembly Member District 26	Votes	Percent
Evan Low, DEM	81,595	74.0%
Tim Gorsulowsky, REP	28,616	26.0%

State Assembly Member District 27	Votes	Percent
Esmeralda Soria, DEM	45,721	51.3%
Mark Nicholas Pazin, REP	43,335	48.7%

State Assembly Member District 28	Votes	Percent
Gail Pellerin, DEM	121,119	68.0%
Liz Lawler, REP	56,917	32.0%

State Assembly Member District 29	Votes	Percent
Robert Rivas, DEM	63,439	63.8%
Stephanie L. Castro, REP	36,030	36.2%

State Assembly Member District 30	Votes	Percent
Dawn Addis, DEM	115,770	60.0%
Vicki Nohrden, REP	77,079	40.0%

State Assembly Member District 31	Votes	Percent
Joaquin Arambula, DEM	44,255	60.8%
Dolce Misol Calandra, REP	28,557	39.2%

State Assembly Member District 32	Votes	Percent
Vince Fong, REP	129,326	100.0%

State Assembly Member District 33	Votes	Percent
Devon J. Mathis, REP	52,436	62.5%
Jose Sigala, DEM	31,486	37.5%

State Assembly Member District 34	Votes	Percent
Tom Lackey, REP	63,840	56.5%
Thurston "Smitty" Smith, REP	49,183	43.5%

State Assembly Member District 35	Votes	Percent
Jasmeet Bains, DEM	35,998	60.3%
Leticia Perez, DEM	23,709	39.7%

State Assembly Member District 36	Votes	Percent
Eduardo Garcia, DEM	50,482	53.4%
Ian M. Weeks, REP	44,055	46.6%

State Assembly Member District 37	Votes	Percent
Gregg Hart, DEM	84,345	58.0%
Mike Stoker, REP	60,959	42.0%

State Assembly Member District 38	Votes	Percent
Steve Bennett, DEM	79,709	61.2%
Cole Brocato, REP	50,544	38.8%

State Assembly Member District 39	Votes	Percent
Juan Carrillo, DEM	37,531	57.0%
Paul Andre Marsh, REP	28,291	43.0%

State Assembly Member District 40	Votes	Percent
Pilar Schiavo, DEM	79,852	50.2%
Suzette Martinez Valladares, REP	79,330	49.8%

State Assembly Member District 41	Votes	Percent
Chris Holden, DEM	104,740	60.0%
Michael McMahon, REP	69,835	40.0%

State Assembly Member District 42	Votes	Percent
Jacqui Irwin, DEM	118,131	55.0%
Lori Mills, REP	96,482	45.0%

State Assembly Member District 43	Votes	Percent
Luz Maria Rivas, DEM	55,282	74.6%
Siaka Massaquoi, REP	18,782	25.4%

State Assembly Member District 44	Votes	Percent
Laura Friedman, DEM	113,380	71.4%
Barry Curtis Jacobsen, REP	45,519	28.6%

*Incumbent

State Assembly Member District 45	Votes	Percent
James C. Ramos, DEM	45,194	60.7%
Joseph (Joe) W. Martinez, REP	29,209	39.3%

State Assembly Member District 46	Votes	Percent
Jesse Gabriel, DEM	78,726	65.4%
Dana Caruso, REP	41,619	34.6%

State Assembly Member District 47	Votes	Percent
Greg Wallis, REP	84,752	50.0%
Christy Holstege, DEM	84,667	50.0%

State Assembly Member District 48	Votes	Percent
Blanca Rubio, DEM	60,770	60.8%
Ryan Maye, REP	39,110	39.2%

State Assembly Member District 49	Votes	Percent
Mike Fong, DEM	65,965	66.6%
Burton Brink, REP	33,024	33.4%

State Assembly Member District 50	Votes	Percent
Eloise Gomez Reyes, DEM	51,340	56.9%
Sheela Stark, REP	38,851	43.1%

State Assembly Member District 51	Votes	Percent
Rick Chavez Zbur, DEM	76,110	54.9%
Louis Abramson, DEM	62,647	45.1%

State Assembly Member District 52	Votes	Percent
Wendy Carrillo, DEM	65,039	56.9%
Mia Livas Porter, DEM	49,211	43.1%

State Assembly Member District 53	Votes	Percent
Freddie Rodriguez, DEM	49,221	60.1%
Toni Holle, REP	32,684	39.9%

State Assembly Member District 54	Votes	Percent
Miguel Santiago, DEM	53,993	78.6%
Elaine Alaniz, REP	14,704	21.4%

State Assembly Member District 55	Votes	Percent
Isaac G. Bryan, DEM	114,384	83.7%
Keith Girolamo Cascio, REP	22,295	16.3%

State Assembly Member District 56	Votes	Percent
Lisa Calderon, DEM	62,079	58.5%
Jessica Martinez, REP	44,105	41.5%

State Assembly Member District 57	Votes	Percent
Reggie Jones-Sawyer, DEM	40,334	100.0%

State Assembly Member District 58	Votes	Percent
Sabrina Cervantes, DEM	50,259	53.6%
Bernard William Murphy, REP	43,464	46.4%

State Assembly Member District 59	Votes	Percent
Phillip Chen, REP	113,363	70.0%
Leon Q. Sit, NPP	48,602	30.0%

State Assembly Member District 60	Votes	Percent
Corey A Jackson, DEM	39,260	54.7%
Hector Diaz-Nava, REP	32,574	45.3%

State Assembly Member District 61	Votes	Percent
Tina Simone McKinnor, DEM	58,888	63.6%
Robert Pullen-Miles, DEM	33,691	36.4%

State Assembly Member District 62	Votes	Percent
Anthony Rendon, DEM	39,442	63.9%
Maria Estrada, DEM	22,285	36.1%

State Assembly Member District 63	Votes	Percent
Bill Essayli, REP	82,613	58.6%
Fauzia Rizvi, DEM	58,346	41.4%

State Assembly Member District 64	Votes	Percent
Blanca Pacheco, DEM	59,575	61.4%
Raul Ortiz, Jr. , REP	37,426	38.6%

State Assembly Member District 65	Votes	Percent
Mike Anthony Gipson, DEM	43,118	61.7%
Fatima Iqbal-Zubair, DEM	26,719	38.3%

State Assembly Member District 66	Votes	Percent
Al Muratsuchi, DEM	99,280	59.9%
George Barks, REP	66,332	40.1%

State Assembly Member District 67	Votes	Percent
Sharon Quirk-Silva, DEM	58,781	53.3%
Soo Yoo, REP	51,441	46.7%

State Assembly Member District 68	Votes	Percent
Avelino Valencia, DEM	49,385	62.3%
Mike Tardif, REP	29,910	37.7%

State Assembly Member District 69	Votes	Percent
Josh Lowenthal, DEM	62,582	58.9%
Al Austin II, DEM	43,686	41.1%

State Assembly Member District 70	Votes	Percent
Tri Ta, REP	64,849	53.8%
Diedre Thu-Ha Nguyen, DEM	55,661	46.2%

*Incumbent

State Assembly Member District 71	Votes	Percent
Kate Sanchez, REP	75,603	51.3%
Matt Rahn, REP	71,730	48.7%

State Assembly Member District 72	Votes	Percent
Diane Dixon, REP	116,588	56.2%
Judie Mancuso, DEM	90,730	43.8%

State Assembly Member District 73	Votes	Percent
Cottie Petrie-Norris, DEM	75,950	55.8%
Steven "Steve" Choi, REP	60,212	44.2%

State Assembly Member District 74	Votes	Percent
Laurie Davies, REP	91,637	52.6%
Chris Duncan, DEM	82,466	47.4%

State Assembly Member District 75	Votes	Percent
Marie Waldron, REP	100,950	67.8%
Randy Voepel, REP	47,888	32.2%

State Assembly Member District 76	Votes	Percent
Brian Maienschein, DEM	78,895	51.6%
Kristie Bruce-Lane, REP	73,944	48.4%

State Assembly Member District 77	Votes	Percent
Tasha Boerner Horvath, DEM	121,447	60.4%
Dan Downey, REP	79,637	39.6%

State Assembly Member District 78	Votes	Percent
Chris Ward, DEM	118,215	68.6%
Eric E. Gonzales, REP	54,234	31.4%

State Assembly Member District 79	Votes	Percent
Akilah Weber, DEM	67,674	63.9%
Corbin Sabol, REP	38,290	36.1%

State Assembly Member District 80	Votes	Percent
David Alvarez, DEM	67,309	69.3%
Georgette Gómez, DEM	29,869	30.7%

Supreme Court Chief Justice	Votes	Percent
Patricia Guerrero		
Yes	6,194,671	70.9%
No	2,537,627	29.1%

Supreme Court Associate Justice	Votes	Percent
Martin J. Jenkins		
Yes	5,825,582	69.3%
No	2,576,601	30.7%

Supreme Court Associate Justice	Votes	Percent
Goodwin Liu		
Yes	5,908,904	69.3%
No	2,623,045	30.7%

Supreme Court Associate Justice	Votes	Percent
Joshua P. Groban		
Yes	5,664,354	68.0%
No	2,661,668	32.0%

COA - AJ - District 1 Division 2	Votes	Percent
Therese M. Stewart		
Yes	1,184,234	80.3%
No	290,036	19.7%

COA - PJ - District 1 Division 3	Votes	Percent
Alison M. Tucher		
Yes	1,171,137	80.0%
No	293,229	20.0%

COA - AJ - District 1 Division 3	Votes	Percent
Ioana Petrou		
Yes	1,131,991	78.5%
No	309,142	21.5%

COA - AJ - District 1 Division 3	Votes	Percent
Carin T. Fujisaki		
Yes	1,151,100	79.7%
No	293,733	20.3%

COA - AJ - District 1 Division 3	Votes	Percent
Victor A. Rodriguez		
Yes	1,152,490	79.1%
No	303,740	20.9%

COA - AJ - District 1 Division 4	Votes	Percent
Tracie L. Brown		
Yes	1,166,496	80.8%
No	277,431	19.2%

COA - AJ - District 1 Division 4	Votes	Percent
Jeremy M. Goldman		
Yes	1,112,130	77.6%
No	320,594	22.4%

COA - PJ - District 1 Division 5	Votes	Percent
Teri L. Jackson		
Yes	1,156,097	80.1%
No	287,070	19.9%

*Incumbent

COA - AJ - District 1 Division 5	Votes	Percent
Gordon B. Burns		
Yes	1,119,838	78.5%
No	307,239	21.5%

COA - PJ - District 2 Division 1	Votes	Percent
Frances Rothschild		
Yes	1,487,335	70.7%
No	614,984	29.3%

COA - AJ - District 2 Division 2	Votes	Percent
Judith M. Ashmann		
Yes	1,567,833	76.1%
No	493,147	23.9%

COA - AJ - District 2 Division 3	Votes	Percent
Luis A. Lavin		
Yes	1,474,762	72.1%
No	571,940	27.9%

COA - AJ - District 2 Division 4	Votes	Percent
Audrey B. Collins		
Yes	1,511,033	73.6%
No	542,077	26.4%

COA - AJ - District 2 Division 4	Votes	Percent
Brian S. Currey		
Yes	1,438,236	70.6%
No	598,310	29.4%

COA - PJ - District 2 Division 5	Votes	Percent
Laurence D. Rubin		
Yes	1,491,151	72.3%
No	571,732	27.7%

COA - AJ - District 2 Division 5	Votes	Percent
Lamar W. Baker		
Yes	1,479,099	72.5%
No	560,772	27.5%

COA - AJ - District 2 Division 6	Votes	Percent
Hernaldo J. Baltodano		
Yes	1,463,446	71.8%
No	575,050	28.2%

COA - AJ - District 2 Division 7	Votes	Percent
John L. Segal		
Yes	1,443,683	71.1%
No	586,370	28.9%

COA - PJ - District 2 Division 8	Votes	Percent
Maria E. Stratton		
Yes	1,507,073	73.1%
No	555,288	26.9%

COA - AJ - District 2 Division 8	Votes	Percent
John Shepard Wiley Jr.		
Yes	1,422,734	70.2%
No	602,952	29.8%

COA - AJ - District 2 Division 8	Votes	Percent
Elizabeth Annette Grimes		
Yes	1,569,214	77.0%
No	469,912	23.0%

COA - AJ - District 3	Votes	Percent
Harry Hull		
Yes	687,775	65.6%
No	360,277	34.4%

COA - AJ - District 3	Votes	Percent
Laurie M. Earl		
Yes	658,789	62.1%
No	401,262	37.9%

COA - AJ - District 3	Votes	Percent
Stacy Boulware Eurie		
Yes	679,624	64.1%
No	380,741	35.9%

COA - AJ - District 3	Votes	Percent
Peter Krause		
Yes	650,499	62.2%
No	394,873	37.8%

COA - PJ - District 4 Division 1	Votes	Percent
Judith McConnell		
Yes	1,464,579	63.9%
No	826,739	36.1%

COA - AJ - District 4 Division 1	Votes	Percent
Martin N. Buchanan		
Yes	1,387,339	61.6%
No	865,005	38.4%

COA - AJ - District 4 Division 1	Votes	Percent
Truc T. Do		
Yes	1,380,865	60.5%
No	903,345	39.5%

*Incumbent

COA - PJ - District 4 Division 2	Votes	Percent
Manuel A. Ramirez		
Yes	1,622,970	71.9%
No	635,134	28.1%

COA - AJ - District 4 Division 2	Votes	Percent
Carol D. Codrington		
Yes	1,658,527	73.9%
No	586,433	26.1%

COA - AJ - District 4 Division 2	Votes	Percent
Michael J. Raphael		
Yes	1,375,076	61.6%
No	858,085	38.4%

COA - AJ - District 4 Division 2	Votes	Percent
Frank Menetrez		
Yes	1,334,574	59.9%
No	894,453	40.1%

COA - PJ - District 4 Division 3	Votes	Percent
Kathleen E. O'Leary		
Yes	1,443,877	64.5%
No	795,779	35.5%

COA - AJ - District 4 Division 3	Votes	Percent
William W. Bedsworth		
Yes	1,339,670	60.2%
No	885,002	39.8%

COA - AJ - District 4 Division 3	Votes	Percent
Eileen C. Moore		
Yes	1,435,082	64.2%
No	800,327	35.8%

COA - AJ - District 4 Division 3	Votes	Percent
Joanne Motoike		
Yes	1,372,426	61.5%
No	859,410	38.5%

COA - AJ - District 4 Division 3	Votes	Percent
Maurice Sanchez		
Yes	1,370,445	61.2%
No	869,263	38.8%

COA - PJ - District 5	Votes	Percent
Brad R. Hill		
Yes	451,857	69.2%
No	200,838	30.8%

COA - AJ - District 5	Votes	Percent
Bert Levy		
Yes	443,243	68.2%
No	206,483	31.8%

COA - AJ - District 5	Votes	Percent
Jennifer Detjen		
Yes	451,087	69.3%
No	200,108	30.7%

COA - PJ - District 6	Votes	Percent
Mary J. Greenwood		
Yes	466,689	79.4%
No	121,188	20.6%

COA - AJ - District 6	Votes	Percent
Charles E. Wilson II		
Yes	450,877	77.3%
No	132,109	22.7%

COA - AJ - District 6	Votes	Percent
Cynthia C. Lie		
Yes	446,642	78.0%
No	126,062	22.0%

Proposition 1	Votes	Percent
Constitutional Right to Reproductive Freedom		
Yes	7,176,888	66.9%
No	3,553,564	33.1%

Proposition 26	Votes	Percent
Sports Wagering on Tribal Lands		
Yes	3,514,597	33.0%
No	7,129,127	67.0%

Proposition 27	Votes	Percent
Online Sports Wagering Outside of Tribal Lands		
Yes	1,906,342	17.7%
No	8,849,206	82.3%

Proposition 28	Votes	Percent
Public School Arts and Music Education Funding		
Yes	6,924,618	64.4%
No	3,827,971	35.6%

Proposition 29	Votes	Percent
Regulates Kidney Dialysis Clinics		
Yes	3,364,407	31.6%
No	7,281,201	68.4%

*Incumbent

Proposition 30	Votes	Percent
Tax to Fund ZEV/Wildfire Programs		
Yes	4,560,488	42.4%
No	6,203,810	57.6%

Proposition 31	Votes	Percent
Prohibition on Sale of Certain Tobacco Products		
Yes	6,803,431	63.4%
No	3,923,385	36.6%

*Incumbent

NOVEMBER 8, 2022, GENERAL ELECTION
VOTING SYSTEMS USED BY COUNTIES

County	Tabulation System	Vote Center/ Polling Place Tabulator	Accessibility Support
Alameda	Dominion ImageCast Central 5.10A	Same as Vote-by-Mail (Central Tabulation)	Dominion ImageCast X 5.10A
Alpine	ES&S EVS 6.0.4.2 DS200	Same as Vote-by-Mail (Central Tabulation)	ES&S ExpressVote
Amador	ES&S EVS 6.0.4.2 DS450	ES&S EVS 6.0.4.2 DS200	ES&S ExpressVote
Butte	Dominion ImageCast Central 5.10A	Same as Vote-by-Mail (Central Tabulation)	Dominion ImageCast X 5.10A
Calaveras	Hart Verity 3.1 Central/Count	Hart Verity Voting 3.1 Scan	Hart Verity 3.1 TouchWriter/Reader
Colusa	Dominion ImageCast Central 5.10A	Same as Vote-by-Mail (Central Tabulation)	Dominion ImageCast X 5.10A
Contra Costa	Dominion ImageCast Central 5.10A	All mail ballot precincts (Central Tabulation)	Dominion ImageCast X 5.10A
Del Norte	Dominion ImageCast Central 5.10A	Dominion ImageCast Precinct 2	Dominion ImageCast X 5.10A
El Dorado	Dominion ImageCast Central 5.10A	Dominion ImageCast Evolution 5.10A	Dominion ImageCast X 5.10A
Fresno	Dominion ImageCast Central 5.10A	Dominion ImageCast Evolution 5.10A	Dominion ImageCast X 5.10A
Glenn	Dominion ImageCast Central 5.10A	Dominion ImageCast Evolution 5.10A	Dominion ImageCast X 5.10A
Humboldt	Hart Verity 3.1 Central/Count	Hart Verity Voting 3.1 Scan	Hart Verity 3.1 TouchWriter/Reader
Imperial	Dominion ImageCast Central 5.10A	Dominion ImageCast Evolution 5.10A	Dominion ImageCast Evolution 5.10A
Inyo	Dominion ImageCast Central 5.10A	Same as Vote-by-Mail (Central Tabulation)	Dominion ImageCast X 5.10A
Kern	Dominion ImageCast Central 5.10A	Same as Vote-by-Mail (Central Tabulation)	Dominion ImageCast X 5.10A
Kings	Dominion ImageCast Central 5.10A	Same as Vote-by-Mail (Central Tabulation)	Dominion ImageCast X 5.10A
Lake	Hart Verity 3.1 Central/Count	Hart Verity Voting 3.1 Scan	Hart Verity 3.1 TouchWriter/Reader
Lassen	ES&S EVS 6.0.4.2 DS450	ES&S EVS 6.0.4.2 DS200	ES&S ExpressVote
Los Angeles	VSAP 3.0	Same as Vote-by-Mail (Central Tabulation)	VSAP Ballot Marking Device 3.0.0
Madera	Dominion ImageCast Central 5.10A	Same as Vote-by-Mail (Central Tabulation)	Dominion ImageCast X 5.10A
Marin	Dominion ImageCast Central 5.10A	Same as Vote-by-Mail (Central Tabulation)	Dominion ImageCast X 5.10A
Mariposa	Dominion ImageCast Central 5.10A	Same as Vote-by-Mail (Central Tabulation)	Dominion ImageCast X 5.10A
Mendocino	Hart Verity 3.1 Central/Count	Hart Verity Voting 3.1 Scan	Hart Verity 3.1 TouchWriter/Reader
Merced	ES&S EVS 6.0.4.2 DS850	ES&S EVS 6.0.4.2 DS200	ES&S ExpressVote
Modoc	ES&S EVS 6.0.4.2 DS450	ES&S EVS 6.0.4.2 DS200	ES&S ExpressVote
Mono	Dominion ImageCast Central 5.10A	Dominion ImageCast Evolution 5.10A	Dominion ImageCast X 5.10A
Monterey	Dominion ImageCast Central 5.10A	Same as Vote-by-Mail (Central Tabulation)	Dominion ImageCast X 5.10A
Napa	Dominion ImageCast Central 5.10A	Same as Vote-by-Mail (Central Tabulation)	Dominion ImageCast X 5.10A
Nevada	Hart Verity 3.1 Central/Count	Hart Verity Voting 3.1 Scan	Hart Verity 3.1 TouchWriter/Reader
Orange	Hart Verity 3.1 Central/Count	Hart Verity Voting 3.1 Scan	Hart Verity 3.1 TouchWriter/Reader
Placer	Dominion ImageCast Central 5.10A	Dominion ImageCast Evolution 5.10A	Dominion ImageCast X 5.10A
Plumas	Dominion ImageCast Central 5.10A	All mail ballot precincts (Central Tabulation)	Dominion ImageCast X 5.10A
Riverside	Dominion ImageCast Central 5.10A	Same as Vote-by-Mail (Central Tabulation)	Dominion ImageCast X 5.10A
Sacramento	Dominion ImageCast Central 5.10A	Same as Vote-by-Mail (Central Tabulation)	Dominion ImageCast X 5.10A
San Benito	Dominion ImageCast Central 5.10A	Same as Vote-by-Mail (Central Tabulation)	Dominion ImageCast X 5.10A
San Bernardino	Dominion ImageCast Central 5.10A	Dominion ImageCast Precinct 2	Dominion ImageCast X 5.10A
San Diego	Dominion ImageCast Central 5.10A	Same as Vote-by-Mail (Central Tabulation)	Dominion ImageCast X 5.10A
San Francisco	Dominion ImageCast Central 5.10A	Dominion ImageCast Evolution 5.10A	Dominion ImageCast X 5.10A
San Joaquin	Hart Verity 3.1 Central/Count	Same as Vote-by-Mail (Central Tabulation)	Hart Verity 3.1 TouchWriter/Reader
San Luis Obispo	Dominion ImageCast Central 5.10A	Same as Vote-by-Mail (Central Tabulation)	Dominion ImageCast X 5.10A
San Mateo	Dominion ImageCast Central 5.10A	Same as Vote-by-Mail (Central Tabulation)	Dominion ImageCast X 5.10A
Santa Barbara	Dominion ImageCast Central 5.10A	Same as Vote-by-Mail (Central Tabulation)	Dominion ImageCast X 5.10A
Santa Clara	Dominion ImageCast Central 5.10A	Dominion ImageCast Precinct 2	Dominion ImageCast X 5.10A
Santa Cruz	Dominion ImageCast Central 5.10A	Same as Vote-by-Mail (Central Tabulation)	Dominion ImageCast X 5.10A
Shasta	Dominion ImageCast Central 5.10A	Dominion ImageCast Evolution 5.10A	Dominion ImageCast Evolution 5.10A
Sierra	Hart Verity 3.1 Central/Count	Hart Verity Voting 3.1 Scan	Hart Verity 3.1 TouchWriter/Reader
Siskiyou	Dominion ImageCast Central 5.10A	Dominion ImageCast Evolution 5.10A	Dominion ImageCast Evolution 5.10A
Solano	Hart Verity 3.1 Central/Count	Hart Verity Voting 3.1 Scan	Hart Verity 3.1 TouchWriter/Reader
Sonoma	Dominion ImageCast Central 5.10A	Same as Vote-by-Mail (Central Tabulation)	Dominion ImageCast X 5.10A
Stanislaus	Hart Verity 3.1 Central/Count	Hart Verity Voting 3.1 Scan	Hart Verity 3.1 TouchWriter/Reader
Sutter	Dominion ImageCast Central 5.10A	Same as Vote-by-Mail (Central Tabulation)	Dominion ImageCast Evolution 5.10A
Tehama	Dominion ImageCast Central 5.10A	Dominion ImageCast Evolution 5.10A	Dominion ImageCast Evolution 5.10A
Trinity	Hart Verity 3.1 Central/Count	Hart Verity Voting 3.1 Scan	Hart Verity 3.1 TouchWriter/Reader
Tulare	Dominion ImageCast Central 5.10A	Dominion ImageCast Evolution 5.10A	Dominion ImageCast X 5.10A
Tuolumne	Dominion ImageCast Central 5.10A	Dominion ImageCast Evolution 5.10A	Dominion ImageCast X 5.10A
Ventura	Dominion ImageCast Central 5.10A	Same as Vote-by-Mail (Central Tabulation)	Dominion ImageCast X 5.10A
Yolo	Hart Verity 3.1 Central/Count	Hart Verity Voting 3.1 Scan	Hart Verity 3.1 TouchWriter/Reader
Yuba	Dominion ImageCast Central 5.10A	Same as Vote-by-Mail (Central Tabulation)	Dominion ImageCast X 5.10A

NOVEMBER 8, 2022, GENERAL ELECTION
OTHER VOTING TECHNOLOGY USED BY COUNTIES

County	Ballot on Demand Elections Office	Ballot on Demand VoteCenter/Polling Place	Remote Accessible Vote by Mail System	Electronic Pollbook
Alameda	Dominion MBP 5.10A	Dominion MBP 5.10A	Democracy Live SecureSelect	KNOWiNK PollPad V.3.0.1
Alpine	ES&S Balotar 3.0.5.1	ES&S Balotar 3.0.5.1	Democracy Live SecureSelect	Do not use
Amador	ES&S Balotar 3.0.5.1	ES&S Balotar 3.0.5.1	Democracy Live SecureSelect	DFM
Butte	Dominion MBP 5.10A	Dominion MBP 5.10A	Dominion ImageCast Remote 5.10A	DFM
Calaveras	Hart Verity 3.1 Print	Hart Verity 3.1 Print	Democracy Live SecureSelect	DFM
Colusa	Dominion MBP 5.10A	Do not use	Dominion ImageCast Remote 5.10A	Do not use
Contra Costa	Dominion MBP 5.10A	Do not use	Dominion ImageCast Remote 5.10A	KNOWiNK PollPad V.3.0.1
Del Norte	Do not use	Do not use	Democracy Live SecureSelect	Do not use
El Dorado	Dominion MBP 5.10A	Dominion MBP 5.10A	Democracy Live SecureSelect	DFM
Fresno	Dominion MBP 5.10A	Dominion MBP 5.10A	Democracy Live SecureSelect	DFM
Glenn	Dominion MBP 5.10A	Dominion MBP 5.10A	Dominion ImageCast Remote 5.10A	Do not use
Humboldt	Hart Verity 3.1 Print	Do not use	Democracy Live SecureSelect	KNOWiNK PollPad V.3.0.1
Imperial	Dominion MBP 5.10A	Do not use	Democracy Live SecureSelect	Do not use
Inyo	Do not use	Do not use	Dominion ImageCast Remote 5.10A	Do not use
Kern	Dominion MBP 5.10A	Dominion MBP 5.10A	Dominion ImageCast Remote 5.10A	Tenex Precinct Central 5.0.0
Kings	Dominion MBP 5.10A	Do not use	Dominion ImageCast Remote 5.10A	KNOWiNK PollPad V.3.0.1
Lake	Do not use	Do not use	Democracy Live SecureSelect	Do not use
Lassen	Do not use	Do not use	Democracy Live SecureSelect	KNOWiNK PollPad V.3.0.1
Los Angeles	RunBeck Sentio Lite	Do not use	Interactive Sample Ballot 3.0	KNOWiNK PollPad V.3.0.1
Madera	Dominion MBP 5.10A	Dominion MBP 5.10A	Dominion ImageCast Remote 5.10A	DFM
Marin	Dominion MBP 5.10A	Dominion MBP 5.10A	Dominion ImageCast Remote 5.10A	Do not use
Mariposa	Dominion MBP 5.10A	Dominion MBP 5.10A	Dominion ImageCast Remote 5.10A	DFM
Mendocino	Do not use	Do not use	Democracy Live SecureSelect	Do not use
Merced	ES&S Balotar 3.0.5.1	ES&S Balotar 3.0.5.1	Democracy Live SecureSelect	KNOWiNK PollPad V.3.0.1
Modoc	Do not use	Do not use	Democracy Live SecureSelect	KNOWiNK PollPad V.3.0.1
Mono	Do not use	Do not use	Dominion ImageCast Remote 5.10A	KNOWiNK PollPad V.3.0.1
Monterey	Dominion MBP 5.10A	Do not use	Democracy Live SecureSelect	Do not use
Napa	Dominion MBP 5.10A	Dominion MBP 5.10A	Dominion ImageCast Remote 5.10A	DFM
Nevada	Hart Verity 3.1 Print	Hart Verity 3.1 Print	Democracy Live SecureSelect	DIMS/Runbeck
Orange	Hart Verity 3.1 Print	Hart Verity 3.1 Print	Democracy Live SecureSelect	Tenex Precinct Central 5.0.0
Placer	Dominion MBP 5.10A &	Dominion MBP 5.10A &	Dominion ImageCast Remote 5.10A	Do not use
Plumas	Dominion MBP 5.10A	Do not use	Dominion ImageCast Remote 5.10A	Do not use
Riverside	Dominion MBP 5.10A	Dominion MBP 5.10A	Democracy Live SecureSelect	Do not use
Sacramento	RunBeck Sentio	Dominion MBP 5.10A	Democracy Live SecureSelect	DFM
San Benito	Do not use	Do not use	Dominion ImageCast Remote 5.10A	Tenex Precinct Central 5.0.0
San Bernardino	RunBeck Sentio	RunBeck Sentio	Democracy Live SecureSelect	KNOWiNK PollPad V.3.0.1
San Diego	Dominion MBP 5.10A	Do not use	Dominion ImageCast Remote 5.10A	Tenex Precinct Central 5.0.0
San Francisco	Dominion MBP 5.10A	Do not use	Democracy Live SecureSelect	Do not use
San Joaquin	ES&S Balotar 3.0.5.1	Do not use	Democracy Live SecureSelect	KNOWiNK PollPad V.3.0.1
San Luis Obispo	Dominion MBP 5.10A	Do not use	Dominion ImageCast Remote 5.10A	Do not use
San Mateo	Dominion MBP 5.10A	Dominion MBP 5.10A	Democracy Live SecureSelect	Tenex Precinct Central 5.0.0
Santa Barbara	RunBeck Sentio	Do not use	Dominion ImageCast Remote 5.10A	Tenex Precinct Central 5.0.0
Santa Clara	Dominion MBP 5.10A	Dominion MBP 5.10A	Democracy Live SecureSelect	KNOWiNK PollPad V.3.0.1
Santa Cruz	Do not use	Do not use	Dominion ImageCast Remote 5.10A	Do not use
Shasta	Dominion MBP 5.10A	Dominion MBP 5.10A	Dominion ImageCast Remote 5.10A	KNOWiNK PollPad V.3.0.1
Sierra	Do not use	Do not use	Democracy Live SecureSelect	Do not use
Siskiyou	Do not use	Do not use	Democracy Live SecureSelect	Do not use
Solano	Hart Verity 3.1 Print	Hart Verity 3.1 Print	Democracy Live SecureSelect	KNOWiNK PollPad V.3.0.1
Sonoma	Dominion MBP 5.10A	Dominion MBP 5.10A	Dominion ImageCast Remote 5.10A	DFM lite
Stanislaus	Hart Verity 3.1 Print	Hart Verity 3.1 Print	Democracy Live SecureSelect	DIMS/Runbeck
Sutter	Do not use	Do not use	Dominion ImageCast Remote 5.10A	DFM
Tehama	Do not use	Do not use	Dominion ImageCast Remote 5.10A	Do not use
Trinity	Hart Verity 3.1 Print	Do not use	Democracy Live SecureSelect	Do not use
Tulare	Dominion MBP 5.10A	Dominion MBP 5.10A	Dominion ImageCast Remote 5.10A	Do not use
Tuolumne	Do not use	Do not use	Dominion ImageCast Remote 5.10A	KNOWiNK PollPad V.3.0.1
Ventura	Dominion MBP 5.10A	Do not use	Dominion ImageCast Remote 5.10A	DFM
Yolo	Hart Verity 3.1 Print	Do not use	Democracy Live SecureSelect	Tenex Precinct Central 5.0.0
Yuba	Dominion MBP 5.10A	Do not use	Dominion ImageCast Remote 5.10A	KNOWiNK PollPad V.3.0.1

State of California

SECRETARY OF STATE

Certificate of the Secretary of State

I, Shirley N. Weber, Ph.D., Secretary of State of the State of California, hereby certify:

That the following is a full, true, and correct statement of the result of the official canvass of the returns of the November 8, 2022, General Election.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I hereunto set my hand and affix the Great Seal of California, at Sacramento, this 16th day of December, 2022.

Shirley N. Weber, Ph.D.
Secretary of State

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November 8, 2022, General Election
Governor

	Gavin Newsom* DEM	Brian Dahle REP
Alameda	387,046	100,923
Percent	79.3%	20.7%
Alpine	363	256
Percent	58.6%	41.4%
Amador	6,027	12,628
Percent	32.3%	67.7%
Butte	31,502	40,939
Percent	43.5%	56.5%
Calaveras	7,103	14,137
Percent	33.4%	66.6%
Colusa	1,553	4,009
Percent	27.9%	72.1%
Contra Costa	265,371	123,132
Percent	68.3%	31.7%
Del Norte	3,264	5,111
Percent	39.0%	61.0%
El Dorado	34,534	54,137
Percent	38.9%	61.1%
Fresno	98,417	120,668
Percent	44.9%	55.1%
Glenn	1,930	6,000
Percent	24.3%	75.7%
Humboldt	29,541	18,257
Percent	61.8%	38.2%
Imperial	16,711	13,158
Percent	55.9%	44.1%
Inyo	3,382	4,095
Percent	45.2%	54.8%
Kern	69,706	119,006
Percent	36.9%	63.1%
Kings	9,389	17,523
Percent	34.9%	65.1%
Lake	9,771	10,360
Percent	48.5%	51.5%
Lassen	1,444	7,726
Percent	15.7%	84.3%
Los Angeles	1,620,053	769,174
Percent	67.8%	32.2%
Madera	13,283	23,678
Percent	35.9%	64.1%
Marin	95,289	23,775
Percent	80.0%	20.0%
Mariposa	2,944	4,896
Percent	37.6%	62.4%
Mendocino	19,031	11,363
Percent	62.6%	37.4%

*Incumbent

November 8, 2022, General Election
Governor

	Gavin Newsom* DEM	Brian Dahle REP
Merced	25,200	30,073
Percent	45.6%	54.4%
Modoc	687	2,725
Percent	20.1%	79.9%
Mono	2,493	2,076
Percent	54.6%	45.4%
Monterey	65,262	36,867
Percent	63.9%	36.1%
Napa	32,437	17,671
Percent	64.7%	35.3%
Nevada	26,655	24,082
Percent	52.5%	47.5%
Orange	464,206	492,734
Percent	48.5%	51.5%
Placer	73,619	108,450
Percent	40.4%	59.6%
Plumas	3,083	5,550
Percent	35.7%	64.3%
Riverside	285,000	310,901
Percent	47.8%	52.2%
Sacramento	274,680	202,933
Percent	57.5%	42.5%
San Benito	10,428	9,150
Percent	53.3%	46.7%
San Bernardino	215,391	239,109
Percent	47.4%	52.6%
San Diego	574,121	455,107
Percent	55.8%	44.2%
San Francisco	257,402	44,064
Percent	85.4%	14.6%
San Joaquin	85,498	91,827
Percent	48.2%	51.8%
San Luis Obispo	61,166	58,464
Percent	51.1%	48.9%
San Mateo	185,599	61,918
Percent	75.0%	25.0%
Santa Barbara	80,648	54,726
Percent	59.6%	40.4%
Santa Clara	379,377	162,518
Percent	70.0%	30.0%
Santa Cruz	79,117	25,052
Percent	76.0%	24.0%
Shasta	18,607	49,913
Percent	27.2%	72.8%
Sierra	529	1,014
Percent	34.3%	65.7%

*Incumbent

November 8, 2022, General Election
Governor

	Gavin Newsom* DEM	Brian Dahle REP
Siskiyou	6,326	11,397
Percent	35.7%	64.3%
Solano	77,769	52,850
Percent	59.5%	40.5%
Sonoma	140,041	57,413
Percent	70.9%	29.1%
Stanislaus	55,311	75,656
Percent	42.2%	57.8%
Sutter	9,082	19,024
Percent	32.3%	67.7%
Tehama	5,024	15,607
Percent	24.4%	75.6%
Trinity	1,860	2,667
Percent	41.1%	58.9%
Tulare	33,273	58,053
Percent	36.4%	63.6%
Tuolumne	8,471	14,759
Percent	36.5%	63.5%
Ventura	153,226	127,709
Percent	54.5%	45.5%
Yolo	44,328	22,807
Percent	66.0%	34.0%
Yuba	6,534	13,097
Percent	33.3%	66.7%
State Totals	6,470,104	4,462,914
Percent	59.2%	40.8%

*Incumbent

November 8, 2022, General Election
Lieutenant Governor

	Eleni Kounalakis* DEM	Angela E. Underwood Jacobs REP
Alameda	381,066	99,021
Percent	79.4%	20.6%
Alpine	366	242
Percent	60.2%	39.8%
Amador	6,383	11,994
Percent	34.7%	65.3%
Butte	32,611	39,007
Percent	45.5%	54.5%
Calaveras	7,537	13,547
Percent	35.7%	64.3%
Colusa	1,705	3,767
Percent	31.2%	68.8%
Contra Costa	263,520	119,225
Percent	68.9%	31.1%
Del Norte	3,367	4,900
Percent	40.7%	59.3%
El Dorado	36,012	51,394
Percent	41.2%	58.8%
Fresno	99,113	117,094
Percent	45.8%	54.2%
Glenn	2,085	5,734
Percent	26.7%	73.3%
Humboldt	30,026	17,378
Percent	63.3%	36.7%
Imperial	16,243	13,254
Percent	55.1%	44.9%
Inyo	3,416	3,942
Percent	46.4%	53.6%
Kern	71,070	116,218
Percent	37.9%	62.1%
Kings	9,565	17,071
Percent	35.9%	64.1%
Lake	10,041	9,907
Percent	50.3%	49.7%
Lassen	1,787	7,247
Percent	19.8%	80.2%
Los Angeles	1,571,311	751,342
Percent	67.7%	32.3%
Madera	13,451	23,059
Percent	36.8%	63.2%
Marin	94,517	22,814
Percent	80.6%	19.4%
Mariposa	3,023	4,741
Percent	38.9%	61.1%
Mendocino	19,523	10,507
Percent	65.0%	35.0%

*Incumbent

November 8, 2022, General Election
Lieutenant Governor

	Eleni Kounalakis* DEM	Angela E. Underwood Jacobs REP
Merced	25,413	28,957
Percent	46.7%	53.3%
Modoc	779	2,544
Percent	23.4%	76.6%
Mono	2,547	1,961
Percent	56.5%	43.5%
Monterey	65,568	35,381
Percent	65.0%	35.0%
Napa	32,569	16,907
Percent	65.8%	34.2%
Nevada	27,522	22,720
Percent	54.8%	45.2%
Orange	461,661	480,963
Percent	49.0%	51.0%
Placer	76,478	103,717
Percent	42.4%	57.6%
Plumas	3,345	5,206
Percent	39.1%	60.9%
Riverside	283,695	304,880
Percent	48.2%	51.8%
Sacramento	278,219	194,032
Percent	58.9%	41.1%
San Benito	10,644	8,702
Percent	55.0%	45.0%
San Bernardino	213,997	234,019
Percent	47.8%	52.2%
San Diego	572,539	443,933
Percent	56.3%	43.7%
San Francisco	246,398	45,663
Percent	84.4%	15.6%
San Joaquin	87,975	87,963
Percent	50.0%	50.0%
San Luis Obispo	62,504	55,518
Percent	53.0%	47.0%
San Mateo	183,564	60,177
Percent	75.3%	24.7%
Santa Barbara	80,698	52,676
Percent	60.5%	39.5%
Santa Clara	375,311	158,760
Percent	70.3%	29.7%
Santa Cruz	79,714	23,422
Percent	77.3%	22.7%
Shasta	20,074	47,534
Percent	29.7%	70.3%
Sierra	567	975
Percent	36.8%	63.2%

*Incumbent

November 8, 2022, General Election
Lieutenant Governor

	Eleni Kounalakis* DEM	Angela E. Underwood Jacobs REP
Siskiyou	6,694	10,807
Percent	38.2%	61.8%
Solano	78,831	50,836
Percent	60.8%	39.2%
Sonoma	141,627	53,259
Percent	72.7%	27.3%
Stanislaus	56,910	72,811
Percent	43.9%	56.1%
Sutter	9,386	18,314
Percent	33.9%	66.1%
Tehama	5,460	14,900
Percent	26.8%	73.2%
Trinity	1,983	2,511
Percent	44.1%	55.9%
Tulare	33,699	56,870
Percent	37.2%	62.8%
Tuolumne	8,835	14,148
Percent	38.4%	61.6%
Ventura	153,242	124,094
Percent	55.3%	44.7%
Yolo	45,160	21,342
Percent	67.9%	32.1%
Yuba	6,773	12,695
Percent	34.8%	65.2%
State Totals	6,418,119	4,332,602
Percent	59.7%	40.3%

*Incumbent

November 8, 2022, General Election
Secretary of State

	Shirley N. Weber DEM	Rob Bernosky REP
Alameda	382,596	97,943
Percent	79.6%	20.4%
Alpine	366	246
Percent	59.8%	40.2%
Amador	6,402	11,984
Percent	34.8%	65.2%
Butte	32,915	38,544
Percent	46.1%	53.9%
Calaveras	7,567	13,464
Percent	36.0%	64.0%
Colusa	1,782	3,672
Percent	32.7%	67.3%
Contra Costa	263,120	119,598
Percent	68.8%	31.2%
Del Norte	3,362	4,865
Percent	40.9%	59.1%
El Dorado	35,747	51,599
Percent	40.9%	59.1%
Fresno	100,671	115,302
Percent	46.6%	53.4%
Glenn	2,172	5,641
Percent	27.8%	72.2%
Humboldt	30,216	17,093
Percent	63.9%	36.1%
Imperial	17,060	12,446
Percent	57.8%	42.2%
Inyo	3,419	3,927
Percent	46.5%	53.5%
Kern	72,729	114,173
Percent	38.9%	61.1%
Kings	9,922	16,731
Percent	37.2%	62.8%
Lake	10,086	9,866
Percent	50.6%	49.4%
Lassen	1,853	7,221
Percent	20.4%	79.6%
Los Angeles	1,591,738	732,569
Percent	68.5%	31.5%
Madera	13,841	22,755
Percent	37.8%	62.2%
Marin	92,990	23,292
Percent	80.0%	20.0%
Mariposa	3,028	4,749
Percent	38.9%	61.1%
Mendocino	19,583	10,451
Percent	65.2%	34.8%

	Shirley N. Weber DEM	Rob Bernosky REP
Merced	26,191	28,401
Percent	48.0%	52.0%
Modoc	811	2,545
Percent	24.2%	75.8%
Mono	2,558	1,934
Percent	56.9%	43.1%
Monterey	65,758	35,220
Percent	65.1%	34.9%
Napa	32,394	16,921
Percent	65.7%	34.3%
Nevada	27,596	22,624
Percent	55.0%	45.0%
Orange	471,146	493,747
Percent	48.8%	51.2%
Placer	75,519	103,534
Percent	42.2%	57.8%
Plumas	3,344	5,204
Percent	39.1%	60.9%
Riverside	286,206	301,467
Percent	48.7%	51.3%
Sacramento	278,122	190,405
Percent	59.4%	40.6%
San Benito	10,683	8,648
Percent	55.3%	44.7%
San Bernardino	217,090	232,206
Percent	48.3%	51.7%
San Diego	576,465	435,652
Percent	57.0%	43.0%
San Francisco	247,726	46,696
Percent	84.1%	15.9%
San Joaquin	88,495	87,119
Percent	50.4%	49.6%
San Luis Obispo	62,299	55,580
Percent	52.8%	47.2%
San Mateo	181,373	60,652
Percent	74.9%	25.1%
Santa Barbara	80,461	52,490
Percent	60.5%	39.5%
Santa Clara	373,754	158,629
Percent	70.2%	29.8%
Santa Cruz	79,375	23,603
Percent	77.1%	22.9%
Shasta	20,546	46,987
Percent	30.4%	69.6%
Sierra	570	971
Percent	37.0%	63.0%
Siskiyou	6,754	10,736
Percent	38.6%	61.4%

November 8, 2022, General Election
Secretary of State

	Shirley N. Weber DEM	Rob Bernosky REP
Solano	79,021	50,318
Percent	61.1%	38.9%
Sonoma	141,488	53,125
Percent	72.7%	27.3%
Stanislaus	57,402	72,195
Percent	44.3%	55.7%
Sutter	9,591	18,032
Percent	34.7%	65.3%
Tehama	5,650	14,784
Percent	27.6%	72.4%
Trinity	2,011	2,480
Percent	44.8%	55.2%
Tulare	34,621	55,842
Percent	38.3%	61.7%
Tuolumne	8,842	14,060
Percent	38.6%	61.4%
Ventura	153,074	123,786
Percent	55.3%	44.7%
Yolo	45,180	21,262
Percent	68.0%	32.0%
Yuba	6,883	12,544
Percent	35.4%	64.6%
State Totals	6,462,164	4,298,530
Percent	60.1%	39.9%

November 8, 2022, General Election
Controller

	Malia M. Cohen DEM	Lanhee J. Chen REP
Alameda	353,471	126,658
Percent	73.6%	26.4%
Alpine	345	260
Percent	57.0%	43.0%
Amador	5,804	12,411
Percent	31.9%	68.1%
Butte	30,817	40,057
Percent	43.5%	56.5%
Calaveras	6,944	14,055
Percent	33.1%	66.9%
Colusa	1,643	3,821
Percent	30.1%	69.9%
Contra Costa	242,864	139,100
Percent	63.6%	36.4%
Del Norte	3,259	4,979
Percent	39.6%	60.4%
El Dorado	32,460	54,471
Percent	37.3%	62.7%
Fresno	89,626	124,029
Percent	41.9%	58.1%
Glenn	2,073	5,707
Percent	26.6%	73.4%
Humboldt	28,917	18,070
Percent	61.5%	38.5%
Imperial	16,363	13,108
Percent	55.5%	44.5%
Inyo	3,199	4,065
Percent	44.0%	56.0%
Kern	68,773	117,479
Percent	36.9%	63.1%
Kings	9,169	17,362
Percent	34.6%	65.4%
Lake	9,735	10,151
Percent	49.0%	51.0%
Lassen	1,729	7,314
Percent	19.1%	80.9%
Los Angeles	1,450,372	867,338
Percent	62.6%	37.4%
Madera	12,683	23,854
Percent	34.7%	65.3%
Marin	85,110	30,772
Percent	73.4%	26.6%
Mariposa	2,829	4,920
Percent	36.5%	63.5%
Mendocino	18,842	11,137
Percent	62.9%	37.1%

November 8, 2022, General Election
Controller

	Malia M. Cohen DEM	Lanhee J. Chen REP
Merced	24,528	30,065
Percent	44.9%	55.1%
Modoc	772	2,568
Percent	23.1%	76.9%
Mono	2,339	2,131
Percent	52.3%	47.7%
Monterey	60,859	39,937
Percent	60.4%	39.6%
Napa	30,166	19,083
Percent	61.3%	38.7%
Nevada	25,685	24,358
Percent	51.3%	48.7%
Orange	433,965	525,865
Percent	45.2%	54.8%
Placer	68,727	109,976
Percent	38.5%	61.5%
Plumas	3,151	5,364
Percent	37.0%	63.0%
Riverside	273,998	312,376
Percent	46.7%	53.3%
Sacramento	252,731	216,346
Percent	53.9%	46.1%
San Benito	10,023	9,213
Percent	52.1%	47.9%
San Bernardino	208,123	239,812
Percent	46.5%	53.5%
San Diego	521,567	483,650
Percent	51.9%	48.1%
San Francisco	221,334	70,094
Percent	75.9%	24.1%
San Joaquin	83,204	91,990
Percent	47.5%	52.5%
San Luis Obispo	55,217	62,292
Percent	47.0%	53.0%
San Mateo	165,742	76,335
Percent	68.5%	31.5%
Santa Barbara	74,339	58,305
Percent	56.0%	44.0%
Santa Clara	337,048	195,791
Percent	63.3%	36.7%
Santa Cruz	73,280	29,006
Percent	71.6%	28.4%
Shasta	19,209	48,042
Percent	28.6%	71.4%
Sierra	527	1,009
Percent	34.3%	65.7%

November 8, 2022, General Election
Controller

	Malia M. Cohen DEM	Lanhee J. Chen REP
Siskiyou	6,451	10,969
Percent	37.0%	63.0%
Solano	74,879	54,260
Percent	58.0%	42.0%
Sonoma	132,453	61,770
Percent	68.2%	31.8%
Stanislaus	53,199	76,242
Percent	41.1%	58.9%
Sutter	8,974	18,637
Percent	32.5%	67.5%
Tehama	5,423	14,956
Percent	26.6%	73.4%
Trinity	1,893	2,582
Percent	42.3%	57.7%
Tulare	32,418	57,899
Percent	35.9%	64.1%
Tuolumne	8,159	14,738
Percent	35.6%	64.4%
Ventura	141,450	134,524
Percent	51.3%	48.7%
Yolo	41,486	25,181
Percent	62.2%	37.8%
Yuba	6,510	12,861
Percent	33.6%	66.4%
State Totals	5,936,856	4,789,345
Percent	55.3%	44.7%

November 8, 2022, General Election
Treasurer

	Fiona Ma* DEM	Jack M. Guerrero REP
Alameda	373,702	102,300
Percent	78.5%	21.5%
Alpine	363	245
Percent	59.7%	40.3%
Amador	6,294	11,972
Percent	34.5%	65.5%
Butte	32,159	38,790
Percent	45.3%	54.7%
Calaveras	7,428	13,473
Percent	35.5%	64.5%
Colusa	1,709	3,735
Percent	31.4%	68.6%
Contra Costa	257,553	124,054
Percent	67.5%	32.5%
Del Norte	3,370	4,868
Percent	40.9%	59.1%
El Dorado	35,323	51,600
Percent	40.6%	59.4%
Fresno	98,682	116,208
Percent	45.9%	54.1%
Glenn	2,116	5,682
Percent	27.1%	72.9%
Humboldt	29,955	17,435
Percent	63.2%	36.8%
Imperial	16,107	13,641
Percent	54.1%	45.9%
Inyo	3,359	3,922
Percent	46.1%	53.9%
Kern	70,434	116,082
Percent	37.8%	62.2%
Kings	9,649	16,910
Percent	36.3%	63.7%
Lake	9,872	9,953
Percent	49.8%	50.2%
Lassen	1,821	7,217
Percent	20.1%	79.9%
Los Angeles	1,546,485	758,555
Percent	67.1%	32.9%
Madera	13,374	23,156
Percent	36.6%	63.4%
Marin	90,236	25,276
Percent	78.1%	21.9%
Mariposa	2,999	4,748
Percent	38.7%	61.3%
Mendocino	19,297	10,626
Percent	64.5%	35.5%

*Incumbent

November 8, 2022, General Election
Treasurer

	Fiona Ma* DEM	Jack M. Guerrero REP
Merced	25,501	29,110
Percent	46.7%	53.3%
Modoc	845	2,495
Percent	25.3%	74.7%
Mono	2,457	2,015
Percent	54.9%	45.1%
Monterey	64,314	36,533
Percent	63.8%	36.2%
Napa	31,485	17,625
Percent	64.1%	35.9%
Nevada	26,937	23,031
Percent	53.9%	46.1%
Orange	451,006	507,754
Percent	47.0%	53.0%
Placer	73,349	103,894
Percent	41.4%	58.6%
Plumas	3,327	5,187
Percent	39.1%	60.9%
Riverside	276,401	308,538
Percent	47.3%	52.7%
Sacramento	269,881	195,478
Percent	58.0%	42.0%
San Benito	10,458	8,751
Percent	54.4%	45.6%
San Bernardino	210,227	236,625
Percent	47.0%	53.0%
San Diego	559,423	446,089
Percent	55.6%	44.4%
San Francisco	243,406	46,681
Percent	83.9%	16.1%
San Joaquin	87,115	88,209
Percent	49.7%	50.3%
San Luis Obispo	60,700	56,714
Percent	51.7%	48.3%
San Mateo	178,893	62,957
Percent	74.0%	26.0%
Santa Barbara	77,448	52,848
Percent	59.4%	40.6%
Santa Clara	366,786	163,551
Percent	69.2%	30.8%
Santa Cruz	77,120	24,701
Percent	75.7%	24.3%
Shasta	19,991	46,860
Percent	29.9%	70.1%
Sierra	568	963
Percent	37.1%	62.9%

*Incumbent

November 8, 2022, General Election
Treasurer

	Fiona Ma* DEM	Jack M. Guerrero REP
Siskiyou	6,746	10,695
Percent	38.7%	61.3%
Solano	77,830	50,597
Percent	60.6%	39.4%
Sonoma	137,588	55,635
Percent	71.2%	28.8%
Stanislaus	56,053	73,328
Percent	43.3%	56.7%
Sutter	9,414	18,152
Percent	34.2%	65.8%
Tehama	5,602	14,776
Percent	27.5%	72.5%
Trinity	1,966	2,505
Percent	44.0%	56.0%
Tulare	33,484	56,940
Percent	37.0%	63.0%
Tuolumne	8,702	14,187
Percent	38.0%	62.0%
Ventura	148,747	127,089
Percent	53.9%	46.1%
Yolo	44,257	22,289
Percent	66.5%	33.5%
Yuba	6,762	12,531
Percent	35.0%	65.0%
State Totals	6,287,076	4,405,781
Percent	58.8%	41.2%

*Incumbent

November 8, 2022, General Election
Attorney General

	Rob Bonta DEM	Nathan Hochman REP
Alameda	375,961	104,530
Percent	78.2%	21.8%
Alpine	362	247
Percent	59.4%	40.6%
Amador	6,295	12,008
Percent	34.4%	65.6%
Butte	32,130	38,262
Percent	45.6%	54.4%
Calaveras	7,474	13,592
Percent	35.5%	64.5%
Colusa	1,718	3,746
Percent	31.4%	68.6%
Contra Costa	258,956	123,969
Percent	67.6%	32.4%
Del Norte	3,335	4,905
Percent	40.5%	59.5%
El Dorado	35,281	51,900
Percent	40.5%	59.5%
Fresno	99,140	116,137
Percent	46.1%	53.9%
Glenn	2,125	5,660
Percent	27.3%	72.7%
Humboldt	29,902	17,460
Percent	63.1%	36.9%
Imperial	16,794	12,851
Percent	56.7%	43.3%
Inyo	3,349	3,952
Percent	45.9%	54.1%
Kern	71,600	115,065
Percent	38.4%	61.6%
Kings	9,780	16,812
Percent	36.8%	63.2%
Lake	9,956	9,883
Percent	50.2%	49.8%
Lassen	1,829	7,216
Percent	20.2%	79.8%
Los Angeles	1,565,213	758,529
Percent	67.4%	32.6%
Madera	13,450	23,044
Percent	36.9%	63.1%
Marin	91,728	24,696
Percent	78.8%	21.2%
Mariposa	3,020	4,745
Percent	38.9%	61.1%
Mendocino	19,307	10,579
Percent	64.6%	35.4%

	Rob Bonta DEM	Nathan Hochman REP
Merced	25,847	28,660
Percent	47.4%	52.6%
Modoc	782	2,569
Percent	23.3%	76.7%
Mono	2,505	1,969
Percent	56.0%	44.0%
Monterey	65,083	35,851
Percent	64.5%	35.5%
Napa	31,919	17,240
Percent	64.9%	35.1%
Nevada	27,111	23,009
Percent	54.1%	45.9%
Orange	459,155	502,408
Percent	47.8%	52.2%
Placer	73,946	103,928
Percent	41.6%	58.4%
Plumas	3,288	5,176
Percent	38.8%	61.2%
Riverside	274,884	300,388
Percent	47.8%	52.2%
Sacramento	270,286	196,326
Percent	57.9%	42.1%
San Benito	10,701	8,581
Percent	55.5%	44.5%
San Bernardino	213,493	235,265
Percent	47.6%	52.4%
San Diego	559,982	447,711
Percent	55.6%	44.4%
San Francisco	246,762	48,785
Percent	83.5%	16.5%
San Joaquin	88,236	87,366
Percent	50.2%	49.8%
San Luis Obispo	60,975	56,590
Percent	51.9%	48.1%
San Mateo	180,164	62,431
Percent	74.3%	25.7%
Santa Barbara	78,520	52,120
Percent	60.1%	39.9%
Santa Clara	366,414	165,381
Percent	68.9%	31.1%
Santa Cruz	78,099	24,182
Percent	76.4%	23.6%
Shasta	20,047	46,959
Percent	29.9%	70.1%
Sierra	564	981
Percent	36.5%	63.5%

	Rob Bonta DEM	Nathan Hochman REP
Siskiyou	6,700	10,745
Percent	38.4%	61.6%
Solano	78,952	50,551
Percent	61.0%	39.0%
Sonoma	139,559	54,882
Percent	71.8%	28.2%
Stanislaus	56,435	72,858
Percent	43.6%	56.4%
Sutter	9,474	18,155
Percent	34.3%	65.7%
Tehama	5,575	14,791
Percent	27.4%	72.6%
Trinity	1,980	2,491
Percent	44.3%	55.7%
Tulare	34,162	56,240
Percent	37.8%	62.2%
Tuolumne	8,657	14,255
Percent	37.8%	62.2%
Ventura	149,126	126,958
Percent	54.0%	46.0%
Yolo	44,581	22,270
Percent	66.7%	33.3%
Yuba	6,772	12,568
Percent	35.0%	65.0%
State Totals	6,339,441	4,390,428
Percent	59.1%	40.9%

November 8, 2022, General Election
Insurance Commissioner

	Ricardo Lara* DEM	Robert Howell REP
Alameda	374,261	99,427
Percent	79.0%	21.0%
Alpine	361	239
Percent	60.2%	39.8%
Amador	6,318	11,873
Percent	34.7%	65.3%
Butte	32,467	37,561
Percent	46.4%	53.6%
Calaveras	7,475	13,438
Percent	35.7%	64.3%
Colusa	1,773	3,666
Percent	32.6%	67.4%
Contra Costa	258,218	119,266
Percent	68.4%	31.6%
Del Norte	3,396	4,800
Percent	41.4%	58.6%
El Dorado	35,609	50,717
Percent	41.2%	58.8%
Fresno	100,562	113,223
Percent	47.0%	53.0%
Glenn	2,182	5,591
Percent	28.1%	71.9%
Humboldt	30,058	16,939
Percent	64.0%	36.0%
Imperial	17,363	12,062
Percent	59.0%	41.0%
Inyo	3,396	3,838
Percent	46.9%	53.1%
Kern	73,688	112,316
Percent	39.6%	60.4%
Kings	9,985	16,542
Percent	37.6%	62.4%
Lake	10,064	9,712
Percent	50.9%	49.1%
Lassen	1,874	7,122
Percent	20.8%	79.2%
Los Angeles	1,556,724	716,413
Percent	68.5%	31.5%
Madera	13,809	22,565
Percent	38.0%	62.0%
Marin	90,627	23,179
Percent	79.6%	20.4%
Mariposa	3,036	4,666
Percent	39.4%	60.6%
Mendocino	19,390	10,333
Percent	65.2%	34.8%

*Incumbent

	Ricardo Lara* DEM	Robert Howell REP
Merced	26,257	28,156
Percent	48.3%	51.7%
Modoc	819	2,515
Percent	24.6%	75.4%
Mono	2,526	1,910
Percent	56.9%	43.1%
Monterey	64,656	35,265
Percent	64.7%	35.3%
Napa	31,829	16,646
Percent	65.7%	34.3%
Nevada	26,871	22,711
Percent	54.2%	45.8%
Orange	465,959	485,654
Percent	49.0%	51.0%
Placer	74,905	102,605
Percent	42.2%	57.8%
Plumas	3,278	5,177
Percent	38.8%	61.2%
Riverside	285,165	297,663
Percent	48.9%	51.1%
Sacramento	271,673	193,651
Percent	58.4%	41.6%
San Benito	10,646	8,557
Percent	55.4%	44.6%
San Bernardino	217,865	228,795
Percent	48.8%	51.2%
San Diego	566,150	432,187
Percent	56.7%	43.3%
San Francisco	237,225	45,567
Percent	83.9%	16.1%
San Joaquin	88,871	85,540
Percent	51.0%	49.0%
San Luis Obispo	60,967	55,153
Percent	52.5%	47.5%
San Mateo	176,955	60,552
Percent	74.5%	25.5%
Santa Barbara	79,781	51,689
Percent	60.7%	39.3%
Santa Clara	365,198	159,164
Percent	69.6%	30.4%
Santa Cruz	77,950	23,323
Percent	77.0%	23.0%
Shasta	20,462	46,099
Percent	30.7%	69.3%
Sierra	559	971
Percent	36.5%	63.5%

*Incumbent

November 8, 2022, General Election
Insurance Commissioner

	Ricardo Lara* DEM	Robert Howell REP
Siskiyou	6,748	10,593
Percent	38.9%	61.1%
Solano	78,780	49,785
Percent	61.3%	38.7%
Sonoma	139,153	53,186
Percent	72.3%	27.7%
Stanislaus	57,132	71,588
Percent	44.4%	55.6%
Sutter	9,644	17,806
Percent	35.1%	64.9%
Tehama	5,689	14,624
Percent	28.0%	72.0%
Trinity	1,995	2,453
Percent	44.9%	55.1%
Tulare	34,879	55,363
Percent	38.7%	61.3%
Tuolumne	8,774	14,032
Percent	38.5%	61.5%
Ventura	152,558	121,216
Percent	55.7%	44.3%
Yolo	44,563	21,258
Percent	67.7%	32.3%
Yuba	6,797	12,449
Percent	35.3%	64.7%
State Totals	6,355,915	4,249,391
Percent	59.9%	40.1%

*Incumbent

November 8, 2022, General Election
Board of Equalization

1st Board of Equalization District

	Jose S. Altamirano DEM	Ted Gaines REP
Alpine	349	255
Amador	5,750	12,353
Butte	29,940	40,301
Calaveras	6,838	13,989
Colusa	1,633	3,785
El Dorado	31,731	54,051
Fresno	90,837	121,947
Glenn	1,911	5,856
Inyo	3,111	4,068
Kern	67,226	118,181
Kings	9,236	17,264
Lassen	1,641	7,382
Madera	12,854	23,458
Mariposa	2,804	4,881
Merced	24,694	29,201
Modoc	697	2,629
Mono	2,331	2,072
Nevada	25,548	24,063
Placer	68,918	109,468
Plumas	3,033	5,431
Sacramento	256,583	208,123
San Bernardino	131,226	156,965
San Joaquin	81,859	92,430
Shasta	18,034	48,329
Sierra	504	1,025
Siskiyou	6,189	11,153
Solano	73,370	53,758
Stanislaus	53,009	75,603
Sutter	8,621	18,792
Tehama	5,025	15,164
Tulare	32,511	57,477
Tuolumne	8,032	14,664
Yolo	42,078	23,463
Yuba	6,300	12,952
District Totals	1,114,423	1,390,533
Percent	44.5%	55.5%

November 8, 2022, General Election
Board of Equalization

2nd Board of Equalization District

	Sally J. Lieber	Peter Coe Verbica
	DEM	REP
Alameda	365,443	98,412
Contra Costa	253,808	119,942
Del Norte	3,322	4,869
Humboldt	29,656	17,369
Lake	9,958	9,785
Marin	89,148	23,871
Mendocino	19,077	10,404
Monterey	64,298	35,417
Napa	31,365	16,725
San Benito	10,599	8,487
San Francisco	229,851	49,170
San Luis Obispo	59,238	56,032
San Mateo	175,198	61,117
Santa Barbara	78,232	52,293
Santa Clara	362,440	160,972
Santa Cruz	76,505	24,405
Sonoma	138,007	53,319
Trinity	1,932	2,508
Ventura	148,871	122,603
District Totals	2,146,948	927,700
Percent	69.8%	30.2%

3rd Board of Equalization District

	Tony Vazquez	Y. Marie Manvel
	DEM	NPP
Los Angeles	1,484,626	623,017
District Totals	1,484,626	623,017
Percent	70.4%	29.6%

4th Board of Equalization District

	David Dodson	Mike Schaefer
	DEM	DEM
Imperial	13,248	12,093
Orange	295,264	442,660
Riverside	203,792	244,570
San Bernardino	51,086	72,776
San Diego	304,555	468,963
District Totals	867,945	1,241,062
Percent	41.2%	58.8%

November 8, 2022, General Election
United States Senator (Full Term)

	Alex Padilla DEM	Mark P. Meuser REP
Alameda	383,300	94,283
Percent	80.3%	19.7%
Alpine	372	240
Percent	60.8%	39.2%
Amador	6,522	11,917
Percent	35.4%	64.6%
Butte	33,467	38,183
Percent	46.7%	53.3%
Calaveras	7,649	13,415
Percent	36.3%	63.7%
Colusa	1,807	3,651
Percent	33.1%	66.9%
Contra Costa	267,331	116,122
Percent	69.7%	30.3%
Del Norte	3,400	4,852
Percent	41.2%	58.8%
El Dorado	36,669	51,025
Percent	41.8%	58.2%
Fresno	100,963	113,845
Percent	47.0%	53.0%
Glenn	2,234	5,600
Percent	28.5%	71.5%
Humboldt	30,612	17,096
Percent	64.2%	35.8%
Imperial	17,774	11,919
Percent	59.9%	40.1%
Inyo	3,488	3,878
Percent	47.4%	52.6%
Kern	73,784	113,432
Percent	39.4%	60.6%
Kings	10,067	16,533
Percent	37.8%	62.2%
Lake	10,138	9,769
Percent	50.9%	49.1%
Lassen	1,888	7,181
Percent	20.8%	79.2%
Los Angeles	1,670,306	715,913
Percent	70.0%	30.0%
Madera	14,018	22,514
Percent	38.4%	61.6%
Marin	95,496	22,326
Percent	81.1%	18.9%
Mariposa	3,050	4,703
Percent	39.3%	60.7%
Mendocino	19,745	10,406
Percent	65.5%	34.5%

November 8, 2022, General Election
United States Senator (Full Term)

	Alex Padilla DEM	Mark P. Meuser REP
Merced	26,755	27,893
Percent	49.0%	51.0%
Modoc	802	2,552
Percent	23.9%	76.1%
Mono	2,594	1,925
Percent	57.4%	42.6%
Monterey	67,153	34,026
Percent	66.4%	33.6%
Napa	32,651	16,549
Percent	66.4%	33.6%
Nevada	27,898	22,478
Percent	55.4%	44.6%
Orange	479,494	489,185
Percent	49.5%	50.5%
Placer	77,540	102,597
Percent	43.0%	57.0%
Plumas	3,405	5,153
Percent	39.8%	60.2%
Riverside	289,599	296,687
Percent	49.4%	50.6%
Sacramento	283,117	188,925
Percent	60.0%	40.0%
San Benito	11,016	8,368
Percent	56.8%	43.2%
San Bernardino	218,494	226,470
Percent	49.1%	50.9%
San Diego	586,284	432,027
Percent	57.6%	42.4%
San Francisco	254,756	42,699
Percent	85.6%	14.4%
San Joaquin	90,289	85,078
Percent	51.5%	48.5%
San Luis Obispo	63,076	55,087
Percent	53.4%	46.6%
San Mateo	186,891	57,825
Percent	76.4%	23.6%
Santa Barbara	82,255	51,339
Percent	61.6%	38.4%
Santa Clara	383,152	153,249
Percent	71.4%	28.6%
Santa Cruz	80,675	22,810
Percent	78.0%	22.0%
Shasta	20,805	46,750
Percent	30.8%	69.2%
Sierra	572	973
Percent	37.0%	63.0%

November 8, 2022, General Election
United States Senator (Full Term)

	Alex Padilla DEM	Mark P. Meuser REP
Siskiyou	6,892	10,607
Percent	39.4%	60.6%
Solano	80,317	49,443
Percent	61.9%	38.1%
Sonoma	143,197	51,982
Percent	73.4%	26.6%
Stanislaus	57,861	70,792
Percent	45.0%	55.0%
Sutter	9,797	17,827
Percent	35.5%	64.5%
Tehama	5,670	14,784
Percent	27.7%	72.3%
Trinity	2,019	2,488
Percent	44.8%	55.2%
Tulare	35,215	55,359
Percent	38.9%	61.1%
Tuolumne	8,932	14,016
Percent	38.9%	61.1%
Ventura	155,231	121,822
Percent	56.0%	44.0%
Yolo	46,094	21,022
Percent	68.7%	31.3%
Yuba	7,043	12,439
Percent	36.2%	63.8%
State Totals	6,621,621	4,222,029
Percent	61.1%	38.9%

November 8, 2022, General Election
United States Senator (Partial/Unexpired Term)

	Alex Padilla DEM	Mark P. Meuser REP
Alameda	379,778	94,326
Percent	80.1%	19.9%
Alpine	373	240
Percent	60.8%	39.2%
Amador	6,482	11,814
Percent	35.4%	64.6%
Butte	33,276	38,181
Percent	46.6%	53.4%
Calaveras	7,628	13,382
Percent	36.3%	63.7%
Colusa	1,802	3,655
Percent	33.0%	67.0%
Contra Costa	263,748	115,853
Percent	69.5%	30.5%
Del Norte	3,378	4,842
Percent	41.1%	58.9%
El Dorado	36,530	50,871
Percent	41.8%	58.2%
Fresno	100,792	114,504
Percent	46.8%	53.2%
Glenn	2,243	5,538
Percent	28.8%	71.2%
Humboldt	30,601	17,106
Percent	64.1%	35.9%
Imperial	17,761	11,961
Percent	59.8%	40.2%
Inyo	3,461	3,859
Percent	47.3%	52.7%
Kern	73,524	113,056
Percent	39.4%	60.6%
Kings	10,010	16,531
Percent	37.7%	62.3%
Lake	10,142	9,690
Percent	51.1%	48.9%
Lassen	1,886	7,158
Percent	20.9%	79.1%
Los Angeles	1,647,824	714,557
Percent	69.8%	30.2%
Madera	13,869	22,499
Percent	38.1%	61.9%
Marin	94,612	22,172
Percent	81.0%	19.0%
Mariposa	3,048	4,704
Percent	39.3%	60.7%
Mendocino	19,589	10,298
Percent	65.5%	34.5%

November 8, 2022, General Election
United States Senator (Partial/Unexpired Term)

	Alex Padilla DEM	Mark P. Meuser REP
Merced	26,273	27,788
Percent	48.6%	51.4%
Modoc	798	2,541
Percent	23.9%	76.1%
Mono	2,576	1,915
Percent	57.4%	42.6%
Monterey	67,047	34,146
Percent	66.3%	33.7%
Napa	32,546	16,474
Percent	66.4%	33.6%
Nevada	27,707	22,244
Percent	55.5%	44.5%
Orange	476,118	487,272
Percent	49.4%	50.6%
Placer	77,218	102,293
Percent	43.0%	57.0%
Plumas	3,377	5,161
Percent	39.6%	60.4%
Riverside	286,799	295,101
Percent	49.3%	50.7%
Sacramento	281,494	188,822
Percent	59.9%	40.1%
San Benito	10,901	8,373
Percent	56.6%	43.4%
San Bernardino	215,305	226,951
Percent	48.7%	51.3%
San Diego	582,966	431,303
Percent	57.5%	42.5%
San Francisco	253,856	42,871
Percent	85.6%	14.4%
San Joaquin	89,168	84,844
Percent	51.2%	48.8%
San Luis Obispo	62,852	54,892
Percent	53.4%	46.6%
San Mateo	185,260	58,114
Percent	76.1%	23.9%
Santa Barbara	81,750	51,142
Percent	61.5%	38.5%
Santa Clara	376,952	151,279
Percent	71.4%	28.6%
Santa Cruz	80,071	22,784
Percent	77.8%	22.2%
Shasta	20,805	46,537
Percent	30.9%	69.1%
Sierra	569	968
Percent	37.0%	63.0%

November 8, 2022, General Election
United States Senator (Partial/Unexpired Term)

	Alex Padilla DEM	Mark P. Meuser REP
Siskiyou	6,885	10,546
Percent	39.5%	60.5%
Solano	79,363	49,732
Percent	61.5%	38.5%
Sonoma	141,894	51,678
Percent	73.3%	26.7%
Stanislaus	57,261	70,472
Percent	44.8%	55.2%
Sutter	9,748	17,798
Percent	35.4%	64.6%
Tehama	5,680	14,673
Percent	27.9%	72.1%
Trinity	2,008	2,464
Percent	44.9%	55.1%
Tulare	34,930	55,271
Percent	38.7%	61.3%
Tuolumne	8,884	13,971
Percent	38.9%	61.1%
Ventura	155,057	121,850
Percent	56.0%	44.0%
Yolo	45,826	21,006
Percent	68.6%	31.4%
Yuba	7,007	12,377
Percent	36.1%	63.9%
State Totals	6,559,308	4,212,450
Percent	60.9%	39.1%

November 8, 2022, General Election
United States Representative

1st Congressional District

	Max Steiner	Doug LaMalfa
	DEM	REP
Butte	35,503	36,776
Colusa	1,703	3,794
Glenn	2,422	5,450
Lassen	1,856	7,280
Modoc	898	2,502
Shasta	23,087	44,931
Siskiyou	6,929	10,714
Sutter	9,328	18,421
Tehama	6,424	14,136
Yuba	5,236	8,835
District Totals	93,386	152,839
Percent	37.9%	62.1%

2nd Congressional District

	Jared Huffman	Douglas Brower
	DEM	REP
Del Norte	3,607	4,662
Humboldt	31,691	15,993
Marin	97,612	20,205
Mendocino	20,240	9,926
San Francisco	0	0
Sonoma	74,451	25,855
Trinity	2,119	2,388
District Totals	229,720	79,029
Percent	74.4%	25.6%

3rd Congressional District

	Kermit Jones	Kevin Kiley
	DEM	REP
Alpine	371	241
El Dorado	12,562	13,433
Inyo	3,563	3,775
Mono	2,632	1,882
Nevada	28,363	22,290
Placer	79,058	102,352
Plumas	3,487	5,103
Sacramento	24,585	27,639
Sierra	582	971
Yuba	1,558	3,752
District Totals	156,761	181,438
Percent	46.4%	53.6%

November 8, 2022, General Election
United States Representative

4th Congressional District

	Mike Thompson	Matt Brock
	DEM	REP
Lake	11,075	8,935
Napa	34,958	14,863
Solano	22,221	22,518
Sonoma	72,147	22,695
Yolo	36,499	14,996
District Totals	176,900	84,007
Percent	67.8%	32.2%

5th Congressional District

	Michael J. "Mike" Barkley	Tom McClintock
	DEM	REP
Amador	6,498	11,941
Calaveras	7,602	13,478
El Dorado	23,978	37,797
Fresno	17,485	26,823
Madera	4,770	9,963
Mariposa	3,065	4,717
Stanislaus	37,202	54,645
Tuolumne	8,906	14,160
District Totals	109,506	173,524
Percent	38.7%	61.3%

6th Congressional District

	Ami Bera	Tamika Hamilton
	DEM	REP
Sacramento	121,058	95,325
District Totals	121,058	95,325
Percent	55.9%	44.1%

7th Congressional District

	Doris Matsui	Max Semenenko
	DEM	REP
Sacramento	140,666	64,683
Solano	21	14
Yolo	9,931	5,336
District Totals	150,618	70,033
Percent	68.3%	31.7%

November 8, 2022, General Election
United States Representative

8th Congressional District

	John Garamendi	Rudy Recile
	DEM	REP
Contra Costa	86,998	21,098
Solano	58,503	25,536
District Totals	145,501	46,634
Percent	75.7%	24.3%

9th Congressional District

	Josh Harder	Tom Patti
	DEM	REP
Contra Costa	2,788	3,860
San Joaquin	92,603	74,445
Stanislaus	207	497
District Totals	95,598	78,802
Percent	54.8%	45.2%

10th Congressional District

	Mark DeSaulnier	Michael Ernest Kerr
	DEM	GRN
Alameda	8,247	2,403
Contra Costa	190,168	50,562
District Totals	198,415	52,965
Percent	78.9%	21.1%

11th Congressional District

	Nancy Pelosi	John Dennis
	DEM	REP
San Francisco	220,848	42,217
District Totals	220,848	42,217
Percent	84.0%	16.0%

12th Congressional District

	Barbara Lee	Stephen Slauson
	DEM	REP
Alameda	217,110	22,859
San Francisco	0	0
District Totals	217,110	22,859
Percent	90.5%	9.5%

November 8, 2022, General Election
United States Representative

13th Congressional District

	Adam Gray	John Duarte
	DEM	REP
Fresno	6,089	7,415
Madera	9,011	12,642
Merced	28,577	26,108
San Joaquin	4,597	4,092
Stanislaus	18,222	16,803
District Totals	66,496	67,060
Percent	49.8%	50.2%

14th Congressional District

	Eric Swalwell	Alison Hayden
	DEM	REP
Alameda	137,612	60,852
District Totals	137,612	60,852
Percent	69.3%	30.7%

15th Congressional District

	David J. Canepa	Kevin Mullin
	DEM	DEM
San Francisco	12,132	12,204
San Mateo	74,665	95,873
District Totals	86,797	108,077
Percent	44.5%	55.5%

16th Congressional District

	Anna G. Eshoo	Rishi Kumar
	DEM	DEM
San Mateo	29,474	19,906
Santa Clara	109,761	81,866
District Totals	139,235	101,772
Percent	57.8%	42.2%

17th Congressional District

	Ro Khanna	Ritesh Tandon
	DEM	REP
Alameda	17,953	8,214
Santa Clara	109,900	44,186
District Totals	127,853	52,400
Percent	70.9%	29.1%

November 8, 2022, General Election
United States Representative

18th Congressional District

	Zoe Lofgren	Peter Hernandez
	DEM	REP
Monterey	24,797	14,940
San Benito	10,613	8,763
Santa Clara	55,595	24,648
Santa Cruz	8,771	3,386
District Totals	99,776	51,737
Percent	65.9%	34.1%

19th Congressional District

	Jimmy Panetta	Jeff Gorman
	DEM	REP
Monterey	43,472	18,365
San Luis Obispo	18,983	23,348
Santa Clara	58,959	28,975
Santa Cruz	73,080	18,128
District Totals	194,494	88,816
Percent	68.7%	31.3%

20th Congressional District

	Marisa Wood	Kevin McCarthy
	DEM	REP
Fresno	22,616	40,914
Kern	36,620	80,962
Kings	4,524	9,959
Tulare	11,174	22,012
District Totals	74,934	153,847
Percent	32.8%	67.2%

21st Congressional District

	Jim Costa	Michael Maher
	DEM	REP
Fresno	55,434	39,494
Tulare	12,640	18,079
District Totals	68,074	57,573
Percent	54.2%	45.8%

November 8, 2022, General Election
United States Representative

22nd Congressional District

	Rudy Salas	David G. Valadao
	DEM	REP
Kern	34,053	30,649
Kings	5,170	6,695
Tulare	10,639	15,650
District Totals	49,862	52,994
Percent	48.5%	51.5%

23rd Congressional District

	Derek Marshall	Jay Obernolte
	DEM	REP
Kern	1,468	2,316
Los Angeles	1,304	1,521
San Bernardino	63,136	99,360
District Totals	65,908	103,197
Percent	39.0%	61.0%

24th Congressional District

	Salud Carbajal	Brad Allen
	DEM	REP
San Luis Obispo	44,854	30,971
Santa Barbara	81,656	52,126
Ventura	32,509	20,436
District Totals	159,019	103,533
Percent	60.6%	39.4%

25th Congressional District

	Raul Ruiz	Brian E. Hawkins
	DEM	REP
Imperial	18,193	11,598
Riverside	68,930	52,640
San Bernardino	518	863
District Totals	87,641	65,101
Percent	57.4%	42.6%

November 8, 2022, General Election
United States Representative

26th Congressional District

	Julia Brownley	Matt Jacobs
	DEM	REP
Los Angeles	13,140	9,179
Ventura	121,435	103,035
District Totals	134,575	112,214
Percent	54.5%	45.5%

27th Congressional District

	Christy Smith	Mike Garcia
	DEM	REP
Los Angeles	91,892	104,624
District Totals	91,892	104,624
Percent	46.8%	53.2%

28th Congressional District

	Judy Chu	Wes Hallman
	DEM	REP
Los Angeles	138,106	58,734
San Bernardino	11,956	17,761
District Totals	150,062	76,495
Percent	66.2%	33.8%

29th Congressional District

	Tony Cardenas	Angélica María Dueñas
	DEM	DEM
Los Angeles	69,915	49,520
District Totals	69,915	49,520
Percent	58.5%	41.5%

30th Congressional District

	G "Maebe A. Girl" Pudlo	Adam B. Schiff
	DEM	DEM
Los Angeles	60,968	150,100
District Totals	60,968	150,100
Percent	28.9%	71.1%

November 8, 2022, General Election
United States Representative

31st Congressional District

	Grace F. Napolitano	Daniel Bocic Martinez
	DEM	REP
Los Angeles	91,472	62,153
District Totals	91,472	62,153
Percent	59.5%	40.5%

32nd Congressional District

	Brad Sherman	Lucie Lapointe Volotzky
	DEM	REP
Los Angeles	166,956	74,211
Ventura	455	407
District Totals	167,411	74,618
Percent	69.2%	30.8%

33rd Congressional District

	Pete Aguilar	John Mark Porter
	DEM	REP
San Bernardino	76,588	56,119
District Totals	76,588	56,119
Percent	57.7%	42.3%

34th Congressional District

	Jimmy Gomez	David Kim
	DEM	DEM
Los Angeles	62,244	59,223
District Totals	62,244	59,223
Percent	51.2%	48.8%

35th Congressional District

	Norma J. Torres	Mike Cargile
	DEM	REP
Los Angeles	14,291	7,104
Riverside	5,310	5,457
San Bernardino	55,520	43,271
District Totals	75,121	55,832
Percent	57.4%	42.6%

November 8, 2022, General Election
United States Representative

36th Congressional District

	Ted W. Lieu	Joe E. Collins III
	DEM	REP
Los Angeles	194,299	84,264
District Totals	194,299	84,264
Percent	69.8%	30.2%

37th Congressional District

	Sydney Kamlager	Jan C. Perry
	DEM	DEM
Los Angeles	84,338	47,542
District Totals	84,338	47,542
Percent	64.0%	36.0%

38th Congressional District

	Linda T. Sánchez	Eric J. Ching
	DEM	REP
Los Angeles	93,514	65,643
Orange	7,746	7,408
District Totals	101,260	73,051
Percent	58.1%	41.9%

39th Congressional District

	Mark Takano	Aja Smith
	DEM	REP
Riverside	75,896	55,701
District Totals	75,896	55,701
Percent	57.7%	42.3%

40th Congressional District

	Asif Mahmood	Young Kim
	DEM	REP
Orange	113,787	149,297
Riverside	1,287	1,847
San Bernardino	7,648	10,445
District Totals	122,722	161,589
Percent	43.2%	56.8%

November 8, 2022, General Election
United States Representative

41st Congressional District

	Will Rollins	Ken Calvert
	DEM	REP
Riverside	112,769	123,869
District Totals	112,769	123,869
Percent	47.7%	52.3%

42nd Congressional District

	Robert Garcia	John Briscoe
	DEM	REP
Los Angeles	99,217	45,903
District Totals	99,217	45,903
Percent	68.4%	31.6%

43rd Congressional District

	Maxine Waters	Omar Navarro
	DEM	REP
Los Angeles	95,462	27,985
District Totals	95,462	27,985
Percent	77.3%	22.7%

44th Congressional District

	Nanette Diaz Barragan	Paul Jones
	DEM	REP
Los Angeles	100,160	38,554
District Totals	100,160	38,554
Percent	72.2%	27.8%

45th Congressional District

	Jay F. Chen	Michelle Steel
	DEM	REP
Los Angeles	13,121	9,598
Orange	90,345	104,362
District Totals	103,466	113,960
Percent	47.6%	52.4%

November 8, 2022, General Election
United States Representative

46th Congressional District

	Lou Correa	Christopher J. Gonzales
	DEM	REP
Orange	78,041	48,257
District Totals	78,041	48,257
Percent	61.8%	38.2%

47th Congressional District

	Katie Porter	Scott Baugh
	DEM	REP
Orange	137,374	128,261
District Totals	137,374	128,261
Percent	51.7%	48.3%

48th Congressional District

	Stephen Houlahan	Darrell Issa
	DEM	REP
Riverside	30,948	48,809
San Diego	70,952	106,362
District Totals	101,900	155,171
Percent	39.6%	60.4%

49th Congressional District

	Mike Levin	Brian Maryott
	DEM	REP
Orange	46,807	57,114
San Diego	106,734	81,080
District Totals	153,541	138,194
Percent	52.6%	47.4%

50th Congressional District

	Scott Peters	Corey Gustafson
	DEM	REP
San Diego	168,816	99,819
District Totals	168,816	99,819
Percent	62.8%	37.2%

November 8, 2022, General Election
United States Representative

51st Congressional District

	Sara Jacobs	Stan Caplan
	DEM	REP
San Diego	144,186	88,886
District Totals	144,186	88,886
Percent	61.9%	38.1%

52nd Congressional District

	Juan Vargas	Tyler Geffeney
	DEM	REP
San Diego	100,686	50,330
District Totals	100,686	50,330
Percent	66.7%	33.3%

November 8, 2022, General Election
State Senator

2nd State Senate District

	Mike McGuire DEM	Gene Yoon REP
Del Norte	3,641	4,603
Humboldt	31,548	16,186
Lake	10,695	9,116
Marin	94,883	22,128
Mendocino	20,183	9,942
San Francisco	0	0
Sonoma	120,614	38,983
Trinity	2,125	2,375
District Totals	283,689	103,333
Percent	73.3%	26.7%

4th State Senate District

	Marie Alvarado-Gil DEM	Tim Robertson DEM
Alpine	208	263
Amador	7,979	5,790
Calaveras	8,802	7,046
El Dorado	32,202	31,320
Inyo	2,874	2,594
Madera	7,231	6,332
Mariposa	2,855	3,032
Merced	2,386	1,903
Mono	1,502	2,134
Nevada	2,653	3,614
Placer	1,830	2,812
Stanislaus	57,385	48,129
Tuolumne	9,250	8,241
District Totals	137,157	123,210
Percent	52.7%	47.3%

6th State Senate District

	Paula Villescaz DEM	Roger Niello REP
Placer	58,687	87,673
Sacramento	102,159	114,896
District Totals	160,846	202,569
Percent	44.3%	55.7%

November 8, 2022, General Election
State Senator

8th State Senate District

	Angelique Ashby	Dave Jones
	DEM	DEM
Sacramento	118,135	111,035
District Totals	118,135	111,035
Percent	51.5%	48.5%

10th State Senate District

	Lily Mei	Aisha Wahab
	DEM	DEM
Alameda	49,081	60,903
Santa Clara	49,930	54,094
District Totals	99,011	114,997
Percent	46.3%	53.7%

12th State Senate District

	Susanne Gundy	Shannon Grove
	DEM	REP
Fresno	40,754	74,191
Kern	34,507	89,905
Tulare	14,210	31,921
District Totals	89,471	196,017
Percent	31.3%	68.7%

14th State Senate District

	Anna Caballero	Amnon Shor
	DEM	REP
Fresno	56,290	38,347
Madera	8,142	8,643
Merced	25,584	22,980
Tulare	0	0
District Totals	90,016	69,970
Percent	56.3%	43.7%

November 8, 2022, General Election
State Senator

16th State Senate District

	Melissa Hurtado	David Shepard
	DEM	REP
Fresno	1,358	3,438
Kern	35,995	26,026
Kings	10,786	15,917
Tulare	20,321	23,057
District Totals	68,460	68,438
Percent	50.0%	50.0%

18th State Senate District

	Steve Padilla	Alejandro Galicia
	DEM	REP
Imperial	16,807	12,901
Riverside	19,529	14,315
San Bernardino	494	880
San Diego	78,273	49,127
District Totals	115,103	77,223
Percent	59.8%	40.2%

20th State Senate District

	Daniel Hertzberg	Caroline Menjivar
	DEM	DEM
Los Angeles	62,787	88,358
District Totals	62,787	88,358
Percent	41.5%	58.5%

22nd State Senate District

	Susan Rubio	Vincent Tsai
	DEM	REP
Los Angeles	78,525	51,370
San Bernardino	31,802	26,786
District Totals	110,327	78,156
Percent	58.5%	41.5%

November 8, 2022, General Election
State Senator

24th State Senate District

	Ben Allen	Kristina Irwin
	DEM	REP
Los Angeles	248,642	121,809
District Totals	248,642	121,809
Percent	67.1%	32.9%

26th State Senate District

	Maria Elena Durazo	Claudia Agraz
	DEM	REP
Los Angeles	155,727	32,022
District Totals	155,727	32,022
Percent	82.9%	17.1%

28th State Senate District

	Lola Smallwood-Cuevas	Cheryl C. Turner
	DEM	DEM
Los Angeles	117,315	78,453
District Totals	117,315	78,453
Percent	59.9%	40.1%

30th State Senate District

	Bob Archuleta	Mitch Clemmons
	DEM	REP
Los Angeles	122,415	74,157
Orange	7,475	9,057
District Totals	129,890	83,214
Percent	61.0%	39.0%

32nd State Senate District

	Brian Nash	Kelly Seyarto
	DEM	REP
Orange	9,458	20,391
Riverside	91,487	148,094
San Bernardino	10,002	13,195
San Diego	1,816	2,406
District Totals	112,763	184,086
Percent	38.0%	62.0%

November 8, 2022, General Election
State Senator

34th State Senate District

	Tom Umberg	Rhonda Shader
	DEM	REP
Los Angeles	7,851	5,992
Orange	88,568	61,641
District Totals	96,419	67,633
Percent	58.8%	41.2%

36th State Senate District

	Kim Carr	Janet Nguyen
	DEM	REP
Los Angeles	12,087	9,517
Orange	137,027	186,971
District Totals	149,114	196,488
Percent	43.1%	56.9%

38th State Senate District

	Catherine Blakespear	Matt Gunderson
	DEM	REP
Orange	45,797	61,023
San Diego	145,195	113,558
District Totals	190,992	174,581
Percent	52.2%	47.8%

40th State Senate District

	Joseph C. Rocha	Brian W. Jones
	DEM	REP
San Diego	149,948	170,109
District Totals	149,948	170,109
Percent	46.9%	53.1%

November 8, 2022, General Election
State Assemblymember

1st Assembly District

	Belle Starr Sandwith	Megan Dahle
	DEM	REP
Alpine	350	247
Amador	4,775	9,208
El Dorado	10,374	11,905
Lassen	1,629	7,502
Modoc	714	2,673
Nevada	25,957	23,867
Placer	6,556	7,765
Plumas	3,080	5,456
Shasta	18,725	48,695
Sierra	538	1,009
Siskiyou	6,370	11,200
District Totals	79,068	129,527
Percent	37.9%	62.1%

2nd Assembly District

	Jim Wood	Charlotte Svolos
	DEM	REP
Del Norte	3,460	4,779
Humboldt	30,954	16,450
Mendocino	19,907	10,030
Sonoma	72,974	24,659
Trinity	2,061	2,412
District Totals	129,356	58,330
Percent	68.9%	31.1%

3rd Assembly District

	David Leon Zink	James Gallagher
	DEM	REP
Butte	30,337	41,417
Glenn	1,862	5,986
Placer	878	2,818
Sutter	8,067	19,720
Tehama	5,012	15,408
Yuba	6,042	13,126
District Totals	52,198	98,475
Percent	34.6%	65.4%

November 8, 2022, General Election
State Assemblymember

4th Assembly District

	Cecilia Aguiar-Curry DEM	Bryan Pritchard REP
Colusa	1,817	3,646
Lake	10,295	9,438
Napa	32,597	16,713
Sonoma	9,152	3,032
Yolo	45,481	20,905
District Totals	99,342	53,734
Percent	64.9%	35.1%

5th Assembly District

	Rebecca L Chenoweth DEM	Joe Patterson REP
El Dorado	23,885	40,166
Placer	65,360	94,563
District Totals	89,245	134,729
Percent	39.8%	60.2%

6th Assembly District

	Kevin McCarty DEM	Cathy Cook REP
Sacramento	98,656	51,823
District Totals	98,656	51,823
Percent	65.6%	34.4%

7th Assembly District

	Ken Cooley DEM	Josh Hoover REP
Sacramento	82,385	83,768
District Totals	82,385	83,768
Percent	49.6%	50.4%

November 8, 2022, General Election
State Assemblymember

8th Assembly District

	Jim Patterson	Thomas Edward Nichols
	REP	LIB
Calaveras	8,851	4,293
Fresno	78,832	23,600
Inyo	4,159	2,151
Madera	14,893	4,325
Mariposa	4,993	2,010
Mono	2,076	1,599
Tuolumne	14,320	6,473
District Totals	128,124	44,451
Percent	74.2%	25.8%

9th Assembly District

	Mushtaq A Tahirkheli	Heath Flora
	DEM	REP
Amador	924	3,200
Calaveras	1,527	4,872
Sacramento	6,116	13,834
San Joaquin	26,519	53,722
Stanislaus	8,023	21,362
District Totals	43,109	96,990
Percent	30.8%	69.2%

10th Assembly District

	Eric Guerra	Stephanie Nguyen
	DEM	DEM
Sacramento	54,595	63,570
District Totals	54,595	63,570
Percent	46.2%	53.8%

11th Assembly District

	Lori D Wilson	Jenny Leilani Callison
	DEM	NPP
Contra Costa	9,565	9,118
Sacramento	133	143
Solano	75,901	49,628
District Totals	85,599	58,889
Percent	59.2%	40.8%

November 8, 2022, General Election
State Assemblymember

12th Assembly District

	Sara Aminzadeh	Damon Connolly
	DEM	DEM
Marin	51,307	53,565
San Francisco	0	0
Sonoma	34,593	38,722
District Totals	85,900	92,287
Percent	48.2%	51.8%

13th Assembly District

	Veronica Vargas	Carlos Villapudua
	DEM	DEM
San Joaquin	33,673	51,891
District Totals	33,673	51,891
Percent	39.4%	60.6%

14th Assembly District

	Buffy Wicks	Richard Kinney
	DEM	REP
Alameda	77,827	6,174
Contra Costa	61,504	12,068
District Totals	139,331	18,242
Percent	88.4%	11.6%

15th Assembly District

	Tim Grayson	Janell Elizabeth Proctor
	DEM	REP
Contra Costa	100,712	48,911
District Totals	100,712	48,911
Percent	67.3%	32.7%

16th Assembly District

	Rebecca Bauer-Kahan	Joseph A. Rubay
	DEM	REP
Alameda	40,249	23,244
Contra Costa	90,564	44,905
District Totals	130,813	68,149
Percent	65.7%	34.3%

November 8, 2022, General Election
State Assemblymember

17th Assembly District

	David Campos	Matt Haney
	DEM	DEM
San Francisco	45,470	101,891
District Totals	45,470	101,891
Percent	30.9%	69.1%

18th Assembly District

	Mia Bonta	Mindy Pechenuk
	DEM	REP
Alameda	120,863	13,504
San Francisco	0	0
District Totals	120,863	13,504
Percent	89.9%	10.1%

19th Assembly District

	Phil Ting	Karsten Weide
	DEM	REP
San Francisco	106,319	23,378
San Mateo	26,997	7,874
District Totals	133,316	31,252
Percent	81.0%	19.0%

20th Assembly District

	Shawn Kumagai	Liz Ortega
	DEM	DEM
Alameda	41,917	68,853
District Totals	41,917	68,853
Percent	37.8%	62.2%

21st Assembly District

	Giselle Hale	Diane Papan
	DEM	DEM
San Mateo	36,014	94,676
District Totals	36,014	94,676
Percent	27.6%	72.4%

November 8, 2022, General Election
State Assemblymember

22nd Assembly District

	Jessica Self	Juan Alanis
	DEM	REP
Merced	1,413	3,973
Stanislaus	42,113	56,365
District Totals	43,526	60,338
Percent	41.9%	58.1%

23rd Assembly District

	Marc Berman	Tim Dec
	DEM	REP
San Mateo	39,495	14,298
Santa Clara	85,107	30,851
District Totals	124,602	45,149
Percent	73.4%	26.6%

24th Assembly District

	Alex Lee	Bob Brunton
	DEM	REP
Alameda	45,447	19,388
Santa Clara	29,785	14,274
District Totals	75,232	33,662
Percent	69.1%	30.9%

25th Assembly District

	Ash Kalra	Ted Stroll
	DEM	REP
Santa Clara	74,546	31,893
District Totals	74,546	31,893
Percent	70.0%	30.0%

26th Assembly District

	Evan Low	Tim Gorsulowsky
	DEM	REP
Santa Clara	81,595	28,616
District Totals	81,595	28,616
Percent	74.0%	26.0%

November 8, 2022, General Election
State Assemblymember

27th Assembly District

	Esmeralda Soria	Mark Nicholas Pazin
	DEM	REP
Fresno	12,725	11,490
Madera	7,667	8,577
Merced	25,329	23,268
District Totals	45,721	43,335
Percent	51.3%	48.7%

28th Assembly District

	Gail Pellerin	Liz Lawler
	DEM	REP
Santa Clara	79,437	45,654
Santa Cruz	41,682	11,263
District Totals	121,119	56,917
Percent	68.0%	32.0%

29th Assembly District

	Robert Rivas	Stephanie L. Castro
	DEM	REP
Monterey	30,317	17,119
San Benito	11,172	8,020
Santa Clara	11,262	6,831
Santa Cruz	10,688	4,060
District Totals	63,439	36,030
Percent	63.8%	36.2%

30th Assembly District

	Dawn Addis	Vicki Nohrden
	DEM	REP
Monterey	34,979	18,260
San Luis Obispo	55,242	50,320
Santa Cruz	25,549	8,499
District Totals	115,770	77,079
Percent	60.0%	40.0%

November 8, 2022, General Election
State Assemblymember

31st Assembly District

	Joaquin Arambula	Dolce Misol Calandra
	DEM	REP
Fresno	44,255	28,557
District Totals	44,255	28,557
Percent	60.8%	39.2%

32nd Assembly District

	Vince Fong
	REP
Kern	96,273
Tulare	33,053
District Totals	129,326
Percent	100.0%

33rd Assembly District

	Jose Sigala	Devon J. Mathis
	DEM	REP
Fresno	2,928	6,411
Kings	9,390	17,180
Tulare	19,168	28,845
District Totals	31,486	52,436
Percent	37.5%	62.5%

34th Assembly District

	Tom Lackey	Thurston "Smitty" Smith
	REP	REP
Kern	5,800	2,619
Los Angeles	25,624	10,888
San Bernardino	32,416	35,676
District Totals	63,840	49,183
Percent	56.5%	43.5%

35th Assembly District

	Jasmeet Bains	Leticia Perez
	DEM	DEM
Kern	35,998	23,709
District Totals	35,998	23,709
Percent	60.3%	39.7%

November 8, 2022, General Election
State Assemblymember

36th Assembly District

	Eduardo Garcia	Ian M. Weeks
	DEM	REP
Imperial	17,988	11,855
Riverside	31,996	31,321
San Bernardino	498	879
District Totals	50,482	44,055
Percent	53.4%	46.6%

37th Assembly District

	Gregg Hart	Mike Stoker
	DEM	REP
San Luis Obispo	5,169	6,757
Santa Barbara	79,176	54,202
District Totals	84,345	60,959
Percent	58.0%	42.0%

38th Assembly District

	Steve Bennett	Cole Brocato
	DEM	REP
Ventura	79,709	50,544
District Totals	79,709	50,544
Percent	61.2%	38.8%

39th Assembly District

	Juan Carrillo	Paul Andre Marsh
	DEM	REP
Los Angeles	23,103	15,073
San Bernardino	14,428	13,218
District Totals	37,531	28,291
Percent	57.0%	43.0%

40th Assembly District

	Pilar Schiavo	Suzette Martinez Valladares
	DEM	REP
Los Angeles	79,852	79,330
District Totals	79,852	79,330
Percent	50.2%	49.8%

November 8, 2022, General Election
State Assemblymember

41st Assembly District

	Chris Holden	Michael McMahon
	DEM	REP
Los Angeles	88,497	42,992
San Bernardino	16,243	26,843
District Totals	104,740	69,835
Percent	60.0%	40.0%

42nd Assembly District

	Jacqui Irwin	Lori Mills
	DEM	REP
Los Angeles	43,588	25,665
Ventura	74,543	70,817
District Totals	118,131	96,482
Percent	55.0%	45.0%

43rd Assembly District

	Luz Maria Rivas	Siaka Massaquoi
	DEM	REP
Los Angeles	55,282	18,782
District Totals	55,282	18,782
Percent	74.6%	25.4%

44th Assembly District

	Laura Friedman	Barry Curtis Jacobsen
	DEM	REP
Los Angeles	113,380	45,519
District Totals	113,380	45,519
Percent	71.4%	28.6%

45th Assembly District

	James C. Ramos	Joseph (Joe) W. Martinez
	DEM	REP
San Bernardino	45,194	29,209
District Totals	45,194	29,209
Percent	60.7%	39.3%

November 8, 2022, General Election
State Assemblymember

46th Assembly District

	Jesse Gabriel	Dana Caruso
	DEM	REP
Los Angeles	78,289	41,202
Ventura	437	417
District Totals	78,726	41,619
Percent	65.4%	34.6%

47th Assembly District

	Christy Holstege	Greg Wallis
	DEM	REP
Riverside	70,758	60,303
San Bernardino	13,909	24,449
District Totals	84,667	84,752
Percent	50.0%	50.0%

48th Assembly District

	Blanca Rubio	Ryan Maye
	DEM	REP
Los Angeles	60,770	39,110
District Totals	60,770	39,110
Percent	60.8%	39.2%

49th Assembly District

	Mike Fong	Burton Brink
	DEM	REP
Los Angeles	65,965	33,024
District Totals	65,965	33,024
Percent	66.6%	33.4%

50th Assembly District

	Eloise Gomez Reyes	Sheela Stark
	DEM	REP
San Bernardino	51,340	38,851
District Totals	51,340	38,851
Percent	56.9%	43.1%

November 8, 2022, General Election
State Assemblymember

51st Assembly District

	Louis Abramson	Rick Chavez Zbur
	DEM	DEM
Los Angeles	62,647	76,110
District Totals	62,647	76,110
Percent	45.1%	54.9%

52nd Assembly District

	Wendy Carrillo	Mia Livas Porter
	DEM	DEM
Los Angeles	65,039	49,211
District Totals	65,039	49,211
Percent	56.9%	43.1%

53rd Assembly District

	Freddie Rodriguez	Toni Holle
	DEM	REP
Los Angeles	15,130	6,959
San Bernardino	34,091	25,725
District Totals	49,221	32,684
Percent	60.1%	39.9%

54th Assembly District

	Miguel Santiago	Elaine Alaniz
	DEM	REP
Los Angeles	53,993	14,704
District Totals	53,993	14,704
Percent	78.6%	21.4%

55th Assembly District

	Isaac G. Bryan	Keith Girolamo Cascio
	DEM	REP
Los Angeles	114,384	22,295
District Totals	114,384	22,295
Percent	83.7%	16.3%

November 8, 2022, General Election
State Assemblymember

56th Assembly District

	Lisa Calderon	Jessica Martinez
	DEM	REP
Los Angeles	62,079	44,105
District Totals	62,079	44,105
Percent	58.5%	41.5%

57th Assembly District

	Reggie Jones-Sawyer
	DEM
Los Angeles	40,334
District Totals	40,334
Percent	100.0%

58th Assembly District

	Sabrina Cervantes	Bernard William Murphy
	DEM	REP
Riverside	48,503	41,531
San Bernardino	1,756	1,933
District Totals	50,259	43,464
Percent	53.6%	46.4%

59th Assembly District

	Phillip Chen	Leon Q. Sit
	REP	NPP
Orange	97,088	40,922
San Bernardino	16,275	7,680
District Totals	113,363	48,602
Percent	70.0%	30.0%

60th Assembly District

	Corey A Jackson	Hector Diaz-Nava
	DEM	REP
Riverside	39,260	32,574
District Totals	39,260	32,574
Percent	54.7%	45.3%

November 8, 2022, General Election
State Assemblymember

61st Assembly District

	Tina Simone McKinnor	Robert Pullen-Miles
	DEM	DEM
Los Angeles	58,888	33,691
District Totals	58,888	33,691
Percent	63.6%	36.4%

62nd Assembly District

	Maria Estrada	Anthony Rendon
	DEM	DEM
Los Angeles	22,285	39,442
District Totals	22,285	39,442
Percent	36.1%	63.9%

63rd Assembly District

	Fauzia Rizvi	Bill Essayli
	DEM	REP
Riverside	58,346	82,613
District Totals	58,346	82,613
Percent	41.4%	58.6%

64th Assembly District

	Blanca Pacheco	Raul Ortiz, Jr.
	DEM	REP
Los Angeles	51,657	30,298
Orange	7,918	7,128
District Totals	59,575	37,426
Percent	61.4%	38.6%

65th Assembly District

	Mike Anthony Gipson	Fatima Iqbal-Zubair
	DEM	DEM
Los Angeles	43,118	26,719
District Totals	43,118	26,719
Percent	61.7%	38.3%

November 8, 2022, General Election
State Assemblymember

66th Assembly District

	Al Muratsuchi	George Barks
	DEM	REP
Los Angeles	99,280	66,332
District Totals	99,280	66,332
Percent	59.9%	40.1%

67th Assembly District

	Sharon Quirk-Silva	Soo Yoo
	DEM	REP
Los Angeles	12,075	9,774
Orange	46,706	41,667
District Totals	58,781	51,441
Percent	53.3%	46.7%

68th Assembly District

	Avelino Valencia	Mike Tardif
	DEM	REP
Orange	49,385	29,910
District Totals	49,385	29,910
Percent	62.3%	37.7%

69th Assembly District

	Al Austin II	Josh Lowenthal
	DEM	DEM
Los Angeles	43,686	62,582
District Totals	43,686	62,582
Percent	41.1%	58.9%

70th Assembly District

	Diedre Thu-Ha Nguyen	Tri Ta
	DEM	REP
Orange	55,661	64,849
District Totals	55,661	64,849
Percent	46.2%	53.8%

November 8, 2022, General Election
State Assemblymember

71st Assembly District

	Matt Rahn	Kate Sanchez
	REP	REP
Orange	34,266	34,869
Riverside	37,464	40,734
District Totals	71,730	75,603
Percent	48.7%	51.3%

72nd Assembly District

	Judie Mancuso	Diane Dixon
	DEM	REP
Orange	90,730	116,588
District Totals	90,730	116,588
Percent	43.8%	56.2%

73rd Assembly District

	Cottie Petrie-Norris	Steven "Steve" Choi
	DEM	REP
Orange	75,950	60,212
District Totals	75,950	60,212
Percent	55.8%	44.2%

74th Assembly District

	Chris Duncan	Laurie Davies
	DEM	REP
Orange	36,704	49,702
San Diego	45,762	41,935
District Totals	82,466	91,637
Percent	47.4%	52.6%

75th Assembly District

	Randy Voepel	Marie Waldron
	REP	REP
San Diego	47,888	100,950
District Totals	47,888	100,950
Percent	32.2%	67.8%

November 8, 2022, General Election
State Assemblymember

76th Assembly District

	Brian Maienschein	Kristie Bruce-Lane
	DEM	REP
San Diego	78,895	73,944
District Totals	78,895	73,944
Percent	51.6%	48.4%

77th Assembly District

	Tasha Boerner Horvath	Dan Downey
	DEM	REP
San Diego	121,447	79,637
District Totals	121,447	79,637
Percent	60.4%	39.6%

78th Assembly District

	Chris Ward	Eric E. Gonzales
	DEM	REP
San Diego	118,215	54,234
District Totals	118,215	54,234
Percent	68.6%	31.4%

79th Assembly District

	Akilah Weber	Corbin Sabol
	DEM	REP
San Diego	67,674	38,290
District Totals	67,674	38,290
Percent	63.9%	36.1%

80th Assembly District

	David Alvarez	Georgette Gómez
	DEM	DEM
San Diego	67,309	29,869
District Totals	67,309	29,869
Percent	69.3%	30.7%

November 8, 2022, General Election
Superintendent of Public Instruction

	Lance Ray Christensen NP	Tony K. Thurmond* NP
Alameda	89,475	323,921
Percent	21.6%	78.4%
Alpine	147	329
Percent	30.9%	69.1%
Amador	7,586	7,249
Percent	51.1%	48.9%
Butte	26,178	32,987
Percent	44.2%	55.8%
Calaveras	7,949	8,706
Percent	47.7%	52.3%
Colusa	2,326	2,214
Percent	51.2%	48.8%
Contra Costa	100,423	231,756
Percent	30.2%	69.8%
Del Norte	3,632	3,437
Percent	51.4%	48.6%
El Dorado	32,349	34,736
Percent	48.2%	51.8%
Fresno	82,501	100,697
Percent	45.0%	55.0%
Glenn	3,400	3,033
Percent	52.9%	47.1%
Humboldt	11,728	26,701
Percent	30.5%	69.5%
Imperial	11,267	15,149
Percent	42.7%	57.3%
Inyo	2,557	3,247
Percent	44.1%	55.9%
Kern	82,823	80,950
Percent	50.6%	49.4%
Kings	12,257	10,729
Percent	53.3%	46.7%
Lake	6,656	9,879
Percent	40.3%	59.7%
Lassen	4,416	3,216
Percent	57.9%	42.1%
Los Angeles	588,457	1,346,639
Percent	30.4%	69.6%
Madera	16,122	14,808
Percent	52.1%	47.9%
Marin	18,104	76,144
Percent	19.2%	80.8%
Mariposa	2,966	3,336
Percent	47.1%	52.9%
Mendocino	7,010	17,096
Percent	29.1%	70.9%

*Incumbent

November 8, 2022, General Election
Superintendent of Public Instruction

	Lance Ray Christensen NP	Tony K. Thurmond* NP
Merced	21,282	25,737
Percent	45.3%	54.7%
Modoc	1,630	1,125
Percent	59.2%	40.8%
Mono	1,214	2,175
Percent	35.8%	64.2%
Monterey	29,656	56,546
Percent	34.4%	65.6%
Napa	12,583	28,146
Percent	30.9%	69.1%
Nevada	15,231	24,450
Percent	38.4%	61.6%
Orange	335,330	428,511
Percent	43.9%	56.1%
Placer	74,289	74,102
Percent	50.1%	49.9%
Plumas	3,326	3,576
Percent	48.2%	51.8%
Riverside	218,297	260,169
Percent	45.6%	54.4%
Sacramento	148,512	249,570
Percent	37.3%	62.7%
San Benito	6,941	9,526
Percent	42.2%	57.8%
San Bernardino	169,816	201,353
Percent	45.8%	54.2%
San Diego	327,205	498,154
Percent	39.6%	60.4%
San Francisco	44,269	188,928
Percent	19.0%	81.0%
San Joaquin	64,102	88,012
Percent	42.1%	57.9%
San Luis Obispo	37,629	57,120
Percent	39.7%	60.3%
San Mateo	54,879	142,627
Percent	27.8%	72.2%
Santa Barbara	39,652	67,605
Percent	37.0%	63.0%
Santa Clara	134,034	304,175
Percent	30.6%	69.4%
Santa Cruz	20,421	64,916
Percent	23.9%	76.1%
Shasta	29,849	25,462
Percent	54.0%	46.0%
Sierra	659	642
Percent	50.7%	49.3%

*Incumbent

November 8, 2022, General Election
Superintendent of Public Instruction

	Lance Ray Christensen NP	Tony K. Thurmond* NP
Siskiyou	6,857	7,408
Percent	48.1%	51.9%
Solano	40,329	72,099
Percent	35.9%	64.1%
Sonoma	38,502	116,974
Percent	24.8%	75.2%
Stanislaus	51,283	61,689
Percent	45.4%	54.6%
Sutter	12,468	11,285
Percent	52.5%	47.5%
Tehama	8,609	7,759
Percent	52.6%	47.4%
Trinity	1,517	2,171
Percent	41.1%	58.9%
Tulare	40,983	37,808
Percent	52.0%	48.0%
Tuolumne	8,459	9,790
Percent	46.4%	53.6%
Ventura	92,485	146,692
Percent	38.7%	61.3%
Yolo	16,118	40,626
Percent	28.4%	71.6%
Yuba	9,040	7,431
Percent	54.9%	45.1%
State Totals	3,237,785	5,681,318
Percent	36.3%	63.7%

*Incumbent

November 8, 2022, General Election
State Ballot Measures

	Proposition 1 Constitutional Right to Reproductive Freedom		Proposition 26 Sports Wagering on Tribal Lands		Proposition 27 Online Sports Wagering Outside of Tribal Lands		Proposition 28 Public School Arts and Music Education Funding		Proposition 29 Regulates Kidney Dialysis Clinics	
	Yes	**No**	**Yes**	**No**	**Yes**	**No**	**Yes**	**No**	**Yes**	**No**
Alameda	390,357	74,916	160,512	310,131	75,454	404,086	358,189	123,275	182,697	290,746
Percent	83.9%	16.1%	34.1%	65.9%	15.7%	84.3%	74.4%	25.6%	38.6%	61.4%
Alpine	427	169	225	359	109	490	409	183	272	317
Percent	71.6%	28.4%	38.5%	61.5%	18.2%	81.8%	69.1%	30.9%	46.2%	53.8%
Amador	8,974	9,216	3,947	14,314	2,160	16,189	9,316	8,767	3,590	14,569
Percent	49.3%	50.7%	21.6%	78.4%	11.8%	88.2%	51.5%	48.5%	19.8%	80.2%
Butte	41,855	29,072	21,989	48,375	10,908	60,169	42,818	28,098	16,478	54,015
Percent	59.0%	41.0%	31.3%	68.7%	15.3%	84.7%	60.4%	39.6%	23.4%	76.6%
Calaveras	10,532	10,266	5,261	15,596	2,572	18,405	10,852	10,031	4,280	16,440
Percent	50.6%	49.4%	25.2%	74.8%	12.3%	87.7%	52.0%	48.0%	20.7%	79.3%
Colusa	2,490	2,939	1,270	4,190	877	4,601	2,787	2,662	1,186	4,213
Percent	45.9%	54.1%	23.3%	76.7%	16.0%	84.0%	51.1%	48.9%	22.0%	78.0%
Contra Costa	290,527	93,584	116,584	261,183	63,127	318,798	267,718	117,236	122,486	257,323
Percent	75.6%	24.4%	30.9%	69.1%	16.5%	83.5%	69.5%	30.5%	32.2%	67.8%
Del Norte	4,216	3,967	2,324	5,785	1,261	6,935	4,376	3,785	2,637	5,481
Percent	51.5%	48.5%	28.7%	71.3%	15.4%	84.6%	53.6%	46.4%	32.5%	67.5%
El Dorado	47,021	39,853	22,099	64,165	11,938	74,978	46,329	40,459	19,277	66,575
Percent	54.1%	45.9%	25.6%	74.4%	13.7%	86.3%	53.4%	46.6%	22.5%	77.5%
Fresno	114,340	99,612	56,127	158,560	37,015	178,652	118,060	96,062	57,578	156,778
Percent	53.4%	46.6%	26.1%	73.9%	17.2%	82.8%	55.1%	44.9%	26.9%	73.1%
Glenn	3,532	4,185	1,831	5,932	1,081	6,694	3,696	4,050	1,385	6,349
Percent	45.8%	54.2%	23.6%	76.4%	13.9%	86.1%	47.7%	52.3%	17.9%	82.1%
Humboldt	34,634	12,587	15,269	31,072	7,523	39,419	32,871	14,377	14,876	31,147
Percent	73.3%	26.7%	32.9%	67.1%	16.0%	84.0%	69.6%	30.4%	32.3%	67.7%
Imperial	15,962	13,419	10,745	18,723	6,747	22,842	18,810	10,708	12,707	16,598
Percent	54.3%	45.7%	36.5%	63.5%	22.8%	77.2%	63.7%	36.3%	43.4%	56.6%
Inyo	4,207	2,883	2,116	5,063	984	6,302	4,223	3,009	1,624	5,559
Percent	59.3%	40.7%	29.5%	70.5%	13.5%	86.5%	58.4%	41.6%	22.6%	77.4%
Kern	87,624	97,194	57,991	127,003	34,662	150,976	97,025	88,352	49,514	135,398
Percent	47.4%	52.6%	31.3%	68.7%	18.7%	81.3%	52.3%	47.7%	26.8%	73.2%
Kings	12,148	14,420	7,198	19,413	4,745	21,937	13,973	12,639	6,856	19,572
Percent	45.7%	54.3%	27.0%	73.0%	17.8%	82.2%	52.5%	47.5%	25.9%	74.1%
Lake	12,336	7,432	5,360	14,384	2,613	17,304	12,317	7,486	5,414	14,303
Percent	62.4%	37.6%	27.1%	72.9%	13.1%	86.9%	62.2%	37.8%	27.5%	72.5%
Lassen	3,522	5,434	2,581	6,408	1,540	7,469	4,349	4,603	2,059	6,878
Percent	39.3%	60.7%	28.7%	71.3%	17.1%	82.9%	48.6%	51.4%	23.0%	77.0%
Los Angeles	1,710,784	635,668	842,992	1,472,472	472,278	1,869,661	1,644,672	706529	860,323	1,462,984
Percent	72.9%	27.1%	36.4%	63.6%	20.2%	79.8%	70.0%	30.0%	37.0%	63.0%
Madera	16,918	19,544	9,339	27,100	5,656	30,946	18,837	17,646	8,978	27,475
Percent	46.4%	53.6%	25.6%	74.4%	15.5%	84.5%	51.6%	48.4%	24.6%	75.4%
Marin	101,549	16,872	30,741	83,604	16,155	99,950	86,674	29,745	32,264	81,246
Percent	85.8%	14.2%	26.9%	73.1%	13.9%	86.1%	74.5%	25.5%	28.4%	71.6%

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	Proposition 1 Constitutional Right to Reproductive Freedom		Proposition 26 Sports Wagering on Tribal Lands		Proposition 27 Online Sports Wagering Outside of Tribal Lands		Proposition 28 Public School Arts and Music Education Funding		Proposition 29 Regulates Kidney Dialysis Clinics	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Mariposa	3,936	3,783	1,687	5,998	863	6,877	4,194	3,542	1,680	5,971
Percent	51.0%	49.0%	22.0%	78.0%	11.1%	88.9%	54.2%	45.8%	22.0%	78.0%
Mendocino	22,207	7,590	7,857	21,589	3,577	26,278	21,206	8,714	8,283	21,027
Percent	74.5%	25.5%	26.7%	73.3%	12.0%	88.0%	70.9%	29.1%	28.3%	71.7%
Merced	28,957	25,237	15,792	38,202	10,229	44,014	32,596	21,514	15,854	38,311
Percent	53.4%	46.6%	29.2%	70.8%	18.9%	81.1%	60.2%	39.8%	29.3%	70.7%
Modoc	1,347	1,980	790	2,536	443	2,899	1,508	1,824	626	2,712
Percent	40.5%	59.5%	23.8%	76.2%	13.3%	86.7%	45.3%	54.7%	18.8%	81.2%
Mono	3,118	1,387	1,547	2,829	870	3,557	3,191	1,315	1,490	2,880
Percent	69.2%	30.8%	35.4%	64.6%	19.7%	80.3%	70.8%	29.2%	34.1%	65.9%
Monterey	71,966	28,956	32,831	66,276	18,199	82,007	69,654	30,871	35,133	64,777
Percent	71.3%	28.7%	33.1%	66.9%	18.2%	81.8%	69.3%	30.7%	35.2%	64.8%
Napa	36,414	13,358	13,822	35,246	7,366	41,966	32,025	17,362	14,369	34,487
Percent	73.2%	26.8%	28.2%	71.8%	14.9%	85.1%	64.8%	35.2%	29.4%	70.6%
Nevada	32,680	16,907	12,200	36,880	5,470	44,492	30,488	19,627	12,427	36,607
Percent	65.9%	34.1%	24.9%	75.1%	10.9%	89.1%	60.8%	39.2%	25.3%	74.7%
Orange	550,256	412,417	295,351	655,691	180,723	780,601	542,069	415,570	278,985	673,691
Percent	57.2%	42.8%	31.1%	68.9%	18.8%	81.2%	56.6%	43.4%	29.3%	70.7%
Placer	97,558	80,296	46,076	130,970	26,524	152,490	93,030	84,771	37,717	139,054
Percent	54.9%	45.1%	26.0%	74.0%	14.8%	85.2%	52.3%	47.7%	21.3%	78.7%
Plumas	4,557	3,910	1,971	6,479	1,047	7,455	4,811	3,686	1,729	6,667
Percent	53.8%	46.2%	23.3%	76.7%	12.3%	87.7%	56.6%	43.4%	20.6%	79.4%
Riverside	330,757	254,691	203,010	380,142	101,446	485,891	346,771	238,831	173,571	408,811
Percent	56.5%	43.5%	34.8%	65.2%	17.3%	82.7%	59.2%	40.8%	29.8%	70.2%
Sacramento	306,720	143,182	150,897	317,951	82,296	389,764	304,671	165,341	137,857	328,053
Percent	68.2%	31.8%	32.2%	67.8%	17.4%	82.6%	64.8%	35.2%	29.6%	70.4%
San Benito	12,486	6,809	6,417	12,667	4,108	15,083	12,185	7,071	6,300	12,852
Percent	64.7%	35.3%	33.6%	66.4%	21.4%	78.6%	63.3%	36.7%	32.9%	67.1%
San Bernardino	235,743	205,726	146,275	296,880	79,315	365,946	260,266	181,059	130,944	307,993
Percent	53.4%	46.6%	33.0%	67.0%	17.8%	82.2%	59.0%	41.0%	29.8%	70.2%
San Diego	648,166	359,290	380,570	612,647	184,102	823,526	617,951	386,977	300,307	693,460
Percent	64.3%	35.7%	38.3%	61.7%	18.3%	81.7%	61.5%	38.5%	30.2%	69.8%
San Francisco	270,509	31,657	111,390	181,120	53,707	242,820	236,653	62,154	113,887	177,690
Percent	89.5%	10.5%	38.1%	61.9%	18.1%	81.9%	79.2%	20.8%	39.1%	60.9%
San Joaquin	100,809	72,332	52,428	121,361	31,799	143,086	107,093	67,587	48,837	125,379
Percent	58.2%	41.8%	30.2%	69.8%	18.2%	81.8%	61.3%	38.7%	28.0%	72.0%
San Luis Obispo	72,266	44,830	33,597	81,625	18,147	98,559	68,636	48,485	26,838	88,641
Percent	61.7%	38.3%	29.2%	70.8%	15.5%	84.5%	58.6%	41.4%	23.2%	76.8%
San Mateo	193,880	49,724	73,475	164,976	41,299	200,867	167,966	74,530	76,287	162,060
Percent	79.6%	20.4%	30.8%	69.2%	17.1%	82.9%	69.3%	30.7%	32%	68%

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	Proposition 1 Constitutional Right to Reproductive Freedom		Proposition 26 Sports Wagering on Tribal Lands		Proposition 27 Online Sports Wagering Outside of Tribal Lands		Proposition 28 Public School Arts and Music Education Funding		Proposition 29 Regulates Kidney Dialysis Clinics	
	Yes	**No**	**Yes**	**No**	**Yes**	**No**	**Yes**	**No**	**Yes**	**No**
Santa Barbara	90,581	42,636	41,641	89,657	22,369	110,066	89,621	43,400	38,175	92,911
Percent	68.0%	32.0%	31.7%	68.3%	16.9%	83.1%	67.4%	32.6%	29.1%	70.9%
Santa Clara	407,714	127,939	169,758	355,886	91,786	438,950	351,830	177,866	176,642	348,125
Percent	76.1%	23.9%	32.3%	67.7%	17.3%	82.7%	66.4%	33.6%	33.7%	66.3%
Santa Cruz	83,669	19,654	32,769	66,892	16,227	84,910	76,194	26,162	30,159	69,544
Percent	81.0%	19.0%	32.9%	67.1%	16.0%	84.0%	74.4%	25.6%	30.2%	69.8%
Shasta	30,005	36,561	16,646	49,914	9,446	57,727	32,718	34,005	11,896	54,888
Percent	45.1%	54.9%	25.0%	75.0%	14.1%	85.9%	49.0%	51.0%	17.8%	82.2%
Sierra	787	749	340	1161	174	1349	846	683	377	1123
Percent	51.2%	48.8%	22.7%	77.3%	11.4%	88.6%	55.3%	44.7%	25.1%	74.9%
Siskiyou	9,118	8,175	4,929	12,227	2,616	14,685	9,747	7,598	4,720	12,408
Percent	52.7%	47.3%	28.7%	71.3%	15.1%	84.9%	56.2%	43.8%	27.6%	72.4%
Solano	86,268	42,646	37,907	90,011	20,768	108,014	82,051	45,829	37,359	90,724
Percent	66.9%	33.1%	29.6%	70.4%	16.1%	83.9%	64.2%	35.8%	29.2%	70.8%
Sonoma	155,741	40,453	57,089	136,195	26,252	168,988	141,004	54,412	56,485	135,831
Percent	79.4%	20.6%	29.5%	70.5%	13.4%	86.6%	72.2%	27.8%	29.4%	70.6%
Stanislaus	65,342	62,830	35,457	92,808	21,341	107,048	73,161	53,255	31,928	95,686
Percent	51.0%	49.0%	27.6%	72.4%	16.6%	83.4%	57.9%	42.1%	25.0%	75.0%
Sutter	13,334	13,685	7,646	19,577	4,809	22,593	14,184	13,021	6,090	21,137
Percent	49.4%	50.6%	28.1%	71.9%	17.5%	82.5%	52.1%	47.9%	22.4%	77.6%
Tehama	8,911	11,199	4,753	15,422	2,833	17,490	9,540	10,651	3,472	16,781
Percent	44.3%	55.7%	23.6%	76.4%	13.9%	86.1%	47.2%	52.8%	17.1%	82.9%
Trinity	2,664	1,831	1,286	3,136	640	3,806	2,729	1,737	936	3,479
Percent	59.3%	40.7%	29.1%	70.9%	14.4%	85.6%	61.1%	38.9%	21.2%	78.8%
Tulare	40,882	48,891	24,870	65,062	15,322	74,970	48,561	41,728	22,954	66,604
Percent	45.5%	54.5%	27.7%	72.3%	17.0%	83.0%	53.8%	46.2%	25.6%	74.4%
Tuolumne	11,554	11,035	5,416	17,215	2,725	20,171	12,327	10,309	4,746	17,874
Percent	51.1%	48.9%	23.9%	76.1%	11.9%	88.1%	54.5%	45.5%	21.0%	79.0%
Ventura	172,853	100,532	83,942	188,295	44,594	230,809	168,712	106,580	85,257	187,577
Percent	63.2%	36.8%	30.8%	69.2%	16.2%	83.8%	61.3%	38.7%	31.2%	68.8%
Yolo	49,468	17,689	20,645	45,343	10,386	56,317	46,121	20,706	19,118	46,561
Percent	73.7%	26.3%	31.3%	68.7%	15.6%	84.4%	69.0%	31.0%	29.1%	70.9%
Yuba	9,710	9,765	5,019	14,429	3,119	16,332	10,007	9,496	4,491	14,859
Percent	49.9%	50.1%	25.8%	74.2%	16.0%	84.0%	51.3%	48.7%	23.2%	76.8%
State Totals	7,176,888	3,553,564	3,514,597	7,129,127	1,906,342	8,849,206	6,924,618	3,827,971	3,364,407	7,281,201
Percent	66.9%	33.1%	33.0%	67.0%	17.7%	82.3%	64.4%	35.6%	31.6%	68.4%

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	Proposition 30 Tax to Fund ZEV/Wildfire Programs		Proposition 31 Prohibition on Sale of Certain Tobacco Products	
	Yes	**No**	**Yes**	**No**
Alameda	256,797	224,613	358,943	115,606
Percent	53.3%	46.7%	75.6%	24.4%
Alpine	322	271	425	165
Percent	54.3%	45.7%	72.0%	28.0%
Amador	5,604	12,643	9,536	8,684
Percent	30.7%	69.3%	52.3%	47.7%
Butte	29,376	41,716	39,346	31,590
Percent	41.3%	58.7%	55.5%	44.5%
Calaveras	6,686	14,273	10,862	10,090
Percent	31.9%	68.1%	51.8%	48.2%
Colusa	1,475	3,923	2,601	2,796
Percent	27.3%	72.7%	48.2%	51.8%
Contra Costa	176,424	209,016	276,293	106,801
Percent	45.8%	54.2%	72.1%	27.9%
Del Norte	3,153	5,047	4,015	4,163
Percent	38.5%	61.5%	49.1%	50.9%
El Dorado	30,823	56,260	49,287	37,382
Percent	35.4%	64.6%	56.9%	43.1%
Fresno	79,617	134,749	112,513	101,929
Percent	37.1%	62.9%	52.5%	47.5%
Glenn	1,845	5,902	3,524	4,231
Percent	23.8%	76.2%	45.4%	54.6%
Humboldt	26,169	21,048	30,538	16,635
Percent	55.4%	44.6%	64.7%	35.3%
Imperial	13,514	15,812	16,562	12,699
Percent	46.1%	53.9%	56.6%	43.4%
Inyo	2,639	4,643	4,156	3,086
Percent	36.2%	63.8%	57.4%	42.6%
Kern	60,063	125,382	87,588	97,751
Percent	32.4%	67.6%	47.3%	52.7%
Kings	8,201	18,232	12,370	14,076
Percent	31.0%	69.0%	46.8%	53.2%
Lake	7,612	12,285	11,466	8,409
Percent	38.3%	61.7%	57.7%	42.3%
Lassen	1,812	7,243	3,702	5,279
Percent	20.0%	80.0%	41.2%	58.8%
Los Angeles	975,937	1,373,773	1,562,883	778,227
Percent	41.5%	58.5%	66.8%	33.2%
Madera	11,865	24,739	17,640	18,317
Percent	32.4%	67.6%	49.1%	50.9%
Marin	57,099	59,704	95,606	21,737
Percent	48.9%	51.1%	81.5%	18.5%

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	Proposition 30 Tax to Fund ZEV/Wildfire Programs		Proposition 31 Prohibition on Sale of Certain Tobacco Products	
	Yes	**No**	**Yes**	**No**
Mariposa	2,791	4,955	3,901	3,821
Percent	36.0%	64.0%	50.5%	49.5%
Mendocino	14,960	15,028	20,200	9,711
Percent	49.9%	50.1%	67.5%	32.5%
Merced	20,450	33,808	29,505	24,423
Percent	37.7%	62.3%	54.7%	45.3%
Modoc	653	2,691	1,484	1,863
Percent	19.5%	80.5%	44.3%	55.7%
Mono	2,081	2,380	2,862	1,569
Percent	46.6%	53.4%	64.6%	35.4%
Monterey	54,394	46,177	67,218	33,017
Percent	54.1%	45.9%	67.1%	32.9%
Napa	22,034	27,598	33,856	14,746
Percent	44.4%	55.6%	69.7%	30.3%
Nevada	22,698	27,370	31,804	18,222
Percent	45.3%	54.7%	63.6%	36.4%
Orange	349,341	613,726	557,318	404,539
Percent	36.3%	63.7%	57.9%	42.1%
Placer	62,815	115,464	99,949	76,800
Percent	35.2%	64.8%	56.5%	43.5%
Plumas	3,022	5,474	4,870	3,635
Percent	35.6%	64.4%	57.3%	42.7%
Riverside	214,025	370,669	321,788	261,834
Percent	36.6%	63.4%	55.1%	44.9%
Sacramento	215,704	255,413	290,507	180,618
Percent	45.8%	54.2%	61.7%	38.3%
San Benito	8,509	10,760	11,880	7,318
Percent	44.2%	55.8%	61.9%	38.1%
San Bernardino	147,010	293,539	244,921	199,471
Percent	33.4%	66.6%	55.1%	44.9%
San Diego	449,965	556,065	604,265	396,976
Percent	44.7%	55.3%	60.4%	39.6%
San Francisco	196,094	103,165	233,982	62,345
Percent	65.5%	34.5%	79.0%	21.0%
San Joaquin	67,091	107,144	100,778	72,988
Percent	38.5%	61.5%	58.0%	42.0%
San Luis Obispo	50,666	66,691	69,291	46,602
Percent	43.2%	56.8%	59.8%	40.2%
San Mateo	116,125	127,000	180,527	62,809
Percent	47.8%	52.2%	74.2%	25.8%

November 8, 2022, General Election
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	Proposition 30 Tax to Fund ZEV/Wildfire Programs		Proposition 31 Prohibition on Sale of Certain Tobacco Products	
	Yes	**No**	**Yes**	**No**
Santa Barbara	59,811	72,731	85,186	43,714
Percent	45.1%	54.9%	66.1%	33.9%
Santa Clara	245,916	286,663	385,718	148,137
Percent	46.2%	53.8%	72.3%	27.7%
Santa Cruz	62,191	40,039	73,762	28,150
Percent	60.8%	39.2%	72.4%	27.6%
Shasta	19,954	47,032	33,012	33,808
Percent	29.8%	70.2%	49.4%	50.6%
Sierra	478	1052	822	688
Percent	31.2%	68.8%	54.4%	45.6%
Siskiyou	6,303	11,086	9,890	7,493
Percent	36.2%	63.8%	56.9%	43.1%
Solano	51,658	77,134	82,268	46,824
Percent	40.1%	59.9%	63.7%	36.3%
Sonoma	94,396	100,703	138,170	53,178
Percent	48.4%	51.6%	72.2%	27.8%
Stanislaus	44,326	83,285	68,896	58,991
Percent	34.7%	65.3%	53.9%	46.1%
Sutter	7,904	19,400	13,441	13,856
Percent	28.9%	71.1%	49.2%	50.8%
Tehama	5,317	14,979	9,159	10,858
Percent	26.2%	73.8%	45.8%	54.2%
Trinity	1,901	2,591	2,465	1,992
Percent	42.3%	57.7%	55.3%	44.7%
Tulare	29,058	60,131	42,667	46,102
Percent	32.6%	67.4%	48.1%	51.9%
Tuolumne	7,868	14,978	12,862	9,877
Percent	34.4%	65.6%	56.6%	43.4%
Ventura	106,000	169,475	169,012	106,357
Percent	38.5%	61.5%	61.4%	38.6%
Yolo	33,899	32,984	46,298	20,319
Percent	50.7%	49.3%	69.5%	30.5%
Yuba	6,047	13,156	9,041	10,081
Percent	31.5%	68.5%	47.3%	52.7%
State Totals	4,560,488	6,203,810	6,803,431	3,923,385
Percent	42.4%	57.6%	63.4%	36.6%

NOVEMBER 8, 2022, GENERAL ELECTION
OFFICIAL DECLARATION OF THE
VOTE RESULTS ON STATE BALLOT MEASURES

The following proposed laws were approved by voters:

Prop Number	Ballot Title	Yes	No
1	Constitutional Right to Reproductive Freedom. Legislative Constitutional Amendment.	7,176,888 66.9%	3,553,564 33.1%
28	Provides Additional Funding for Arts and Music Education in Public Schools. Initiative Statute.	6,924,618 64.4%	3,827,971 35.6%
31	Referendum on 2020 Law That Would Prohibit the Retail Sale of Certain Flavored Tobacco Products.	6,803,431 63.4%	3,923,385 36.6%

The following proposed laws were defeated by voters:

Prop Number	Ballot Title	Yes	No
26	Allows In-Person Roulette, Dice Games, Sports Wagering on Tribal Lands. Initiative Constitutional Amendment and Statute.	3,514,597 33.0%	7,129,127 67.0%
27	Allows Online and Mobile Sports Wagering Outside Tribal Lands. Initiative Constitutional Amendment and Statute.	1,906,342 17.7%	8,849,206 82.3%
29	Requires On-Site Licensed Medical Professional at Kidney Dialysis Clinics and Establishes Other State Requirements. Initiative Statute.	3,364,407 31.6%	7,281,201 68.4%
30	Provides Funding for Programs to Reduce Air Pollution and Prevent Wildfires by Increasing Tax on Personal Income Over $2 Million. Initiative Statute.	4,560,488 42.4%	6,203,810 57.6%

EXHIBIT “2”

Election Administration and Voting Survey 2022 Comprehensive Report

A Report from the U.S. Election Assistance Commission to the 118th Congress

This report by the U.S. Election Assistance Commission is the result of a contract to collect and analyze data for the 2022 Election Administration and Voting Survey and Election Administration Policy Survey. The contract was carried out by Fors Marsh, an applied research company based in Arlington, VA.

Published June 2023

U.S. Election Assistance Commission

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Executive Summary

Since 2004, the U.S. Election Assistance Commission (EAC) has conducted the Election Administration and Voting Survey (EAVS) following each federal general election. The EAVS asks all 50 U.S. states, the District of Columbia, and five U.S. territories—American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico,[1] and the U.S. Virgin Islands—to provide data about the ways Americans vote and how elections are administered. Since 2008, this project has included a separate survey, the Election Administration Policy Survey (Policy Survey), that collects information about state election laws, policies, and practices.

The EAVS provides the most comprehensive source of state and local jurisdiction-level data about election administration in the United States. These data play a vital role in helping election officials, policymakers, and other election stakeholders identify trends, anticipate and respond to changing voter needs, invest resources to improve election administration and the voter experience, and better secure U.S. elections infrastructure. The EAVS data make it possible to examine the details of the U.S. election infrastructure and to produce a generalizable understanding of core aspects of the election process and the management challenges faced by election officials. The survey data provide policymakers and the public with crucial information every two years about how federal elections are conducted and help the EAC fulfill its congressionally mandated reporting requirements. The EAVS is also invaluable to election officials who use the data to manage election oversight, conduct issue analysis and strategic planning, and create training and promotional materials. The EAC also uses EAVS data to create clearinghouse resources to advance the agency's mission and to better support election officials and voters as well as to inform lawmakers and national-level stakeholders about the impact of federal voting laws and the changing landscape of U.S. elections.

In many ways, the 2022 general election represented a return to normal election operations, after the 2020 general election was heavily affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. The pandemic necessitated that state and local election offices adjust their election practices and navigate changing state policies, including the modes of registration used by voters, how poll workers were recruited to assist with the election, which populations could cast their ballots before Election Day or by mail, and procedures for tabulating ballots once voting had concluded. As the most comprehensive source of election administration data in the United States, the 2022 EAVS provides a unique insight into how election dynamics have and have not changed as the pandemic recedes. To this end, the EAC is pleased to present to the 118th Congress its report on the 2022 EAVS.

This report describes in detail how the 2022 federal general election was administered and how voters cast their ballots. Data from the EAVS and the accompanying Election Administration Policy Survey (Policy Survey) are used to provide an overview of each of the following aspects of the election process:

[1] Puerto Rico completed the 2022 Policy Survey but was not required to complete the 2022 EAVS because it did not hold a federal general election in November 2022.

- Turnout, voting methods, polling places, drop boxes, ballot curing, poll workers, and election technology are covered in Chapter 1, "Overview of Election Administration and Voting in the 2022 General Election";
- Key laws, rules, policies, and procedures that govern U.S. elections are covered in Chapter 2, "Election Law and Procedure: The Policy Survey";
- Voter registration and list maintenance are covered in Chapter 3, "Voter Registration: The NVRA and Beyond";
- Voting by individuals covered under the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA) is described in Chapter 4, "Military and Overseas Voting in 2022: UOCAVA"; and
- Finally, the methodological procedures that the EAC followed in collecting the EAVS and Policy Survey data and a description of the survey questions are discussed in Chapter 5, "Survey Methodology."

Voting and Election Administration Findings

Data from the 2022 EAVS show that 46.8% of the citizen voting age population (CVAP) in the United States voted in the 2022 general election, including more than 112 million ballots that were cast by voters and counted. Turnout for this election decreased by approximately 5 percentage points compared to the last midterm election held in November 2018, with only nine states showing turnout increases between these two elections.

The EAVS also tracks data on how voters cast their ballots—in person on Election Day, in person before Election Day (which is known in many states as early voting), by mail, or by another mode of voting. In-person voting levels dropped for the 2020 general election (as many states expanded early voting and mail voting opportunities in response to the COVID-19 pandemic) but largely rebounded for the 2022 general election. In-person voting on Election Day returned to being the most common method for voters to cast their ballots, with just under half of voters using this mode. The use of mail voting decreased from 2020 to 2022. Nonetheless, the nearly one-third of voters who cast their ballots by mail in 2022 represents an increase over the one-quarter of voters who voted by mail for the 2018 general election. In-person early voting saw an increase for the 2020 general election, but decreased in 2022 to just over one-fifth of voters.

The 2022 EAVS collected data on the use of drop boxes and ballot curing for the first time. Nearly 13,000 drop boxes were reported as being available for voters to return their mail ballots; among states able to track these data, approximately 40% of mail ballots returned by voters were returned at a drop box. Nearly 170,000 mail ballots were successfully cured by voters for this election.

Data on the ages of the poll workers who assisted with in-person voting show that after changes in the poll worker population for the 2020 general election, the age distribution of poll workers in 2022 was very similar to that of 2018. For the 2022 general election, a majority of poll workers were older than 60 years old. However, the 2022 general election continued a trend toward election officials having an easier time recruiting poll workers; this trend began with the 2020 general election. More than 80,000 individuals served as poll workers for the first time during the 2022 general election, comprising 16.7% of the poll worker population for this election.

States reported that the use of electronic poll books to assist checking in voters at in-person voting sites and the use of ballot-marking devices (BMD) and scanners to assist with casting and counting ballots increased from the 2020 to the 2022 elections. The use of direct-recording electronic (DRE) voting equipment with and without a voter-verified paper audit trail (VVPAT) declined overall between these elections, despite a slight uptick in the percentage of jurisdictions that used DRE equipment without VVPAT. For the 2022 general election, only four jurisdictions in the country reported relying solely on DRE without VVPAT machines.

Election Administration Policy Survey Findings

The EAC collected data through the 2022 Policy Survey to provide context to the data that states reported in the EAVS and to track changes in election policy over time in areas that include voter registration and list maintenance, voting by mail, UOCAVA voting, in-person voting, voter identification, provisional voting, election technology, recounts, audits, and election certification.

Some of the notable findings from the 2022 Policy Survey include that a strong majority of states reported having voter registration databases that functioned in a top-down manner; 80% of states that used a bottom-up or hybrid system transmitted data from local jurisdictions to the central database in real time. The most common government agencies for states to electronically receive registration data from were agencies that handle driver's licenses, agencies that maintain death records, and agencies that maintain felony or prison records. Nearly all states allow individuals to pre-register to vote before they turn 18 years old, about three-quarters of states allow individuals to register to vote and/or update their voter registration information online, and half of states allow individuals to register to vote on the same day they cast a ballot.

The number of states that conduct an all-mail election either statewide or in certain jurisdictions—that is, automatically mailing a ballot to all registered voters or to all active registered voters without the voter having to file a mail ballot application—increased in 2020 in response to the COVID-19 pandemic and remained fairly consistent at 12 states for the 2022 general election. The 2022 Policy Survey also collected data on state policies on the use of drop boxes and mail ballot curing for the first time; 39 states allowed the use of drop boxes for this election and 41 states allowed voters to cure their ballots and correct missing information or errors on their mail ballots in order for them to be counted for this election.

States also reported information on the auditing and review activities they conduct. Audits are conducted to ensure that voting systems operate accurately, election officials comply with regulations, procedures, or internal policies, and discrepancies are identified and resolved so that voters can be confident in the election administration process. The most commonly reported auditing activities were logic and accuracy testing (used in more than 90% of states) and post-election tabulation audits (used in three-quarters of states).

The National Voter Registration Act (NVRA) Findings

EAVS data on voter registration and list maintenance show that the percentage of the U.S. population that is registered to vote continues to grow. More than 203 million individuals were active registered voters for the 2022 general election, representing 85.4% of the CVAP and an increase of 2.8 percentage points since the 2018 general election. More than two-thirds of states reported that the active registration rate in their state increased from the 2018 to 2022 general elections.

More than 80 million registration forms were processed in the period between the close of registration for the 2020 general election and the close of registration for the 2022 general election. For the first time in EAVS history, a majority of those registration forms were submitted through state motor vehicle offices. The use of online registration declined by about half between the 2020 and 2022 EAVS, and the use of mail, fax, and email to submit registration forms also decreased. Nearly half of the registration forms reported in the 2022 EAVS were updates to existing voter registration records and more than a quarter were new valid registrations.

The NVRA also requires states to review their voter registration rolls periodically and to remove the records of individuals who no longer meet eligibility requirements (e.g., have moved from the jurisdiction in which they are registered, have died, have failed to respond to a confirmation notice mailing and vote in two subsequent federal general elections, or, depending on state law, have been convicted of or incarcerated for a crime or have become mentally incapacitated). In the 2022 EAVS, states reported sending more than 26 million confirmation notices to keep their registration rolls up to date; more than half of those confirmation notices were not returned to the election office by the voter or by the U.S. Postal Service, a decrease from previous years' EAVS data. More than 19 million voter registration records were removed between 2020 and 2022, most commonly because the registrant moved out of their jurisdiction, died, or failed to respond to a confirmation notice and failed to vote in subsequent federal general elections.

The Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA) Findings

UOCAVA outlines special voting procedures for two categories of voters: members of the uniformed services absent from their voting residence and their eligible family members, and U.S. citizens living overseas. The 2022 EAVS data show that the voting residences of UOCAVA voters tend to be highly concentrated: 57.5% of these voters held legal voting residence in just three states, and more than 60% of EAVS jurisdictions had 10 or fewer registered UOCAVA voters. Continuing a trend that began with the 2016 EAVS, 2022 data show that overseas citizens made up a larger share of the UOCAVA voting population than did uniformed services voters.

Of the more than 650,000 ballots that election offices transmitted to UOCAVA voters for the 2022 general election, about one-third were transmitted to uniformed services members and two-thirds were transmitted to overseas citizens. Email was the most common method election offices used to transmit ballots to UOCAVA voters, although a majority of uniformed services ballots were transmitted by postal mail. Slightly more than 40% of transmitted UOCAVA ballots were returned by voters, representing a decrease of almost 25% in the number of returned UOCAVA ballots compared to the 2018 general election. Nationwide, more than 96% of returned UOCAVA ballots were counted and less than 4% were rejected, most commonly because the ballot was received after the state's deadline for returning ballots.

UOCAVA voters can use Federal Write-In Absentee Ballots (FWAB) as a backup ballot in case their regular absentee ballot cannot be received and returned in time. States reported that more than 4,000 FWABs were submitted by voters for the 2022 general election. This represents a decrease of more than 25% from the number of FWABs received for the 2018 general election. The FWAB allowed nearly 3,500 additional UOCAVA voters to have their ballots counted for the 2022 general election; more than three-quarters of counted FWABs were received from overseas citizens and less than one-quarter were from uniformed services voters.

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Chapter 1. Overview of Election Administration and Voting in the 2022 General Election

Key Findings

The 2022 Election Administration and Voting Survey (EAVS) collected data on ballots cast, voter registration, overseas and military voting, voting technology, and other important issues related to voting and election administration. Notable findings from the 2022 EAVS include:

- More than 203 million individuals were active registered voters for the 2022 general election.
- Voter turnout for the 2022 general election was 46.8% of the citizen voting age population (CVAP) nationwide, a decrease of 5.1 percentage points from the 2018 general election. Only nine states saw their turnout levels increase from the 2018 to 2022 general elections. More than 112 million voters cast ballots that were counted for the 2022 general election.
- Although the use of mail voting decreased in 2022 compared to the 2020 general election, mail voting rates remained higher than pre-pandemic levels, at 31.9% of voters participating in the 2022 election who cast their ballots by mail. Almost half of all voters voted in person on Election Day. More than two-thirds of voters cast their ballots in person (either on or before Election Day) for the 2022 general election.
- The 2022 EAVS collected data on drop boxes and ballot curing for the first time. Among states that reported data on drop boxes, nearly 40% of mail ballots were returned at drop boxes. Among states that reported this data, less than 1% of mail ballots that were returned by voters and counted in the election were cured (meaning they were rejected for an error, but the voter corrected the error and the ballot was ultimately counted).
- The age distribution of poll workers skewed younger in 2020, but 2022 EAVS data show that this distribution has returned to pre-pandemic levels. States reported that 16.7% of the poll workers who assisted with the 2022 general election were new poll workers who had not served in previous elections. In the 2020 and 2022 EAVS, election officials reported that recruiting poll workers was less difficult compared to what was reported by election officials in the 2018 EAVS.
- The most common types of voting equipment reported for the 2022 general election were ballot-marking devices (BMD) and scanners, which were used in nearly 90% of EAVS jurisdictions. Ballot scanners often process both hand marked ballots and ballots that have been marked by a BMD. These devices are often used together, even in jurisdictions where a majority of voters are marking ballots by hand. The use of direct-recording electronic (DRE) voting machines continues to decline overall.
- The use of electronic poll books increased from 2020 to 2022, with more than one-third of EAVS jurisdictions reporting having used an e-poll book for the 2022 general election.

Election Administration in the United States

The United States holds elections for many different levels of government, including federal, state, and local offices. However, responsibility for administering these elections and tabulating, reporting, and certifying election results is largely exercised by local jurisdictions, with oversight from states and in accordance with federal law. The U.S. Constitution and various federal laws govern specific aspects of federal elections and a small number of federal agencies—such as the U.S. Election Assistance Commission (EAC) and the Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP)—play a supportive role in election administration. Broad legal and procedural authority rests with the states,[1] territories, the District of Columbia, and local jurisdictions. As a result, wide variation exists among and within state election policies and practices, and the policies and practices for conducting elections are constantly changing. Nevertheless, U.S. elections generally follow a standard process. As shown in Figure 1, the election process can be viewed as a cycle.

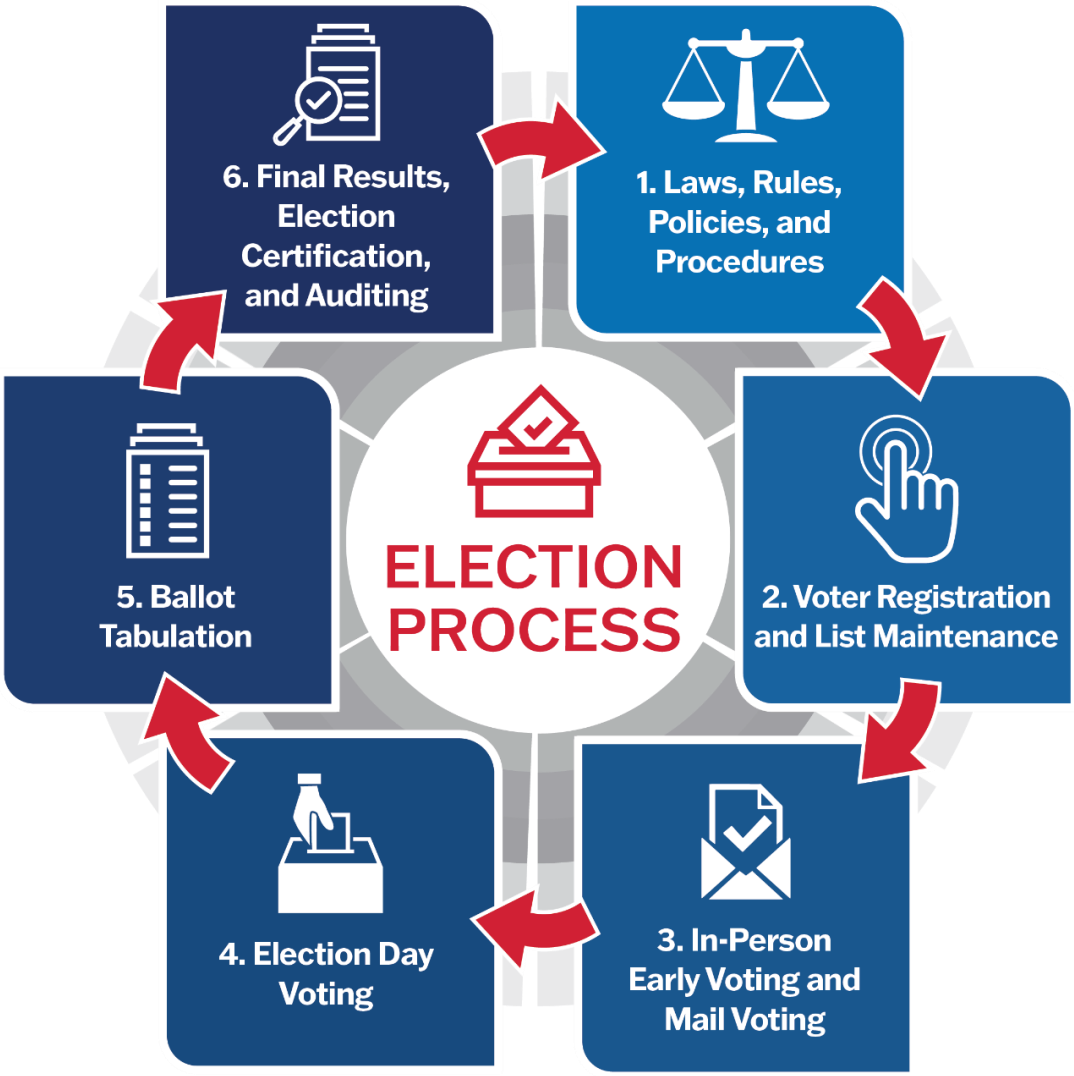
1. The legal and procedural framework for elections is generally established in advance of a general election. This legal framework determines which individuals are eligible to vote in an election; how, when, and where voters may cast their ballots for the election; and what technology will be used to support elections. Supported by state election offices, most of these policies and procedures are implemented by election officials at the local level (e.g., county, township, or municipality).

2. To participate in elections, eligible citizens typically must register to vote pursuant to the eligibility rules established by federal law and by their state.[2] In many states, voters must register in advance of a set registration deadline; in others, eligible individuals may register on the same day they cast their ballot, whether during an early voting period or on Election Day. Depending on state policy, eligible citizens may have multiple avenues for submitting their registration applications, including by mail, fax, or email; online registration websites; in person at an election office, at a motor vehicle office, at other state government agency offices, or at an armed forces recruitment office; or through a registration drive. States are also required to periodically examine their voter registration rolls and remove the records of voters who are no longer eligible; for instance, because the voter no longer resides in the state or jurisdiction in which they are registered, the voter has failed to respond to a notice sent to them by mail and has not voted in the two most recent federal general elections, the voter is deceased, or the voter is incarcerated or has received a criminal conviction that disqualifies them from voting. The process of updating voter registration rolls and removing ineligible voters is referred to as list maintenance.

[1] Throughout this report, unless otherwise specified, the term "state" can be understood to apply to the 50 U.S. states, the District of Columbia, and five U.S. territories (American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands) that submit Election Administration Policy Survey and EAVS data.

[2] North Dakota is the only state that does not require citizens to register before casting a ballot in an election.

Figure 1. The U.S. Election Process



1. When a federal general election is approaching, voting begins well in advance of Election Day for many voters, including eligible military voters and overseas citizens who are absent from their voting residence, for whom the right to participate in federal elections is protected under the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA). In addition, all states provide avenues for voters to cast ballots before Election Day. This may include voting by using a ballot that is mailed to them by an election office, casting a ballot in person at a dedicated voting site before Election Day (often called early voting), or receiving and casting a ballot at an election office. Some states allow any eligible voter to cast their ballot before Election Day, whereas others limit it only to certain segments of the population, such as voters who are absent from their home jurisdiction on Election Day, voters with illnesses or disabilities, voters over a certain age, or voters who provide a statutorily valid excuse. The voting options that are available to voters and the timelines for mail voting and in-person voting vary by state and by local jurisdiction.

2. Voters who do not cast ballots beforehand may vote on Election Day at in-person voting sites. In most states, individuals whose eligibility to vote cannot be verified at the time of voting may cast a provisional ballot. Election officials then investigate the eligibility of individuals who cast provisional ballots to determine whether their ballots should be counted, either in full or in part, or rejected.

3. After the polls close on Election Day, the process of counting ballots to determine the final election results begins. This may also be referred to as tabulation or canvassing. State policies vary on when counting may begin—some states may begin pre-processing mail ballots (e.g., verifying the mail voter's eligibility to cast a ballot, opening envelopes, removing the ballots from secrecy envelopes to prepare them for counting) before Election Day, whereas other states require that in-person polls must be closed before any mail ballots can be processed. Some states also accept mail ballots, particularly those cast by UOCAVA voters, if they are received after Election Day, so long as they were postmarked on or before Election Day. Depending on state law and on what equipment is used to process the ballots, ballot counting may take several days to weeks to complete.

4. Once the unofficial results of an election are known, state and local election officials review the results for accuracy and certify them as final. Many states conduct audits of their election results and voting equipment to ensure that the established election procedures were followed and that the equipment functioned correctly. Certain election races may also be recounted if the margin of victory is close; if a candidate, party, or other authorized group requests a recount; if a court orders a recount to be conducted; or for other reasons specified by state law.

The election process can be viewed as a cycle in the sense that the experiences from previous elections are used to inform decision-making for the legal and procedural framework for subsequent elections. Often, the successful approaches and innovations implemented in one state or local jurisdiction during an election are adopted by other states or localities in subsequent elections. As this process begins anew with each federal election cycle, policymakers and administrators at every level benefit from the insights available in the state and local election data the EAC publishes in the EAVS.

The Election Administration and Voting Survey (EAVS)

Since 2004, the EAC has conducted the EAVS following each federal general election.[3] The EAVS collects data from all 50 U.S. states, the District of Columbia, and the five U.S. territories—American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico,[4] and the U.S. Virgin Islands—on the ways in which Americans vote and how elections are administered. Data are provided at the jurisdiction level.[5]

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[3] The EAVS does not collect data on primary elections, run-off elections, or special elections. The data provided by states were only for the November 8, 2022 federal general election.

[4] For 2022, Puerto Rico provided only a Policy Survey submission because the territory does not hold elections for federal candidates in midterm election years. American Samoa did not participate in the 2016 EAVS. The Northern Mariana Islands participated in the EAVS for the first time in 2020.

[5] What constitutes a jurisdiction for EAVS reporting is defined by how each state chooses to provide data. For the 2022 EAVS, most states reported data at the county level (or county equivalent, such as parishes for Louisiana). The territories, the District of Columbia, and Alaska each reported as a single jurisdiction. Illinois, Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia reported data for independent cities in addition to

The EAVS provides the most comprehensive source of state- and local jurisdiction-level data about election administration in the United States. These data play a vital role in helping election officials, policymakers, and other election stakeholders identify trends, anticipate and respond to changing voter needs, invest resources to improve election administration and the voter experience, and better secure U.S. elections infrastructure. The EAVS data make it possible to examine the details of the U.S. elections infrastructure and to produce a generalizable understanding of the core aspects of the election process and the management challenges faced by election officials at the state and local level. The survey provides policymakers and the public with crucial information every two years about how federal elections are conducted, and it helps the EAC fulfill its congressionally mandated reporting requirements. The EAVS is also invaluable to election officials themselves. These officials use the EAVS to manage election oversight, conduct issue analysis and strategic planning, and create training and outreach materials.

The EAC also uses the EAVS data to create research and clearinghouse resources to advance the agency's mission and to better support election officials and voters, as well as to inform lawmakers and national-level stakeholders about the impact of federal voting laws and the changing landscape of U.S. elections. The EAVS helps the EAC meet its mandate under the Help America Vote Act (HAVA) to serve as a national clearinghouse and resource for the compilation of information and to review procedures with respect to the administration of federal elections. The EAVS sections related to voter registration and UOCAVA voting allow states to satisfy their data reporting requirements established, respectively, by the National Voter Registration Act (NVRA) and UOCAVA. The EAVS also helps FVAP fulfill its obligations under UOCAVA to reduce obstacles to ensure military and overseas voting success by collecting data about how UOCAVA voters participate in elections.

Collectively, the EAVS project consists of two separately administered surveys. The Policy Survey, which is administered to each state or territory election office in advance of each federal general election, collects data on the election laws and policies in the states and territories. These data are used to provide context for states' EAVS submissions and to reduce the response burden associated with the EAVS. The EAVS, which is due after each federal general election is complete, collects data at the jurisdiction level. The data collected include information on voter registration, UOCAVA voters, mail voting, in-person voting operations, provisional ballots, voter participation, and election technology. Although the EAVS collects data at the jurisdiction level, providing these data is frequently a joint task undertaken by state and local election officials. Twenty-five states were able to provide all EAVS data from the state's centralized election database, whereas 31 states relied on local jurisdictions to provide data for some or all of the EAVS questions. The full scope of the data collection procedures for both the Policy Survey and EAVS are detailed in Chapter 5 of this report.

Chapter 1 of this report covers turnout and modes of voting in the 2022 general election, polling places and poll workers, and election technology. This chapter also comprises a non-exhaustive

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counties. Rhode Island reported data at both the city and town levels. Wisconsin reported data at the city, town, and village levels. Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont reported data on the town or township level. Maine also reported its UOCAVA data in Section B as a separate jurisdiction, because this information is only collected at the state level. Michigan reported data at the county level, but most election administration activities take place in the 1,520 local election jurisdictions in the state. Elections for Kalawao County in Hawaii are administered by Maui County; although Kalawao is included as a jurisdiction in the EAVS data, Kalawao's data are included with Maui's data.

overview of the data provided by states and jurisdictions in the EAVS. State election policies and practices are featured in Chapter 2, "Election Law and Procedure: The Policy Survey." Voter registration is covered in greater detail in Chapter 3, "Voter Registration: The NVRA and Beyond." UOCAVA voting is discussed further in Chapter 4, "Military and Overseas Voting in the 2022 General Election: UOCAVA."

EAVS Response Rates

The analysis in this report is based on information and data submitted and certified by the 50 U.S. states, five territories, and the District of Columbia. These 56 entities comprise 6,460 jurisdictions. Because Puerto Rico did not hold a federal general election in November 2022, the territory provided data for the Policy Survey only. The state-level response rate for the EAVS was 100% (55 of 55 states, territories, and districts provided data) and the jurisdiction-level response rate was 100% (6,460 of 6,460 jurisdictions provided data).[6] During the data collection period, efforts were made to maximize the completeness and accuracy of the data reported. These efforts are outlined in the methodology of this report (Chapter 5). Instances when a state's data were not included in a calculation because of missing data or data quality issues are described in the footnotes and source notes that accompany the analysis in this report.

Turnout in the 2022 General Election

According to the EAVS data submitted by states, there were 226,339,980 individuals who were registered to vote in the United States as of November 8, 2022. Of this number, 203,660,564 individuals were classified as active registered voters, meaning they had no additional processing requirements to fulfill before voting, and 22,794,555 were considered inactive voters, meaning they required address verification under the provisions of the NVRA before they would be permitted to vote.[7] As a percentage of the 2021 CVAP estimate calculated by the U.S. Census Bureau, 85.4% of voting age citizens were registered as active voters for the 2022 general election.[8] This represents an increase of 2.8 percentage points over the active voter registration rate for the 2018 general election (82.5%).[9] Further details about voter registration, including how voters registered to vote, the use of same-day voter registration (SDR), and list maintenance, can be found in Chapter 3 of this report.

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[6] Appendix A of Chapter 5 of this report contains an analysis of state-level response rates to each section of the EAVS. Although 100% of EAVS jurisdictions provided a response, there is variance in the completeness of those responses to each section and to specific questions of the survey.

[7] The total number of registered voters was collected in item A1a of the EAVS. Data on active registered voters were collected in A1b and data on inactive registered voters were collected in A1c. The number of active and inactive registered voters did not sum exactly to the total number of registered voters in all jurisdictions that reported these data. According to Q10 of the 2022 Policy Survey, six states (American Samoa, Guam, Idaho, New Hampshire, North Dakota, and Wyoming) did not distinguish between active and inactive voters in their registration records. These states were not required to provide data in item A1c of the EAVS.

[8] This report uses the 1-year American Community Survey (ACS) state CVAP estimate for 2021 instead of the 5-year estimate to ensure that the CVAP is as current as possible. The CVAP estimates for 2022 were not available by the time this report was finalized.

[9] The active CVAP registration rate for 2018 and 2022 was calculated as A1b/CVAP x 100. American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands were not included in this calculation because the U.S. Census Bureau does not calculate a CVAP for these territories. North Dakota was not included in this calculation because this state does not have voter registration. Casewise deletion at the state level was used in these calculations.

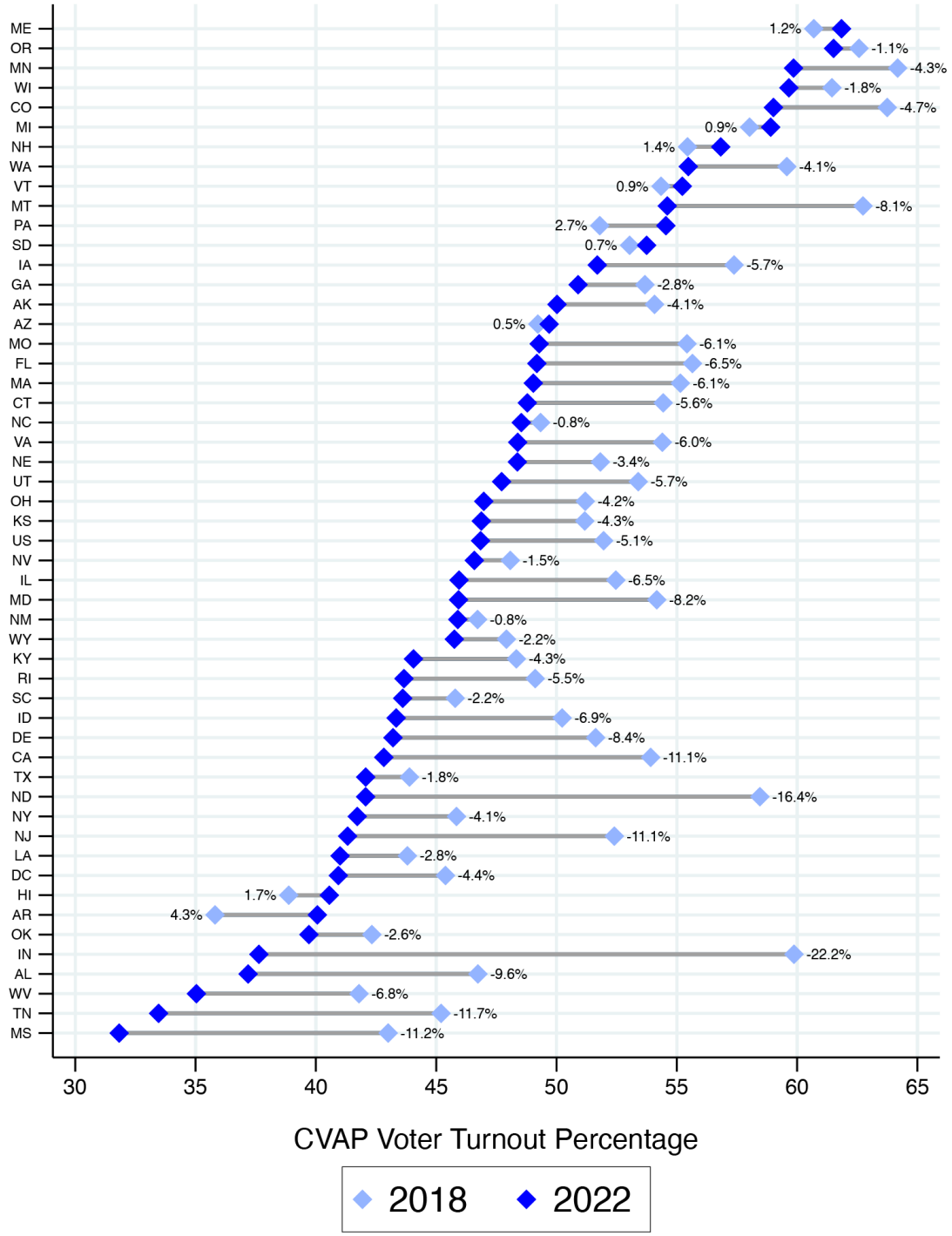
Calculating Turnout Rates

There are several valid ways of calculating turnout, or the percentage of a population that voted in an election. The EAVS provides a measure of the total number of voters who cast a ballot that was counted for a general election in F1a, but there are multiple possible denominators.

- **Number of registered voters or active voters**. States report the number of individuals in their state who are registered and eligible to vote in A1a, and some states separately report the number of active voters (who have no additional processing requirements to fulfill before voting) in A1b. This number is available for states and sub-state EAVS jurisdictions.
- **Citizen voting age population (CVAP)**. The U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS) estimates the estimate of the total number of U.S. citizens 18 years of age or older. This number is available for states and most sub-state EAVS jurisdictions but not for U.S. territories, except for Puerto Rico.
- **Voting-eligible population (VEP)**. This measure uses the CVAP but excludes those who are ineligible to vote (such as individuals with disqualifying felony convictions) and individuals who are in the military or who are citizens living overseas. This number is available for states, but not territories or for sub-state jurisdictions.

Relying on the number of registered or active voters can be problematic for calculating turnout because it is often challenging for states to keep voter registration rolls fully up to date (see Chapter 3 of this report for a discussion of list maintenance practices). Using VEP as the denominator in turnout calculations would overrepresent voter turnout—since EAVS data explicitly include individuals covered by UOCAVA—and would restrict the ability to estimate turnout for sub-state jurisdictions. Using the CVAP as a denominator provides greater coverage of sub-state jurisdictions but also includes citizens over the age of 18 who are ineligible to vote due to certain state laws. Although each denominator has its limitations, the EAC uses CVAP to calculate turnout in this report because of its availability for the majority of jurisdictions that report EAVS data and because it provides a more accurate picture of the population covered by the EAVS. Appendix D of Chapter 5 of this report includes recommendations on how to calculate additional EAVS rates.

Figure 2. Turnout Decreased in Most States from 2018 to 2022



Source: CVAP turnout was calculated as F1a/CVAP x 100 for 2018 and 2022. American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands are not shown as CVAP is not available for these territories. Puerto Rico did not hold a federal general election in 2018 or 2022. Casewise deletion was used at the state level in calculating the national turnout level. Turnout change between 2018 and 2022 is measured in percentage points.

States also reported that 112,054,124 voters cast ballots that were counted for the 2022 general election. This represents a CVAP turnout rate of 46.8% nationwide, which is the second highest turnout for a midterm election since the EAVS began collecting these data following the 2006 midterm election.[10] Turnout for the 2022 general election decreased by 5.1 percentage points from the 2018 CVAP turnout rate of 52%,[11] but increased by 8.4 percentage points from the 2014 CVAP turnout of 38.4%.[12]

Figure 2 shows the change in CVAP turnout among states between the 2018 and 2022 general elections. The majority of states saw their turnout decrease between these elections. The largest decreases were in California, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, North Dakota, and Tennessee—all of which saw double-digit turnout decreases. However, nine states—Arizona, Arkansas, Hawaii, Maine, Michigan, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, and Vermont—saw turnout increases that ranged between 0.5 percentage points and 4.3 percentage points. In addition, 15 states had more than half of their citizen voting age population vote in the 2022 general election.

EAVS data also show that the ways American voters cast their general election ballots have changed significantly in the last three election cycles. Figure 3 shows the percentage of voters who cast their ballots in person on Election Day, by mail, in person during early voting, and by other modes of voting (including UOCAVA voting and provisional voting). Prior to the 2020 general election, a majority of voters tended to cast their votes at an in-person polling place on Election Day; 58.2% of voters chose this mode of voting for the 2018 general election. However, the COVID-19 pandemic that affected the 2020 general election appears to have had lasting effects on how voters cast their general election ballots. For the 2020 general election, the most common mode of voting was casting a ballot by mail (43% of voters), with in-person voting on Election Day and early voting each comprising 30.5% of the population of voters. The use of mail voting decreased for the 2022 general election, at 31.9% of voters, but remains higher than the 25.6% of voters who voted by mail in the 2018 general election. Although use of in-person early voting increased in the 2020 general election to 30.5%, it decreased to 22.2% in the 2022 general election, similar to the level of in-person early voting seen for the 2018 general election.

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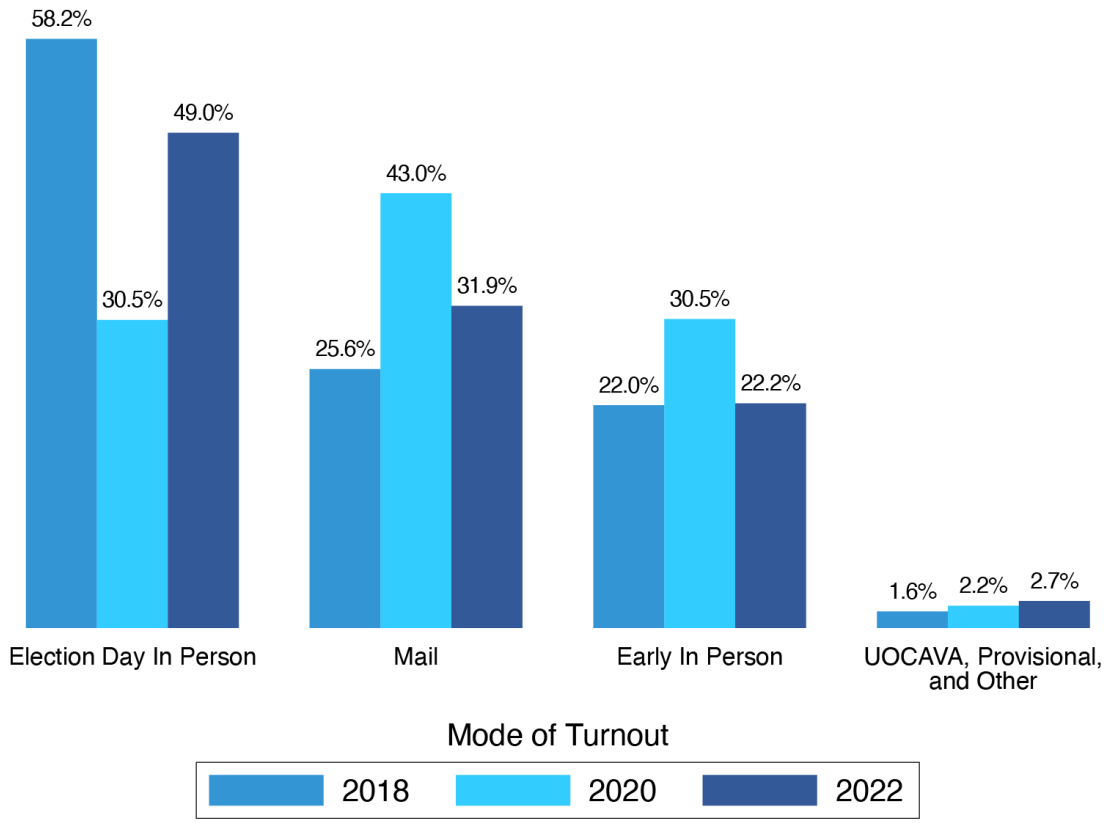
[10] The total number of voters who cast a ballot that was counted was reported in item F1a of the EAVS. The CVAP turnout rate for 2018 and 2022 was calculated as F1a/CVAP x 100. American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands were not included in these calculations because the U.S. Census Bureau does not calculate CVAP for these territories. Casewise deletion at the state level was used in these calculations.

[11] Beginning with the 2020 EAVS, the question about voter participation was reworded. In 2018, this question collected data on ballots cast (independent of outcome), whereas in 2022, it collected data on ballots cast and counted. Thus, it is likely that the 2018 turnout calculation was higher than it would have been if the 2022 question wording had been used, thus underestimating the true turnout change from 2018 to 2022.

[12] The CVAP turnout rate for 2014 was calculated as item F1a divided by the 2013 CVAP from the 5-year ACS. Although turnout calculations for other years use the 1-year ACS, a comparable statistic for 2014 could not be found. Casewise deletion at the state level was used in this calculation; Illinois' data were excluded from the turnout rate because the state did not report F1a in the 2014 EAVS.

Figure 3. In-Person Voting Rebounded in 2022 After Decreasing in 2020



Source: Election Day turnout was calculated as F1b/F1a x 100 for all years. Mail turnout was calculated as (F1d+F1g)/F1a x 100 for all years. In-person early turnout was calculated as F1f/F1a x 100 for all years. UOCAVA, provisional, and other turnout was calculated as (F1c+F1e+F1h)/F1a x 100 for all years. Casewise deletion was used at the state level in calculating the national turnout levels for each mode, and because of this, percentages for each year do not sum to 100%. Early voting includes all modes of casting a ballot in person at a polling site or election office before Election Day; see Chapter 2 for a discussion of the types of early voting available in states.

In-Person Voting

More than two-thirds of voters cast their ballots in person for the 2022 general election, either on Election Day at a polling place or before Election Day at a polling place, election office, or other designated site. All states except Pennsylvania allowed voters to cast ballots in person before Election Day.[13] In-person early voting generally falls into two categories:

- A voter may go to a polling place or an election office before Election Day, receive a ballot, cast their ballot, and place their completed ballot into a ballot box or tabulator.

[13] Information on early voting was collected in Q25 of the Policy Survey. Although this report primarily uses the terminology "early voting," there are a variety of terms that states use to refer to the process of allowing individuals to cast their ballots in person at a polling location, vote center, or election office before Election Day. See Chapter 2 of this report for a full discussion of states' policies on early voting.

- A voter may go to an election office to pick up a ballot over the counter. In some states, the voter may be able to take their ballot home with them. In other states, however, the ballot must be completed in the office. The ballot is then sealed in an envelope and tabulated along with ballots that are returned to the office by mail according to local procedures.

Some states and territories offer both of these types of voting. Nine states require voters to provide a valid excuse to be permitted to vote early, whereas 46 states have no-excuse early voting that is open to any registered voter.[14] For a complete discussion on state policies on in-person voting, including the length of time in-person early voting was available and the use of vote centers, see Chapter 2 of this report.

States reported that 21,322,200 ballots were cast through in-person early voting and counted for the 2022 general election, a slight increase over the 20,854,871 early voting ballots cast for the 2018 general election.[15] The number of ballots cast in person on Election Day 2022 was 50,860,863, a decrease of 24.2% from the 67,133,886 ballots cast on Election Day for the 2018 general election.[16]

Voting by Mail

All states and territories and the District of Columbia offer their registered voters the opportunity to cast their ballots by mail in federal general elections, although the number of citizens who cast their ballots using this method and the circumstances under which citizens can vote by mail vary widely among states. Some states use the term "absentee voting" instead of "mail voting."[17] For purposes of this report, mail voting refers to the process by which:

1. An individual receives a ballot in the mail before an election. In some states or jurisdictions, election offices automatically send a mail ballot to all registered voters (often referred to as "all-mail elections"), whereas others automatically send mail ballots only to individuals on a permanent mail voting list. In other states, individuals must file an application to request a ballot for each election for which they wish to vote using a mail ballot. Some states require an individual to provide a valid excuse to be able to receive a mail ballot.
2. The individual marks the mail ballot with their preferences at home instead of at an election office or polling location.
3. The individual returns the voted ballot to election officials, typically by sending the voted ballot through the mail, by returning the voted ballot to an in-person voting site or election office, or by depositing the voted ballot in a secure designated drop box. The options that voters have for returning their voted mail ballots are dictated by state policy.

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[14] Information on whether an excuse was required for early voting was collected in Q25a of the Policy Survey.
[15] Data on early voting ballots were collected in item F1f of the 2018 and 2022 EAVS. For 2018, the definition of this question included only ballots cast, whereas the 2022 definition included ballots cast and counted.
[16] Data on ballots cast in person on Election Day were collected in item F1b of the 2018 and 2022 EAVS. For 2018, the definition of this question included only ballots cast, whereas the 2022 definition included ballots cast and counted.
[17] In recognition of the fact that many states no longer require a person to be absent from their election jurisdiction in order to be permitted to cast a ballot by mail, the EAVS uses the term "mail voting."

Chapter 2 of this report describes a full analysis of the laws that states had in place regarding mail voting for the 2022 general election. In total, 17 states required an excuse to vote by mail, whereas 38 states did not.[18] Twelve states conducted all-mail elections for the 2022 general election—nine of these states did so statewide and three in certain jurisdictions only.[19] In 23 states, voters could be placed on a permanent absentee voting list.[20]

The number of voters in the United States who have participated in federal general elections using mail voting has changed significantly in the past three election cycles. In the 2018 EAVS, states reported 30,700,831 ballots cast by mail. That number more than doubled to 69,337,349 in the 2020 EAVS, as many states expanded opportunities to vote by mail in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. For the 2022 EAVS, states reported that 35,316,617 ballots were cast by mail and counted.[21]

The EAVS also collected data on mail ballots transmitted to voters (excluding military and overseas voters covered by UOCAVA) from election offices, returned by voters, counted, and rejected. States reported transmitting 61,460,139 mail ballots for the 2022 general election, of which 36,683,450 were returned by voters, for a rate of 59.7% of transmitted mail ballots being returned by voters.[22] Of the mail ballots that were returned by voters, 35,718,700 were reported as being counted and 549,824 were reported as being rejected, for a count rate of 97.4% of the mail ballots that were returned and a rejection rate of 1.5% of the mail ballots that were returned.[23] The mail ballot return rate for the 2022 EAVS was statistically significantly lower compared to what was reported in the 2018 and 2020 EAVS (71.6% and 77.8%, respectively). Although there was no statistically significant difference in the mail ballot count and rejection rate between the 2022 and 2020 EAVS, comparisons show that the mail ballot count rate for the 2022 EAVS was significantly higher than what was reported for the 2018 EAVS (92.4%). However, the percentage of mail ballots that were counted and rejected was not significantly different

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[18] Data on requiring an excuse to vote by mail were collected in item Q16 of the 2022 Policy Survey. Puerto Rico was excluded from this analysis because it did not conduct a general election in November 2022.
[19] Data on all-mail elections were collected in items Q17 and Q17a of the 2022 Policy Survey. All-mail elections are defined as elections for which all registered voters or all active registered voters are automatically sent a mail ballot without having to file a mail ballot request. Some in-person voting may take place in an all-mail election.
[20] Data on permanent absentee voting policies were collected in item Q18 of the 2022 Policy Survey. Voters who received a mail ballot because they resided in a state or jurisdiction that automatically sent mail ballots to all registered voters (or to all active registered voters) were excluded from being considered permanent absentee voters.
[21] The number of ballots cast by mail and counted was the sum of F1d and F1g for all years. For the 2018 EAVS, these items collected data on ballots cast (independent of outcome), whereas in 2020 and 2022, they collected data on ballots cast and counted.
[22] Data on the number of mail ballots transmitted were collected in item C1a and data on mail ballots returned were collected in item C1b of the 2022 EAVS. The return rate was calculated as C1b/C1a x 100. Casewise deletion was used at the state level. American Samoa did not report data in C1a, and American Samoa, Mississippi, and the Northern Mariana Islands did not report data in C1b for the 2022 EAVS.
[23] Data on the number of mail ballots counted were collected in item C8a and data on mail ballots rejected were collected in item C9a of the 2022 EAVS. The count rate was calculated as C8a/C1b x 100 and the rejection rate was calculated as C9a/C1b x 100 for the 2022 EAVS. For the 2018 and 2020 EAVS, the count rate was calculated as C3a/C1b x 100, and the rejection rate was calculated as C4a/C1b x 100. Casewise deletion was used at the state level; the count and rejection rate may not sum to 100% because of the casewise deletion and due to rounding. American Samoa, Mississippi, and the Northern Mariana Islands did not report data for C8a, and Alabama, American Samoa, Mississippi, and the Northern Mariana Islands did not report data for C9a for the 2022 EAVS.

between states that conducted an all-mail election statewide in the 2022 general election and states that did not.[24]

Table 1. Most Common Reason for Mail Ballot Rejection was "Other"

Reason	Percentage of Rejected Mail Ballots
Other reason not listed	32.7%
Ballot had a non-matching or incomplete signature	26.9%
Ballot was not received on time/missed the deadline	23.1%
Ballot did not have a voter signature	9.8%
Ballot was not placed in a required secrecy envelope	8.3%
Ballot did not have a witness signature	5.6%
Voter already cast another ballot that was accepted (by mail or in person)	3.6%
Voter did not provide the required documentation (such as identification, affidavit, or statement) or documentation was incomplete	2.7%
Voter was not eligible to cast a ballot in the jurisdiction	2.5%
Voter was deceased	1.1%
Ballot was missing from the envelope	0.7%
Envelope was not sealed	0.6%
No resident address was on the envelope	0.4%
Returned ballot did not have required postmark	0.3%
Ballot was returned in an unofficial envelope	0.3%
Multiple ballots were returned in one envelope	0.1%
No ballot application on record	0.1%

Source: Other reasons not listed was calculated as (C9r+C9s+C9t)/C9a x 100. Ballot had a non-matching or incomplete signature was calculated as C9e/C9a x 100. Ballot was received late was calculated as C9b/C9a x 100. Ballot did not have a voter signature was calculated as C9c/C9a x 100. Ballot was not placed in a required secrecy envelope was calculated as C9h/C9a x 100. Ballot did not have a witness signature was calculated as C9d/C9a x 100. Voter already cast another ballot that was accepted was calculated as C9n/C9a x 100. Voter did not provide or provided incomplete documentation was calculated as C9o/C9a x 100. Voter was not eligible to cast a ballot in the jurisdiction was calculated as C9p/C9a x 100. Voter was deceased was calculated as C9m/C9a x 100. Ballot was missing from the envelope was calculated as C9g/C9a x 100. Envelope was not sealed was calculated as C9j/C9a x 100. No resident address was on the envelope was calculated as C9l/C9a x 100. Returned ballot did not have required postmark was calculated as C9k/C9a x 100. Ballot was returned in an unofficial envelope was calculated as C9f/C9a x 100. Multiple ballots were returned in one envelope was calculated as C9i/C9a x 100. No ballot application on record was calculated as C9q/C9a x 100. Casewise deletion was used at the state level in calculating national percentages, and because of this, percentages do not sum to 100%.

[24] *T* tests that were noted as being statistically significant were significant at the $p < 0.05$ level.

Table 1 shows the most common reasons that states reported for rejecting mail ballots for the 2022 general election. Although states were asked to report data on 16 different reasons why mail ballots were rejected, the most common reason for rejecting mail ballots was for reasons not listed in the survey question. The states with the largest number of ballots rejected for other reasons were California (118,490 ballots), Oregon (26,942 ballots), Delaware (2,480 ballots), Wisconsin (2,125 ballots), and Florida (1,870 ballots);[25] the states with the highest percentages of mail ballots rejected for other reasons were Oregon (93.4%), Delaware (85.6%), Maine (60.3%), Wisconsin (53.3%), and California (48.7%).[26] The most common other reasons reported were "Undeliverable/Void/Final Not Counted" (comprising approximately half of mail ballots rejected for other reasons) and "All Signature Issues" (comprising approximately one-quarter of mail ballots rejected for other reasons).

The next most common reason states reported for rejecting a mail ballot was that the ballot returned by the voter had a signature that did not match what was on file or was incomplete, followed by the ballot not being received by the deadline to be considered for counting. Together, these three reasons accounted for nearly seven out of 10 of the ballots rejected for the 2022 general election.

Drop Boxes

The 2022 EAVS collected data on the use of drop boxes for the first time in 2022. Drop boxes are locked containers (located either indoors or outdoors) where voters (or voters' authorized representatives, if allowed by state law) may deliver their voted mail ballots for collection. Drop boxes are operated or controlled by election officials. Drop boxes are separate from ballot boxes, which are located at in-person polling places for voters to place their ballots immediately after voting in person. Some states use other terminology for what the EAVS survey questions call drop boxes, including "place of deposit" or "secure ballot intake station."

Of the 39 states that reported using drop boxes for this election,[27] seven states (Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Montana, New York, Vermont, and Wisconsin) did not track or were otherwise unable to report data on the number of drop boxes that were in use for the 2022 general election. The 32 remaining states reported deploying a total of 12,917 drop boxes throughout the voting period for the 2022 general election, with 11,858 drop boxes being available on Election Day and 8,386 available during the early voting period.[28] States also reported whether drop boxes were located at election offices or at other sites such as at non-election office polling places, county government buildings, or other locations that are conveniently accessible to voters. States reported that 28.2% of Election Day drop boxes were located at election offices and 71.8% were

[25] The number of mail ballots rejected for other reasons by state was calculated as the sum of C9r, C9s, and C9t.

[26] Idaho and West Virginia were excluded from the list of states with the highest reported percentages of mail ballots rejected for other reasons because of erroneous data reporting.

[27] Data on whether states allowed the use of drop boxes were collected in item Q19 of the 2022 Policy Survey.

[28] The total number of drop boxes was reported in item C3a. The number of Election Day drop boxes was reported in item C4a. The number of early voting drop boxes was reported in C5a. The question instructions specified that each drop box should be reported only once in C3a, regardless of the number of days of voting during which it was available. Thus, because some drop boxes were available both during early voting and on Election Day, the sum of C4a and C5a often does not match C3a on a state or a jurisdiction level.

located at other sites. For early voting drop boxes, 40.1% were located at election offices and 59.8% were located at other sites.[29]

The 2022 EAVS also collected data on the number of mail ballots that were returned by drop box. Fifteen of the states that use drop boxes did not track these data or were otherwise unable to report how many of the mail ballots returned by voters were returned by drop box (Alaska, Connecticut, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Massachusetts, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New York, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Vermont, and Wisconsin). The 24 states that were able to report these data reported that 11,473,653 mail ballots were returned by drop box, comprising 39.7% of the mail ballots returned by voters in these states and 20.9% of all ballots cast in those states.[30] States that conducted their elections entirely by mail at the state or jurisdiction level, including Colorado, Oregon, Washington, Hawaii, Utah, California, the District of Columbia, and Nebraska, tended to have the highest average number of mail ballots returned by drop box.

Ballot Curing

The 2022 EAVS also collected for the first time data on the ballot curing process. When voters return their mail ballots to election offices, election workers verify that the envelope has all the required voter information and that the ballot is eligible to be counted. This process varies by state, but can include comparing the voter's signature with the one on file at the election office and verifying the date the ballot envelope was signed as well as other information. If this information is missing, if it does not match the records on file in the election office, or if it is otherwise incomplete, then each state and territory has laws and procedures on how to treat these ballots. A certain percentage of those ballots may initially be rejected for counting—for instance, because the voter forgot to sign the ballot envelope so the election office was unable to verify their identity; or because the voter's signature does not match the signature that the election office has on file; or because the voter neglected to include a required affidavit, statement, or copy of their identification to assist in verifying their identity and ability to cast a mail ballot. According to the 2022 Policy Survey, 41 states[31] allowed voters to cure their mail ballots for the 2022 general election—that is, making their ballot eligible to be counted for the election by correcting missing information or signature errors. Fourteen other states did not allow mail ballots to be cured by voters for this election.[32]

Of the 41 states that allowed voters to cure their mail ballots, 16 states (Colorado, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Maine, Michigan, Mississippi, Montana, New Hampshire, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin) did not track information on the number of ballots that were successfully cured (i.e., the voter corrected the error or supplied the required information and their ballot was ultimately counted for the election). The 2022 EAVS only

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[29] For Election Day drop boxes, the percentage located at election offices was calculated as C4b/C4a x 100 and the percentage located at other sites was calculated as C4c/C4a x 100. For early voting drop boxes, the percentage located at election offices was calculated as C5b/C5a x 100 and the percentage located at other sites was calculated as C5c/C5a x 100. Casewise deletion was used at the state level; percentages may not sum to 100% because of this casewise deletion or because of rounding.

[30] The number of mail ballots returned by drop box was reported in item C6a of the 2022 EAVS. The percentage of mail ballots returned by drop box was calculated as C6a/C1b x 100. The percentage of all ballots cast that were returned by drop box was calculated as C6a/F1a x 100. Casewise deletion was used at the state level in calculating the national percentages.

[31] Information on state ballot curing policy was collected in item Q20 of the 2022 Policy Survey.

[32] Puerto Rico is not included in this analysis because this territory did not conduct a federal general election in November 2022.

collected data on the number of ballots that were successfully cured and not the number that were eligible for curing or were rejected because they were not cured. The 25 states that tracked information on successfully cured mail ballots reported curing a total of 169,540 mail ballots for the 2022 general election.[33] Nationally, this number comprised 0.7% of both mail ballots returned and mail ballots counted.[34]

Additional information about mail voting in the 2022 general election, including statistics by state, can be found in Appendix A of this chapter.

Provisional Voting

HAVA expanded and standardized the use of provisional voting as a way for a voter to cast a ballot when their registration status cannot be verified at the time of voting, when there is some indication that the voter may have already cast another ballot (e.g., by mail), or when the voter's eligibility to vote in an election is challenged. Provisional ballots are kept separate from other election ballots and are later fully counted, partially counted, or rejected depending on whether the provisional voter's eligibility can be verified in the days following the election according to the state's rules for this process. The provisional ballot process helps ensure each qualified voter casts only one ballot that is counted and allows the voter additional time to prove their eligibility to vote if necessary. Five states—Idaho, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Wisconsin, and Wyoming—are exempt from HAVA's provisional ballot requirements because they allowed for SDR (i.e., the ability to register to vote and cast a ballot on the same day) at the time the law was enacted, although Wisconsin and Wyoming do issue provisional ballots. North Dakota is exempt from this HAVA provision because it does not require citizens to register to vote. In addition, some states that are subject to HAVA use provisional ballots as an SDR method, including California, Nevada, and Virginia.

In the 2022 Policy Survey, most states and territories reported offering provisional ballots to voters. Only six states and territories—Idaho, Minnesota, New Hampshire, North Dakota, the Northern Mariana Islands, and Vermont—did not.[35] Chapter 2 of this report includes a detailed analysis of additional policies on provisional voting, including under which circumstances a state may offer a provisional ballot to a voter, the deadline for election officials to adjudicate provisional ballots for the 2022 general election, how states handle provisional ballots cast by a voter who is in the wrong precinct, and how states review provisional ballots for eligibility and to determine whether they should be counted.

The percentage of ballots that were cast by provisional voters has been steadily declining over the past three election cycles; 2018 EAVS data show that 1.3% of voters who cast a ballot did so by provisional ballot, and that percentage declined to 0.8% of the electorate in the 2020 EAVS and 0.5% for the 2022 EAVS.[36] The total number of provisional ballots cast has declined

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[33] The number of successfully cured mail ballots was collected in item C7a of the 2022 EAVS.
[34] The percentage of mail ballots returned by voters that were successfully cured was calculated as C7a/C1b x 100. The percentage of mail ballots counted that were successfully cured was calculated as C7a/C8a x 100. Casewise deletion was used at the state level in calculating the national percentages.
[35] Information on states' use of provisional voting was collected in item Q33 of the 2022 Policy Survey.
[36] The percentage of provisional voters is calculated as F1e/F1a x 100 for all years. Casewise deletion was used at the state level in calculating the national percentage. For the 2018 EAVS, F1 collected data on all ballots cast, regardless of outcome, whereas the 2020 and 2022 versions of F1 collected data on ballots cast and counted.

correspondingly, from 1,852,476 in the 2018 EAVS to 1,712,857 in the 2020 EAVS to 702,042 in the 2022 EAVS.[37] Data from the 2022 EAVS show that 78.6% of provisional ballots cast were counted (either fully or partially), whereas 21.3% were rejected and 0.4% reached some other adjudication;[38] analysis showed that these percentages have not changed significantly compared to the 2018 or 2020 EAVS.[39]

Table 2. Most Common Reason for Voters to Cast Provisional Ballots Was Not Being on Eligible Voter List

Reason	Percentage of Provisional Ballots Cast
Voter did not appear on the list of eligible voters	30.9%
Other reasons not listed	20.8%
Voter was issued a mail ballot but did not surrender the ballot to poll workers when they came to vote in person	17.9%
Voter was not a resident of the precinct in which they were attempting to vote	16.9%
Voter's registration was not updated with their current name or address	7.9%
Voter did not have proper identification (as defined by state law)	2.0%
Election official asserted that the voter was not eligible to vote	1.7%
A federal or state judge extended the polling place hours for the election	0.6%
Another person (not an election official) challenged the voter's qualifications and poll workers were not able to resolve the challenge	0.1%

Source: Voter did not appear on the list of eligible voters was calculated as E2a/E1a x 100. Other reasons not listed was calculated as (E2i+E2j+E2k)/E1a x 100. Voter was issued a mail ballot but did not surrender the ballot to poll workers when they came to vote in person was calculated as E2g/E1a x 100. Voter was not a resident of the precinct in which they were attempting to vote was calculated as E2e/E1a x 100. Voter's registration was not updated with their current name or address was calculated as E2f/E1a x 100. Voter did not have proper identification (as defined by state law) was calculated as E2b/ E1a x 100. Election official asserted that the voter was not eligible to vote was calculated as E2c/E1a x 100. A federal or state judge extended the polling place hours for the election was calculated as E2h/E1a x 100. Another person (not an election official) challenged the voter's qualifications and poll workers were not able to resolve the challenge was calculated as E2d/E1a x 100. Casewise deletion was used at the state level in calculating the national percentages, and because of this, percentages do not sum to 100%.

[37] The total number of provisional ballots cast by voters was collected in item E1a for all years.
[38] The percentage of counted provisional ballots was calculated as (E1b+E1c)/(E1b+E1c+E1d+E1e) x 100. The percentage of rejected provisional ballots was calculated as E1d/(E1b+E1c+E1d+E1e) x 100. The percentage of provisional ballots that reached another adjudication was calculated as E1e/(E1b+E1c+E1d+E1e) x 100. Casewise deletion was used at the state level in calculating the national percentage.
[39] *T* tests were statistically insignificant at $p > 0.05$.

For the first time, the EAVS collected data on the reasons why provisional ballots were cast for the 2022 general election. These data are shown in Table 2. Eight states that use provisional voting were unable to track data on the reasons why provisional ballots were cast (Alaska, Connecticut, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Missouri, New Jersey, and New Mexico). Of the states that did report these data, the most common reason for a voter being invited to cast a provisional ballot was that the voter was not on the list of eligible voters at their voting site. The next most common reason was a reason not listed in the survey question,[40] followed by the voter having received a mail ballot but then deciding to vote in person and not surrendering the mail ballot at the voting site, followed by the voter not being a resident of the precinct in which they were attempting to vote. The additional reasons that EAVS collects data on—including the voter's registration not being up to date, the voter not having an acceptable identification for their state, an election official or other person asserting the voter was not eligible to vote, or a federal or state judge extending polling place hours for the election—were comparatively rare.

The EAVS also collects data on the reasons why provisional ballots are rejected. By far, the most common reason states reported for rejecting provisional ballots was that the voter who cast the provisional ballot was not registered in the state; this reason alone accounted for 45.4% of the provisional ballots that were reported as rejected by states. The next most common reason was a reason that was not listed in the survey question. These ballots comprised 16.7% of rejected provisional ballots. Other common reasons for rejecting provisional ballots included the voter being registered in the state but attempting to vote in the wrong jurisdiction (14.8% of rejections), the voter being registered in the state but attempting to vote in the wrong precinct (6.8% of rejections), and the voter failing to provide sufficient identification (6.2% of rejections). Additional reasons for rejecting provisional ballots that the EAVS collects data on—the voter already having voted, the envelope and/or ballot being incomplete and/or illegible, the ballot envelope not having a signature, the ballot envelope having a non-matching signature, and the ballot being missing from the envelope—each comprised 5.0% of provisional ballot rejections or less for the 2022 general election.[41]

UOCAVA and Other Methods of Voting

Absentee and mail voting have long been used to facilitate participation in federal elections for individuals in the military, eligible family members of service members, and U.S. citizens who live overseas. The distinct needs of members of the uniformed services and overseas citizens remain an area of focus in election administration, and these individuals are given special voting

[40] The most common other reasons for casting provisional ballots were because of SDR (24% of these ballots) and because the voter was marked in the poll book as having requested an absentee ballot but was attempting to vote in person (14.7%).

[41] Voter was not registered in the state was calculated as E3b/E3a x 100. Other reasons not listed was calculated as (E3k+E3l+E3m)/E3a x 100. Voter was registered in the state but attempted to vote in the wrong jurisdiction was calculated as E3c/E3a x 100. Voter was registered in the state but attempted to vote in the wrong precinct was calculated as E3d/E3a x 100. Voter failed to provide sufficient identification was calculated as E3e/E3a x 100. Voter already voted was calculated as E3j/E3a x 100. Envelope and/or ballot was incomplete and/or illegible was calculated as E3f/E3a x 100. Ballot did not have a signature was calculated as E3h/E3a x 100. Ballot had a non-matching signature was calculated as E3i/E3a x 100. Ballot was missing from the envelope was calculated as E3g/E3a x 100. Casewise deletion was used at the state level in calculating the national percentages; percentages may not sum to 100% for this reason.

protections under UOCAVA and its amendments.[42] UOCAVA voters are provided certain rights to fully participate in federal elections and are given special considerations as to when their ballots are sent, how their blank ballots can be transmitted, and how and when they may return their voted ballots.

Both the number of UOCAVA ballots that were cast and counted and the percentage of the electorate who cast their ballots through UOCAVA decreased for the 2022 general election compared to 2018. Data from the 2018 EAVS show that 358,137 UOCAVA ballots were cast, comprising 0.3% of the electorate. For the 2022 general election, 254,721 UOCAVA ballots were cast and counted, comprising 0.2% of the voting population. The number of UOCAVA ballots cast and percentage of voters who cast UOCAVA ballots both surged for the 2020 general election, to 938,297 and 0.6%, respectively, but for 2022 they declined below pre-pandemic levels.[43] Nationwide, for the 2022 general election, states reported transmitting 654,786 ballots, of which 267,403 were returned by voters for a return rate of 40.9%.[44] Of the ballots that were returned, 257,657 were counted and 10,456 were rejected, yielding a count rate of 96.4% and a rejection rate of 3.9%.[45] This is in addition to 4,089 Federal Write-In Absentee Ballots (FWAB) that were sent to election offices by UOCAVA voters, of which 3,447 were counted.[46]

Chapter 4 of this report contains a complete discussion of the EAC's history of collecting data on voters covered by UOCAVA; a full analysis of the data collected about these voters and their ballots in 2022, including ballots transmitted, returned, counted, and rejected; and the use of the FWAB. Chapter 2 of this report contains a complete discussion of state policies regarding UOCAVA voting.

In addition to ballots that were cast at a physical polling place either on Election Day or during the early voting period, by mail, by provisional voting, and by UOCAVA voters, states reported data on any other modes of voting that were offered in the state in 2022. Just over 5% of the ballots that were cast and counted in 2022 were reported as another mode of voting, an increase from the 2.5% that was reported for the 2020 general election and the 0.2% that was reported for the

[42] The uniformed services are the armed forces—the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force (including Space Force), and Coast Guard—and the U.S. Public Health Service (USPHS) Commissioned Corps, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Commissioned Officer Corps, and the U.S. Merchant Marine. Uniformed services members, their spouses, and their eligible dependents are, together, referred to as uniformed services voters. Overseas citizens are U.S. citizens living outside of the United States who are not uniformed services voters but who are also protected by UOCAVA.

[43] The number of UOCAVA ballots cast and counted was collected in item F1c for all years; the percentage of voters who cast UOCAVA ballots was calculated as F1c/F1a x 100. For 2018, this item collected data on ballots cast regardless of outcome; for 2020 and 2022, it collected data on ballots cast and counted.

[44] The number of UOCAVA ballots transmitted was collected in B5a and the number of UOCAVA ballots returned was collected in item B9a. The UOCAVA ballot return rate was calculated as B9a/B5a x 100. Casewise deletion was used at the state level in calculating the national percentage.

[45] The number of UOCAVA ballots counted was collected in B14a and the number of UOCAVA ballots rejected was collected in B18a. The percentage of UOCAVA ballots counted was calculated as B14a/B9a x 100. The percentage of UOCAVA ballots rejected was calculated as B18a/B9a x 100. Casewise deletion was used at the state level in calculating the national percentages.

[46] The number of FWABs returned by UOCAVA voters was collected in item B23a. The number of counted FWABs was collected in item B24a.

2018 general election.[47] This is primarily due to New Jersey reporting 75.4% of its voters in this item, which the state said comprised Election Day and early voting location ballots counted. Other states that reported significant turnout in this item included Mississippi (6.5% of turnout, comprising absentee ballots counted), North Carolina (2.2% of turnout, comprising "other"), the U.S. Virgin Islands (1.9% of turnout, comprising walk-in absentee voters), and Delaware (1.1% of voters, comprising "all other methods").[48] Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Kentucky, Maine, Vermont, and Wisconsin also reported other modes of voting that comprised less than 1% of the turnout in each state.

Polling Places and Poll Workers

To organize elections, registered voters are assigned to precincts according to the residential addresses listed in their voter registration records. These precincts are contiguous, bounded geographic areas that form the basis for determining the contests and issues on which the voters legally residing in that area are eligible to vote.[49] Precincts are then assigned to polling locations, which are physical locations where in-person voting takes place. One precinct may be assigned to a polling place, or multiple precincts may vote together at a single polling place. Some states use a vote center model, which allows people to vote at any polling location within their jurisdiction rather than at a specifically assigned polling place.

For the 2022 general election, states reported having 181,790 precincts in use and operating 94,793 physical polling places.[50] A total of 80,124 polling places were reported as being operated on Election Day 2022 and 15,309 were reported as being in use during in-person early voting before Election Day.[51] Among Election Day polling places, 2.6% were reported by states as being located at an election office and 97.8% were reported as being located at another site, such as a library, school, or a mobile voting location. For early voting polling places, 44.9% were located at election offices and 66.6% were located at other sites.[52]

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[47] The percentage of ballots cast by another mode and counted was calculated as F1h/F1a x 100 for all years. Casewise deletion was used in calculating the national percentage. For 2018, this item collected data on ballots cast regardless of outcome; for 2020 and 2022, it collected data on ballots cast and counted.

[48] The description of states' other mode of voting was based on what the state submitted in item F1h_Other of the 2022 EAVS.

[49] Some states use the terms "ward" or "voting district" to describe their voting precincts.

[50] The number of precincts was collected in item D1a, and the total number of polling places was collected in D2a. The instructions for D2a stated that each polling place was to be counted only once, regardless of the number of voting days it was open for.

[51] The total number of Election Day polling places was collected in D3a, and the total number of early voting polling places was collected in D4a. Illinois and Virginia were excluded from the reported total number of Election Day polling places due to erroneous data reporting. Washington did not report data in D3a because the state has no polling places—only vote centers and voting by mail. Three states did not report data in D4a: Missouri because it was unavailable, New Hampshire because in-person absentee is only permitted at town or city clerk's offices over the counter, and Pennsylvania because in-person early voting was not available for this election. The EAC cautions against doing a year-over-year analysis of polling places as reported in the EAVS because these items have been underreported in previous years.

[52] The percentage of Election Day polling places at election offices was calculated as D3c/(D3b+D3c) x 100. The percentage of Election Day polling places at other sites was calculated as D3b/(D3b+D3c) x 100. The percentage of early voting polling places at election offices was calculated as D4c/(D4b+D4c) x 100. The percentage of early voting polling places at other sites was calculated as D4b/(D4b+D4c) x 100. Casewise deletion was used at the state level in calculating the national percentages; the percentages for

In-person voters who vote at polling places are often assisted by poll workers. These poll workers are typically not full-time election workers or employees of election offices; rather, they are recruited and trained to assist temporarily during election periods. Typical activities that poll workers perform include checking in voters, setting up voting equipment and providing ballots to voters, and performing other functions as dictated by the state or local election authority.[53] States reported that 645,219 poll workers assisted with in-person voting for the 2022 general election, with 608,758 poll workers assisting with voting on Election Day and 98,140 assisting with early voting.[54]

Thirty-six states also reported data on the age breakdown of the poll workers who assisted with the 2022 general election.[55] Among these states, a majority of poll workers were reported as being age 61 or older. The age distribution of poll workers in the 2018, 2020, and 2022 general elections is shown in Figure 4. This figure shows a clear increase in poll workers between the ages of 18 and 40 for the 2020 general election and a decrease in poll workers over the age of 61. However, the age distribution of poll workers for the 2022 general election is remarkably similar to that of the 2018 general election. In comparing 2020 to 2022, the proportion of poll workers ages 18 and under, 26 to 40, and 41 to 60 decreased, while the proportion of poll workers ages 61 to 70 and 71 and older increased.[56] The 2022 EAVS also collected data on poll workers who served for the first time in the 2022 general election; states reported 80,708 new poll workers, comprising 16.7% of the poll workers who assisted with this election.[57]

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each election period may not sum to 100% because of this. Georgia and Missouri did not report data on where Election Day polling sites were located; Georgia and Wisconsin did not report data on where early voting polling sites were located. "Early voting" refers to any in-person voting that took place before Election Day.

[53] Some states and jurisdictions use other titles for poll workers, such as election judges, booth workers, wardens, or commissioners. The EAVS instructions stated that observers stationed at polling places, regular office staff who did not fulfill poll worker functions during the election, or temporary election staff who were not hired specifically to serve voters in either early or Election Day voting should not be counted as poll workers for purposes of the EAVS. However, regular office staff who performed poll worker duties during early voting or on Election Day were to be counted as poll workers in these survey items.

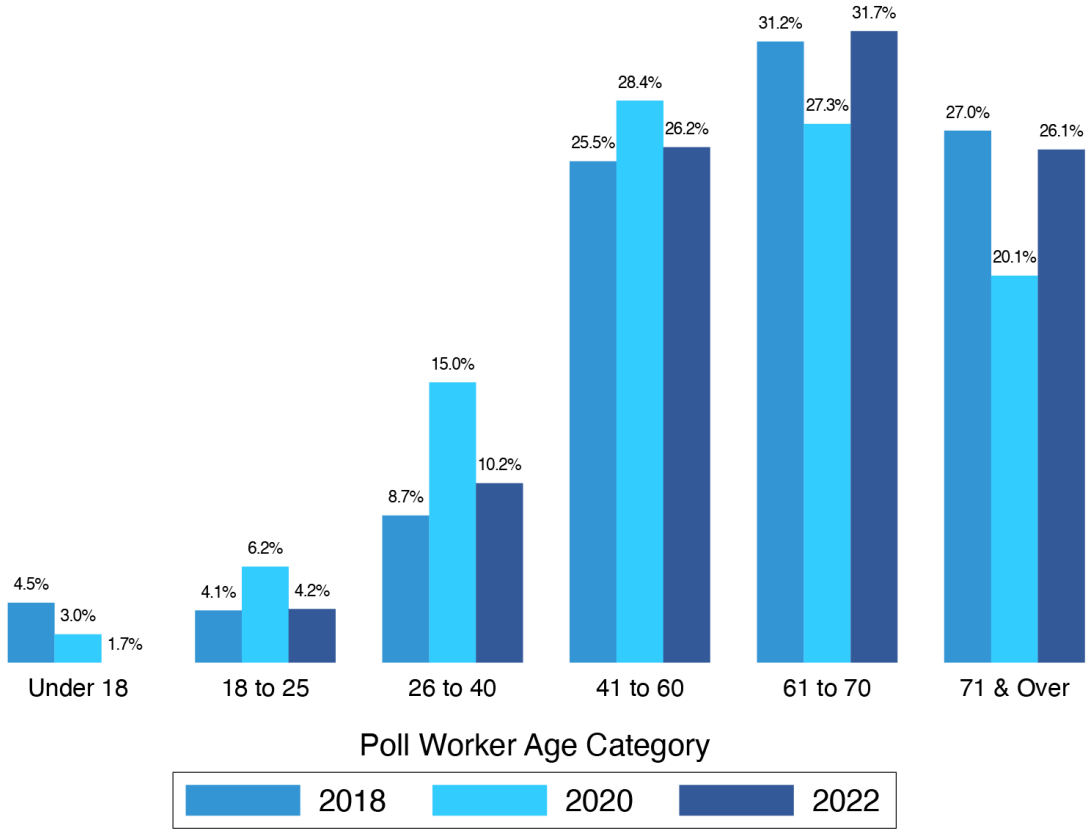
[54] The total number of poll workers was collected in item D7a. The total number of Election Day poll workers was collected in item D5a. The total number of early voting poll workers was collected in item D6a. D7a was not intended to match the sum of D5a and D6a because the instructions in D7 were to count each poll worker only once, regardless of the number of days of voting the poll worker assisted with. Oregon, Vermont, Washington, and Wisconsin were unable to report data on poll workers in any of these three items. Colorado and North Dakota reported data in D7a but not in D5a or D6a; Alabama, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, New Hampshire, and Pennsylvania reported data in D5a and D7a but not in D6a.

[55] Data on poll workers' ages were collected in items D7b–D7g of the 2022 EAVS. Connecticut, the District of Columbia, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, and Wisconsin were not able to report age data.

[56] Comparisons for age categories between 2020 and 2022 were significant at the $p < 0.05$ level. The comparison for poll workers ages 18 to 25 was insignificant at $p > 0.05$.

[57] Data on new poll workers were collected in item D9a of the 2022 EAVS; the percentage of new poll workers was calculated as D9a/D7a x 100. Casewise deletion at the state level was used in calculating the national percentage. Twenty-three states (Alaska, Connecticut, the District of Columbia, Guam, Idaho, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, and Wisconsin) were unable to track data on new poll workers.

Figure 4. Age Distribution of 2022 Poll Workers Was Very Similar to 2018

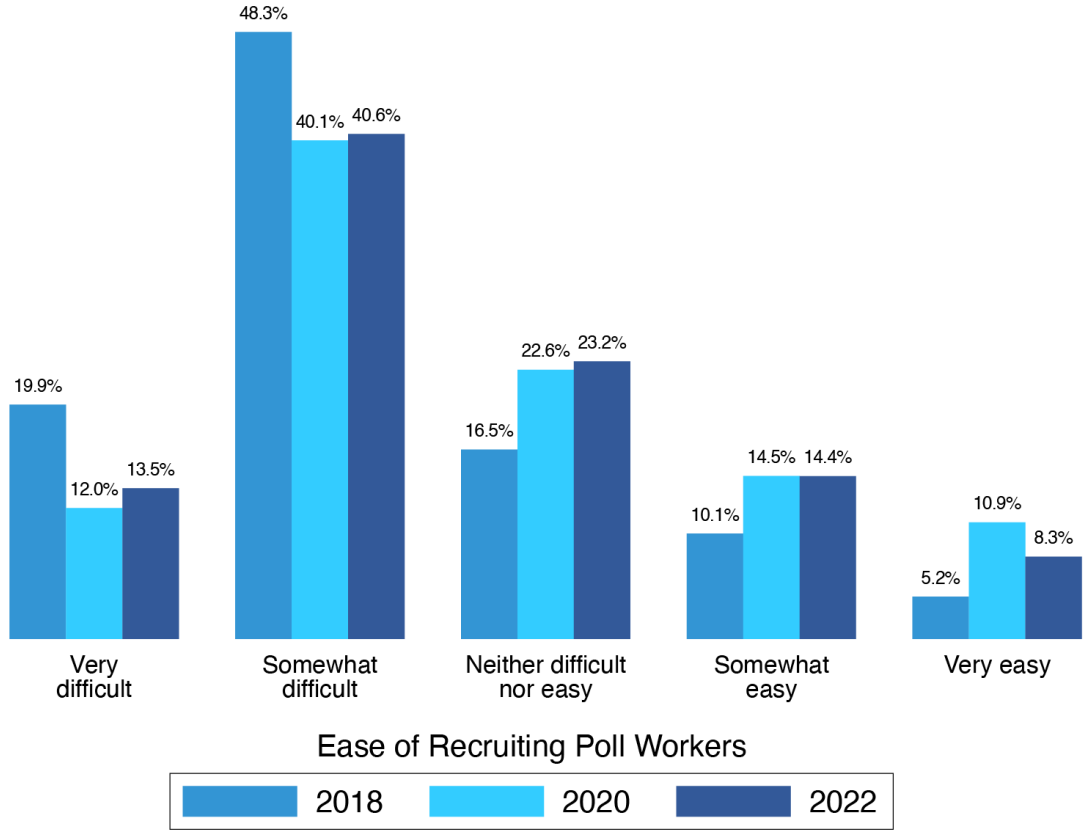


Source: Percentage of poll workers under age 18 was calculated as D7b/(D7b+D7c+D7d+D7e+D7f+D7g) x 100 for 2020 and 2022 and as D8b/(D8b+D8c+D8d+D8e+D8f+D8g) x 100 for 2018. Percentage of poll workers ages 18–25 was calculated as D7c/(D7b+D7c+D7d+D7e+D7f+D7g) x 100 for 2020 and 2022 and as D8c/(D8b+D8c+D8d+D8e+D8f+D8g) x 100 for 2018. Percentage of poll workers ages 26–40 was calculated as D7d/(D7b+D7c+D7d+D7e+D7f+D7g) x 100 for 2020 and 2022 and as D8d/(D8b+D8c+ D8d+D8e+D8f+D8g) x 100 for 2018. Percentage of poll workers ages 41–60 was calculated as D7e/ (D7b+D7c+D7d+D7e+D7f+D7g) x 100 for 2020 and 2022 and as D8e/(D8b+D8c+D8d+D8e+ D8f+D8g) x 100 for 2018. Percentage of poll workers ages 61–70 was calculated as D7f/(D7b+D7c+D7d+D7e+D7f+ D7g) x 100 for 2020 and 2022 and as D8f/(D8b+D8c+D8d+D8e+D8f+D8g) x 100 for 2018. Percentage of poll workers ages 71 or older was calculated as D7g/(D7b+D7c+D7d+D7e+D7f+D7g) x 100 for 2020 and 2022 and as D8g/(D8b+D8c+D8d+D8e+D8f+D8g) x 100 for 2018. Data for Alaska and South Carolina have been excluded from these calculations because these states only track data on poll workers under 18 years of age. Casewise deletion was used at the state level for calculating national percentages, and because of this, percentages do not sum to 100%.

The EAVS also collected data on how easy or difficult it was for jurisdictions to obtain a sufficient number of poll workers for the 2022 general election. These data show that poll worker recruitment remains a challenge for many election officials, with more than half of jurisdictions that responded to this question reporting that it was very or somewhat difficult and just under

one-quarter of jurisdictions reporting it was somewhat or very easy.[58] However, historical comparisons show that recruitment has become somewhat easier in the past two election cycles, as shown in Figure 5. For the 2018 EAVS, more than two-thirds of jurisdictions reported that poll worker recruitment was very or somewhat difficult and only 15.3% reported that recruitment was somewhat or very easy. Beginning with the 2020 EAVS, the percentage of jurisdictions that found recruitment to be difficult began to decrease and the percentage that found it easy began to increase, a trend that continued with the 2022 EAVS. Analysis shows that although the ease of poll worker recruitment fell in 2022 compared to 2020, recruitment was still easier in 2022 than it was in 2018.[59] Ease of poll worker recruitment is also highly correlated with the size of the jurisdiction, with jurisdictions having 10,000 or fewer total registered voters reporting that recruitment was easier compared to jurisdictions with more than 10,000 total registered voters.[60]

Figure 5. Poll Worker Recruitment Was Less Difficult in 2020 and 2022 Than in 2018



Source: Ease of recruiting poll workers was collected in item D8 in the 2020 and 2022 EAVS and D9 in the 2018 EAVS. For all years, jurisdictions that responded "Not enough information to answer," "Data not available," "Does not apply," or left this item blank were excluded from this analysis.

[58] Data on the ease of recruiting poll workers were collected in item D8 of the 2020 and 2022 EAVS and item D9 of the 2018 EAVS. In 2022, 3,164 of 6,460 jurisdictions (49%) responded "Not enough information to answer," "Data not available," "Does not apply," or left this item blank; these responses have been excluded from the analysis.

[59] *T* tests comparing D8 for 2022 and 2020 and D8 for 2022 and D9 for 2018 were statistically significant at $p < 0.01$.

[60] For this comparison, jurisdictions were classified according to the total number of registered voters as reported in item A1a of the 2022 EAVS. This comparison was statistically significant at $p < 0.001$.

Approximately half of EAVS jurisdictions provided comments that explained their experiences with recruiting poll workers for the 2022 general election.[61] Overall, some of the most significant challenges jurisdictions experienced in recruiting poll workers included lingering concerns about COVID (especially among older poll workers), long work hours and relatively low pay for poll workers, issues obtaining a sufficient political party balance of poll workers (in states and jurisdictions where this is a requirement), concerns about safety and the general political climate toward elections, and last-minute cancellations causing difficulties with filling those slots. Among jurisdictions reporting that poll worker recruitment was somewhat or very easy, the most commonly cited strategies included relying on local networks—such as high schools or colleges, political parties, and local government offices or organizations—or current poll workers to recruit additional workers. Some jurisdictions found success in switching to a vote center model, thereby reducing the number of poll workers necessary to administer an election. Other successful strategies included relying on election staff to fill vacant poll worker positions and holding multiple poll worker orientation and training sessions to accommodate different schedules.

Election Technology

The use of technology in polling places and vote tally locations varies widely across and within states. The 2022 EAVS collected data on the type of voting equipment that is used and the type of voting that the equipment is used for, the specific makes and models of the equipment and how many were deployed for the election, and whether electronic poll books (or e-poll books) were used to assist at polling places. The voting equipment landscape continues to evolve with each election.

Voting Equipment

The 2022 EAVS collected data on the use of four types of voting equipment that voters use to mark or cast their ballots in elections or that can be used to tabulate ballots cast by voters:

- Direct-recording electronic (DRE) devices that are not equipped with a voter-verified paper audit trail (VVPAT);
- DRE voting devices that are equipped with a VVPAT;
- Electronic systems that produce a paper record but do not tabulate votes, often referred to as ballot-marking devices (BMD); and
- Scanners (either optical or digital) that tabulate paper records that voters mark by hand or via a BMD.

The EAVS also collected information on whether jurisdictions counted ballots by hand without the use of any optical or digital scanning system.[62]

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[61] Open-ended comments on poll worker recruitment experiences were provided in the D8 Comment item of the 2022 EAVS. Responses that did not include substantive comments—such as "No information to share" or "Data not available"—were excluded from the analysis.

[62] Information on DREs without VVPAT was collected in F5 of the 2022 EAVS. Information on DREs with VVPAT was collected in F6. Information on BMDs was collected in F7. Information on scanners was collected in F8. Information on hand counting was collected in F9. Eight jurisdictions in Kansas, two jurisdictions in Kentucky, four jurisdictions in Missouri, and two jurisdictions in West Virginia did not respond to questions on the use of scanners in F8. No jurisdiction in Kansas responded to questions on the use of hand counting in F9. Previously, the EAVS also collected information on the use of punch card and

Nationally, states reported deploying 334,382 voting machines to assist with the 2022 general election.[63] Figure 6 shows the percentage of jurisdictions that reported using each type of voting equipment in the 2020 and 2022 EAVS. The most commonly used types of voting equipment in EAVS jurisdictions were BMDs and scanners, which were used in 88.4% and 86.2% of jurisdictions, respectively. The use of both types of equipment increased from the 2020 election to the 2022 election: the use of BMDs increased by 18.6 percentage points and the use of scanners increased by 7.8 percentage points. Hand counting, on the other hand, was used by 17.8% of jurisdictions for the 2022 general election, a slight decrease from 2020. Use of hand counting to tabulate ballots for the 2022 general election was highly correlated with jurisdiction size. Among jurisdictions with 10,000 or fewer registered voters, 20.6% reported hand counting ballots, whereas only 13.3% of jurisdictions with more than 10,000 registered voters reported hand counting ballots.[64] DREs continue to be the least-used type of voting equipment in the United States, with only 6.7% of jurisdictions using DREs without VVPAT and 5.5% using DREs with VVPAT.

DREs without VVPAT are of special concern to some experts, because these machines do not include a paper record of the votes that are cast, which raises security concerns and can make it difficult to conduct certain types of post-election audits. The percentage of jurisdictions that used these machines increased slightly overall between 2020 and 2022 due to 217 jurisdictions (four in Illinois, 14 in Indiana, seven in Kentucky, 18 in Texas, and 174 in Vermont) that reported using this equipment in 2022 but not in 2020. However, there were another 193 jurisdictions (five in Arkansas, 14 in Indiana, one in Kansas, 43 in Kentucky, 50 in Mississippi, 11 in New Jersey, 12 in Tennessee, and 57 in Texas) that reported phasing out DREs without VVPAT between the 2020 and 2022 general elections.

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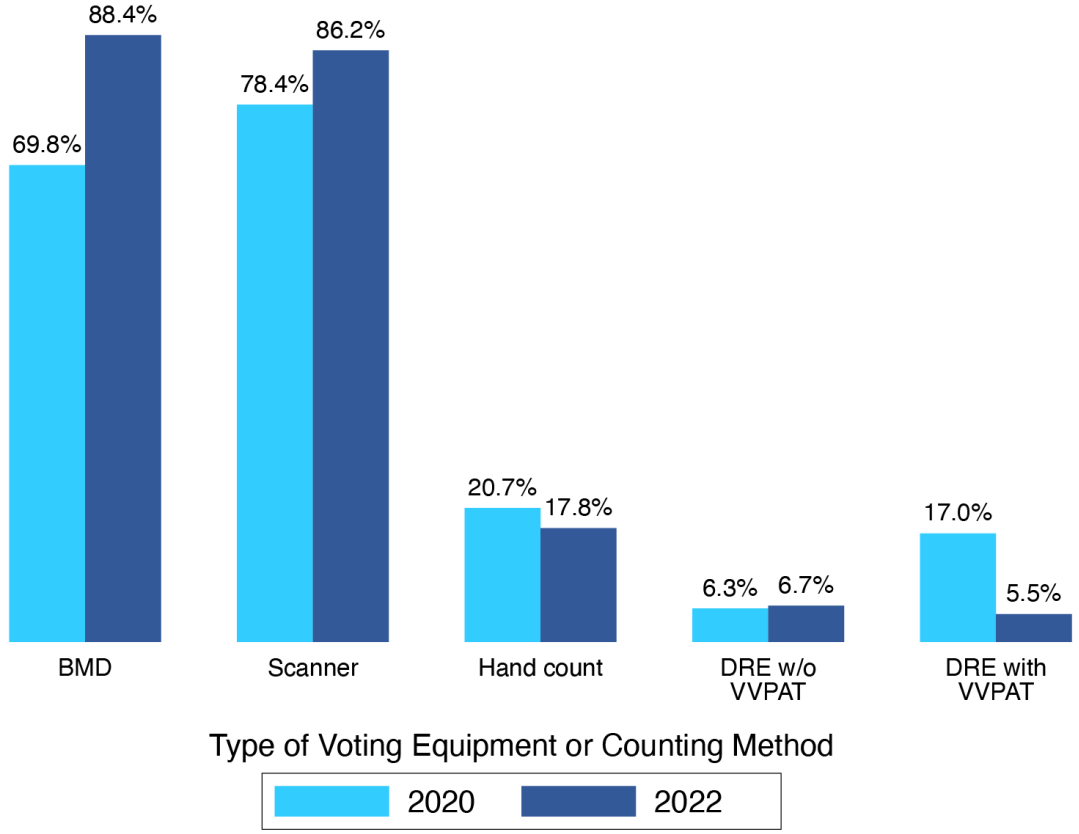
lever voting machines; for the 2022 EAVS, these questions were eliminated because no jurisdiction in the United States had reported using either of these types of equipment since the 2016 EAVS, marking three election cycles in which no jurisdiction reported using this equipment.

[63] The number of voting machines deployed was calculated as the sum of F5c_1, F5c_2, F5c_3, F6c_1, F6c_2, F6c_3, F7c_1, F7c_2, F7c_3, F8c_1, F8c_2, and F8c_3 in the 2022 EAVS.

[64] For this comparison, jurisdictions were classified according to the total number of registered voters as reported in item A1a of the 2022 EAVS. This comparison was statistically significant at $p < 0.001$. Jurisdictions that did not provide a response in F9a of the 2022 EAVS were excluded from this analysis. The vast majority of jurisdictions that used hand counting reported using some other form of voting equipment to assist with ballot casting or tabulation. Only 30 jurisdictions used only hand counting; these jurisdictions were in American Samoa, Idaho, New Hampshire, and Texas.

Figure 6. Percentage of EAVS Jurisdictions Using BMDs and Scanners Increased from 2020 to 2022; Use of DREs Decreased



Source: Data on use of BMDs were collected in item F7a for both years. Data on use of scanners were collected in item F8a for both years. Data on use of hand counting were collected in item F11a for 2020 and F9a for 2022. Data on use of DRE without VVPAT were collected in item F5a for both years. Data on use of DRE with VVPAT were collected in item F6a for both years. Percentages were calculated as the number of jurisdictions responding "Yes" to the listed item divided by the total number of EAVS jurisdictions.

In addition, the number of jurisdictions that use DRE without VVPAT *only*, without any other equipment available for voters to cast their ballots, decreased significantly. For the 2020 general election, 32 jurisdictions (12 in Indiana, one in Tennessee, and 19 in Texas) used only DRE without VVPAT; for the 2022 general election, that number decreased to only four jurisdictions (one in Tennessee and three in Texas).

Electronic Poll Books

When voters go into polling places to cast ballots in person, their identity is checked against voter registration information that is contained in poll books to ensure the voters are registered to vote and did not already cast a ballot (either in person or by mail). These poll books can be paper based and printed before the election, or they can be electronic. The use of e-poll books has steadily increased in recent elections. For the 2020 general election, 38 states reported that at least one jurisdiction in their state used e-poll books; this number increased to 40 for the 2022

general election, comprising 35.1% of all EAVS jurisdictions (an increase of 4.3 percentage points compared to the 2020 general election).[65] Colorado, Hawaii, and New Jersey reported adopting e-poll books between the 2020 and 2022 elections.

Jurisdictions also provided data on how the e-poll books in their jurisdictions were used—to sign voters in, to update voter history, to look up polling places, to assist with same-day registration, to check a voter's mail ballot status, or for other uses (see Table 3). The most commonly reported usages of e-poll books were to sign voters in, update voter history, look up polling places, and check voters' mail ballot status. Of the jurisdictions that used e-poll books, approximately three-quarters or more of jurisdictions used the e-poll books for these purposes. Less-common uses of e-poll books included to assist with same-day voter registration and for other uses. Compared to how jurisdictions use paper poll books, it was more common for a jurisdiction to use an e-poll book to look up polling places and for other uses. It was also more common for jurisdictions to use a paper poll book to update voter history, check voters' mail ballot status, and assist with same-day registration than it was for jurisdictions to use e-poll books to assist with these tasks.[66]

Table 3. E-Poll Books Most Commonly Used to Sign Voters In, Update History, Look Up Polling Places, and Check Mail Ballot Status

Poll Book Use	Percentage of E-Poll Book Jurisdictions That Used Them To...	Percentage of Paper Poll Book Jurisdictions That Used Them To...
Sign voters in	96.0%	96.1%
Update voter history	89.3%	93.0%
Look up polling places	84.7%	23.1%
Check voters' mail ballot status	74.4%	87.7%
Assist with same-day registration	33.7%	70.3%
Other uses	27.3%	12.4%

Source: Data on use of poll books to sign voters in were collected in items F3a and F4a. Data on use of poll books to update voter history were collected in items F3b and F4b. Data on use of poll books to look up polling places were collected in items F3c and F4c. Data on use of poll books to check voter's mail ballot status were collected in items F3e and F4e. Data on use of poll books to assist with same-day registration were collected in items F3d and F4d. Data on other uses of poll books were collected in items F3f and F4f. Percentages are calculated as the percentage of jurisdictions that used each type of poll book that reported using the poll book to assist with the stated election task divided by the number of jurisdictions that reported using each type of poll book.

[65] Data on the use of e-poll books were collected in items F3a, F3b, F3c, F3d, F3e, and F3f of the 2022 EAVS and items F3a, F3b, F3c, and F3d of the 2020 EAVS. A jurisdiction was considered to have used an e-poll book if it answered "Yes" to at least one of those questions. Puerto Rico reported using e-pollbooks in the 2020 EAVS but was excluded from the count of states using them in 2022 because it was not required to respond to the 2022 EAVS.

[66] Differences for all poll book uses for the 2022 general election except for signing voters in were statistically significant at $p < 0.01$.

Appendix A: Descriptive Tables

Overview Table 1: 2022 EAVS at a Glance

State	Total EAVS Jurisdictions	Total Active Registered Voters	Total CVAP	Total Voter Turnout	Turnout as % of Active Registration	Turnout as % of CVAP
Alabama [1]	67	3,283,842	3,829,788	1,424,087	43.4%	37.2%
Alaska	1	601,795	533,852	267,047	44.4%	50.0%
American Samoa	1	14,314	--	7,460	52.1%	--
Arizona [2]	15	4,143,929	5,216,518	2,592,375	62.6%	49.7%
Arkansas	75	1,475,838	2,237,649	896,423	60.7%	40.1%
California	58	21,958,218	26,028,290	11,146,561	50.8%	42.8%
Colorado	64	3,839,814	4,303,604	2,539,897	66.1%	59.0%
Connecticut [3]	169	2,259,575	2,659,979	1,297,811	57.4%	48.8%
Delaware	3	702,029	754,114	325,828	46.4%	43.2%
District of Columbia [4]	1	508,855	502,670	205,774	40.4%	40.9%
Florida	67	14,497,121	15,855,982	7,798,866	53.8%	49.2%
Georgia	159	6,955,386	7,786,111	3,963,152	57.0%	50.9%
Guam	1	60,463	--	34,074	56.4%	--
Hawaii	5	764,102	1,044,019	423,443	55.4%	40.6%
Idaho	44	1,004,608	1,373,714	595,350	59.3%	43.3%
Illinois [5]	108	7,899,591	9,087,338	4,175,767	52.9%	46.0%
Indiana	92	4,197,437	5,030,200	1,893,022	45.1%	37.6%
Iowa [6]	99	1,880,415	2,379,570	1,230,143	65.4%	51.7%
Kansas	105	1,830,216	2,128,111	997,607	54.5%	46.9%
Kentucky	120	3,137,031	3,405,618	1,500,419	47.8%	44.1%
Louisiana	64	2,830,594	3,439,830	1,410,597	49.8%	41.0%
Maine	497	929,124	1,100,974	680,909	73.3%	61.8%
Maryland	24	4,149,909	4,417,293	2,028,850	48.9%	45.9%
Massachusetts	351	4,173,942	5,121,488	2,511,460	60.2%	49.0%
Michigan	83	7,297,900	7,640,514	4,500,400	61.7%	58.9%
Minnesota	87	3,624,200	4,221,515	2,526,646	69.7%	59.9%
Mississippi [7]	82	1,922,707	2,226,474	708,585	36.9%	31.8%
Missouri	116	3,816,663	4,675,531	2,304,250	60.4%	49.3%
Montana	56	661,320	857,649	468,326	70.8%	54.6%
Nebraska [8]	93	1,141,470	1,411,320	682,741	59.8%	48.4%
Nevada	17	1,840,748	2,193,360	1,021,780	55.5%	46.6%
New Hampshire [9]	320	909,067	1,103,239	626,931	69.0%	56.8%
New Jersey [10]	21	5,934,029	6,433,068	2,658,149	44.8%	41.3%
New Mexico	33	1,198,896	1,545,938	709,556	59.2%	45.9%
New York	62	12,125,966	14,109,037	5,886,371	48.5%	41.7%
North Carolina	100	6,488,756	7,808,186	3,789,932	58.4%	48.5%
North Dakota	53	--	576,588	242,566	--	42.1%

State	Total EAVS Jurisdictions	Total Active Registered Voters	Total CVAP	Total Voter Turnout	Turnout as % of Active Registration	Turnout as % of CVAP
Northern Mariana Islands	1	19,272	--	13,376	69.4%	--
Ohio	88	8,029,950	8,943,128	4,201,368	52.3%	47.0%
Oklahoma	77	2,021,787	2,903,864	1,153,203	57.0%	39.7%
Oregon	36	2,985,820	3,200,314	1,968,717	65.9%	61.5%
Pennsylvania	67	8,033,385	9,918,163	5,410,022	67.3%	54.5%
Rhode Island	39	722,684	827,415	361,275	50.0%	43.7%
South Carolina	46	3,376,917	3,940,745	1,718,519	50.9%	43.6%
South Dakota	66	599,919	659,768	354,605	59.1%	53.7%
Tennessee	95	4,218,165	5,248,512	1,756,397	41.6%	33.5%
Texas	254	15,847,341	19,375,866	8,151,590	51.4%	42.1%
U.S. Virgin Islands [11]	1	39,910	--	22,557	56.5%	--
Utah	29	1,690,442	2,251,328	1,074,344	63.6%	47.7%
Vermont	247	446,098	518,387	286,300	64.2%	55.2%
Virginia	133	5,736,016	6,354,439	3,074,762	53.6%	48.4%
Washington [12]	39	4,805,394	5,529,508	3,067,686	63.8%	55.5%
West Virginia	55	1,055,475	1,408,767	493,581	46.8%	35.0%
Wisconsin [13]	1,851	3,670,188	4,480,576	2,673,154	72.8%	59.7%
Wyoming	23	301,931	436,049	199,513	66.1%	45.8%
U.S. Total	6,460	203,660,564	239,035,960	112,054,124	54.9%	46.8%

State	Total In-Person Election Day Ballots Cast and Counted	Total Mail Ballots Cast and Counted (Excluding UOCAVA)	Total In-Person Ballots Cast Before Election Day and Counted	Total Polling Places	Total Poll Workers
Alabama [1]	1,373,247	32,577	--	2,014	5,564
Alaska	167,829	38,889	47,298	555	2,447
American Samoa	6,583	15	845	42	225
Arizona [2]	473,550	2,075,970	27,705	767	7,156
Arkansas	378,667	15,949	501,915	1,005	5,200
California	1,059,250	9,743,427	216,732	3,876	35,053
Colorado	93,149	2,406,246	27,022	370	5,367
Connecticut [3]	1,134,493	150,284	--	718	3,590
Delaware	247,043	19,027	55,639	273	2,884
District of Columbia [4]	59,538	130,287	15,438	90	2,025
Florida	2,727,051	2,759,432	2,271,845	4,134	37,099
Georgia	1,420,392	248,487	2,290,459	2,763	18,439
Guam	25,687	163	7,995	21	358
Hawaii	5,789	402,243	10,879	11	44
Idaho	401,184	128,723	65,129	734	4,071
Illinois [5]	1,926,270	568,728	605,992	6,293	28,785
Indiana	1,196,206	154,882	538,699	1,674	13,950
Iowa [6]	859,562	368,907	--	1,653	7,330
Kansas	577,607	131,633	273,287	1,110	7,653
Kentucky	1,150,303	72,663	269,572	1,540	11,478
Louisiana	1,034,781	102,618	272,260	2,052	15,314
Maine	438,658	171,940	68,458	521	5,170
Maryland	1,046,153	536,285	380,874	1,588	18,311
Massachusetts	1,386,373	922,559	197,288	1,524	9,540
Michigan	2,614,123	1,656,814	223,644	3,287	33,331
Minnesota	1,853,310	339,396	330,809	2,655	31,307
Mississippi [7]	656,874	--	--	1,765	5,295
Missouri	1,834,916	278,539	184,687	2,281	15,759
Montana	--	--	--	409	3,906
Nebraska [8]	412,213	242,009	21,944	1,072	6,909
Nevada	210,325	518,398	281,760	271	3,698
New Hampshire [9]	568,276	56,971	--	308	--
New Jersey [10]	--	581,955	--	5,111	12,454
New Mexico	256,438	97,746	353,476	760	2,999
New York	4,250,739	382,926	1,158,391	5,258	65,103
North Carolina	1,578,581	179,280	1,929,870	3,204	23,221
North Dakota	136,304	69,399	36,513	181	1,481
Northern Mariana Islands	6,408	--	6,968	16	32
Ohio	2,654,497	911,517	550,092	3,637	39,888

State	Total In-Person Election Day Ballots Cast and Counted	Total Mail Ballots Cast and Counted (Excluding UOCAVA)	Total In-Person Ballots Cast Before Election Day and Counted	Total Polling Places	Total Poll Workers
Oklahoma	949,235	68,697	132,591	1,842	6,258
Oregon	--	1,961,760	--	36	--
Pennsylvania	4,126,903	1,234,943	--	9,154	48,340
Rhode Island	254,334	33,556	71,737	383	2,700
South Carolina	1,096,154	54,911	561,597	1,993	12,117
South Dakota	183,663	97,472	72,705	497	2,596
Tennessee	864,965	44,097	844,429	1,925	13,978
Texas	2,590,664	356,987	5,176,910	6,286	35,936
U.S. Virgin Islands [11]	9,671	532	11,851	11	225
Utah	56,264	970,274	12,942	116	751
Vermont	91,637	193,618	--	262	--
Virginia	2,033,530	289,428	711,206	2,535	19,922
Washington [12]	--	3,037,023	3,079	65	--
West Virginia	350,187	12,301	128,799	1,395	7,871
Wisconsin [13]	1,909,173	425,970	332,001	2,541	--
Wyoming	122,114	38,164	38,868	209	2,089
U.S. Total	50,860,863	35,316,617	21,322,200	94,793	645,219

Overview Table 1 Calculation Notes:

Total EAVS Jurisdictions uses a count of Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code by state.
Total Active Registered Voters uses question A1b.
Total CVAP uses the 2021 1-year estimate of the CVAP from the U.S. Census Bureau.
Total Voter Turnout uses question F1a.
Turnout as % of Active Registration uses F1a/A1b x 100.
Turnout as % of CVAP uses F1a/CVAP x 100.
Total In-Person Election Day Ballots Cast and Counted uses question F1b.
Total Mail Ballots Cast and Counted (Excluding UOCAVA) uses the sum of questions F1d and F1g.
Total In-Person Ballots Cast Before Election Day and Counted uses question F1f.
Total Polling Places uses question D2a.
Total Poll Workers uses question D7a.

Overview Table 1 Data Notes:

General Notes:

- Casewise deletion at the state level was used in calculating national percentages. The percentage calculations at the national level (U.S. Total) only used data from those states that provided data for the numerator and denominator of the calculation. For example, since there was no CVAP estimate for most U.S. territories, their turnout data (F1a) were not used for the calculation of "Turnout as % of CVAP" at the national level.
- The percentages shown in this table are rounded to one decimal place. Percentages that round to less than 0.1% are displayed as 0.0%.

- The CVAP is an estimate of the number of U.S. citizens 18 years of age or older in the state. This report used the 1-year American Community Survey (ACS) state estimate for 2021 instead of the 5-year estimate to ensure that the CVAP was as current as possible. The estimate for the year 2022 was not available by the time this report was finalized. Some states may have reported more active registered voters than CVAP because the 2021 CVAP is being compared to 2022 data.
- The Total Voter Turnout column includes voters who cast a ballot that was counted.

[1] Data on absentee in-person voting was not tracked for the 2022 Election Administration and Voting Survey (EAVS), which resulted in a discrepancy in the data reported in question F1.
[2] Several counties in Arizona were unable to separate data according to the categories in question F1 of the 2022 EAVS. See the survey comments for further details.
[3] Data on mail ballots did not distinguish between ballots returned by mail and returned in person.
[4] The District of Columbia Board of Elections (DCBOE) sent a ballot to every registered voter for the November 2022 general election. Since the submission of the 2022 Policy Survey, legislation was passed to permanently make the District of Columbia a vote-by-mail jurisdiction.
[5] The data reported in the 2022 EAVS was obtained from the individual jurisdictions within the state of Illinois. For questions on this numerical information, please contact the jurisdictions themselves or the state board of elections for further information.
[6] In-person ballots cast before Election Day and counted are considered absentee ballots and are reported with mail ballots that are cast and counted. Data on votes cast and counted is from the actual vote tally on election night, not based on the applied voter credit in the voter registration system. Not all jurisdictions reported data on poll workers in the 2022 EAVS.
[7] Because question F1 of EAVS asks about mail-in ballots and not absentee ballots, Mississippi could only provide data on the total number of absentee ballots returned, which includes in-person and mail-in ballots. The information entered into the Statewide Election Management System (SEMS) does not distinguish between the two.
[8] Nineteen counties in Nebraska conduct all-mail elections in some or all precincts.
[9] In-person absentee voting is permitted in the town or city clerk's office over the counter.
[10] Data on in-person Election Day voters and in-person early voters is not recorded separately.
[11] In the U.S. Virgin Islands, absentee ballots are classified as walk in or mail in, but are all counted and accepted as regular absentee ballots.
[12] In-person ballots cast consist of county reports of voters who voted in centers with accessible voting units. Accessible voting unit ballots are not tracked separately from mail ballots. Washington is a vote-by-mail state. Data reported on in-person voters before Election Day consists of county reports of voters who voted in voting centers with accessible voting units (AVU). Ballots cast at AVUs are not tracked separately from mail ballots.
[13] The number of jurisdictions in Wisconsin changed over the two-year period covered by the 2022 EAVS due to incorporations, mergers, and similar mechanisms. Wisconsin is not subject to the National Voter Registration Act (NVRA) and does not have inactive registered voters. The reported registration totals include military voters, even though they are not required to "register" in Wisconsin because they still have a voter record created. Wisconsin is not a vote-by-mail state but does allow voters to request that an absentee ballot be mailed to them. Poll worker data are no longer tracked by the state. Wisconsin canvass-required data tracks individual contests, and therefore, the total ballots cast in any election is highly unlikely to match the total votes cast in any one contest. Wisconsin voters are not required to vote in each contest on the ballot and undervotes are the likely cause of data on the total ballots cast being higher than the number of votes in a contest.

Overview Table 2: Mail Voting in the 2022 General Election

State	Total Mail Voters (Excluding UOCAVA)	% Turnout by Mail	Total Mail Ballots Transmitted	Total Mail Ballots Returned	% Mail Ballots Returned	Mail Ballots Counted	
						Total	% of Returned
Alabama [1]	32,577	2.3%	28,646	24,676	86.1%	24,286	98.4%
Alaska [2]	38,889	14.6%	50,824	41,453	81.6%	40,887	98.6%
American Samoa [3]	15	0.2%	--	--	--	--	--
Arizona [4]	2,075,970	80.1%	3,272,421	2,099,724	64.2%	2,090,789	99.6%
Arkansas	15,949	1.8%	20,325	16,934	83.3%	15,372	90.8%
California	9,743,427	87.4%	22,491,229	9,986,701	44.4%	9,743,427	97.6%
Colorado	2,406,246	94.7%	3,890,522	2,431,292	62.5%	2,406,246	99.0%
Connecticut [5]	150,284	11.6%	204,840	152,803	74.6%	150,284	98.4%
Delaware [6]	19,027	5.8%	30,725	21,923	71.4%	19,027	86.8%
District of Columbia [7]	130,287	63.3%	506,456	132,829	26.2%	130,287	98.1%
Florida	2,759,432	35.4%	4,383,461	2,754,324	62.8%	2,732,621	99.2%
Georgia	248,487	6.3%	280,897	252,272	89.8%	248,487	98.5%
Guam	163	0.5%	327	191	58.4%	163	85.3%
Hawaii	402,243	95.0%	733,360	408,612	55.7%	402,233	98.4%
Idaho [8]	128,723	21.6%	144,960	128,658	88.8%	128,723	100.1%
Illinois	568,728	13.6%	1,302,195	1,013,842	77.9%	583,371	57.5%
Indiana [9]	154,882	8.2%	158,998	157,542	99.1%	154,882	98.3%
Iowa [10]	368,907	30.0%	379,302	369,801	97.5%	368,907	99.8%
Kansas	131,633	13.2%	152,208	130,720	85.9%	126,002	96.4%
Kentucky	72,663	4.8%	83,454	75,120	90.0%	72,663	96.7%
Louisiana [11]	102,618	7.3%	164,156	105,332	64.2%	102,632	97.4%
Maine	171,940	25.3%	181,719	172,990	95.2%	171,940	99.4%
Maryland	536,285	26.4%	647,747	538,558	83.1%	536,285	99.6%
Massachusetts [12]	922,559	36.7%	1,114,849	933,946	83.8%	922,559	98.8%
Michigan	1,656,814	36.8%	1,800,770	1,680,955	93.3%	1,656,814	98.6%
Minnesota	339,396	13.4%	450,413	346,772	77.0%	339,396	97.9%
Mississippi [13]	--	--	11,722	--	--	--	--
Missouri	278,539	12.1%	290,428	281,555	96.9%	278,539	98.9%
Montana [14]	--	--	505,618	377,108	74.6%	374,911	99.4%
Nebraska [15]	242,009	35.4%	269,285	243,042	90.3%	242,009	99.6%
Nevada	518,398	50.7%	1,873,813	528,753	28.2%	518,398	98.0%
New Hampshire [16]	56,971	9.1%	60,535	58,131	96.0%	56,971	98.0%
New Jersey	581,955	21.9%	947,150	588,258	62.1%	581,955	98.9%
New Mexico	97,746	13.8%	110,577	98,458	89.0%	97,746	99.3%
New York [17]	382,926	6.5%	536,171	392,942	73.3%	382,926	97.5%
North Carolina	179,280	4.7%	248,794	183,243	73.7%	179,280	97.8%
North Dakota	69,399	28.6%	76,019	69,697	91.7%	69,399	99.6%
Northern Mariana Islands [18]	--	--	2,046	--	--	--	--

State	Total Mail Voters (Excluding UOCAVA)	% Turnout by Mail	Total Mail Ballots Transmitted	Total Mail Ballots Returned	% Mail Ballots Returned	Mail Ballots Counted	
						Total	% of Returned
Ohio	911,517	21.7%	996,093	914,127	91.8%	911,517	99.7%
Oklahoma	68,697	6.0%	92,576	69,956	75.6%	68,697	98.2%
Oregon [19]	1,961,760	99.6%	2,969,563	1,990,727	67.0%	1,968,717	98.9%
Pennsylvania	1,234,943	22.8%	1,433,665	1,258,336	87.8%	1,234,943	98.1%
Rhode Island [20]	33,556	9.3%	34,361	33,850	98.5%	33,556	99.1%
South Carolina	54,911	3.2%	61,033	56,605	92.7%	54,787	96.8%
South Dakota	97,472	27.5%	99,905	97,820	97.9%	97,472	99.6%
Tennessee	44,097	2.5%	48,683	44,817	92.1%	44,097	98.4%
Texas	356,987	4.4%	444,150	369,562	83.2%	356,987	96.6%
U.S. Virgin Islands [21]	532	2.4%	532	463	87.0%	532	114.9%
Utah	970,274	90.3%	1,703,702	1,004,614	59.0%	997,442	99.3%
Vermont	193,618	67.6%	422,603	193,830	45.9%	193,583	99.9%
Virginia	289,428	9.4%	360,659	292,077	81.0%	289,428	99.1%
Washington [22]	3,037,023	99.0%	4,850,083	3,077,400	63.5%	3,040,297	98.8%
West Virginia [23]	12,301	2.5%	12,598	10,541	83.7%	10,818	102.6%
Wisconsin [24]	425,970	15.9%	478,260	431,232	90.2%	427,246	99.1%
Wyoming	38,164	19.1%	44,711	38,336	85.7%	38,164	99.6%
U.S. Total	35,316,617	31.9%	61,460,139	36,683,450	59.7%	35,718,700	97.4%

State	Mail Ballots Rejected		Total Drop Boxes	Ballots Returned by Drop Box		Mail Ballots Cured	
	Total	% of Returned		Total	% of Returned	Total	% of Returned
Alabama [1]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Alaska [2]	566	1.4%	5	--	--	--	--
American Samoa [3]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arizona [4]	8,935	0.4%	391	289,431	13.8%	3,323	0.2%
Arkansas	1,144	6.8%	6	457	2.7%	851	5.0%
California	243,274	2.4%	2,035	3,592,536	36.0%	48,597	0.5%
Colorado	25,046	1.0%	411	2,111,353	86.8%	--	--
Connecticut [5]	2,519	1.6%	214	--	--	--	--
Delaware [6]	2,896	13.2%	--	--	--	12	0.1%
District of Columbia [7]	2,542	1.9%	56	74,102	55.8%	982	0.7%
Florida	22,005	0.8%	487	573,013	20.8%	13,556	0.5%
Georgia	3,785	1.5%	--	--	--	--	--
Guam	28	14.7%	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	5,078	1.2%	51	133,389	32.6%	521	0.1%
Idaho [8]	1	0.0%	6	--	--	--	--
Illinois	8,818	0.9%	527	104,168	10.3%	4,598	0.5%
Indiana [9]	2,660	1.7%	--	--	--	--	--
Iowa [10]	894	0.2%	--	13,881	3.8%	--	--
Kansas	1,382	1.1%	173	34,217	26.2%	7,398	5.7%
Kentucky	2,457	3.3%	163	24,094	32.1%	--	--
Louisiana [11]	2,700	2.6%	--	--	--	1,309	1.2%
Maine	1,050	0.6%	366	--	--	--	--
Maryland	2,273	0.4%	282	273,484	50.8%	419	0.1%
Massachusetts [12]	11,387	1.2%	500	--	--	--	--
Michigan	24,141	1.4%	1,178	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	7,376	2.1%	37	--	--	--	--
Mississippi [13]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri	3,016	1.1%	--	--	--	--	--
Montana [14]	2,197	0.6%	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska [15]	1,033	0.4%	118	152,951	62.9%	702	0.3%
Nevada	10,355	2.0%	511	145,179	27.5%	12,553	2.4%
New Hampshire [16]	1,160	2.0%	--	--	--	--	--
New Jersey	5,901	1.0%	432	235,606	40.1%	3,640	0.6%
New Mexico	712	0.7%	72	9,059	9.2%	1,082	1.1%
New York [17]	7,240	1.8%	--	--	--	3,367	0.9%
North Carolina	3,963	2.2%	--	--	--	573	0.3%
North Dakota	298	0.4%	64	--	--	--	--
Northern Mariana Islands [18]	--	--	--	30	--	--	--
Ohio	2,610	0.3%	102	70,306	7.7%	4,449	0.5%

State	Mail Ballots Rejected		Total Drop Boxes	Ballots Returned by Drop Box		Mail Ballots Cured	
	Total	% of Returned		Total	% of Returned	Total	% of Returned
Oklahoma	1,259	1.8%	--	--	--	--	--
Oregon [19]	28,840	1.4%	318	1,135,725	57.1%	--	--
Pennsylvania	23,393	1.9%	137	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island [20]	294	0.9%	415	12,582	37.2%	--	--
South Carolina	1,818	3.2%	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	356	0.4%	0	0	0.0%	--	--
Tennessee	720	1.6%	--	--	--	82	0.2%
Texas	12,575	3.4%	--	--	--	14,889	4.0%
U.S. Virgin Islands [21]	0	0.0%	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	14,859	1.5%	312	571,551	56.9%	6,555	0.7%
Vermont	247	0.1%	--	--	--	320	0.2%
Virginia	2,649	0.9%	2,992	41,142	14.1%	4,339	1.5%
Washington [22]	37,103	1.2%	548	1,871,228	60.8%	35,337	1.1%
West Virginia [23]	109	1.0%	--	--	--	86	0.8%
Wisconsin [24]	3,986	0.9%	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	174	0.5%	8	4,169	10.9%	--	--
U.S. Total	549,824	1.5%	12,917	11,473,653	39.7%	169,540	0.7%

Overview Table 2 Calculation Notes:

Total Mail Voters (Excluding UOCAVA) uses the sum of questions F1d and F1g.

% Turnout by Mail uses (F1d+F1g)/F1a x 100.

Total Mail Ballots Transmitted uses question C1a.

Total Mail Ballots Returned uses question C1b.

% Mail Ballots Returned uses C1b/C1a x 100.

Mail Ballots Counted, Total uses question C8a.

Mail Ballots Counted, % of Returned uses C8a/C1b x 100.

Mail Ballots Rejected, Total uses question C9a.

Mail Ballots Rejected, % of Returned uses C9a/C1b x 100.

Total Drop Boxes uses question C3a.

Ballots Returned by Drop Box, Total uses question C6a.

Ballots Returned by Drop Box, % of Returned uses C6a/C1b x 100.

Mail Ballots Cured, Total uses question C7a.

Mail Ballots Cured, % of Returned uses C7a/C1b x 100.

Overview Table 2 Data Notes:

General Notes:

- Casewise deletion at the state level was used in calculating national percentages. The percentage calculations at the national level (U.S. Total) only used data from those states that provided data for the numerator and denominator of the calculation.
- The percentages shown in this table are rounded to one decimal place. Percentages that round to less than 0.1% are displayed as 0.0%.

- Because each percentage was calculated independently, the percentages of mail ballots counted and rejected may not sum to 100% for some states or at the national level.
- The Total Mail Ballots Transmitted column captures the total number of mailed ballots that states reported transmitting, regardless of whether the ballot was returned or not. The number of ballots transmitted typically exceeds the number of ballots returned because some voters who were transmitted a mailed ballot choose to vote by another mode or to not vote at all. Total Mail Ballots Returned typically exceeds Total Mail Voters because some returned mailed ballots are rejected for not meeting state requirements. Mail Ballots Counted may not match Total Mail Voters because states may have different methodologies for calculating these numbers.
- The Total Mail Ballots Returned column includes both counted and rejected ballots that were returned to election offices.

[1] Alabama has absentee voting by mail. A voter may pick up a ballot in person and return it via mail or receive a ballot in the mail and return it in person. This may cause a discrepancy. Data on absentee in-person voting was not tracked for the 2022 EAVS, which resulted in a discrepancy in the data reported in question F1. The state of Alabama does not track data on the reasons that mail ballots are rejected.

[2] Alaska does not track data on the number of ballots returned in person to division office ballot boxes. Data reported in Section C of the 2022 EAVS include ballots sent by mail and through electronic transmission (online and fax).

[3] American Samoa does not mail ballots locally. If a voter is on the island, they either vote in person or at home with the special needs assistance program.

[4] Several counties in Arizona were unable to separate data according to the categories in question F1 of the 2022 EAVS. See the survey comments for further details.

[5] Data on mail ballots did not distinguish between ballots returned by mail and returned in person.

[6] In an October 7, 2022 order, the Delaware Supreme Court ruled that the Delaware statute authorizing vote by mail in the general election violated the Delaware constitution, and therefore, voting by mail and using drop boxes was not permitted for the 2022 general election. Absentee voting (which, per Delaware law, is provided for prescribed reasons) remained available and was not impacted by the Delaware Supreme Court rulings.

[7] The DCBOE sent a ballot to every registered voter for the November 2022 general election. Since the submission of the 2022 Policy Survey, legislation was passed to permanently make the District of Columbia a vote-by-mail jurisdiction. Voters were also able to deposit mail ballots in drop boxes located in early vote centers and Election Day vote centers. These boxes were also used to deposit provisional ballots.

[8] Idaho was not able to track data on mail ballots that were cured or the reasons why mail ballots were rejected. One county in Idaho reported counting more mail ballots in C8a than were returned in C1b.

[9] The data in C9a was obtained from the statewide voter registration system. The data in C9b was pulled from an ad hoc report, and the data in C9c–t was pulled from the CEB-9 Section 2, a county election report compiled after each primary, general, and special election. Counties do not always track the data requested in C9c–C9t.

[10] In-person ballots cast before Election Day and counted are considered absentee ballots and are reported with mail ballots cast and counted. Data on votes cast and counted is from the actual vote tally on election night, not based on the applied voter credit in the voter registration system.

[11] Data reported in F1 include voters who were given credit for voting but whose ballots may have been blank or otherwise invalid for acceptance.

[12] Vote by mail was made available to all voters, and applications to vote by mail were mailed to all voters as a result of legislation in 2022. This led to a dramatic increase in the number of voters who voted by mail in the 2022 general election.

[13] Because question F1 of EAVS asks about mail-in ballots and not absentee ballots, Mississippi could only provide data on the total number of absentee ballots returned, which includes in-person and mail-in ballots. The information entered into the SEMS does not distinguish between the two.

[14] Data on ballots cast and counted in items F1b–F1f of the 2022 EAVS is properly marked as "Data not available" despite being included in previous reports. The state office is now aware that the "voter credit" data extract by the voter registration and election management system included in previous reports does not accurately reflect the number of ballots counted at the state canvass. For example, the report fails to account for various situations, such as if an empty absentee voter secrecy envelope is returned without a ballot. Montana's 2022 submission contains the official canvass number as the most accurate number of total ballots counted. As such, Montana does not have the data available for the remaining categories. The F1a data for the 2022 EAVS uses the vote counts from the Official 2022 General Election State Canvass. Montana does not track data on drop boxes and does not track data on ballots cured in a way that can be easily extracted.

[15] Nineteen counties in Nebraska conduct all-mail elections in some or all precincts.

[16] All absentee ballots are handled locally, and any absentee ballots cured are not tracked. In-person absentee voting is permitted in the town or city clerk's office over the counter.

[17] Although absentee ballots could be dropped off at polling places and/or Boards of Election, drop boxes as typically defined were not used.

[18] As of the time of the Northern Mariana Islands' EAVS submission, the election office was still receiving returned mailed ballots through the office mailbox.

[19] Oregon is a vote-by-mail state. All ballots, including provisional and Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA) ballots, are considered mail ballots.

[20] Rhode Island allows voters to cure mail ballots, but does not collect data on cured ballots.

[21] In the U.S. Virgin Islands, absentee ballots are classified as walk in or mail in, but are all counted and accepted as regular absentee ballots. The reported number of counted mail ballots includes walk ins.

[22] Data reported on cured ballots includes ballots cured for non-matching and missing signatures only. Data reported on in-person voters before Election Day consists of county reports of voters who voted in voting centers with AVUs. Ballots cast at AVUs are not tracked separately from mail ballots.

[23] Two counties in West Virginia reported counting more mail ballots in C8a than were returned in C1b.

[24] Due to a recent court challenge, the use of drop boxes "is not permitted under Wisconsin law unless the drop box is staffed by the clerk and located at the office of the clerk or a properly designated alternate site under Wis. Stat. § 6.855." The Wisconsin Supreme Court affirmed the trial court, and the subsequent ambiguity created by the decision means that most drop boxes were either closed or moved into the clerk's office, and reporting would be unlikely or unnecessary given the added layer of security and placement. (see Teigen v. WEC, 403 Wis.2d 607). Wisconsin does not gather data on if or how absentee ballots may have been returned to the clerk with missing data or if this missing data were cured.

Overview Table 3: In-Person Voting and Other Modes of Voting

State	In-Person Election Day Voters		In-Person Voters Before Election Day		Provisional Voters	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Alabama [1]	1,373,247	96.4%	--	--	2,796	0.2%
Alaska [2]	167,829	62.8%	47,298	17.7%	7,216	2.7%
American Samoa	6,583	88.2%	845	11.3%	0	0.0%
Arizona [3]	473,550	18.3%	27,705	1.1%	8,026	0.3%
Arkansas [4]	378,667	42.2%	501,915	56.0%	1,021	0.1%
California	1,059,250	9.5%	216,732	1.9%	66,887	0.6%
Colorado	93,149	3.7%	27,022	1.1%	54	0.0%
Connecticut [5]	1,134,493	87.4%	--	--	14	0.0%
Delaware	247,043	75.8%	55,639	17.1%	10	0.0%
District of Columbia	59,538	28.9%	15,438	7.5%	37	0.0%
Florida	2,727,051	35.0%	2,271,845	29.1%	2,809	0.0%
Georgia	1,420,392	35.8%	2,290,459	57.8%	3,814	0.1%
Guam	25,687	75.4%	7,995	23.5%	150	0.4%
Hawaii	5,789	1.4%	10,879	2.6%	1	0.0%
Idaho	401,184	67.4%	65,129	10.9%	--	--
Illinois	1,926,270	46.1%	605,992	14.5%	3,596	0.1%
Indiana	1,196,206	63.2%	538,699	28.5%	1,075	0.1%
Iowa [6]	859,562	69.9%	--	--	273	0.0%
Kansas	577,607	57.9%	273,287	27.4%	13,390	1.3%
Kentucky [7]	1,150,303	76.7%	269,572	18.0%	27	0.0%
Louisiana	1,034,781	73.4%	272,260	19.3%	173	0.0%
Maine [8]	438,658	64.4%	68,458	10.1%	90	0.0%
Maryland	1,046,153	51.6%	380,874	18.8%	60,952	3.0%
Massachusetts	1,386,373	55.2%	197,288	7.9%	889	0.0%
Michigan	2,614,123	58.1%	223,644	5.0%	8	0.0%
Minnesota	1,853,310	73.4%	330,809	13.1%	--	--
Mississippi [9]	656,874	92.7%	--	--	5,710	0.8%
Missouri	1,834,916	79.6%	184,687	8.0%	4,182	0.2%
Montana [10]	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska [11]	412,213	60.4%	21,944	3.2%	6,027	0.9%
Nevada	210,325	20.6%	281,760	27.6%	7,890	0.8%
New Hampshire [12]	568,276	90.6%	--	--	--	--
New Jersey [13]	--	--	--	--	67,894	2.6%
New Mexico	256,438	36.1%	353,476	49.8%	338	0.0%
New York	4,250,739	72.2%	1,158,391	19.7%	71,756	1.2%
North Carolina [14]	1,578,581	41.7%	1,929,870	50.9%	11,808	0.3%
North Dakota	136,304	56.2%	36,513	15.1%	--	--

State	In-Person Election Day Voters		In-Person Voters Before Election Day		Provisional Voters	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Northern Mariana Islands	6,408	47.9%	6,968	52.1%	--	--
Ohio	2,654,497	63.2%	550,092	13.1%	79,830	1.9%
Oklahoma	949,235	82.3%	132,591	11.5%	1,126	0.1%
Oregon	--	--	--	--	127	0.0%
Pennsylvania	4,126,903	76.3%	--	--	40,018	0.7%
Rhode Island	254,334	70.4%	71,737	19.9%	1,074	0.3%
South Carolina	1,096,154	63.8%	561,597	32.7%	3,866	0.2%
South Dakota	183,663	51.8%	72,705	20.5%	47	0.0%
Tennessee	864,965	49.2%	844,429	48.1%	969	0.1%
Texas	2,590,664	31.8%	5,176,910	63.5%	13,750	0.2%
U.S. Virgin Islands [15]	9,671	42.9%	11,851	52.5%	79	0.4%
Utah	56,264	5.2%	12,942	1.2%	10,680	1.0%
Vermont [16]	91,637	32.0%	--	--	--	--
Virginia	2,033,530	66.1%	711,206	23.1%	33,778	1.1%
Washington [17]	--	--	3,079	0.1%	19	0.0%
West Virginia	350,187	70.9%	128,799	26.1%	2,141	0.4%
Wisconsin [18]	1,909,173	71.4%	332,001	12.4%	58	0.0%
Wyoming	122,114	61.2%	38,868	19.5%	15	0.0%
U.S. Total	50,860,863	49.0%	21,322,200	22.2%	536,490	0.5%

State	UOCAVA Voters		Other Voters	
	Total	%	Total	%
Alabama [1]	714	0.1%	--	--
Alaska [2]	3,817	1.4%	1,998	0.7%
American Samoa	17	0.2%	--	--
Arizona [3]	7,121	0.3%	3	0.0%
Arkansas [4]	652	0.1%	182	0.0%
California	31,632	0.3%	28,539	0.3%
Colorado	13,426	0.5%	--	--
Connecticut [5]	1,016	0.1%	12,004	0.9%
Delaware	539	0.2%	3,570	1.1%
District of Columbia	474	0.2%	--	--
Florida	38,638	0.5%	195	0.0%
Georgia	--	--	--	--
Guam	79	0.2%	--	--
Hawaii	491	0.1%	0	0.0%
Idaho	314	0.1%	--	--
Illinois	1,601	0.0%	159	0.0%
Indiana	2,160	0.1%	--	--
Iowa [6]	1,401	0.1%	--	--
Kansas	1,683	0.2%	--	--
Kentucky [7]	838	0.1%	7,016	0.5%
Louisiana	764	0.1%	--	--
Maine [8]	1,749	0.3%	14	0.0%
Maryland	4,586	0.2%	--	--
Massachusetts	4,351	0.2%	--	--
Michigan	5,811	0.1%	--	--
Minnesota	3,131	0.1%	--	--
Mississippi [9]	211	0.0%	45,790	6.5%
Missouri	1,926	0.1%	--	--
Montana [10]	--	--	--	--
Nebraska [11]	548	0.1%	--	--
Nevada	3,407	0.3%	--	--
New Hampshire [12]	1,684	0.3%	--	--
New Jersey [13]	4,278	0.2%	2,004,022	75.4%
New Mexico	1,558	0.2%	--	--
New York	22,560	0.4%	--	--
North Carolina [14]	8,509	0.2%	81,884	2.2%
North Dakota	350	0.1%	--	--
Northern Mariana Islands	--	--	--	--
Ohio	5,432	0.1%	--	--
Oklahoma	1,554	0.1%	--	--

State	UOCAVA Voters		Other Voters	
	Total	%	Total	%
Oregon	6,830	0.3%	--	--
Pennsylvania	8,158	0.2%	--	--
Rhode Island	574	0.2%	--	--
South Carolina	1,991	0.1%	--	--
South Dakota	718	0.2%	--	--
Tennessee	1,937	0.1%	--	--
Texas	13,279	0.2%	--	--
U.S. Virgin Islands [15]	0	0.0%	424	1.9%
Utah	1,959	0.2%	--	--
Vermont [16]	1,008	0.4%	33	0.0%
Virginia	6,820	0.2%	--	--
Washington [17]	27,565	0.9%	--	--
West Virginia	482	0.1%	--	--
Wisconsin [18]	4,031	0.2%	1,921	0.1%
Wyoming	347	0.2%	0	0.0%
U.S. Total	254,721	0.2%	2,187,754	5.3%

Overview Table 3 Calculation Notes:

In-Person Election Day Voters, Total uses question F1b.
In-Person Election Day Voters, % uses F1b/F1a x 100.
In-Person Voters Before Election Day, Total uses question F1f.
In-Person Voters Before Election Day, % uses F1f/F1a x 100.
Provisional Voters, Total uses question F1e.
Provisional Voters, % uses F1e/F1a x 100.
UOCAVA Voters, Total uses question F1c.
UOCAVA Voters, % uses F1c/F1a x 100.
Other Voters, Total uses question F1h.
Other Voters, % uses F1h/F1a x 100.

Overview Table 3 Data Notes:

General Notes:

- Casewise deletion at the state level was used in calculating national percentages. The percentage calculations at the national level (U.S. Total) only used data from those states that provided data for the numerator and denominator of the calculation.
- The percentages shown in this table are rounded to one decimal place. Percentages that round to less than 0.1% are displayed as 0.0%.
- Question F1f includes all voters who participated in the election in person prior to Election Day. This includes in-person early voting, in-person absentee voting, and any other terminology the state used to refer to in-person early voting (as reported in question Q25 of the 2022 Policy Survey).
- Question F1h was not mandatory. States only reported data in this item if they offered another mode of voting aside from those listed in questions F1b–F1g or if there were counted ballots that could not be categorized in questions F1b–F1g.

- Because each percentage was calculated independently, the percentages of turnout by mode in this table and the previous table may not sum to 100% for some states or at the national level.

[1] Data on absentee in-person voting was not tracked for the 2022 EAVS, which resulted in a discrepancy in the data reported in question F1.
[2] The "Other Voters" category includes ballots that were sent by electronic transmission (online and fax).
[3] Several counties in Arizona were unable to separate data according to the categories in question F1 of the 2022 EAVS. See the survey comments for further details.
[4] Two counties reported data for other modes of voting.
[5] Data on mail ballots did not distinguish between ballots returned by mail and returned in person. Other modes of voting included Election Day registration (EDR) locations.
[6] In-person ballots cast before Election Day and counted are considered absentee ballots and are reported with mail ballots cast and counted. Data on votes cast and counted is from the actual vote tally on election night, not based on the applied voter credit in the voter registration system.
[7] Other modes of voting were reported as "supplemental."
[8] The "Other Voters" category includes ballots that were not properly designated as UOCAVA voters.
[9] Because question F1 of EAVS asks about mail-in ballots and not absentee ballots, Mississippi could only provide data on the total number of absentee ballots returned, which includes in-person and mail-in ballots. The information entered into the SEMS does not distinguish between the two. Other modes of voting included absentee ballots counted.
[10] Data on ballots cast and counted in items F1b–F1f of the 2022 EAVS is properly marked as "Data not available" despite being included in previous reports. The state office is now aware that the "voter credit" data extract by the voter registration and election management system included in previous reports does not accurately reflect the number of ballots counted at the state canvass. For example, the report fails to account for various situations, such as if an empty absentee voter secrecy envelope is returned without a ballot. Montana's 2022 submission contains the official canvass number as the most accurate number of total ballots counted. As such, Montana does not have the data available for the remaining categories. The F1a data for the 2022 EAVS uses the vote counts from the Official 2022 General Election State Canvass.
[11] Nineteen counties in Nebraska conduct all-mail elections in some or all precincts.
[12] In-person absentee voting is permitted in the town or city clerk's office over the counter.
[13] Data on in-person Election Day voters and in-person early voters is not recorded separately. Other modes of voting included ballots counted from Election Day and early voting locations.
[14] Other modes of voting were described as "Other."
[15] Other modes of voting included walk-in absentee voters.
[16] Other modes of voting included ballots delivered by a justice of the peace.
[17] The number of in-person voters consists of county reports of voters who voted in voting centers with accessible voting units. Accessible voting unit ballots are not tracked separately from mail ballots. Washington is a vote-by-mail state.

[18] In Wisconsin, if a UOCAVA voter is in the local area on Election Day or during in-person absentee voting, they may choose to vote through one of those methods instead of an absentee ballot by mail. In those cases, the voter is not recorded in the UOCAVA section of the EAVS but instead under the sections that apply to voting at the polls or in-person absentee. In Wisconsin, provisional ballot data has to be recorded into the database on election night, but any voters who register on Election Day are usually not entered until after Election Day; these two records then cannot be linked in the state's voter registration database. Therefore, data in the section about provisional ballots specifically will show more provisional ballots counted than the section which shows participations received by having a provisional counted. Other modes of voting included voters who voted absentee with incomplete data.

Overview Table 4: Polling Places and Poll Workers

State	Total Precincts	Total Polling Places		Total Poll Workers	
		Election Day	Early Voting	Election Day	Early Voting
Alabama [1]	2,308	2,014	67	1,749	--
Alaska [2]	401	429	165	2,210	307
American Samoa	42	41	1	223	2
Arizona [3]	1,732	717	200	6,960	1,527
Arkansas	2,627	898	177	4,839	2,084
California [4]	25,554	3,876	1,515	33,935	16,760
Colorado	3,260	366	325	--	--
Connecticut	718	169	169	3,590	845
Delaware	512	273	14	2,847	37
District of Columbia [5]	144	90	25	940	1,085
Florida	6,063	3,995	430	35,129	10,751
Georgia	2,700	2,430	333	15,248	3,191
Guam	67	21	1	335	23
Hawaii	248	8	11	79	74
Idaho	999	734	32	3,972	127
Illinois	10,835	12,342	3,817	36,017	2,895
Indiana [6]	5,146	1,660	292	12,124	1,826
Iowa [7]	1,657	1,653	99	6,976	535
Kansas	4,015	1,080	196	7,239	1,622
Kentucky	3,546	1,469	186	10,958	1,704
Louisiana [8]	3,937	1,976	109	15,314	--
Maine	533	521	488	5,170	--
Maryland	2,074	1,532	96	17,912	5,547
Massachusetts [9]	2,385	1,226	424	9,540	--
Michigan [10]	4,672	3,286	1,544	33,331	--
Minnesota	4,103	2,562	237	29,102	2,205
Mississippi	1,765	1,765	92	5,295	--
Missouri	4,334	2,281	--	15,759	--
Montana [11]	663	409	58	3,906	--
Nebraska	1,323	998	93	6,742	248
Nevada	1,685	239	82	3,319	1,964
New Hampshire [12]	340	308	--	3,564	--
New Jersey	6,386	3,200	140	12,387	1,042
New Mexico	2,163	760	252	2,806	809
New York [13]	14,158	4,855	403	50,951	15,520
North Carolina	2,656	2,845	359	20,632	7,241
North Dakota	454	166	12	--	--
Northern Mariana Islands	7	13	3	32	7

State	Total Precincts	Total Polling Places		Total Poll Workers	
		Election Day	Early Voting	Election Day	Early Voting
Ohio	8,933	3,637	88	39,888	0
Oklahoma	1,986	1,757	85	6,008	513
Oregon [14]	1,288	36	36	--	--
Pennsylvania [15]	9,155	9,154	--	48,340	--
Rhode Island [16]	414	383	39	2,700	90
South Carolina	2,305	1,955	112	13,003	1,122
South Dakota	691	488	68	2,558	155
Tennessee	1,849	1,781	222	13,611	2,448
Texas	9,541	5,627	1,227	30,581	10,781
U.S. Virgin Islands	25	11	4	185	40
Utah	2,651	108	54	734	259
Vermont	262	262	247	--	--
Virginia [17]	2,545	2,545	185	19,922	2,169
Washington [18]	8,021	--	65	--	--
West Virginia	1,701	1,326	93	8,043	491
Wisconsin [19]	3,628	2,538	318	--	--
Wyoming	583	196	19	2,053	94
U.S. Total	181,790	95,011	15,309	608,758	98,140

State	Poll Workers' Ages						% of New Poll Workers
	% Age <18	% Age 18–25	% Age 26–40	% Age 41–60	% Age 61–70	% Age 71+	
Alabama [1]	0.3%	1.5%	4.8%	23.0%	35.9%	34.5%	0.1%
Alaska [2]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Samoa	0.0%	48.0%	39.6%	8.4%	4.0%	0.0%	32.4%
Arizona [3]	0.7%	2.5%	6.9%	24.7%	35.1%	30.0%	26.5%
Arkansas	0.3%	1.9%	5.1%	20.2%	36.2%	36.3%	12.0%
California [4]	9.8%	5.5%	13.3%	27.7%	24.3%	19.4%	31.5%
Colorado	1.4%	2.1%	5.5%	22.5%	46.4%	22.1%	40.2%
Connecticut	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Delaware	1.3%	3.1%	7.1%	27.4%	35.0%	26.0%	36.8%
District of Columbia [5]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	0.2%	1.7%	6.3%	26.2%	34.3%	31.2%	13.6%
Georgia	--	--	--	--	--	--	12.2%
Guam	0.0%	28.8%	28.5%	31.3%	9.5%	2.0%	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	61.4%
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Illinois	5.5%	3.0%	5.2%	27.1%	33.9%	25.2%	9.3%
Indiana [6]	2.2%	4.7%	10.9%	24.7%	32.6%	24.9%	--
Iowa [7]	0.2%	0.8%	5.4%	18.2%	38.1%	37.4%	16.7%
Kansas	2.0%	2.0%	6.0%	20.1%	33.7%	36.1%	14.0%
Kentucky	0.1%	3.7%	10.8%	30.9%	31.5%	23.0%	8.0%
Louisiana [8]	--	--	--	--	--	--	13.0%
Maine	0.9%	1.7%	7.9%	26.0%	36.8%	26.6%	--
Maryland	2.6%	2.8%	10.7%	27.9%	35.1%	20.9%	33.0%
Massachusetts [9]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Michigan [10]	0.0%	3.3%	8.1%	24.8%	35.0%	28.8%	25.2%
Minnesota	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.5%
Mississippi	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri	2.3%	2.5%	6.8%	17.2%	35.7%	35.5%	--
Montana [11]	0.0%	0.7%	4.9%	22.6%	40.0%	31.8%	--
Nebraska	0.4%	1.3%	9.3%	25.4%	34.3%	29.3%	12.0%
Nevada	1.3%	3.4%	9.7%	26.6%	31.5%	27.6%	25.8%
New Hampshire [12]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Jersey	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	1.6%	3.6%	6.9%	21.1%	34.9%	31.8%	29.0%
New York [13]	0.1%	7.1%	16.3%	30.3%	25.8%	20.4%	12.9%
North Carolina	1.1%	2.1%	6.6%	26.4%	35.5%	28.2%	16.0%
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

State	Poll Workers' Ages						% of New Poll Workers
	% Age <18	% Age 18–25	% Age 26–40	% Age 41–60	% Age 61–70	% Age 71+	
Northern Mariana Islands	--	100.0%	--	--	--	--	31.3%
Ohio	1.4%	2.4%	7.6%	24.7%	35.1%	28.8%	16.9%
Oklahoma	0.0%	0.6%	3.9%	16.0%	34.0%	45.5%	4.2%
Oregon [14]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania [15]	1.0%	7.5%	11.6%	29.8%	29.6%	20.4%	--
Rhode Island [16]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	0.4%	0.8%	4.8%	22.5%	36.3%	35.2%	8.6%
Tennessee	2.3%	2.1%	5.2%	19.7%	35.7%	35.0%	11.1%
Texas	3.6%	7.0%	10.9%	24.0%	30.4%	24.0%	19.7%
U.S. Virgin Islands	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	0.6%	3.8%	16.2%	37.7%	30.6%	11.1%	16.2%
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia [17]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington [18]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	0.5%	5.1%	9.2%	29.7%	31.6%	24.0%	6.9%
Wisconsin [19]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	1.2%	1.2%	6.1%	23.8%	37.9%	29.8%	11.3%
U.S. Total	1.7%	4.2%	10.2%	26.2%	31.7%	26.1%	16.7%

Overview Table 4 Calculation Notes:

Total Precincts uses question D1a.
Total Polling Places, Election Day uses question D3a.
Total Polling Places, Early Voting uses question D4a.
Total Poll Workers, Election Day uses question D5a.
Total Poll Workers, Early Voting uses question D6a.
Poll Workers' Ages, % Age <18 uses D7b/(sum of D7b–D7g) x 100.
Poll Workers' Ages, % Age 18–25 uses D7c/(sum of D7b–D7g) x 100.
Poll Workers' Ages, % Age 26–40 uses D7d/(sum of D7b–D7g) x 100.
Poll Workers' Ages, % Age 41–60 uses D7e/(sum of D7b–D7g) x 100.
Poll Workers' Ages, % Age 61–70 uses D7f/(sum of D7b–D7g) x 100.
Poll Workers' Ages, % Age 71+ uses D7g/(sum of D7b–D7g) x 100.
% of New Poll Workers uses D9a/D7a x 100.

Overview Table 4 Data Notes:

General Notes:

- Casewise deletion at the state level was used in calculating national percentages. The percentage calculations at the national level (U.S. Total) only used data from those states that provided data for the numerator and denominator of the calculation.

- The percentages shown in this table are rounded to one decimal place. Percentages that round to less than 0.1% are displayed as 0.0%.
- The sum of the number of Election Day poll workers (D5a) and the number of early voting poll workers (D6a) may not equal the total number of poll workers reported (D7a) because the instructions for D7a instructed respondents to count poll workers in D7a only once regardless of how many days of voting the poll worker assisted with.
- Because percentages for each age category were calculated independently, the percentages for each age category may not sum to 100% for some states or at the national level.
- In calculating percentages for poll worker age categories, the sum of questions D7b–D7g was used instead of D7a because some states did not report data in all age categories.
- States that only track data for poll workers who are under age 18 do not have data on poll worker ages displayed in this table.

[1] Alabama offers absentee in-person voting at absentee offices before Election Day. Provisional voting is done at each polling place. Both are considered separate precincts for canvassing results.
[2] Alaska only tracks age data for poll workers who are under 18 years old.
[3] Several counties in Arizona do not track the ages of their poll workers.
[4] Some California counties use vote centers only.
[5] The 90 Election Day vote centers reported include the 25 early vote centers.
[6] Data on poll worker ages is reported in the CEB-9 Section 2.
[7] Satellite polling locations before Election Day are allowed in Iowa by petition, but data are not readily available to the state from each county on if or how many satellites were operated. Not all jurisdictions reported data on poll workers in the 2022 EAVS.
[8] The Department of State cannot distinguish between poll workers who worked on Election Day and those who worked during early voting. The total in D5a includes both Election Day and early voting poll workers. The Department of State does not track data on the ages of poll workers.
[9] Only those who worked at the polls on Election Day are referred to as "poll workers." The reported number of poll workers is only the number of Election Day workers because staff requirements vary for early voting. There is no statutory term for individuals who assist with early voting, but they were generally referred to as "election workers." The number of "election workers" varied for each day of early voting and was not reported by jurisdictions. Data on poll worker ages were not reported.
[10] Early voting takes place at a clerk's office or their satellite offices for in-person absentee voting only. Ballots are not tabulated until Election Day.
[11] Montana does not collect information on the number of poll workers before Election Day and does not track the number of new poll workers.
[12] In-person absentee voting is permitted in the town or city clerk's office over the counter. The town or city clerk's office is not a polling place. The information provided on the number of poll workers is the minimum required. Actual totals vary by location.
[13] Data on poll worker ages reflects only Election Day poll workers. Demographics on early voting poll workers were not provided.
[14] Oregon is a vote-by-mail state and does not have traditional poll workers. Counties may hire temporary staff as necessary to conduct an election. The number of temporary staff is not tracked.
[15] The data were gathered via a survey from counties and the total number may not include counties who did not submit the data. Poll worker data are not tracked systematically in Pennsylvania.
[16] Rhode Island does not collect data on the ages of poll workers.
[17] Virginia does not track age data for poll workers or data on new poll workers.
[18] Washington is a vote-by-mail state and does not have traditional polling places. Washington has voting centers that are open for the entire voting period.

[19] Physical Election Day polling places cannot be located in election offices. Municipalities may provide information about in-person absentee voting locations with the state, but they are not required to. Therefore, data cannot be provided for all municipalities. Where these data were provided, the data cannot distinguish whether the in-person absentee voting locations are an election office or another location. Wisconsin no longer tracks data on poll workers.

Overview Table 5: Election Technology and Voting Methods

State	Total Number of Voting Machines Deployed	DRE without VVPAT		DRE with VVPAT	
		Total Machines Deployed	% of Jurisdictions	Total Machines Deployed	% of Jurisdictions
Alabama	4,862	--	--	--	--
Alaska	680	--	--	148	100.0%
American Samoa	--	--	--	--	--
Arizona	1,746	--	--	--	--
Arkansas	5,327	--	--	824	25.3%
California	23,150	--	--	--	--
Colorado	1,632	--	--	--	--
Connecticut	2,154	--	--	--	--
Delaware	1,185	--	--	1,176	100.0%
District of Columbia	735	--	--	--	--
Florida	12,731	--	--	--	--
Georgia	24,055	--	--	--	--
Guam	6	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	106	--	--	--	--
Idaho	1,125	--	--	--	--
Illinois	6,806	49	3.7%	661	23.1%
Indiana	12,012	5,016	52.2%	1,443	59.8%
Iowa	1,234	--	--	--	--
Kansas	8,046	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	5,596	159	9.2%	654	29.2%
Louisiana	9,656	9,582	100.0%	--	--
Maine [1]	1,065	--	--	--	--
Maryland	6,451	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts [2]	4,714	--	--	--	--
Michigan	9,344	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	5,885	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	3,183	1,418	19.5%	--	--
Missouri	4,821	--	--	209	1.7%
Montana	483	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	1,441	--	--	--	--
Nevada	4,610	--	--	4,479	88.2%
New Hampshire	609	--	--	--	--
New Jersey	11,131	3,143	23.8%	--	--
New Mexico [3]	1,461	--	--	--	--
New York	18,895	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	8,566	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	524	--	--	--	--

State	Total Number of Voting Machines Deployed	DRE without VVPAT		DRE with VVPAT	
		Total Machines Deployed	% of Jurisdictions	Total Machines Deployed	% of Jurisdictions
Northern Mariana Islands	6	--	--	--	--
Ohio	23,571	--	--	5,819	13.6%
Oklahoma	2,072	--	--	--	--
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	15,608	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island [4]	893	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	13,271	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	642	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	8,400	3,499	60.0%	19	1.1%
Texas	49,591	5,725	21.3%	--	--
U.S. Virgin Islands	117	--	--	--	--
Utah	806	--	--	610	24.1%
Vermont	522	260	70.9%	--	--
Virginia	6,473	--	--	--	--
Washington	185	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	5,438	--	--	872	29.1%
Wisconsin [5]	--	--	--	--	8.8%
Wyoming	760	--	--	--	4.3%
U.S. Total	334,382	28,851	6.7%	16,914	5.5%

State	Ballot-Marking Devices		Scanners		Hand Counting	
	Total Machines Deployed	% of Jurisdictions	Total Machines Deployed	% of Jurisdictions	Total Jurisdictions	% of Jurisdictions
Alabama	2,044	100.0%	2,818	100.0%	0	--
Alaska	265	100.0%	267	100.0%	1	100.0%
American Samoa	--	--	--	--	1	100.0%
Arizona	1,208	100.0%	538	100.0%	0	--
Arkansas	3,582	100.0%	921	100.0%	7	9.3%
California	22,009	100.0%	1,141	100.0%	0	--
Colorado	1,454	100.0%	178	98.4%	1	1.6%
Connecticut	718	100.0%	1,436	100.0%	0	--
Delaware	--	--	9	100.0%	0	--
District of Columbia	620	100.0%	115	100.0%	0	--
Florida	5,380	89.6%	7,351	98.5%	0	--
Georgia	21,297	100.0%	2,758	100.0%	0	--
Guam	6	100.0%	--	--	0	--
Hawaii	62	80.0%	44	80.0%	0	--
Idaho	606	88.6%	519	75.0%	11	25.0%
Illinois	3,213	77.8%	2,883	68.5%	0	--
Indiana	5,192	39.1%	361	100.0%	2	2.2%
Iowa	--	100.0%	1,234	100.0%	0	--
Kansas	4,887	100.0%	3,159	92.4%	--	--
Kentucky	2,240	70.8%	2,543	95.8%	6	5.0%
Louisiana	--	--	74	100.0%	64	100.0%
Maine [1]	525	99.0%	540	66.4%	163	32.8%
Maryland	3,575	100.0%	2,876	100.0%	0	--
Massachusetts [2]	2,385	100.0%	2,329	84.0%	351	100.0%
Michigan	4,672	100.0%	4,672	100.0%	0	--
Minnesota	2,898	100.0%	2,987	100.0%	4	4.6%
Mississippi	--	80.5%	1,765	100.0%	0	--
Missouri	2,291	94.8%	2,321	93.1%	1	0.9%
Montana	361	100.0%	122	82.1%	10	17.9%
Nebraska	1,284	100.0%	157	100.0%	0	--
Nevada	100	11.8%	31	100.0%	0	--
New Hampshire	308	92.8%	301	60.9%	125	39.1%
New Jersey	6,809	100.0%	1,179	100.0%	0	--
New Mexico [3]	--	--	1,461	100.0%	33	100.0%
New York	7,871	100.0%	11,024	100.0%	62	100.0%
North Carolina	5,386	100.0%	3,180	100.0%	0	--
North Dakota	260	100.0%	264	100.0%	0	--
Northern Mariana Islands	--	--	6	100.0%	1	100.0%

State	Ballot-Marking Devices		Scanners		Hand Counting	
	Total Machines Deployed	% of Jurisdictions	Total Machines Deployed	% of Jurisdictions	Total Jurisdictions	% of Jurisdictions
Ohio	12,080	77.3%	5,672	100.0%	0	--
Oklahoma	--	--	2,072	100.0%	0	--
Oregon	--	--	--	100.0%	0	--
Pennsylvania	7,795	100.0%	7,813	100.0%	0	--
Rhode Island [4]	414	100.0%	479	100.0%	0	--
South Carolina	10,989	100.0%	2,282	100.0%	0	--
South Dakota	539	100.0%	103	98.5%	31	47.0%
Tennessee	3,552	38.9%	1,330	98.9%	9	9.5%
Texas	37,494	62.6%	6,372	94.1%	14	5.5%
U.S. Virgin Islands	68	100.0%	49	100.0%	0	--
Utah	112	75.9%	84	96.6%	0	--
Vermont	262	100.0%	--	--	73	29.6%
Virginia	3,061	100.0%	3,412	100.0%	0	--
Washington	108	100.0%	77	100.0%	0	--
West Virginia	3,619	76.4%	947	74.5%	0	--
Wisconsin [5]	--	91.8%	--	90.1%	180	9.7%
Wyoming	432	100.0%	328	91.3%	0	--
U.S. Total	194,033	88.4%	94,584	86.2%	1,150	17.8%

Overview Table 5 Calculation Notes:

Total Number of Voting Machines Deployed uses the sum of questions F5c_1, F5c_2, F5c_3, F6c_1, F6c_2, F6c_3, F7c_1, F7c_2, F7c_3, F8c_1, F8c_2, and F8c_3.

DRE without VVPAT, Total Machines Deployed uses the sum of questions F5c_1, F5c_2, and F5c_3.

DRE without VVPAT, % of Jurisdictions uses the count of number of jurisdictions that responded "Yes" to F5a/number of FIPS by state x 100.

DRE with VVPAT, Total Machines Deployed uses the sum of questions F6c_1, F6c_2, and F6c_3

DRE with VVPAT, % of Jurisdictions uses the count of number of jurisdictions that responded "Yes" to F6a/number of FIPS by state x 100.

Ballot Marking Devices, Total Machines Deployed uses the sum of questions F7c_1, F7c_2, and F7c_3.

Ballot Marking Devices, % of Jurisdictions uses the count of number of jurisdictions that responded "Yes" to F7a/number of FIPS by state x 100.

Scanners, Total Machines Deployed uses the sum of questions F8c_1, F8c_2, and F8c_3.

Scanners, % of Jurisdictions uses the count of number of jurisdictions that responded "Yes" to F8a/number of FIPS by state x 100.

Hand Counting, Total Jurisdictions uses the count of number of jurisdictions that responded "Yes" to F9a.

Hand Counting, % of Jurisdictions uses the count of number of jurisdictions that responded "Yes" to F9a/number of FIPS by state x 100.

Overview Table 5 Data Notes:

General Notes:

- Although other descriptive tables in this chapter used casewise deletion at the state level in calculating percentages, this table did not. When a state reported not using a type of equipment, the number of devices of that type was filled with zero to better capture at the national level the prevalence of each type of voting technology or counting method in the 2022 general election.
- The percentages shown in this table are rounded to one decimal place. Percentages that round to less than 0.1% are displayed as 0.0%.

[1] Maine reports all data on UOCAVA voting at the statewide level in a separate jurisdiction in the EAVS. This UOCAVA-only jurisdiction does not have in-person voters; thus, no ballot marking device (BMD) is required.

[2] Ballot marking devices were used for voters with disabilities. Jurisdictions that used scanners hand counted any provisional ballots.

[3] Hand counting is possible for counting mail ballots, ballots cast during early voting, and ballots cast on Election Day if a tabulator is unable to read a ballot.

[4] In addition to the number of machines reported, there are three machines used for counting all mail ballots at a central location.

[5] Wisconsin does not track the number of pieces of voting equipment each municipality has, just what type they use. Wisconsin does not allow for direct-recording electronic (DRE) without a voter-verifiable paper audit trail (VVPAT) for any municipalities.

Chapter 2. Election Law and Procedure: The Policy Survey

Key Findings

The 2022 Election Administration Policy Survey (Policy Survey) provides information about the policy context in which states and territories conducted the 2022 general election. The questions in this survey asked states to identify the election laws and procedures that govern voter registration, election technology, voter eligibility, modes of voting, and election audits in their state. Notable findings from this survey include:

- In 2022, the number of states that provided Election Administration and Voting Survey (EAVS) responses at the state level for each EAVS section was generally consistent with 2020 except for Section F, which saw fewer states reporting at the state level in 2022 compared to 2020.
- There has not been a significant decrease in the number of states that reported conducting all-mail elections for the 2022 general election compared to the 2020 general election.
- Forty-three states reported requiring a post-election tabulation audit that verifies that election voting equipment properly counts a sample of voted ballots after an election.
- Thirty-nine states reported that drop boxes were used, either statewide or in certain jurisdictions, to allow voters to return their voted mail ballots.
- Forty-one states reported allowing voters to cure their voted mail ballots; the most reported types of mail ballot errors that voters were allowed to correct were cases where a voter signature was missing.

Introduction

Although quantitative data from state[1] and local election officials provide an important window into how the 2022 general election was conducted, these data must be understood in the context of state laws and policies. In 2008, the U.S. Election Assistance Commission (EAC) introduced a component of the EAVS that collects information on state election laws. Since 2018, these data have been collected through the Policy Survey,[2] which uses closed-ended questions to capture states' broad policies. This report provides an overview and summary of the Policy Survey's findings. Additional information about state responses is available in Appendix A of this chapter. The 2022 Policy Survey included updates to some of the 2020 items to better capture state policy nuances.

[1] Throughout this report, unless otherwise specified, the term "state" can be understood to apply to the 50 U.S. states, the District of Columbia, and five U.S. territories (American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands) that submit Election Administration Policy Survey and EAVS data.

[2] Prior to 2018, the Policy Survey was known as the Statutory Overview and required states to submit text descriptions of their election laws and policies.

The 2022 Policy Survey collected data on states' election laws, policies, and practices that would be in place for the November 2022 general election. Most states submitted this information before the election. The Policy Survey was also used to validate 2022 EAVS data prior to states certifying their data as final. The goal of the 2022 Policy Survey was to create comparisons between states across broad policy categories and to provide context to understand the EAVS data submitted by states. Because of the nature of the closed-ended survey questions, some of the nuances in state election policies could not be accounted for. It is important to remember that state election laws are nuanced, and this report simplifies them for the purpose of providing an overview of election policies that offers important context to understanding the EAVS data. States were encouraged to forward additional information and context for their Policy Survey responses to allow their data to be interpreted as accurately as possible.

The information that states and territories submitted for the 2022 Policy Survey explained the election laws and practices that applied to the federal general election that was conducted on November 8, 2022. Some states may have changed some of their policies since that election was conducted; the Policy Survey does not collect information about when an election policy change occurs or why. In addition, states may have different policies for midterm and presidential elections, for primary elections and general elections, or for elections for federal, state, or local office. Because Puerto Rico did not conduct a federal general election on November 8, 2022, the territory was not required to provide a response to Policy Survey questions that pertained directly to that election.

For further information about how the Policy Survey data were collected and used to validate EAVS data, please see Chapter 5 of this report.

Responding to the 2022 EAVS

The 2022 Policy Survey asked states to describe who provides the data for questions in each section of the EAVS: the state election office, local election offices, or both the state and local offices. In total, 25 states provided data for all six sections of the EAVS solely at the state level, whereas 31 states relied on local jurisdictions to provide some or all of a state's EAVS submission.[3]

For Sections B, C, E, and F, roughly half of the states provided responses at the state level, and about one-quarter of states reported that responses are provided by local officials for Sections C through E.[4] For Section A, 59% of states reported providing responses at the state level, and 46.4% of states reported providing responses at the state level for Section D. Roughly one-quarter to one-third of the responses for each section were provided by both state and local officials, except for Section E (about one-fifth). In 2022, five fewer states provided EAVS responses at the state level for Section F, one more for Section E, and one fewer for Section A compared to 2020 (see Table 1).

[3] Information on how states answer Section A of the EAVS was collected in item Q1_1 of the Policy Survey. Information on how states answer Section B of the EAVS was collected in Q1_2. Information on how states answer Section C of the EAVS was collected in Q1_3. Information on how states answer Section D of the EAVS was collected in Q1_4. Information on how states answer Section E of the EAVS was collected in Q1_5. Information on how states answer Section F of the EAVS was collected in Q1_6.
[4] A lower proportion of states responded to Section F entirely at the local level, at 14.3%.

The findings from this question illustrate the complexities that state and local election officials face when answering the EAVS. Many states with a large number of jurisdictions reported providing EAVS data entirely at the local level. Furthermore, some states reported providing EAVS data for some sections at the state level while relying on local officials for other sections.

Table 1. States Providing EAVS Responses at the State Level

Number of States Providing EAVS Responses at the State Level			
EAVS Section	Number of States in 2018	Number of States in 2020	Number of States in 2022
Section A	31	34	33
Section B	26	28	28
Section C	27	29	29
Section D	23	26	26
Section E	25	28	29
Section F	25	33	28

Source: Information on answering the EAVS was collected in Q1 of the Policy Survey.

In almost all states, no new local jurisdictions have been created or consolidated for the purposes of EAVS reporting since the 2020 EAVS was conducted.[5] The exceptions are New Hampshire and New Jersey, where jurisdictions were both consolidated and created, as well as Vermont and Wisconsin, where new local jurisdictions were created.

Policies on Voter Registration and List Maintenance

The primary federal law governing voter registration in the United States is the National Voter Registration Act (NVRA), which became effective after the 1994 general election. The NVRA expands voter registration opportunities for voters by creating more standardized registration processes and by designating more places as voter registration agencies. It also requires that states conduct a uniform and nondiscriminatory general program to remove from their lists the records of individuals who are no longer eligible to vote; this program is often referred to as "voter registration list maintenance."

Congress also passed the Help America Vote Act (HAVA) in 2002, requiring each state to adopt a computerized statewide voter registration list. States use these registration lists to determine who is eligible to participate in elections. States also face the challenge of keeping these lists up to date, as voters commonly move to different jurisdictions or states, die, or become otherwise ineligible to vote.[6]

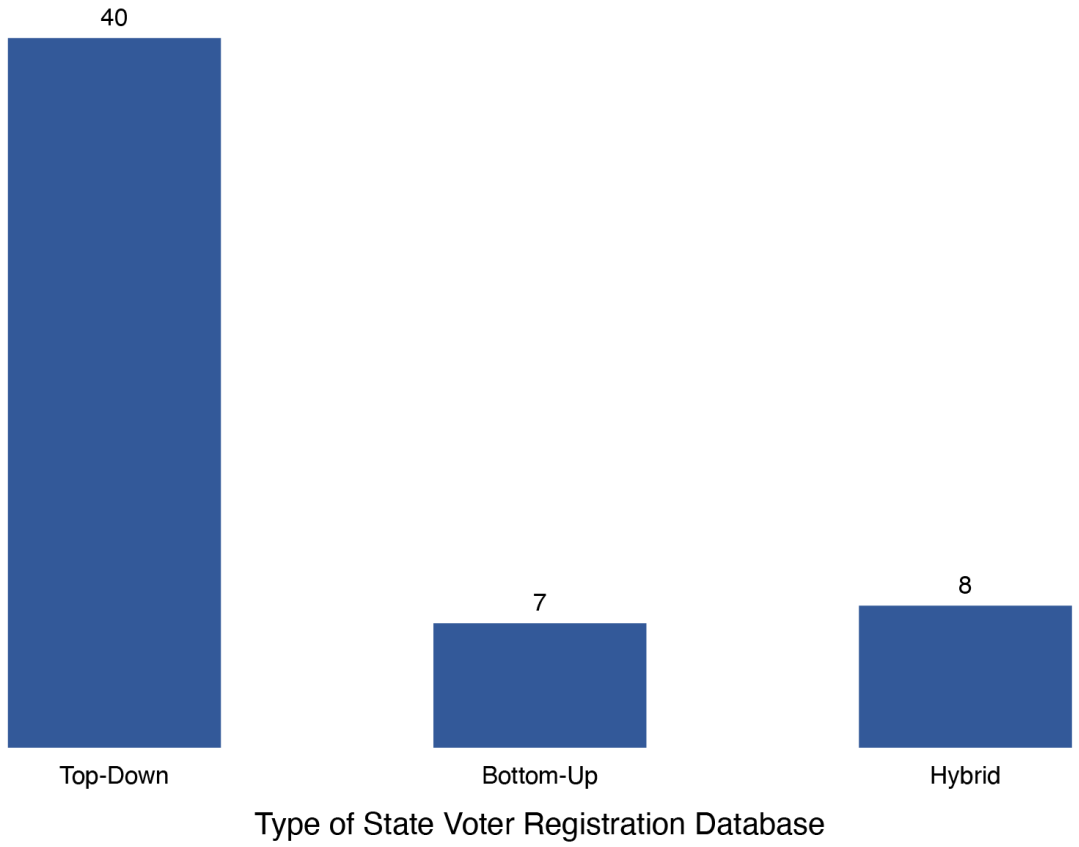
[5] North Carolina detailed some other changes (e.g., one municipality dissolved while others were annexed across county lines).

[6] North Dakota is the only state that does not require voter registration. According to the North Dakota Office of the Secretary of State, "Precincts in North Dakota maintain a list of voters who have voted in previous elections. When a voter approaches a polling place they are asked to provide an acceptable form of identification. Then the election board will attempt to locate the voter's name on the voting list. If the

Database Systems

States responded to the HAVA voter registration requirements in different ways. Some states adopted a single, central platform at the state level that connects to terminals in local jurisdictions. This type of system is typically referred to as a "top-down" voter registration system. Other states implemented a state voter registration database that gathers and aggregates information from their local jurisdictions' voter registration databases. This type of system is typically referred to as a "bottom-up" system.[7] If a system has a mix of top-down and bottom-up characteristics, then it is referred to as a "hybrid" system. The specific characteristics of hybrid systems vary state by state.

Figure 1. Over Two-Thirds of States Have Top-Down Voter Registration Systems



Source: Information on voter registration database system type was collected in Q3 of the Policy Survey. This graph shows the number of states that reported having each type of voter registration database.

voter's name is on the list, the voter's name and address are verified and the voter is then allowed to vote." (https://vip.sos.nd.gov/pdfs/Portals/votereg.pdf). Individuals who wish to vote in North Dakota must meet federal and state eligibility requirements.

[7] For a bottom-up voter registration system to be considered a statewide system, the state database, the data, and the data flow must be defined, maintained, and administered by the state. U.S. Election Assistance Commission (2005, July). *Voluntary Guidance on Implementation of Statewide Voter Registration Lists*. https://www.eac.gov/sites/default/files/eac_assets/1/1/Implementing%20Statewide%20Voter%20Registration%20Lists.pdf.

The Policy Survey asked states to report the type of voter registration database they have and how often information is shared between states and local jurisdictions. Figure 1 shows that over a majority of states (72.7%) reported having voter registration databases that function in a top-down manner. Seven states (12.7%, a decrease from 2020) reported having a bottom-up registration system that uploads jurisdiction-level information at regular intervals to form the statewide voter registration list, and 14.6% of states reported having a hybrid system that combines elements of both.[8] In practice, these state registration system categories can be fluid. Some top-down registration systems may implement features of a bottom-up registration system and vice versa.

States that reported having either a bottom-up or hybrid system were asked to report how often their jurisdictions transmit voter registration information to the statewide database. For these two systems, real-time data transmissions were most common (reported in 80% of the states with bottom-up or hybrid systems), whereas 33.3% of the states reported that voter registration information is transmitted daily.[9]

Data Linkages

Election officials must accomplish two primary activities related to voter registration: adding individuals to the database who are eligible to vote and maintaining the accuracy of the database.[10] A state accomplishes these goals by accessing or "linking" to other databases to verify the voter registration information in its database. The NVRA and HAVA outline steps that states are required to take to keep voter registration information current and to remove ineligible voters and duplicate registrations from the voter lists. This task requires comparing voter lists to records in other databases to prevent duplicate registration records and to avoid adding individuals who are ineligible to register.[11]

HAVA requires the chief election official in each state to attempt to verify the information for first-time voter registration applications against driver's license numbers in that state's motor vehicle licensing agency's database or against the Social Security Administration's database of social security numbers. If no match is found, election officials in most states attempt to contact the applicant for additional information, but they manage this process in various ways. HAVA requires that applicants who cannot be matched against one of these databases be allowed to vote on Election Day, provided they present appropriate identification.[12]

The Policy Survey asks state election offices how they share information electronically with other state and federal government entities.[13] These linkages are illustrated in Figure 2. Most states reported that they link their voter registration data with the agency that handles their state's driver's licenses (91.1%) and with entities that maintain the death records (73.2%). The other most commonly reported linkages were with entities that maintain felony or prison records, such

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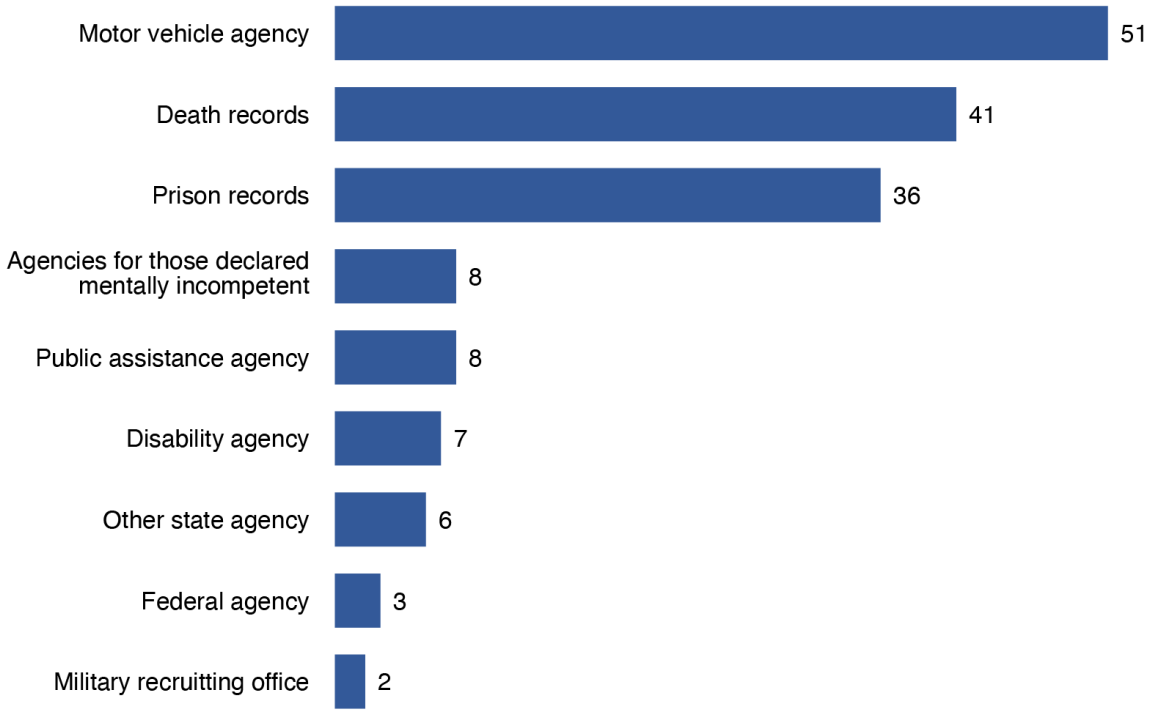
[8] Information on the type of voter registration system that states use was collected in item Q3 of the Policy Survey.
[9] Texas noted that most jurisdictions transmit information in real time, but larger jurisdictions transmit overnight.
[10] National Research Council. 2010. Improving State Voter Registration Databases: Final Report. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press. https://doi.org/10.17226/12788
[11] Ibid.
[12] 52 U.S.C. § 21083.
[13] Although North Dakota does not have voter registration, the state does share information electronically with other government entities and is included in these analyses.

as state courts and parole agencies (64.3%). States that reported linking with the agency that handles driver's licenses most often reported transferring voter registration data daily (64.7%), followed by in real time (17.7%) and by some other measure of time that is neither weekly nor monthly (7.8%). Of the states that reported linking with entities that maintain death records, the most common type of data transfer was monthly (56.1%), followed by weekly and other (17.1%). States that reported linking registration data with entities that maintain felony records most often reported transferring data monthly (44.4%).%).[14]

Less commonly reported linkages included with entities that maintain records of individuals who are declared mentally incompetent, state public assistance agencies, agencies for people with disabilities, other state agencies that are not required by the NVRA, federal agencies, and military recruiting offices.

Figure 2. States Most Commonly Link Voter Registration Databases with Government Agencies That Maintain Driver's Licenses and Death Records



Source: Information on the entities that are linked to state voter registration databases was collected in Q4 of the Policy Survey. This graph shows the number of states that reported linking their voter registration databases with the specified government agency.

[14] Information on which entities states link their voter registration databases with and how often data transfers occur was collected in item Q4 of the Policy Survey.

Automatic and Automated Voter Registration

Beginning in 2016, states started implementing laws allowing for automatic voter registration. Automatic voter registration is a process by which eligible voters are automatically registered to vote when they interact with a government agency (e.g., a state motor vehicles agency) with an option to opt out. Another process available in some states is registration with automated features, which requires the individual to make a choice or affirmative decision to register to vote during their interaction with a government agency, rather than deciding to opt out of registration.

In 2022, about two-thirds of states reported some method of registering to vote via an automated process, whether online or in person, during a transaction with a state government agency.[15] Commonly reported examples of these automated processes were processes where the option to register to vote is preselected and a person needs to deselect it during the transaction to opt out of registering to vote (39.3%) and those that authorize the potential registrant to opt in or choose to register, such as when an individual cannot proceed with a transaction without selecting whether or not they wish to be registered to vote (35.7%).

All states that have some kind of automatic or automated voter registration process linked to a state agency transaction reported that their state motor vehicles agency participates in this program, and about one-third of the states indicated that public assistance agencies also participate. Less common program participants included agencies for people with disabilities, those specifically designated by the state's chief election official or governor, and others.[16, 17]

Pre-Registration

In the 2022 Policy Survey, most states (94.6%) reported allowing individuals under the age of 18 to pre-register to vote and become automatically registered once they turn 18 years old.[18] Twenty-six states that had a pre-registration program reported that they allow individuals to pre-register at age 17, whereas 20 states reported allowing individuals to pre-register at age 16. Six states reported allowing individuals to pre-register at age 17 and a half.[19] Some states have additional rules that apply to pre-registrations; for example, states like Pennsylvania, Vermont, West Virginia, and the Northern Mariana Islands allow a person to register to vote before the age of 18 as long as they will be 18 at the time of the next general election.

Most pre-registration applications are processed immediately, although the individual cannot vote before they turn 18 years old. In Minnesota and South Dakota, the pre-registration application is held and is not processed until the individual turns 18. Several states specified additional procedures for processing pre-registrations. For example, Illinois, Maine, Mississippi, Vermont, and West Virginia process pre-registration applications upon receipt, and the individual may vote in a primary election if they will be 18 years old by the date of the next general election. Kansas

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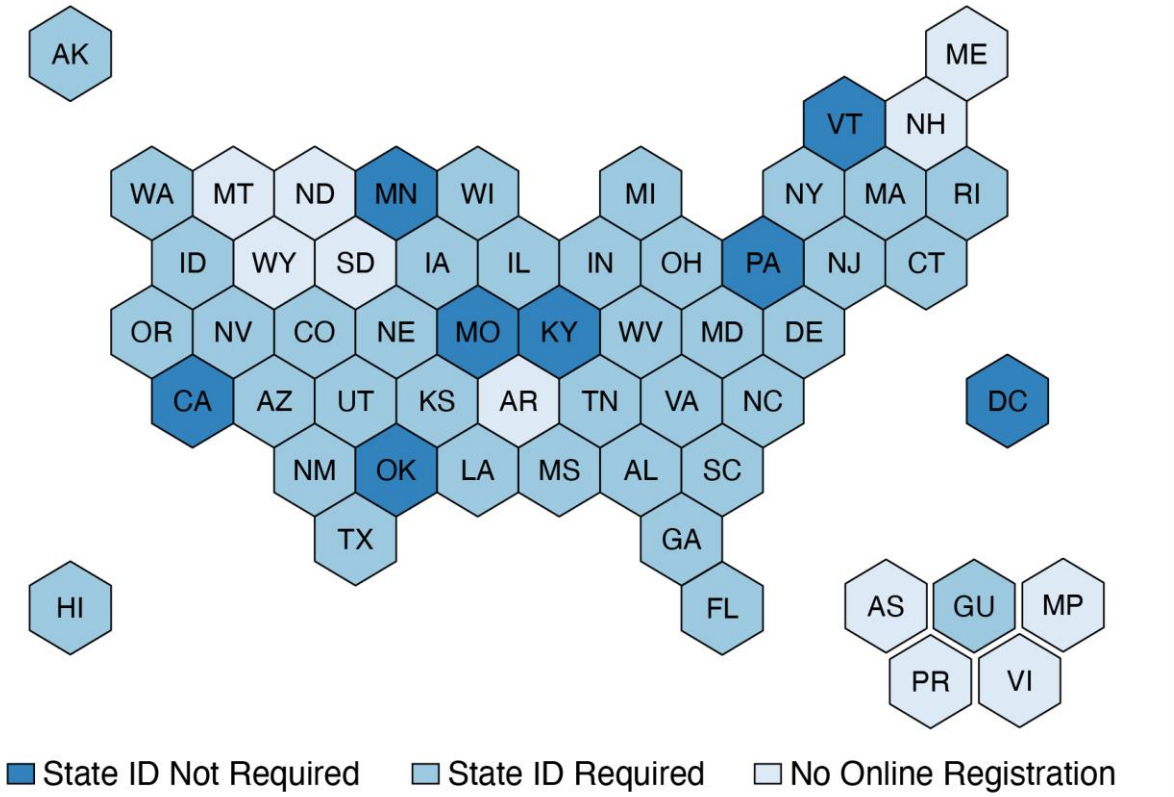
[15] Information on automatic and automated voter registration was collected in item Q5 of the Policy Survey.
[16] Information on which state agencies participate in automatic voter registration was collected in item Q5a of the Policy Survey.
[17] States specified other agencies: the Alaska Permanent Fund Dividend; the Colorado Department of Health Care Policy and Financing; the Delaware Department of Labor Division of Vocational Rehabilitation; Florida offices that issue driver's licenses or state ID cards in coordination with the Florida Department of Motor Vehicles; the Illinois Department of Natural Resources; and other state agencies as designated by Maryland legislation.
[18] Information on whether states allow individuals to preregister before they are 18 years old and become automatically registered to vote once they turn 18 was collected in item Q9 of the Policy Survey.
[19] Puerto Rico reported that an individual may pre-register to vote at age 14.

processes the pre-registration application and places a pending status on it until the day the individual turns 18 years old, after which they are automatically added to the list of registered voters; a similar process is done in North Carolina, Pennsylvania, and Virginia.[20]

State Election Office Websites

The 2022 Policy Survey also asked states which voter information search tools and other tools are available on each state's election office website. Nearly every state indicated that voters could check their registration status and check their polling site location on the state election office website. Most states reported having tools that track ballot status, including the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA) ballots (89.3%), mail ballots (85.7%), and provisional ballots (53.6%), and that check voter-specific ballot information (80.4%). Additionally, most states reported that their website allows voters to request a mail or absentee ballot (58.9%), and nine states reported some other functionality available on their state's election office website that was not listed in the survey.[21]

Figure 3. About Three-Quarters of States Offer Both Registration and Registration Updates Through a Web-Based Online System



Source: Information on online registration policy was collected in items Q6 and Q6a of the Policy Survey.

[20] Information on whether a preregistration application is processed immediately or held until a certain date was collected in item Q9a of the Policy Survey.
[21] Information on state election office website lookup tools was collected in item Q7 of the Policy Survey.

Online Voter Registration

Arizona became the first state to adopt online voter registration in 2002, and by 2016, the number of states that offered online voter registration jumped to 32.[22] Now, most states have a public-facing, web-based online system that interfaces with the state voter registration system. About three-quarters of states reported that through this system, voters can both register to vote and update their registration, whereas a smaller number of states (5.4%) reported that individuals can only use this online system to update their registration (see Figure 3). In most states (79.6%), a person needs to have a driver's license or other state-issued identification to register to vote or update a voter registration in this system.[23]

Same-Day Registration

Instead of requiring voters to register prior to an election, some states allow individuals to register to vote and to cast a ballot on the same day. Almost half of the states reported allowing individuals to register on the same day that they cast a ballot in person or request a mail ballot (see Figure 4). This process is known as same-day registration (SDR).[24] Among states with SDR, about 85% reported having both SDR on Election Day and SDR during in-person early voting.[25]

Fourteen states reported having SDR during an overlap between the start of early voting and the close of voter registration. Two states reported specific cases in which a voter may register on the same day that they cast a ballot: in North Carolina, an individual who has become eligible to vote between the close of books[26] and Election Day—either by being naturalized as a citizen or having citizenship rights restored after conviction of a felony—may be a same-day registrant; in Wisconsin, individuals who are hospitalized may register and request a ballot to vote through an appointed agent on the same day from the Tuesday prior to Election Day up through 5:00 p.m. on Election Day.

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[22] "EAVS Deep Dive: Registering to Vote, "U.S. Election Assistance Commission. (2017, September 20). https://www.eac.gov/documents/2017/09/20/eavs-deep-dive-registering-to-vote.

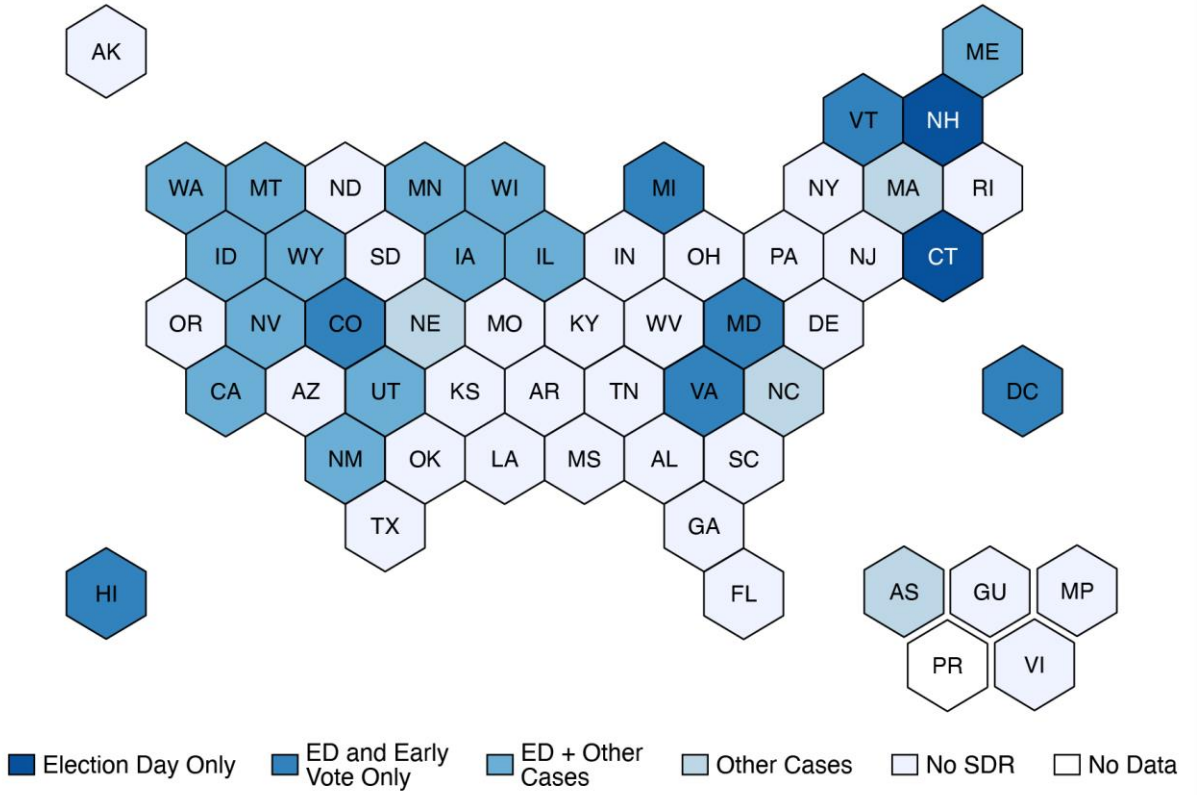
[23] Information on states' online voter registration policies was collected in item Q6 of the Policy Survey. Information on whether a driver's license or state-issued ID card is needed to register to vote online was collected in item Q6a of the Policy Survey.

[24] The timeline does not include an overlap between the mail balloting period and the close of voter registration.

[25] Eighteen states reporting having SDR on Election Day and during in-person early voting. Two states (Connecticut and New Hampshire) reported having SDR only on Election Day and two states (American Samoa and North Carolina) reported having SDR only during in-person early voting. Information on state SDR policies was collected in item Q8 of the Policy Survey. Information on the circumstances of SDR was collected in item Q8a of the Policy Survey.

[26] North Carolina did not provide clarification on what was meant by "close of books."

Figure 4. Almost Half of States Offer Some Form of Same-Day Registration



Source: Information on SDR policy was collected in items Q8 and Q8a of the Policy Survey. "ED" stands for "Election Day." "Other Cases" includes instances in which states may allow for SDR during in-person early voting only, during an overlap between the start of early voting and the close of voter registration, and other specific cases.

List Maintenance

The NVRA establishes a process for states to keep their voter registration lists accurate by adding newly registered voters, updating voter records, and removing ineligible voters. Under this law, a registrant can be removed from a state's list under the following circumstances:

- Upon the death of the registrant;
- Upon the registrant's written confirmation that their address has changed to a location outside of the registrar's jurisdiction;
- On the request of the registrant;
- For mental incapacity of the registrant, as provided in state law;
- On criminal conviction of the registrant, as provided in state law; or
- On the registrant's failure to respond to certain confirmation mailings along with failure to appear to vote in two consecutive federal general elections subsequent to the mailing.[27]

Under the process established by the NVRA, when a registrant appears to have moved outside of their jurisdiction, the state must follow a specific process to verify that the individual is no longer

[27] 52 U.S.C. § 20507.

eligible to vote. An address confirmation procedure must be followed before removing the voter from the registration list. Chapter 3 of this report includes more detail about the list maintenance process as outlined in the NVRA.

Table 2. Examples of State Definitions of Active and Inactive Voters

State	Description of Active and Inactive Voters
Alaska	Active voter: qualified registered voter; Inactive voter: those who are not eligible to vote in an election or those who may be eligible to vote a provisional ballot in an election but whose registration was inactivated during Alaska's list maintenance process
California	Active voter: a registered voter who meets California voter registration eligibility requirements, who is legally entitled to vote pursuant to state law, and who is not currently deemed an "inactive voter" or a "canceled voter;" Inactive voter: a registered voter whose status has been changed to "inactive" in accordance with California law; an inactive voter is legally entitled to vote pursuant to California law
Maryland [28]	Active voter: a voter who is registered to vote in Maryland and is not in "pending" or "inactive" status under the provisions of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993; Inactive voter: a voter who is registered to vote in Maryland but has not responded to a confirmation notice
Oregon	Active voter: has supplied the information legally required to register to vote and the county clerk has not received evidence of a change in the information the voter used to register to vote; Inactive voter: the county clerk receives evidence of a change in the information the voter used to register to vote and who has been mailed a voter confirmation card
Utah	Active voter: a registered voter who has not been classified as an inactive voter by the county clerk (i.e., someone who has fulfilled the residency requirements and has turned in a complete voter registration form); Inactive voter: a voter who has all the privileges of an active voter, but the county clerk's office is unclear whether the voter still maintains a residency at an address

Source: Information on state definitions of "active" and "inactive" voters was collected in item Q10a of the Policy Survey.

[28] While this term is not defined in Maryland state statute, §3-503 of the Election Law Article, Annotated Code of Maryland, specifies when a voter is placed into inactive status, how a voter is restored to active status, and when a voter is removed from the voter registration list.

The 2022 Policy Survey asked states whether they differentiate between active and inactive voters in their voter registration records. Active voters are individuals who require no additional processing before they can vote, whereas inactive voters will require address verification before being permitted to vote. Fifty states, including three territories and the District of Columbia, indicated that they differentiate between the two types of voters, although according to state comments, the definitions for an active and inactive voter vary widely.[29] American Samoa, Guam, Idaho, North Dakota, New Hampshire, and Wyoming reported not distinguishing between active and inactive voters. Twenty states reported specific terminology, qualifications, and/or conditions for active and inactive voters (see Table 2). According to the NVRA, voters marked as inactive may be restored to the active voter list if they vote in one of the two federal general elections following their inactive designation or take other action to confirm to the election office that they continue to be a valid registered voter. If a voter does not cast a ballot in either of the two federal general elections following their inactive designation, the voter may be removed from their state's voter registration roll.

Thirty-five states indicated that only local officials are responsible for modifying or removing voter registration records, and 13 states reported that modifying voter registration records is done by both state and local officials.[30, 31] Alaska, American Samoa, the District of Columbia, Delaware, Guam, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, and the U.S. Virgin Islands all indicated that they only modify or remove records at the state level.[32] Table 3 illustrates the data sources states use to identify potentially ineligible voters. Across states, the most common data sources were the state vital statistics office, reports from other states indicating a former resident registered to vote, a voter request for removal, entities that maintain prison records, and any mail (not including ballots) sent from an election office that was returned as undeliverable.[33]

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[29] Information on whether states differentiate between active and inactive voters was collected in item Q10 of the Policy Survey. Information on whether states use the EAC's definition of active and inactive voters was collected in item Q10a of the Policy Survey.

[30] North Dakota does not have voter registration and was not included in these counts.

[31] In Georgia and Texas, all modifications are done by local officials except for deceased voters that have been systematically removed from the state voter registration system; in Maryland and North Carolina, local officials process voter registration record updates and the state assists as needed; in Maine, although only local officials modify voter registration records, state officials may conduct statewide list maintenance activities that designate certain records as inactive based on response or lack of response to the NVRA list maintenance mailing; in Michigan, both local clerks and state staff modify and correct voter registration information; in New Mexico, local officials are responsible for all but those voters who are part of the state's confidential address program, whose records are maintained by the Secretary of State; similarly, in Oklahoma, most records are handled at the local level but the state manages registrations for participants in the address confidentiality program as well as list maintenance for address confirmation deletions; in Wisconsin, local officials are responsible for all records except for when a voter does not respond to a 4-year state list maintenance confirmation notice and for when the state receives information from another state voter registration authority or through the Electronic Registration Information Center (ERIC) that a voter has registered there.

[32] Information on who is responsible for modifying or removing voter registration records was collected in item Q11 of the Policy Survey.

[33] Information on the data sources used to identify potentially ineligible voters was collected in item Q13 of the Policy Survey.

Table 3. States Most Often Use State Vital Statistics Office and Reports from Other States to Identify Ineligible Voters

Source of Data on Potentially Ineligible Voters	Percentage of States That Report Using Data from the Data Source
State vital statistics office death records	96.4%
Reports or notices from other states that a former resident has registered to vote	92.9%
Entities that maintain felony or prison records (e.g., state courts, state police, federal courts, pardons or paroles agencies)	83.9%
Other mail from the election office (not ballots) that is returned as undeliverable	83.9%
Requests from voters for removal from the voter registration roll	83.9%
Newspaper death notices or obituaries	73.2%
Mail ballots that are returned as undeliverable	67.9%
National Change of Address (NCOA) reports	67.9%
Motor vehicles agencies (e.g., DMV)	60.7%
Social Security Administration (SSA) death records	60.7%
Data from an interstate data-sharing compact (e.g., the Electronic Registration Information Center [ERIC])	55.4%
Entities that maintain records of individuals declared mentally incompetent	48.2%
Applications for mail ballots	26.8%
Jury questionnaires	26.8%
Returned jury summons	19.6%
State public assistance agencies	17.9%
State agencies that serve individuals with disabilities	16.1%
Canvassing (door-to-door verification)	7.1%
Other (e.g., military recruitment offices)	7.1%
State agencies that are not specified in NVRA	3.6%
State tax filings	1.8%

Source: Information on the data sources used to identify potentially ineligible voters was collected in item Q13 of the Policy Survey.

Fifty-three states reported sending confirmation notices to voters to help identify individuals who may be ineligible to vote in that jurisdiction, but the reasons for sending confirmation notices differ by state. Of the states that send confirmation notices, 43 (76.8%) reported sending confirmation notices pursuant to Section 8 (d) (1) (B) and Section 8 (d) (2) of the NVRA, 37 states (66.1%) reported sending confirmation notices pursuant to a state statute, and eight states

(14.3%) reported sending confirmation notices pursuant to a formal administrative rule or guidance. Three states reported that they do not send confirmation notices.[34]

States most commonly reported sending confirmation notices to voters whose mail from an election office was returned as undeliverable (86.8%), to voters whose addresses may have changed (79.3%), to voters who have not voted in a specified number of consecutive general elections (45.3%),%),[35] and to voters who have been convicted of a disqualifying felony (37.7%).%). Less than one-third of states reported sending confirmation notices to voters who have surrendered their driver's license to obtain a new license in a different state, for not having contacted the state election division for a specified number of years, for having requested removal from the voter registration list, and for having been incarcerated.

Six states (11.3%) reported that all registered voters routinely receive a non-forwardable notice during a specified increment of time; this time frame ranges from 1 to 4 years. Thirteen states reported sending confirmation notices for some other reason.[36] For example, some states or certain jurisdictions within states indicated that they routinely send confirmation notices as part of their specific list maintenance procedures. Delaware, which is a member of ERIC, sends confirmation notices to individuals who have been identified as having potentially moved via ERIC reports. Washington, a state in which nearly all voters cast their ballots by mail, reported that the mailing information provided by a returned or forwarded ballot serves as the start of the confirmation process.

Criminal Convictions and Voting

The NVRA allows states to remove voters from their registration lists if the registered voter receives a disqualifying criminal conviction or is incarcerated. The Policy Survey asks four questions about removing voters from registration lists due to disqualifying criminal convictions and/or incarcerations and about the restoration of voting rights:

- Which populations have their voting eligibility suspended due to a criminal conviction or incarceration?
- For how long does a person with a criminal conviction lose their right to vote?
- What happens to the removed individual's registration record in the state's voter registration database?
- How can a person whose voting rights have been affected by a conviction or incarceration become an eligible voter again?

The District of Columbia, Maine, Puerto Rico, and Vermont reported in the 2022 Policy Survey that they do not limit a person's right to vote based on a criminal conviction or incarceration. Most states (60.7%) reported that the conviction of any felony will limit a person's right to vote, whereas five states indicated that they limit the voting rights of individuals convicted only of certain felonies. Six states reported that they limit the voting rights of individuals who are

[34] Information on whether and how states send confirmation notices to help identify ineligible voters was collected in item Q12 of the Policy Survey.
[35] Most states specified either one or two consecutive federal general elections, with the exception of South Dakota, which specified four.
[36] Information on which voters states send confirmation notices to was collected in item Q12a of the Policy Survey.

convicted of other crimes that are not felonies (e.g., election-related crimes). Additionally, 21 states limit the right to vote for individuals who are incarcerated.[37]

There is variation in the disqualification time periods and in the processes for restoring voting rights. Of the states that limit voting rights for these reasons, most reported revoking the right to vote during the period of incarceration (73.1%) followed by any period of probation and parole (40.4%). Some states reported revoking voting rights until the payment of outstanding fines, restitution, or penalties (19.2%), and/or during an additional length of time (9.6%) such as a statutorily mandated waiting period.[38]

The EAVS asked states to report the number of voters removed from registration rolls due to disqualifying felony convictions between the close of registration for the November 2020 general election and the close of registration for the November 2022 general election. To provide context for this EAVS item, the 2022 Policy Survey asked what happens to registration records when the voting rights of a person in one of the populations specified above are affected. Over a third of states reported that the registration record becomes inactive, which prevents the person from voting. One-fifth of states reported that the registration record is removed from the database, and some (9.1%) reported that a hold or suspension is placed on the record, which also prevents the person from voting. Sixteen states specified some other process;[39] 10 of these states reported that the voter registration record is placed in "cancelled," "removed," or "rejected" status, and differ on the follow-up procedures. Michigan noted that if a person is incarcerated but has not yet been sentenced, then they are still able to vote.[40]

The Policy Survey also asks states to indicate how disenfranchised individuals can become eligible voters again after they are permitted to under state law. Missouri and Rhode Island reported automatically restoring the previous voter registration of individuals with convictions and/or incarcerations once the period of disenfranchisement has passed, requiring no further action by the voter. Of the states that indicated requiring some type of action, 71.2% reported that a person is immediately eligible to vote and must re-register through the same process as the general public. Some states reported having other conditions, such as presenting documentation during the registration process that shows that the person has completed the voter registration requirements (17.3%) and having voting rights restored through a formal administrative process (17.3%). Eight states provided survey comments that further explained their policies.[41] In Louisiana, for example, if a person is under an order of imprisonment for a felony conviction but "has not been incarcerated pursuant to the order within the last five years," then that person is eligible to register. Iowa reported that the current process allows automatic restoration for most convictions that affect registrations, except for a specific class of homicide crimes that require an

[37] Information on state policies for suspending or revoking voting rights due to criminal convictions was collected in item Q38 of the Policy Survey. This item does not distinguish a felony conviction from the subsequent period of incarceration.
[38] Information on the length of time a disqualifying felony conviction will restrict voting rights was collected in item Q38a of the Policy Survey.
[39] North Dakota does not have voter registration and is not included in these counts.
[40] Information on what happens to the registration records of populations whose voting rights are affected due to criminal conviction and/or incarceration was collected in item Q38b of the Policy Survey.
[41] Information on state policies for restoring voting rights to individuals with disqualifying felony convictions was collected in item Q38c of the Policy Survey.

application to the governor for registration. Maryland indicated that individuals convicted of buying or selling votes are not eligible to register to vote again in the state.

Voting by Mail

All states and territories and the District of Columbia offer at least some of their citizens the opportunity to cast their ballots by mail in federal general elections.[42] Some states use the term "absentee voting" to refer to mail voting. The 2022 Policy Survey demonstrates that there were wide variations among the states regarding which voters are eligible to vote by mail, what documentation voters must provide to receive a mail ballot, how mail ballots may be returned to election officials, and the deadlines for mail ballots to be postmarked and received by election offices in order to be counted for the 2022 general election.

In 2022, 38 states reported that they do not require voters to provide a reason for requesting a mail ballot and for why they cannot vote in person on Election Day. Conversely, about one-third of states reported requiring voters to provide an excuse.[43] Twenty-three states reported that voters can request to be on a permanent absentee list from which they will automatically receive ballots for all future elections. Either any registrant can request to be a permanent absentee voter (16.4% of all states) or only individuals who meet specific criteria can request to be a permanent absentee voter (25.5% of all states).[44]

Some states have special criteria for individuals who request permanent absentee status.[45] Among these states, the most common requirement was that the requester must have a disability (85.7%); Delaware, Massachusetts, New York, Tennessee, and Wisconsin reported that they will also grant permanent absentee status to those who are infirm, have a permanent illness, or can provide a note from a medical professional. West Virginia indicated allowing address confidentiality program participants to be permanent absentee voters, and Louisiana indicated requiring individuals to be over a specified age. Despite conducting all-mail elections, Oregon uses the term "absentee voter" for individuals who may be away from their residences when ballots are transmitted.

With the 2020 election's overall shift toward mail voting, the number of states that conducted all-mail elections, in which all registered voters or all active registered voters are automatically sent a mail ballot, doubled between the 2018 and 2020 Policy Surveys. These numbers have stayed fairly consistent into 2022. As shown in Figure 5, twelve states have some type of vote-by-mail system; three states reported having some vote-by-mail jurisdictions, and nine states reported having statewide vote-by-mail systems.[46]

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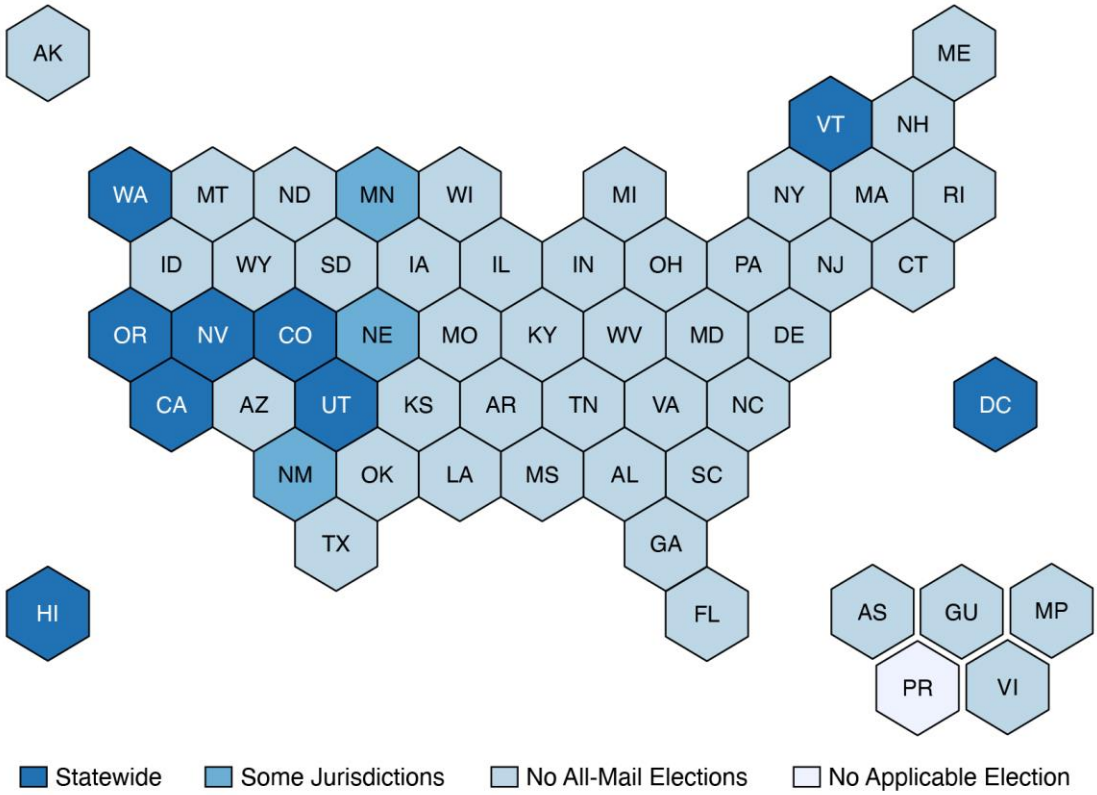
[42] Some states use the term "in-person absentee voting" to refer to the process by which a voter visits an election office to request a mail ballot, completes the ballot, and returns the ballot in one trip. However, EAVS considers this to be a form of in-person early voting and asks states to report their data as such.
[43] Information on whether states require an excuse for mail voting was collected in item Q16 of the Policy Survey.
[44] Information on whether states have permanent absentee voting was collected in item Q18 of the Policy Survey.
[45] Information on who can become a permanent absentee voter was collected in item Q18a of the Policy Survey.
[46] Information on which states have an all-mail or all-vote-by-mail system was collected in item Q17 of the 2022 Policy Survey, item Q18 of the 2020 Policy Survey, and item Q9 of the 2018 Policy Survey.

Figure 5. Number of States Offering All-Mail Elections in 2022 Consistent with 2020



Source: Information on the policy of all-mail elections was collected in items Q17 and Q17a of the 2022 Policy Survey.

The Policy Survey also collected data on the circumstances under which voters could receive ballots through electronic means. Voters who are members of the uniformed services or who are overseas citizens who wish to receive ballots electronically are covered under UOCAVA, so this question applies specifically to non-UOCAVA voters. About one-third of states reported that domestic civilian voters cannot receive electronic ballots under any circumstances. States that do allow non-UOCAVA voters residing in the United States to receive their ballots through an electronic format do so via methods such as email, fax, an online voter registration portal, or a mobile phone app. Alaska, California,[47] Guam, Maryland, South Dakota, and Washington reported that voters may receive a ballot electronically for any circumstance. Other states reported having special circumstances.[48] For example, 27 states indicated allowing voters with disabilities to

Information on whether the state's all-vote-by-mail system is used only in certain jurisdictions or is statewide was collected in item Q17a of the 2022 Policy Survey, item Q18a in the 2020 Policy Survey, and item Q9a of the 2018 Policy Survey. In most cases, some limited in-person voting occurs when a state or jurisdiction conducts an election entirely by mail.

[47] California allows any voter to cast a ballot using a certified remote-accessible vote-by-mail system, regardless of whether the individual is a voter with disabilities or a military or overseas voter.

[48] Information on the circumstances under which voters may receive their ballots electronically was collected in item Q24 of the Policy Survey.

receive ballots electronically, including 11 states where voters must have specific disabilities and 16 states where voters with any disability may do so.[49]

Six states reported that they allow electronic ballot transmission during emergency situations that hinder in-person voting, such as a natural disaster. Nine states reported that they allowed electronic transmission for other reasons. For example, Nebraska extended requirements to emergency responders, Hawaii allows for the receipt of ballots through an electronic format when a replacement ballot is needed and is requested within five days of the election, and in the U.S. Virgin Islands, voters may receive an electronic ballot if they did not receive an absentee ballot up to two days before the election.

In states where voters with a disability may receive their ballots electronically, the process whereby the voter may access a ballot online, mark it privately and independently, and then return it to election officials is known as accessible absentee voting in 10 states and remote ballot marking in five states. Twelve states reported using specific terminology, such as accessible vote by mail, accessible ballot delivery, electronic absentee, and others. Just over three-quarters of these states allow voters with a disability to access their electronic ballot through an online portal, while 40.7% allow access through email.[50] Indiana and Louisiana specified that delivery may be via fax. Michigan and Pennsylvania voters with disabilities may receive their ballot via email and receive either a link to a secure online portal, as in the case of Michigan,[51] or receive an access code for the ballot, as in the case of Pennsylvania. Most states (88.9%) that have some form of remotely accessible absentee voting process for voters with disabilities do not require a witness to be present while a voter marks their ballot in this process.

Mail Ballot Tracking and Deadlines

States reported on their deadlines for mail ballots from non-military voters residing in the United States. Ballot deadlines for voters covered by UOCAVA were reported in separate questions, as UOCAVA ballot deadlines are typically different from those for other mail ballots. The postmark deadline is Election Day for just over one-third (35.7%) of states, which is somewhat lower than in 2020;[52] Connecticut, North Dakota, Ohio, and Utah reported having a postmark deadline one day before Election Day. In 56.4% of states, mail ballots must be received by Election Day, and in 41.8% of states, mail ballots must be received by a specified number of calendar days or business days after Election Day.[53] Louisiana reported that mail ballots must be received by one day before Election Day.

States vary in what satisfies postmark requirements for mail ballots. In states that require postmarks, the most commonly reported required feature was a physical postmark (84.6%),

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[49] New Mexico did not select response options for voters with disabilities but specified that voters with visual impairments can request a ballot that they may receive and mark electronically using screen reader software; the voter must then print and mail the ballot back.

[50] Information on the terminology states use to describe the process whereby a voter with a disability may access a ballot online, mark it privately and independently, and return it to election officials was collected in item Q24a of the Policy Survey. Information on how voters with a disability can access their ballots under that process was collected in item Q24b of the Policy Survey.

[51] This ballot is then printed and returned.

[52] Information on deadlines for returning mail ballots was collected in item Q21 of the Policy Survey.

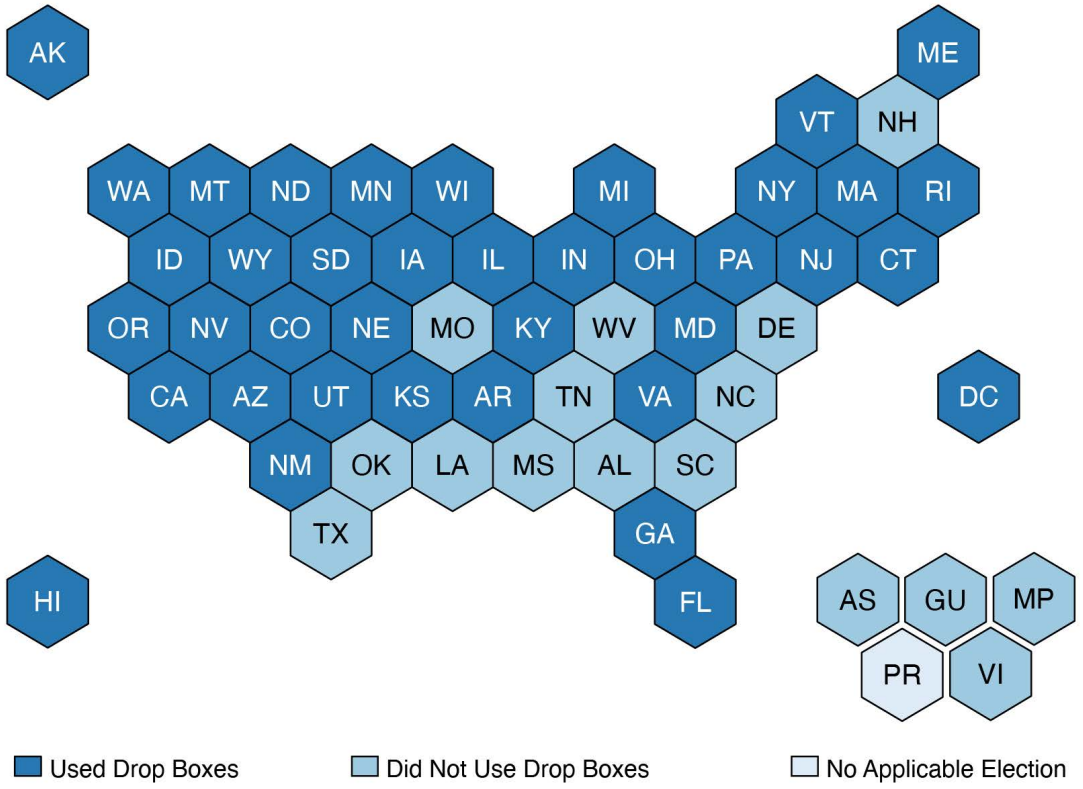
[53] Eighteen states reported a specified number of calendar days after Election Day, ranging from three to 20, and five states reported a specified number of business days after Election Day, ranging from one to 10.

followed by postal processing markings (65.4%), and hand cancellation or a private express delivery service date stamp (both 57.7% respectively). Less commonly required features were intelligent barcodes (30.8%) and a date on a voter affidavit (15.4%). Some states specified other ways of satisfying postmark requirements.[54] Ohio indicated accepting an ID tag date, and Kansas and Oregon indicated accepting any other indicia from the U.S. Postal Service. In Virginia, if the intelligent mail barcode does not show that the ballot was mailed on or before Election Day, the date provided on the signed voter oath may be used to satisfy postmark requirements.

Drop Boxes

In a new series of questions, the 2022 Policy Survey asked states to report their usage of drop boxes. For the purposes of the Policy Survey, a drop box was defined as a locked container where voters or their authorized representatives may deliver their voted mail ballots for collection. They are different from ballot boxes that are located at in-person polling places, where voters may place their ballots immediately after in-person voting. Drop boxes may be located either indoors or outdoors.

Figure 6. More than Two-Thirds of States Used Drop Boxes in 2022 General Election



Source: Information on whether voters were permitted to return their voted mail ballots at drop boxes was collected in item Q19 of the Policy Survey.

Thirty-nine states reported allowing drop boxes for the November 2022 general election (see Figure 6). For these states, the most commonly reported location for drop boxes was election

[54] Information on mail ballot postmark requirements was collected in item Q23 of the Policy Survey.

offices (64.1%), followed by early voting polling locations (35.9%), and Election Day polling locations (28.2%). Other sites reported by states included libraries, recreation centers, satellite county offices, tribal reservations, and college student centers. Additionally, 22 states indicated that drop box locations varied by locality, with several of them noting that drop box locations can be placed at any site at the discretion of the local jurisdiction.[55]

In one-third of states that used drop boxes, drop box collections occurred once per day, whereas in three states, the collections occurred multiple times per day. Eight states listed another frequency, citing some examples where the number of collections can depend on the date and the volume of ballots. Fifteen states reported that the number of collections varies by jurisdiction.[56]

Voters were able to use drop boxes at various times. The earliest date drop boxes were available for voters was September 1, 2022, in Indiana, whereas the latest dates tended to be Election Day, with the exception of North Dakota, Georgia, and South Dakota, which listed dates before Election Day. About 41% of states that used drop boxes allowed their voters to start using them sometime in September.[57]

Ballot Curing

Another new set of questions in the 2022 Policy Survey asked states about ballot curing; under this process, returned mail ballots that have been rejected for containing an error or for missing required information may have the mistake corrected by the voter so that their ballot is ultimately counted. Three-quarters of states reported having this process during the 2022 general election, and among those states, the most commonly reported types of mail ballot errors that voters were allowed to correct were missing voter signatures (reported in 90.2% of these states) and non-matching voter signatures (reported in 70.7% of these states). Just over half of states reported that ballots that had a missing or incomplete required document (e.g., an affidavit, ballot statement, or copy of the voter's identification) could be cured, whereas just under one-third allowed for ballots to be cured if they were missing a witness signature.[58] Eleven states reported that there were other reasons a mail ballot may be cured; missing identification was cited by three states, and other reasons included missing statement of residence and missing witness address.[59, 60]

Thirteen states reported that ballots needed to be cured by Election Day in order to be counted in the 2022 general election. One state, Louisiana, had a deadline that fell before Election Day, and

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[55] Information on whether states, or any jurisdictions within states, allow voters to return their voted mailed ballots at drop boxes was collected in item Q19 of the Policy Survey. Information on where drop boxes were located was collected in item Q19a of the Policy Survey.
[56] Information on how often ballots will be collected from drop boxes was collected in item Q19b of the Policy Survey.
[57] Information on the dates and times voters may use drop boxes to return their ballots was collected in item Q19c of the Policy Survey.
[58] Information on whether states allow voters to cure ballots was collected in item Q20 of the Policy Survey. Information on the types of mail ballot errors that may be cured was collected in item Q20a of the Policy Survey.
[59] New Mexico treats any rejected mail ballot as a rejected provisional ballot that allows a voter to pursue a hearing to review the determination.
[60] Pennsylvania noted that the decision to allow voters to correct errors or supply missing information is currently the subject of ongoing litigation. A preliminary ruling in October permitted voters to do so in the 2022 general election.

the latest ballot curing deadlines were in December 2022 in New York and California. Some states specified that deadlines are set based on a number of business or calendar days after an action is taken.[61] For example, Arizona voters must cure a missing signature by Election Day but must cure a non-matching signature within 5 business days, whereas Kansas voters must cure provisional ballots prior to the meeting of the county board of canvassers, which occurs between seven and 13 days after Election Day, and each jurisdiction sets its own date within this window. Utah also noted that the deadline varies based on the county canvass date.

UOCAVA Voting

The legal framework established by the UOCAVA law requires that all states offer uniformed services members, their eligible family members, and overseas citizens the ability to vote absentee in all federal elections. UOCAVA-protected citizens have the option of using the Federal Post Card Application (FPCA), a form that serves as both a registration and ballot request application and is accepted in all U.S. states and territories. All states accept FPCAs submitted by postal mail. In addition, the 2009 Military and Overseas Voter Empowerment (MOVE) Act amended UOCAVA, requiring that all states offer an electronic means for FPCA submission. UOCAVA voters may submit their FPCA by fax, online (either by email or through the state's online voter registration portal), or by other modes as allowed by state law.

States are required to allow ballot transmission and return by postal mail for UOCAVA ballots. In 2022, the most common additional methods for transmitting UOCAVA ballots were email and fax. Email was allowed in 85.7% of states, and fax was allowed in 69.6% of states. Twenty-nine states reported accepting UOCAVA ballots submitted through the state's online ballot delivery portal. Some states reported that UOCAVA ballots can be submitted by some other method; for example, Washington and Wisconsin specified in comments that they allow in-person ballot submission, whereas Louisiana, New Hampshire, and Virginia commented that they allow some other commercial or private delivery service. After postal mail, email[62] and fax were the two most common methods that states allowed UOCAVA voters to return their ballots (50% and 53.6% respectively), followed by the state's online voter registration portal (21.4%).[63]

States differ in the length of time voters remain eligible to receive UOCAVA ballots after submitting an FPCA; that is, the period of time or number of elections for which a voter can retain their UOCAVA status and have an absentee ballot transmitted to them.[64] Over one-third of states reported that the length of time the FPCA will serve as a ballot request mechanism is a specified number of calendar years. In most of those states, the length of time is one year, although in North Dakota, it is two years. In other states, the length of time is measured by the number of general election cycles (12.5%); Arkansas, Arizona, Delaware, and Kentucky specified a length of one general election cycle, and Minnesota, Oklahoma, and Utah specified two general election

[61] Information on the deadline by which voters must cure errors or missing information on their mailed ballots was collected in item Q20b of the Policy Survey.
[62] Louisiana and Texas only allow email in certain special circumstances.
[63] Information on the methods by which a state transmits blank UOCAVA ballots was collected in item Q27 of the Policy Survey. Information on the methods a state allows UOCAVA voters to return their voted UOCAVA ballots was collected in item Q28 of the Policy Survey.
[64] Information on how long UOCAVA voters remain eligible to receive absentee ballots was collected in item Q29 of the Policy Survey.

cycles. Some states (8.9%) reported that they will use the FPCA as a ballot request mechanism until the voter moves from their residence.[65]

Almost 40% of states provided a description of another length of time that was unlisted in the Policy Survey question, with some states reporting a time linked with either a specific election timeline or a length of time tied to the submission of the FPCA. Nevada reported that voters retain their status until the end of the following calendar year, and Maine reported that the status remains eligible for 18 months. American Samoa and Washington specified a timeline based on changes to a voter's registration record. California and North Carolina reported that eligibility remains permanent. Voters remain eligible to request absentee ballots for every election in Idaho until they move but must make a separate request for every election. The U.S. Virgin Islands also reported that they require absentee ballots to be requested each election cycle, and Puerto Rico indicated that voters must file absentee voting requests for each voting event.

UOCAVA Voting Deadlines

In addition to reporting deadlines for mail ballots from non-UOCAVA voters, the 2022 Policy Survey asked states to report deadlines for ballots submitted by both uniformed services voters residing in the United States and overseas UOCAVA voters. States provided information on both postmark deadlines and ballot receipt deadlines as applicable. In 2022, the postmark deadline for domestic uniformed services voters was Election Day in 42.9% of states, a slight drop from 2020; however, in Iowa, North Dakota, and Utah, the postmark deadline was one day before Election Day. Just under half of the states (45.5%) reported that ballots had to have been received by Election Day. Additionally, 43.6% of the states indicated that the ballots must have been received by a specified number of calendar days after Election Day (with responses ranging from two to 20 days after Election Day), and 10.9% of states indicated that the ballots must have been received by a specified number of business days after Election Day (with responses ranging from three to 10 days after Election Day).[66]

For overseas UOCAVA voters, Election Day was the postmark deadline in about half of the states (48.2%). Like above, Iowa and North Dakota also reported having a postmark deadline one day before Election Day for these voters. Ballots in 43.6% of the states were required to be received by Election Day. Additionally, 43.6% of states indicated that the ballots must have been received by a specified number of calendar days after Election Day (ranging from two to 20 days), and 12.7% of states indicated that the ballots must have been received by a specified number of business days after Election Day (ranging from three to 10 days). Eighteen states reported that they have the same postmark requirements for UOCAVA ballots and mail ballots from non-UOCAVA voters. Seven states indicated that the requirements are different.[67, 68]

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[65] This information is provided by the U.S. Postal Service or the voter.
[66] Information on deadlines for ballots submitted by uniformed services members residing in the United States was collected in item Q30 of the 2022 Policy Survey and item Q29 of the 2020 Policy Survey.
[67] Thirty-one states did not provide a response to this item; 32 states indicated in Q21 that they did not require a postmark for returning a non-UOCAVA mail ballot.
[68] Information on deadlines for ballots submitted by overseas UOCAVA voters was collected in item Q31 in the Policy Survey. Information on the differences between postmark requirements for UOCAVA and non-UOCAVA voters was collected in item Q32 in the Policy Survey.

For more information about how UOCAVA voters participated in the 2022 general election, including ballots transmitted, returned, counted, and rejected, and the use of the Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot (FWAB), see Chapter 4 of this report.

In-Person Voting

In the traditional image of voting in America, voters physically travel to their local polling place or election office and cast their ballots in person on Election Day. Voters may cast their ballots in person at a polling location to which they are assigned based on the address on their voter registration records, or, if state law allows, may have the option to vote at any polling location within their jurisdiction. Although other methods of voting have become common in recent years, in-person voting is still used by a majority of voters in federal general elections.

Vote Centers

Vote centers are physical locations where voters from multiple precincts may cast their ballots (i.e., voters are not assigned to one location). Jurisdictions that use vote centers allow voters to cast their ballots at any vote center in their jurisdiction rather than needing to vote at a specifically assigned polling place. The 2022 Policy Survey asked whether any of the state's jurisdictions allow voters to cast ballots at any polling place or vote center in their jurisdiction and to describe how vote centers operate.

Over one-half of states (58.2%) reported allowing voters to cast ballots at any polling place or vote center in the voter's jurisdiction, an increase from just over one-third in 2020. Fourteen of those states (43.8%) indicated that they require the use of vote centers statewide, a significant increase from 2020. Kansas, Tennessee, and Texas reported having vote centers, but only in jurisdictions that meet certain requirements, whereas another 15 of those states (46.9%) reported having vote centers, but jurisdictions have the option not to implement them.[69]

In-Person Voting Before Election Day

Almost all states[70] reported that they allow individuals to vote in person before Election Day (not including the hand delivery of mail ballots). This type of voting generally falls into two categories:

- A voter may go to a polling place before Election Day, receive a ballot, vote their ballot while at the polling place, and place their completed ballot into a ballot box or tabulator.
- A voter may go to an election office to pick up a ballot over the counter. In some states, the voter may be able to take their ballot home with them, whereas in other states, the ballot must be completed in the office. The ballot is then sealed in an envelope and tabulated along with ballots that are returned to the office by mail according to local procedures.

The former type of voting is usually referred to as "in-person early voting" and the latter type is usually referred to as "in-person absentee voting," although these terms are not used consistently across states. Some states use only one type of in-person voting before Election Day, while others use both. Thirty-two states (57.1%) reported having in-person early voting and 29 states (51.8%)

[69] Information on whether any jurisdictions within a state will allow voters to cast ballots at any polling location or vote center in their jurisdiction was collected in item Q26 of the 2022 Policy Survey and item Q25 of the 2020 Policy Survey. Information on how vote centers operate was collected in item Q26a of the 2022 Policy Survey and item Q25a of the 2020 Policy Survey.
[70] Pennsylvania did not allow in-person voting before Election Day for the 2022 general election.

Table 4. Examples of Unique Descriptions of In-Person Early Voting

State	Description of In-Person Early Voting
American Samoa	Local absentee voting
Hawaii	In-person voting
Idaho	Early voting
Indiana	The in-person early voting process consists of casting an absentee ballot.
Kansas	Advance voting
Kentucky	In-person, no-excuse absentee voting
North Carolina	One-stop and early voting
Oregon	Members of specific populations can receive a ballot from their county elections office and they may choose to vote there or take it with them to return at a later date/time.
Washington	In-person voting

Source: State descriptions of in-person early voting were collected in item Q25 of the Policy Survey.

reported having in-person absentee voting; among these states, 11 reported having both.[71] Nine states specified unique descriptions for early voting, as seen in Table 4. Nine states (16.1%) reported requiring an excuse to vote in person before Election Day,[72] a decrease from 12 that reported this policy in 2020 and 15 in 2018.[73, 74] In-person early voting tended to start in mid to late October[75] and last until early November 2022 shortly before Election Day in most states.[76] In California, Kansas, and Utah, dates varied by jurisdiction and Hawaii's dates varied by location.[77]

[71] Information on the terminology used to describe the process of voting in person before Election Day was collected in item Q25 of the Policy Survey.
[72] Pennsylvania did not provide a response to this item.
[73] In Missouri, an excuse is required for four weeks of the absentee voting period; voters may vote with no excuse two weeks prior to the election. In Maine, voters may request an absentee ballot without a reason up to the Thursday prior to Election Day. After that date through Election Day, voters who meet requirements for a special circumstances absentee ballot may still vote by absentee ballot but are required to provide an excuse. New York does not require an excuse for in-person early voting but does require an excuse for in-person absentee voting. Information on whether an excuse is required for voters to participate in voting in person prior to Election Day was collected in item Q25a of the 2022 Policy Survey, Q24a of the 2020 Policy Survey, and Q12a of the 2018 Policy Survey.
[74] In Missouri, an excuse is required for four weeks of the absentee voting period; voters may vote with not excuse two weeks prior to the election. In Maine, voters may request an absentee ballot without a reason up to the Thursday prior to Election Day. After that date through Election Day, voters who meet requirements for a special circumstances absentee ballot may still vote by absentee ballot but are required to provide an excuse. New York does not require an excuse for in-person early voting but does require an excuse for in-person absentee voting.
[75] Thirteen states listed a start date between September 9, 2022 and October 7, 2022, whereas the Northern Mariana Islands and Oklahoma listed a start date in early November 2022.
[76] The U.S. Virgin Islands was the only one to list a final day that was not in November—their final day was October 31, 2022.
[77] Colorado commented that although October 24, 2022 was the first day that jurisdictions were required to have in-person polling locations open, some may choose to start in-person voting earlier than that.

Oregon, a vote-by-mail state, does not have early voting, but does allow in-person voting in specific circumstances. For example, if a voter loses or spoils their ballot, they may appear at a local elections office to be issued a new ballot; this is allowed through 8:00 p.m. on the night of the election.[78]

Voter Identification

Under HAVA, Congress established minimum identification standards that an individual must meet in order to register to vote:

- Individuals who register to vote at their state's motor vehicles agency, another government agency, or using an online registration portal are typically authenticated by presenting appropriate documentation to the government agency and by the state matching the person's driver's license number or last four digits of their social security number to an existing state record.
- Individuals who register by mail and who have not voted before for federal office in their state of residence are required to present, at some point before voting, either a current and valid photo identification or a copy of a utility bill, bank statement, government check, paycheck, or other government document that shows the person's name and address.
- Individuals who are entitled to vote by absentee ballot under UOCAVA or entitled to vote other than in person under the Voting Accessibility for the Elderly and Handicapped Act or other federal law are exempt from HAVA's identification requirements.[79]

The definition of voter identification varies by state. In some states, it can mean a government-issued document with a photograph, whereas in other states, it can mean a voter-executed affidavit affirming identity. For in-person, non-first time voting, whether before or on Election Day, most states (63.6%) reported that they require voters to present an acceptable form of identification in order to cast a ballot in person. For 62.9% of those states, photo identification as proof of their identity was required.[80] In the case that a voter does not have an acceptable form of identification at the polling site, 82.9% of states that require identification reported that the voter may cast a provisional ballot. Just under half (48.6%) of states reported that the voter must return at a later time to present appropriate identification to the election officials before their ballot can be counted. In over one-fifth of states, voters can sign an affidavit affirming their identity, with no other action required for the voter to vote. Additionally, in one-fifth of states, another person may formally vouch for the voter's identity.[81] These states mentioned examples such as another voter

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Wisconsin noted that the reported timeframe is when in-person voting may be held, but each municipality determines the specific days and times within the reported timeframe that they will offer the option to their voters.

[78] Information on the calendar dates for the beginning of the early voting period and end of the early voting period was collected in item Q25b of the Policy Survey.

[79] 52 USC 21083 (b)(3)(C)

[80] Information on establishing a voter's identity during in-person voting was collected in item Q37 of the Policy Survey. Information on whether photo identification is required for voters to establish their identity for in-person voting was collected in item Q37a of the Policy Survey.

[81] Information on what happens if a person does not have acceptable identification at the polling site was collected in item Q37b of the Policy Survey.

registered to vote in the same precinct, a precinct election official, an adult or poll worker who has known the voter for six months, and a village or county mayor.[82]

In Kentucky and Massachusetts, the deadline by which voters were required to present appropriate identification to verify their identity and have their provisional ballots accepted and counted was Election Day in 2022. Fifteen other states reported deadline dates that varied from the day after Election Day (i.e., November 9, 2022) up to November 21, 2022.[83]

Provisional Voting

The EAC has issued best practices on the development of provisional voting procedures and notice to voters to ensure provisional voting procedures are fair, transparent, effective, and consistently applied to all voters in the state. The EAC states in its *Best Practices on Provisional Voting* report:

> Section 302 of HAVA creates the right for potential voters to cast provisional ballots in the event their names do not appear on the registration list or the voters' eligibility is challenged by an election official. The issuance of a provisional ballot is best described as a safety net or fail-safe for the voter, in that:
>
> - It maintains the person's intent to vote and selections until election officials determine that the person does or does not have the right to cast a ballot in the election.
> - It allows the determination of the voter's eligibility to be made at a time when more perfect or complete information is available either from the voter or from the election jurisdiction.[84]

HAVA specifies minimum requirements for notice to voters and provides opportunities for voters to resolve eligibility issues. Within the federal framework, states have different methods of complying with the provisional notification to voter requirements, using different technology and different timetables. State and local election officials ultimately apply their policies, procedures, and state legal requirements when deciding whether to count a provisional ballot. For example, a state that has a stricter standard for the identification of voters than is contained in HAVA would apply its standard to determine if a given provisional ballot meets the state's ID standard.

Fifty states and territories reported using provisional ballots, and the reasons for offering provisional ballots varied.[85] The most common reason for having a voter cast a provisional ballot was that a voter's name does not appear on the list of eligible voters, followed by situations

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[82] In some of these examples, an extra step was required to verify the voter's identity (e.g., in the case where a precinct election official was vouching for the voter's identity, both parties were required to sign an affidavit).

[83] Information on the deadline by which voters must present the appropriate identification to verify their identity and have their provisional ballot accepted and counted was collected in item Q37c of the Policy Survey.

[84] U.S. Election Assistance Commission. (2017, February 27). *Best Practices on Provisional Voting*. https://www.eac.gov/documents/2017/02/27/eac-best-practices-on-provisional-voting/.

[85] States that reported not using provisional ballots were largely NVRA-exempt states.

where an election official has asserted an individual is not eligible to vote.[86] Table 5 provides a full list of reasons the states use provisional ballots.

Table 5. States That Use Provisional Ballots Most Often Do So When a Voter's Name Does Not Appear on the List of Eligible Voters

Reason for Offering Voters a Provisional Ballot	Percentage of States That Use Provisional Voting and Offer Provisional Ballots for the Listed Reason
A voter's name does not appear on the list of eligible voters.	88%
An election official asserts that an individual is not eligible to vote.	82%
A voter is not a resident of the precinct in which they are attempting to vote.	80%
A voter does not have proper identification (as defined by state law).	80%
Another person (not an election official) challenges a voter's qualifications, and the poll worker is not able to resolve the challenge.	56%
A voter has changed their name or address (within the election jurisdiction) but has not updated their voter registration to reflect the new information.	54%
A federal or state judge extends the polling place hours in a federal election.	50%
A voter was issued a mail ballot, chooses to vote in person instead, and does not have the mail ballot to surrender to poll workers.	48%
Other	24%

Source: Information on the circumstances under which a state uses provisional ballots was collected in item Q33a of the Policy Survey.

After the election, many states have a limited amount of time in which to adjudicate provisional ballots and decide whether the ballots will be counted (either in full or in part) or rejected. In 27.1% of states, this deadline is by a specified date; for the November 8, 2022 general election, these dates ranged from November 8, 2022 to November 28, 2022. Thirty-five states (72.9%) indicated that this deadline is specified as a number of calendar days or business days after Election Day.[87, 88]

[86] Information on whether states use provisional ballots was collected in item Q33 of the Policy Survey. Information on the circumstances under which a state will use provisional ballots was collected in item Q33a of the Policy Survey.
[87] Twenty-five states reported 1 to 30 calendar days after Election Day, and 10 states reported 1 to 7 business days after Election Day.
[88] Information on the deadlines for adjudicating provisional ballots was collected in item Q33b of the Policy Survey.

Five (10.2%) of the states that use provisional ballots reported provisional ballots cast in the wrong precinct would be fully counted, and 40.8% of the states reported that they would be partially counted.[89] About half of the states reported that these ballots would be rejected fully. An elected or appointed group, such as a Board of Canvassers or a Board of Elections, is responsible for reviewing provisional ballot information to determine if the ballots are eligible to be counted in the majority of states (56%) that use provisional ballots. Other states report that this may be done by a single election official (14%) or more than one election official (16%). American Samoa, Arizona, Maryland, Maine, Missouri, Oregon, and Pennsylvania specified other sources.[90]

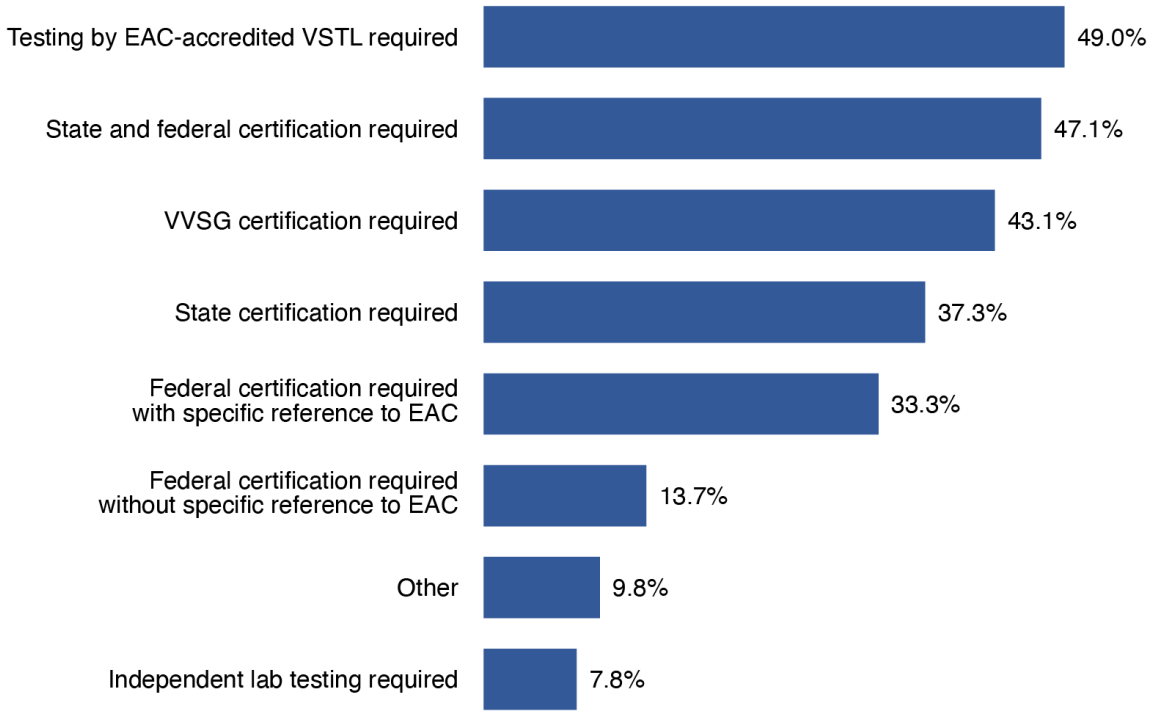
In most cases, the person or entity that ultimately certifies the eligibility of provisional ballots is the same as the person or entity that reviews provisional ballots to determine if they are eligible to be counted. In 36% of states, this is not the case. Most of these states explained a process where an initial person or entity (most commonly a county clerk or local election staff) does a first review to gather information on the eligibility of a provisional ballot, and then presents these findings for final determination to a second person or entity (most commonly a review board—e.g., a board of canvassers).[91]

Election Technology

Voting system testing and certification are required in the majority of states (78.6%) by statute, and a few states (12.5%) indicated that they require testing and certification through a formal administrative rule or guidance. American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Mississippi, and Puerto Rico reported that voting system testing and certification before the system's approval for purchase is not required. The 2022 Policy Survey then asked states to describe their policies regarding the role of the EAC and federal testing and certification. States most commonly reported requiring testing by an EAC-accredited Voting System Test Laboratory (VSTL; 49%), state and federal certification (47.1%), and/or EAC-adopted Voluntary Voting System Guidelines (VVSG; 43.1%; see Figure 7).[92]

[89] For example, a state might only count items on the ballot for which the voter would have been eligible had they voted in the correct precinct.
[90] Information on how states will treat a provisional ballot if it is cast in the wrong precinct was collected in item Q33c of the Policy Survey. Information on who is responsible for reviewing provisional ballot information to determine if the ballots are eligible to be counted was collected in item Q33d of the Policy Survey.
[91] Information on whether the person verifying or certifying the eligibility of the provisional ballots and the person reviewing provisional ballots to determine if they are eligible to be counted was collected in item Q33e of the Policy Survey.
[92] Information on voting system testing and certification policies was collected in items Q14 and Q14a of the Policy Survey.

Figure 7. States That Require Voting System Testing Most Commonly Require Testing From an EAC-Accredited VSTL



Source: Information on voting equipment testing and certification policy was collected in item Q14a of the Policy Survey.

Some states provided clarifying comments. The District of Columbia reported that it requires that voting systems must meet or exceed HAVA standards and/or be federally certified. Similarly, Oregon reported that the system must be EAC certified or examined by a federally accredited VSTL. Maine indicated that federal EAC certification according to VVSG is required or preferred, but testing based on another state certification program may be acceptable. Alaska reported that it may approve a voting system upon consideration by an election administrator,[93] and Wyoming required the voting system to have been implemented for use in at least two other states.

Although there is no testing or certification of electronic poll books—sometimes called e-poll books—on the federal level,[94] many states have their own process for testing or certifying these machines before approving them for purchase. Of the 41 states (73.2%) that reported using e-poll books either statewide or only in certain jurisdictions, 41.5% indicated that they do not require testing or certification before the e-poll books' approval for purchase. In another 41.5% of the states that reported having e-poll book requirements, the testing and certification are required by

[93] AK Stat § 15.20.910 (2016).
[94] As of the time of this report's publication, the EAC is developing a pilot program for testing and certifying e-poll books.

statute, whereas in 17.1% of the states, testing and certification are required by a formal administrative rule or guidance.[95]

The 2022 Policy Survey asked whether any jurisdictions in the state use e-poll books and whether testing and certification are required before e-poll books' "approval for purchase." The Policy Survey and EAVS did not collect data on other procedures a jurisdiction may require before authorizing the use of e-poll books, including but not limited to pre-election testing, secure physical storage, contingency planning, chain-of-custody practices, and poll worker training.

Recounts, Audits, and Election Certification

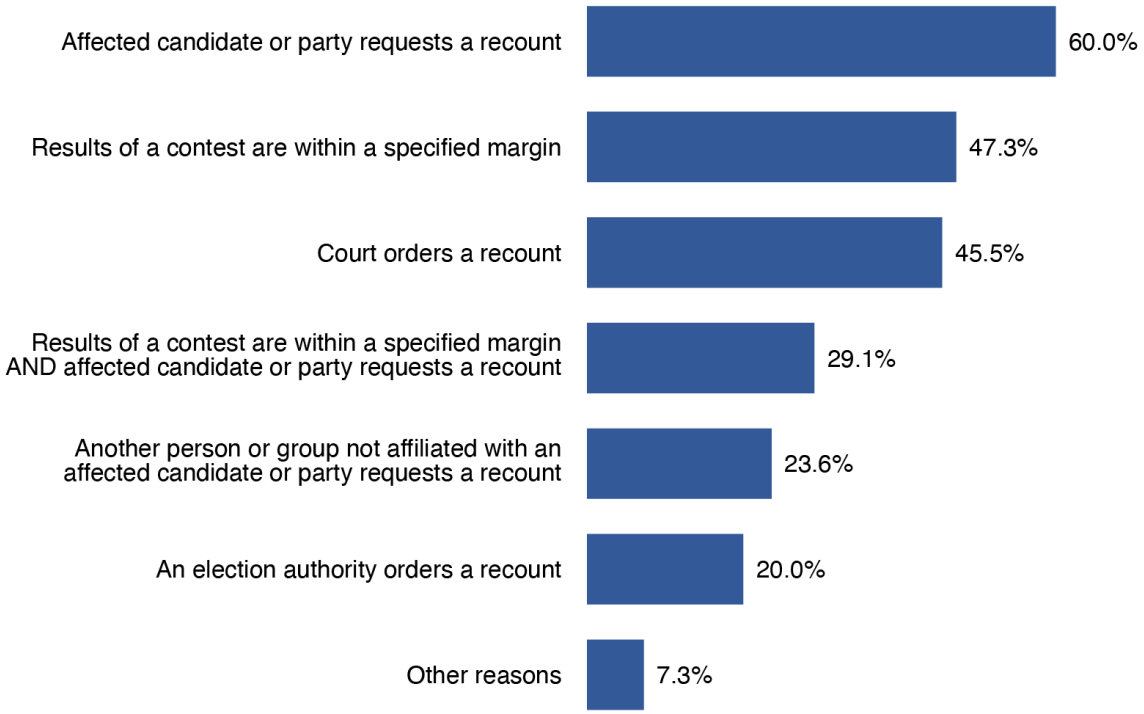
Before state and local election officials certify the results of an election, they take steps to verify that all established election procedures were followed and that all voting equipment functioned properly. The Policy Survey asked states about the activities that took place after ballots were counted, special circumstances that occur when certifying election results, and the context behind these activities. Many states require additional post-election verification that the counting process was accurate. These additional verifications may take the form of a partial recount (in which ballots in randomly selected precincts are counted a second time to ensure that the initial tabulation of votes was accurate) or a more detailed audit (in which the entire voting process is reviewed and key steps are verified).

Recounts

An election recount is a repeat tabulation of votes cast in an election, and it is used to determine the accuracy of an initial count. Many recounts may be of only one contest or portions of contest. Recounts may be conducted for a variety of reasons and repeat tabulations may be conducted in a variety of ways. The 2022 Policy Survey collected data on the reasons a recount could be conducted for the 2022 general election (Figure 8); these questions did not ask if the reasons for a recount were automatic, mandatory, or triggered, or whether states actually conducted the recount for one of the specified reasons. States reported that the most common reason a recount may be conducted is at the request of an affected candidate or party (60%). Less common reasons were if the results of a contest were within a specified margin (47.3%) or that a court ordered that a recount be conducted (45.5%). Among the listed response options in the survey question, four states indicated other reasons that a jurisdiction within their state may conduct a post-election recount.[96] In Idaho, for example, the Secretary of State also conducts post-election recounts where ballots are manually counted in randomly selected jurisdictions and precincts. In Texas, a losing candidate in an election that used electronic voting systems can request a recount no matter how wide the margin. Additionally, Mississippi noted that although the state does not have recount procedures, a candidate who was on the ballot may conduct a ballot box examination within 12 days of election certification to review its contents under the supervision of a county circuit clerk; the candidate may choose to tally the votes in anticipation of a challenge to an election.

[95] Information on poll books was collected in items Q15 and Q15a of the Policy Survey. Illinois did not provide a response to this item.
[96] Information on state policies regarding election recounts was collected in item Q35 of the Policy Survey.

Figure 8. Post-Election Recounts Can Most Often Be Conducted at the Request of an Affected Candidate or Party



Source: Information on post-election recount policy was collected in item Q35 of the Policy Survey.

States conduct recounts in multiple ways. Most (60%) states reported that recounts can be conducted via a machine recount of paper ballots or voter-verified paper audit trails (VVPAT), whereas 51% reported a manual recount of paper ballots or VVPAT.[97] Some states explained other ways or additional circumstances that determine how recounts are done; for example, Nevada reported that recounts must be conducted in the same manner in which the election was conducted, and in Idaho, a regular recount entails manually tabulating a sample of ballots followed by a run through the electronic tabulator—if the results align within a small margin of error, then all remaining ballots are counted through the tabulator. Otherwise, all ballots are recounted manually. In some states, a candidate or a court can specify the manner in which the recount is done, or this can vary by the locality.

Audits

The 2022 Policy Survey expanded the series of questions asking states to report their auditing activities, this time focusing on specific types of audits both before and after an election. These auditing activities are defined in Table 6.

[97] Information on how recounts are conducted was collected in item Q35a of the Policy Survey.

Table 6. Auditing Activities Before and After an Election

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

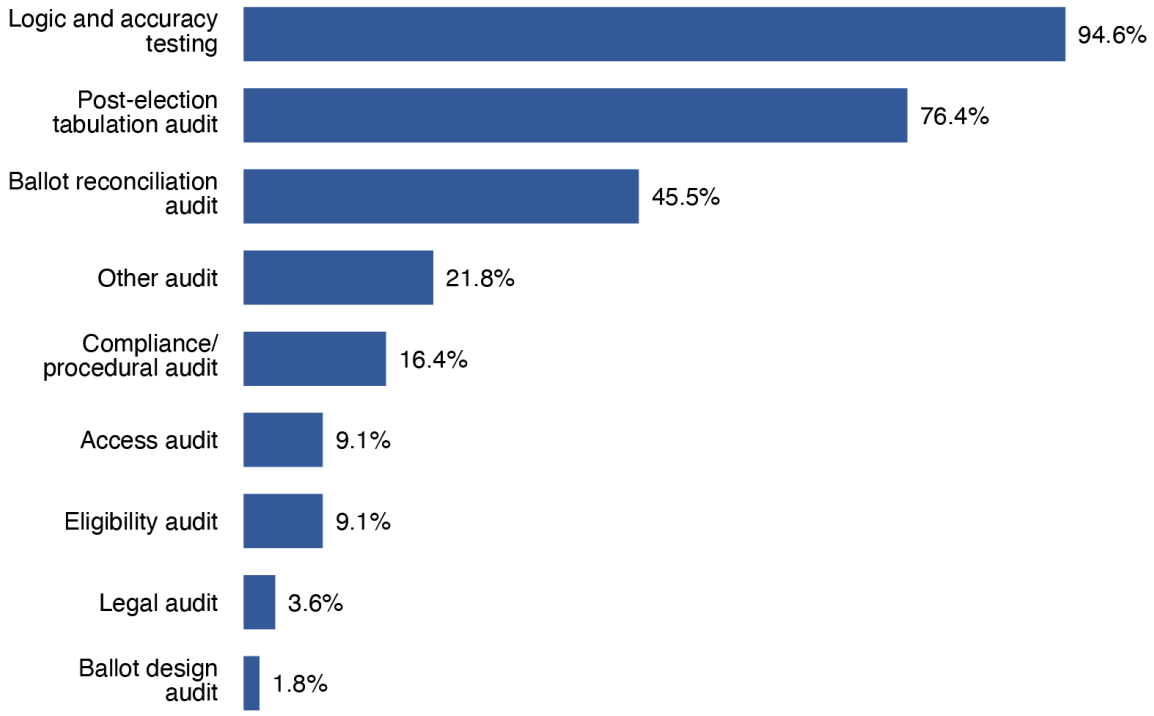
Source: Information on the type of audits states conduct was collected in item Q36 of the Policy Survey. States were able to specify other types of audits that were unlisted in the question item.

Nearly all states reported conducting logic and accuracy testing (94.6%), which examines whether voting machines are tabulating votes correctly before vote tabulation begins. The majority of states (76.4%) also reported conducting some form of post-election tabulation audits, which is when a sample of ballots are selected and retabulated and the results are compared to the originally reported vote totals. The least common auditing activities were legal audits (conducted in New Hampshire and South Carolina) and ballot design audits (conducted in American Samoa).[98] Some states reported additional auditing procedures not listed in the survey options. North Carolina, for example, conducts close-contest[99] audits and audits of provisional ballots that are counted to ensure that the proper procedures were followed. As part of their auditing procedures, Maryland conducts a comprehensive audit that includes 17 separate audits of the voting system, polling place operations, and post-election conciliation. Alabama piloted a post-election audit in three jurisdictions, and Kentucky reported piloting a risk-limiting audit that will

[98] Information on the type of post-election audits states conduct was collected in item Q36 of the Policy Survey.
[99] North Carolina did not define what the threshold was for a "close contest."

become a statewide process in 2023. Additionally, Kentucky requires the attorney general to randomly select 12 jurisdictions to conduct their own audit. Figure 9 displays the different types of auditing activities that states conduct.

Figure 9. Most Common Auditing Activities were Logic and Accuracy Testing and Post-Election Tabulation Audits



Source: Information on auditing activities was collected in item Q36 of the 2022 Policy Survey.

States that conduct post-election audits most commonly indicated that they are conducted as a statutory requirement (92.9%). Georgia, Missouri, Nebraska, and Utah stated that they conduct an audit as required by a formal administrative rule or guidance.[100] In Oklahoma, although post-election tabulation audits are optional under state law, they will be authorized by the Secretary of State Election Board.[101] The Policy Survey did not collect information on whether these audits were mandatory, triggered, or conducted only in certain circumstances.

The 2022 Policy Survey asked states to report which of the following post-election tabulation audits would be required for the 2022 general election. States could select multiple options as applicable:

- A traditional, manual tabulation audit that comes from a fixed percentage of randomly selected voting districts or voting machines and is compared to the results produced by the voting system;

[100] Information on whether states require post-election tabulation audits was collected in item Q36a of the Policy Survey.
[101] See 26 O.S. Section 3-130.

- A traditional, machine tabulation audit that involves the same procedure as above but involves machine, rather than manual, counting;
- A risk-limiting tabulation audit that is a protocol designed to limit the risk of certifying an incorrect election outcome by using statistical methods to select the audit sample size; or
- Another type of audit.

Almost two-thirds of the states reported requiring a traditional manual tabulation audit, and just under one-fourth reported requiring a traditional machine tabulation audit. Additionally, about one-fifth of the states reported requiring a risk-limiting tabulation audit.[102] Eleven states (26.2%) provided comments detailing alternative procedures. For example, California stated that a jurisdiction may choose to conduct a risk-limiting audit instead of a traditional tabulation audit, and Pennsylvania reported that its local jurisdictions may be performing a risk-limiting audit, but the details have not yet been finalized and are not statutorily required.

Some states reported having additional steps in their tabulation audit processes. For example, Maryland stated that it conducts a traditional manual audit as well as a completely automated tabulation audit using ballot images. New York noted that although an audit may be conducted using an automated audit tool (similar to machine tabulation), there is still a component that requires manual review based on the overall number of ballots being audited. Washington reported that local election officials can choose among several methods to meet the state post-election tabulation audit requirement, including the option for a risk-limiting audit. South Carolina detailed a process where an independent, third-party vendor uses ballot images to tabulate all ballots cast throughout the state, the results of which are compared to the results produced by the voting system vendor.

Election Certification

State and federal election results are not final until the state completes their official certification. The 2022 Policy Survey asked states to provide their election certification deadlines for the 2022 general election.[103] The range was broad,[104] with 47 states reporting a date between November 15, 2022 and December 8, 2022.[105] States provided clarifying comments on their specific policies regarding their certification deadline. For example, Delaware, Hawaii, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island reported not having a specific state certification deadline, and the District of Columbia and Louisiana noted that their reported dates were tentative deadlines. Additionally, Alaska commented that their reported date was a target deadline, and North Carolina noted their reported deadline was barring recounts or protests in individual races.

[102] Information on the type of post-election tabulation audit that states require was collected in item Q36b of the Policy Survey.
[103] Puerto Rico did not hold a federal general election in 2022.
[104] The range was as early as November 10, 2022 in Delaware and as late as December 8, 2022 in Illinois.
[105] Information on deadlines for certifying the November 2022 general election results was collected in item Q34 of the Policy Survey.

Appendix A: Descriptive Tables

Policy Survey Table 1: State Voter Registration Databases

State	Type of Database	Frequency of Information Transmission From Local Jurisdictions	Electronic Data Transfers		
			Motor Vehicle Agency	Agencies Serving People with Disabilities	State Public Assistance Agencies
Alabama	Top-down	--	Daily	--	--
Alaska	Top-down	--	Daily	--	--
American Samoa	Top-down	--	--	--	--
Arizona	Hybrid	Real time only	Real time	--	--
Arkansas	Top-down	--	Daily	--	--
California	Bottom-up	Real time only	Real time	--	--
Colorado	Top-down	--	Daily	--	--
Connecticut	Top-down	--	Daily	--	--
Delaware	Top-down	--	Real time	On demand	On demand
District of Columbia	Top-down	--	Real time	--	--
Florida	Hybrid	Real time and daily	Daily	--	--
Georgia	Top-down	--	Daily	--	--
Guam	Top-down	--	On demand	--	--
Hawaii	Hybrid	Real time only	Other	--	--
Idaho	Hybrid	Real time only	On demand	--	--
Illinois	Bottom-up	Daily only	Daily	Real time	Real time
Indiana	Top-down	--	Daily	--	--
Iowa	Top-down	--	Daily	--	--
Kansas	Top-down	--	Daily	--	--
Kentucky	Top-down	--	Real time	--	--
Louisiana	Top-down	--	Daily	--	--
Maine	Hybrid	Real time only	Daily	--	--
Maryland	Top-down	--	Daily	Daily	Daily
Massachusetts	Top-down	--	Daily	--	Daily
Michigan	Top-down	--	Daily	--	--
Minnesota	Top-down	--	Daily	--	--
Mississippi	Top-down	--	Real time	--	--
Missouri	Bottom-up	Real time only	Daily	--	--
Montana	Top-down	--	Weekly	--	--
Nebraska [1]	Top-down	--	Other	--	--
Nevada	Bottom-up	Daily only	Daily	--	--
New Hampshire	Top-down	--	Other	--	--
New Jersey	Top-down	--	Daily	--	--
New Mexico	Top-down	--	Real time	--	--
New York	Bottom-up	Real time only	--	--	--
North Carolina	Top-down	--	Daily	--	--

State	Type of Database	Frequency of Information Transmission From Local Jurisdictions	Electronic Data Transfers		
			Motor Vehicle Agency	Agencies Serving People with Disabilities	State Public Assistance Agencies
North Dakota	Top-down	--	Daily	--	--
Northern Mariana Islands	Top-down	--	--	--	--
Ohio	Bottom-up	Real time only	Daily	--	--
Oklahoma	Top-down	--	Daily	--	--
Oregon	Top-down	--	Daily	--	--
Pennsylvania	Top-down	--	Daily	Real time	Real time
Puerto Rico [2]	N/A	N/A	--	--	--
Rhode Island	Top-down	--	Daily	--	--
South Carolina	Top-down	--	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly
South Dakota	Top-down	--	Daily	--	--
Tennessee	Bottom-up	Daily only	Monthly	--	--
Texas [3]	Hybrid	Real time and daily	Daily	--	--
U.S. Virgin Islands	Top-down	--	--	--	--
Utah [4]	Hybrid	Real time only	Daily	Weekly	Weekly
Vermont	Top-down	--	Daily	--	--
Virginia	Top-down	--	Real time	--	--
Washington	Hybrid	Real time only	Real time	Real time	Real time
West Virginia	Top-down	--	Daily	--	--
Wisconsin [5]	Top-down	--	Other	--	--
Wyoming	Top-down	--	Daily	--	--

State	Electronic Data Transfers					
	Other State Agencies	Federal Agencies	Military Recruiting Offices	Entities that Maintain Death Records	Entities that Maintain Felony Records	Entities that Maintain Records of Individuals Declared Mentally Incompetent
Alabama	--	--	--	Daily	Daily	--
Alaska	Other	--	--	--	--	--
American Samoa	--	--	--	Monthly	Monthly	--
Arizona	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arkansas	--	--	--	Monthly	Monthly	--
California	--	--	--	Weekly	Weekly	--
Colorado	--	--	--	Monthly	Daily	--
Connecticut	--	--	--	Monthly	Monthly	--
Delaware	--	On demand	On demand	Monthly	On demand	On demand
District of Columbia	--	--	--	Other	--	--
Florida	--	--	--	Daily	Daily	--
Georgia	--	--	--	Monthly	Monthly	--
Guam	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	Monthly	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--
Illinois	Real time	--	--	Other	Weekly	--
Indiana	--	--	--	Monthly	Daily	--
Iowa	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	--	--	--	Weekly	Weekly	--
Kentucky	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	--	--	--	Monthly	Monthly	--
Maine	--	--	--	Monthly	--	--
Maryland	Daily	--	--	Monthly	Monthly	Other
Massachusetts	--	--	--	--	--	--
Michigan	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	Daily	--	--	Monthly	Monthly	Monthly
Mississippi	--	--	--	Real time	Real time	--
Missouri	--	--	--	Weekly	Weekly	--
Montana	--	--	--	Monthly	Weekly	--
Nebraska [1]	--	--	--	Weekly	Monthly	--
Nevada	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	--	Other	--	Other	--	--
New Jersey	--	--	--	Weekly	Weekly	--
New Mexico	--	--	--	Other	Other	--
New York	--	--	--	Monthly	Monthly	Monthly
North Carolina	--	--	--	Monthly	Daily	--
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--

State	Electronic Data Transfers					
	Other State Agencies	Federal Agencies	Military Recruiting Offices	Entities that Maintain Death Records	Entities that Maintain Felony Records	Entities that Maintain Records of Individuals Declared Mentally Incompetent
Northern Mariana Islands	--	--	--	Monthly	Daily	--
Ohio	--	--	--	Monthly	--	--
Oklahoma	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	--	--	--	Other	--	--
Puerto Rico [2]	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	Monthly	Monthly	--
South Carolina	--	--	--	Monthly	Monthly	--
South Dakota	--	--	--	Daily	Daily	Daily
Tennessee	--	--	--	Monthly	Monthly	--
Texas [3]	--	--	--	Weekly	Weekly	--
U.S. Virgin Islands	--	--	--	--	On demand	--
Utah [4]	Weekly	Weekly	Monthly	Other	Monthly	Other
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	--	--	--	Other	Monthly	Monthly
Washington	Real time	--	--	Monthly	Monthly	Monthly
West Virginia	--	--	--	Monthly	Monthly	--
Wisconsin [5]	--	--	--	Monthly	Daily	--
Wyoming	--	--	--	Weekly	Weekly	--

Policy Survey Table 1 Calculation Notes:

Type of Database uses question Q3.
Frequency of Information Transmission From Local Jurisdictions uses question Q3a.
Electronic Data Transfers, Motor Vehicle Agency uses question Q4a.
Electronic Data Transfers, Agencies Serving People with Disabilities uses question Q4b.
Electronic Data Transfers, State Public Assistance Agencies uses question Q4c.
Electronic Data Transfers, Other State Agencies uses question Q4d.
Electronic Data Transfers, Federal Agencies uses question Q4e.
Electronic Data Transfers, Military Recruiting Offices uses question Q4f.
Electronic Data Transfers, Entities that Maintain Death Records uses question Q4g.
Electronic Data Transfers, Entities that Maintain Felony Records uses question Q4h.
Electronic Data Transfers, Entities that Maintain Records of Individuals Declared Mentally Incompetent uses question Q4i.

Policy Survey Table 1 Data Notes:

General Notes:

- Q3 and Q4 were single-select questions. Q3a allowed states to select multiple responses.

[1] Nebraska verifies driver's license/state ID and SSN information with real-time data transfers. Voter registrations at DMV, surrendered IDs, changed IDs, SSNs needing verification from the Social Security Administration, and DMV signatures are acquired via daily transfers.

[2] Puerto Rico did not hold a federal election on November 8, 2022 and was not required to provide a response to Policy Survey questions that pertained directly to that election.

[3] Most counties transmit data in real time, but larger counties transmit data overnight.

[4] All data entry is done by the local jurisdictions. The state hosts and maintains the voter registration platform.

[5] Wisconsin receives data from the state's motor vehicle agency in real time when a voter is completing a registration online, and receives data daily during full DMV checks run against voter registrations that were created or updated with certain data into the database in the 24 hours prior to the full DMV checks. Wisconsin receives some competency data electronically by email from the courts.

Policy Survey Table 2: Voter Registration Policies

State	Same-Day Registration Allowed for 2022 General Election				Minimum Age for Pre-Registration
	Election Day	In-Person Early Voting	Registration Overlap	Other Cases	
Alabama	--	--	--	--	17.5
Alaska	--	--	--	--	17
American Samoa [1]	No	Yes	No	No	17
Arizona	--	--	--	--	16
Arkansas [2]	--	--	--	--	17
California	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	16
Colorado	Yes	Yes	No	No	16
Connecticut	Yes	No	No	No	17
Delaware	--	--	--	--	16
District of Columbia [3]	Yes	Yes	No	No	16
Florida	--	--	--	--	16
Georgia	--	--	--	--	17.5
Guam	--	--	--	--	16
Hawaii	Yes	Yes	No	No	16
Idaho	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	17
Illinois [4]	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	17
Indiana [5]	--	--	--	--	17
Iowa	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	17
Kansas	--	--	--	--	17
Kentucky	--	--	--	--	17
Louisiana [6]	--	--	--	--	16
Maine	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	16
Maryland	Yes	Yes	No	No	16
Massachusetts [7]	No	No	Yes	No	16
Michigan	Yes	Yes	No	No	17.5
Minnesota	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	17
Mississippi	--	--	--	--	17
Missouri	--	--	--	--	17.5
Montana [8]	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	17
Nebraska	No	No	Yes	No	--
Nevada [9]	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	17
New Hampshire [10]	Yes	No	No	No	17
New Jersey	--	--	--	--	17
New Mexico	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	17
New York	--	--	--	--	16
North Carolina [11]	No	Yes	No	Yes	16
North Dakota [12]	--	--	--	--	--

State	Same-Day Registration Allowed for 2022 General Election				Minimum Age for Pre-Registration
	Election Day	In-Person Early Voting	Registration Overlap	Other Cases	
Northern Mariana Islands [13]	--	--	--	--	17
Ohio	--	--	--	--	17
Oklahoma [14]	--	--	--	--	17.5
Oregon [15]	--	--	--	--	16
Pennsylvania [16]	--	--	--	--	17
Puerto Rico [17]	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	14
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	16
South Carolina [18]	--	--	--	--	17
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	17
Tennessee [19]	--	--	--	--	17
Texas	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Virgin Islands	--	--	--	--	17.5
Utah	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	16
Vermont [20]	Yes	Yes	No	No	16
Virginia [21]	Yes	Yes	No	No	16
Washington	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	16
West Virginia [22]	--	--	--	--	17
Wisconsin [23]	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	17
Wyoming [24]	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	17

Policy Survey Table 2 Calculation Notes:

Same-Day Registration Allowed for 2022 General Election, Election Day uses question Q8a.
Same-Day Registration Allowed for 2022 General Election, In-Person Early Voting uses question Q8a.
Same-Day Registration Allowed for 2022 General Election, Registration Overlap uses question Q8a.
Same-Day Registration Allowed for 2022 General Election, Other Cases uses question Q8a.
Minimum Age for Pre-Registration uses question Q9.

Policy Survey Table 2 Data Notes:

General Notes:

- Q8 and Q9 were single-select questions. Q8a allowed states to select multiple responses.
- Same-day registration (SDR) is defined as a voter registering to vote on the same day that they cast a ballot in person.

[1] A person may pre-register to vote during an election year so long as they turn 18 years old before the date of the election.
[2] Voter must be 18 years old on or before Election Day in order to vote.
[3] The District of Columbia Board of Elections (DCBOE) sent a ballot to every registered voter for the November 2022 general election. Since the submission of the 2022 Policy Survey, legislation was passed to permanently make the District of Columbia a vote-by-mail jurisdiction.

[4] Seventeen-year-olds may register if they will be 18 by the date of the general election.

[5] A person who is 17 years of age, but will be 18 years of age on or before the next general or municipal election in their precinct, may register to vote.

[6] Individuals who are 16 years of age must register in person at the registrar or with their application for a driver's license. Individuals who are 17 years old may pre-register via any method.

[7] There was a 1-week period during in-person early voting when voters were able to register and vote at the same time. Early voting in person began on October 22, 2022, and the voter registration deadline was October 29, 2022.

[8] Due to a District Court decision and at the time that this survey was filled out by the State of Montana, SDR was not allowed. However, shortly after that decision, SDR was allowed by court order and the 2022 general election proceeded under that decision. Only precinct-to-precinct address changes within the same county or registrations that moved from inactive to active status are allowed on Election Day. Montana Code Annotated (MCA) 13-2-205 outlines the procedure when a prospective elector is not qualified at the time of registration (see https://leg.mt.gov/bills/mca/title_0130/chapter_0020/part_0020/section_0050/0130-0020-0020-0050.html).

[9] Each county determines the available dates and hours during which drop boxes will be available based on facility, staffing, and security resources available to the county. Some counties have permanently installed drop boxes that are available to the public at all times for county business. Others will make drop boxes available starting in the hours of early voting.

[10] Voters may pre-register to vote at age 17 as long as they will be 18 before the next scheduled election.

[11] Same-day voter registration was only available during the early in-person voting period, which ran from October 20, 2022 to November 5, 2022. SDR was not available on Election Day.

[12] North Dakota does not have voter registration.

[13] Voters may pre-register to vote if they will turn 18 on or before Election Day.

[14] Oklahoma does not accept absentee ballots by the postmark date; absentee ballots must be received by the county election board by 7:00 p.m. on Election Day.

[15] Oregon's registration cutoff is 21 days before each election. A voter could register that day and request an absentee ballot, which would be mailed to them. Additionally, by registering to vote, an individual is requesting a mail ballot since Oregon is a vote-by-mail state.

[16] Prior to the close of the voter registration period, a voter may go to their local county voter registration office, register to vote, apply for a mail ballot, and vote a mail ballot all in one visit. The mail ballot will then be canvassed and counted in the same manner as other mail ballots are canvassed and counted. A person may register to vote prior to their 18th birthday as long as they will be 18 by the upcoming election.

[17] Puerto Rico did not hold a federal election on November 8, 2022 and was not required to provide a response to Policy Survey questions that pertained directly to that election.

[18] A person who will be 18 years old by the date of an election can begin registering 120 days prior to the voter registration deadline for the election, or if there is a primary associated with the election, 120 days prior to the voter registration deadline for the primary.

[19] A 17-year-old who will be 18 by the next election in their jurisdiction can register to vote.

[20] A person can register to vote as long as they will be 18 years old on or before the date of the general election.

[21] Prior to October 1, 2022, 17-year-olds could pre-register according to VA Code § 24.2-403. On October 1, 2022, 16-year-olds became eligible to pre-register (see § 24.2-403.1).

[22] West Virginia does not have formal pre-registration; however, voters who are 17 years of age may register and vote in a primary election as long as they are 18 by the general election.

[23] In Wisconsin, voters are allowed to register in the clerk's office any time through 5:00 p.m. the Friday before Election Day. They can also vote in-person absentee ballots from 2 weeks prior to the election through the Sunday prior to the election, so there is an overlap of time where they may register to vote and complete their absentee ballot on the same day at the clerk's office. Individuals who are hospitalized may register and request a ballot to vote through an appointed agent on the same day any time from the Tuesday prior to Election Day through 5:00 p.m. on Election Day. Individuals who are 17 years old and will be turning 18 by the next upcoming election may pre-register to vote.

[24] W.S. 22-3-102(a)(ii) states that an individual must "be at least eighteen (18) years of age on the day of the next general election."

Policy Survey Table 3: State Mail Voting Policies

State	Excuse Required for Mail Voting	All-Mail Elections	Populations Who May Register as Permanent Absentee Voters
Alabama	Yes	--	Persons with disabilities, Other
Alaska [1]	No	--	No permanent absentee voting
American Samoa [2]	Yes	--	No permanent absentee voting
Arizona [3]	No	--	Any registrant
Arkansas	Yes	--	No permanent absentee voting
California [4]	No	Statewide	No permanent absentee voting
Colorado	No	Statewide	No permanent absentee voting
Connecticut	Yes	--	Persons with disabilities
Delaware [5]	Yes	--	Persons with disabilities, Other
District of Columbia	No	Statewide	Any registrant
Florida [6]	No	--	No permanent absentee voting
Georgia [7]	No	--	No permanent absentee voting
Guam	Yes	--	No permanent absentee voting
Hawaii [8]	No	Statewide	No permanent absentee voting
Idaho	No	--	No permanent absentee voting
Illinois [9]	No	--	Any registrant
Indiana	Yes	--	No permanent absentee voting
Iowa	No	--	No permanent absentee voting
Kansas [10]	No	--	Persons with disabilities
Kentucky [11]	Yes	--	No permanent absentee voting
Louisiana	Yes	--	Individuals over a specified age, Persons with disabilities
Maine [12]	No	--	No permanent absentee voting
Maryland	No	--	Any registrant
Massachusetts [13]	No	--	Other
Michigan [14]	No	--	Any registrant
Minnesota	No	Certain Jurisdictions	No permanent absentee voting
Mississippi	Yes	--	Persons with disabilities
Missouri	Yes	--	Persons with disabilities
Montana [15]	No	--	Any registrant
Nebraska [16]	No	Certain Jurisdictions	No permanent absentee voting
Nevada	No	Statewide	No permanent absentee voting
New Hampshire	Yes	--	No permanent absentee voting
New Jersey	No	--	Any registrant
New Mexico [17]	No	Certain Jurisdictions	No permanent absentee voting
New York	Yes	--	Persons with disabilities, Other
North Carolina	No	--	No permanent absentee voting
North Dakota [18]	No	--	No permanent absentee voting
Northern Mariana Islands	No	--	No permanent absentee voting
Ohio	No	--	No permanent absentee voting
Oklahoma [19]	No	--	No permanent absentee voting
Oregon	No	Statewide	Other

State	Excuse Required for Mail Voting	All-Mail Elections	Populations Who May Register as Permanent Absentee Voters
Pennsylvania [20]	No	--	Any registrant
Puerto Rico [21]	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rhode Island	No	--	Persons with disabilities
South Carolina	Yes	--	No permanent absentee voting
South Dakota	No	--	No permanent absentee voting
Tennessee [22]	Yes	--	Persons with disabilities, Other
Texas	Yes	--	No permanent absentee voting
U.S. Virgin Islands	No	--	No permanent absentee voting
Utah [23]	No	Statewide	No permanent absentee voting
Vermont	No	Statewide	No permanent absentee voting
Virginia [24]	No	--	Any registrant
Washington [25]	No	Statewide	No permanent absentee voting
West Virginia	Yes	--	Persons with disabilities, Other
Wisconsin [26]	No	--	Persons with disabilities, Other
Wyoming [27]	No	--	No permanent absentee voting

State	State Allows Drop Boxes	Drop Box Operational Dates	
		First Date	Final Date
Alabama	No	--	--
Alaska [1]	Yes	09/26/2022	11/08/2022
American Samoa [2]	No	--	--
Arizona [3]	Yes	10/12/2022	11/08/2022
Arkansas	Yes	10/14/2022	11/08/2022
California [4]	Yes	10/11/2022	11/08/2022
Colorado	Yes	10/17/2022	11/08/2022
Connecticut	Yes	10/07/2022	11/08/2022
Delaware [5]	No	--	--
District of Columbia	Yes	10/14/2022	11/08/2022
Florida [6]	Yes	10/24/2022	11/08/2022
Georgia [7]	Yes	10/17/2022	11/04/2022
Guam	No	--	--
Hawaii [8]	Yes	10/19/2022	11/08/2022
Idaho	Yes	09/23/2022	11/08/2022
Illinois [9]	Yes	10/03/2022	11/08/2022
Indiana	Yes	09/01/2022	11/08/2022
Iowa	Yes	10/19/2022	11/08/2022
Kansas [10]	Yes	10/19/2022	11/08/2022
Kentucky [11]	Yes	09/24/2022	11/08/2022
Louisiana	No	--	--
Maine [12]	Yes	10/11/2022	11/08/2022
Maryland	Yes	09/26/2022	11/08/2022
Massachusetts [13]	Yes	09/15/2022	11/08/2022
Michigan [14]	Yes	09/24/2022	11/08/2022
Minnesota	Yes	09/23/2022	11/08/2022
Mississippi	No	--	--
Missouri	No	--	--
Montana [15]	Yes	10/11/2022	11/08/2022
Nebraska [16]	Yes	09/30/2022	11/08/2022
Nevada	Yes	10/22/2022	11/08/2022
New Hampshire	No	--	--
New Jersey	Yes	09/24/2022	11/08/2022
New Mexico [17]	Yes	10/11/2022	11/08/2022
New York	Yes	10/29/2022	11/08/2022
North Carolina	No	--	--
North Dakota [18]	Yes	10/31/2022	11/07/2022
Northern Mariana Islands	No	--	--
Ohio	Yes	10/12/2022	11/08/2022
Oklahoma [19]	No	--	--
Oregon	Yes	10/19/2022	11/08/2022
Pennsylvania [20]	Yes	09/21/2022	11/08/2022

State	State Allows Drop Boxes	Drop Box Operational Dates	
		First Date	Final Date
Puerto Rico [21]	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rhode Island	Yes	10/19/2022	11/08/2022
South Carolina	No	--	--
South Dakota	Yes	09/23/2022	11/07/2022
Tennessee [22]	No	--	--
Texas	No	--	--
U.S. Virgin Islands	No	--	--
Utah [23]	Yes	10/17/2022	11/08/2022
Vermont	Yes	09/24/2022	11/08/2022
Virginia [24]	Yes	09/23/2022	11/08/2022
Washington [25]	Yes	10/21/2022	11/08/2022
West Virginia	No	--	--
Wisconsin [26]	Yes	09/25/2022	11/08/2022
Wyoming [27]	Yes	09/23/2022	11/08/2022

State	State Allows Mail Ballot Curing	Deadline for Curing Mail Ballots	Deadline for Postmarking Mail Ballots	Deadline for Receiving Mail Ballots
Alabama	No	--	Not required	Election Day
Alaska [1]	No	--	Election Day	10 calendar days after Election Day
American Samoa [2]	No	--	Election Day	Election Day
Arizona [3]	Yes	11/16/2022	Not required	Election Day
Arkansas	Yes	11/14/2022	Not required	Election Day
California [4]	Yes	12/06/2022	Election Day	7 calendar days after Election Day
Colorado	Yes	11/16/2022	Not required	Election Day
Connecticut	No	--	1 day before Election Day	Election Day
Delaware [5]	Yes	11/08/2022	Not required	Election Day
District of Columbia	Yes	11/15/2022	Election Day	7 calendar days after Election Day
Florida [6]	Yes	11/10/2022	Not required	Election Day
Georgia [7]	Yes	11/11/2022	Not required	Election Day
Guam	No	--	Election Day	10 business days after Election Day
Hawaii [8]	Yes	11/16/2022	Not required	Election Day
Idaho	Yes	11/08/2022	Not required	Election Day
Illinois [9]	Yes	11/11/2022	Election Day	14 calendar days after Election Day
Indiana	Yes	11/16/2022	Not required	Election Day
Iowa	Yes	11/08/2022	Not required	Election Day
Kansas [10]	Yes	11/21/2022	Election Day	3 business days after Election Day
Kentucky [11]	Yes	11/08/2022	Not required	Election Day
Louisiana	Yes	11/07/2022	Not required	1 day before Election Day
Maine [12]	Yes	11/08/2022	Not required	Election Day
Maryland	Yes	11/18/2022	Election Day	10 calendar days after Election Day
Massachusetts [13]	Yes	11/08/2022	Election Day	3 calendar days after Election Day
Michigan [14]	Yes	11/08/2022	Not required	Election Day
Minnesota	No	--	Not required	Election Day
Mississippi	Yes	11/18/2022	Election Day	5 business days after Election Day

State	State Allows Mail Ballot Curing	Deadline for Curing Mail Ballots	Deadline for Postmarking Mail Ballots	Deadline for Receiving Mail Ballots
Missouri	No	--	Not required	Election Day
Montana [15]	Yes	11/09/2022	Not required	Election Day
Nebraska [16]	Yes	11/08/2022	Not required	Election Day
Nevada	Yes	11/14/2022	Election Day	4 calendar days after Election Day
New Hampshire	Yes	11/08/2022	Not required	Election Day
New Jersey	Yes	11/19/2022	Election Day	6 calendar days after Election Day
New Mexico [17]	Yes	11/25/2022	Not required	Election Day
New York	Yes	12/05/2022	Election Day	7 calendar days after Election Day
North Carolina	Yes	11/17/2022	Election Day	3 business days after Election Day
North Dakota [18]	No	--	1 day before Election Day	13 calendar days after Election Day
Northern Mariana Islands	No	--	Not required	Election Day
Ohio	Yes	11/15/2022	1 day before Election Day	10 calendar days after Election Day
Oklahoma [19]	No	--	Not required	Election Day
Oregon	Yes	11/29/2022	Election Day	7 calendar days after Election Day
Pennsylvania [20]	Yes	11/08/2022	Not required	Election Day
Puerto Rico [21]	N/A	N/A	Election Day	N/A
Rhode Island	Yes	11/15/2022	Not required	7 calendar days after Election Day
South Carolina	No	--	Not required	Election Day
South Dakota	No	--	Not required	Election Day
Tennessee [22]	Yes	11/08/2022	Not required	Election Day
Texas	Yes	11/14/2022	Election Day	1 business day after Election Day
U.S. Virgin Islands	No	--	Not required	10 calendar days after Election Day
Utah [23]	Yes	11/14/2022	1 day before Election Day	13 calendar days after Election Day
Vermont	Yes	11/08/2022	Not required	Election Day

State	State Allows Mail Ballot Curing	Deadline for Curing Mail Ballots	Deadline for Postmarking Mail Ballots	Deadline for Receiving Mail Ballots
Virginia [24]	Yes	11/14/2022	Election Day	3 calendar days after Election Day
Washington [25]	Yes	11/28/2022	Election Day	20 calendar days after Election Day
West Virginia	Yes	11/14/2022	Election Day	6 calendar days after Election Day
Wisconsin [26]	Yes	11/08/2022	Not required	Election Day
Wyoming [27]	No	--	Not required	Election Day

Policy Survey Table 3 Calculation Notes:

Excuse Required for Mail Voting uses question Q16.
All-Mail Elections uses questions Q17 and Q17a.
Populations Who May Register as Permanent Absentee Voters uses questions Q18 and Q18a.
State Allows Drop Boxes uses question Q19.
Drop Box Operational Dates, First Date uses question Q19c.
Drop Box Operational Dates, Final Date uses question Q19c.
State Allows Mail Ballot Curing uses question Q20.
Deadline for Curing Mail Ballots uses question Q20b.
Deadline for Postmarking Mail Ballots uses question Q21.
Deadline for Receiving Mail Ballots uses question Q21.

Policy Survey Table 3 Data Notes:

General Notes:

- Q16, Q17, Q17a, Q18, Q19, Q19c, Q20, Q20b, and Q21 were single-select questions. Q18a allowed states to select multiple responses.
- An all-mail election is an election in which all registered voters or all active registered voters are automatically sent a mail ballot. Some in-person voting may take place during all-mail elections. All-mail elections may be conducted statewide or only in certain jurisdictions within a state.
- A drop box is a locked container (located either indoors or outdoors) where voters (or voters' authorized representatives, if allowed by state law) may deliver their voted mail ballots for collection. Drop boxes are operated or controlled by election officials. Drop boxes are separate from ballot boxes, which are located at in-person polling places for voters to place their ballots immediately after voting in person.
- A cured mail ballot is defined as a returned mail ballot that was originally rejected for an error or because it was missing required information but was ultimately counted because the voter corrected the error or supplied the required information.

[1] Drop boxes are only available when election offices are open.
[2] If a mail ballot is received within 7 days after Election Day and it is postmarked on or before Election Day, the ballot may be counted.

[3] The deadline to cure ballots with a missing signature was Election Day. The deadline to cure ballots with a non-matching signature was 5 business days after Election Day; for counties with a 4-business-day work week, this deadline fell on November 17, 2022.

[4] Mail ballots needed to be postmarked on or before Election Day and received by November 15, 2022.

[5] Absentee ballots were required to be received by the election office that issued the ballot by the close of polls on Election Day.

[6] Mail ballots were required to be received no later than 7:00 p.m. local time on Election Day in the office of the supervisor of elections.

[7] Drop boxes were available only during the dates and hours of advance voting.

[8] Drop box availability varied by county and location. Drop boxes were closed on Election Day at 7:00 p.m. Regardless of postmark date, ballots were required to be received by the County Clerk's office by 7:00 p.m. on Election Day.

[9] Election authorities shall accept any vote-by-mail ballot returned, including ballots returned with insufficient or no postage. Election authorities may maintain one or more secure collection sites for the postage-free return of vote-by-mail ballots. Any election authority with collection sites shall collect all ballots returned each day and process them as required, including noting the day on which the ballot was collected. Ballots returned to such collection sites after close of business shall be dated as delivered the next day, with the exception of ballots delivered on Election Day, which shall be dated as received on Election Day. Election authorities shall permit electors to return vote-by-mail ballots at any established collection site through the close of polls on Election Day. All collection sites shall be secured by locks that may be opened only by election authority personnel. The State Board of Elections shall establish additional guidelines for the security of collection sites.

[10] Due to Veteran's Day, the 3rd business day after the 2022 general election was the Monday after Election Day.

[11] Ballots were required to be received by 6:00 p.m. on Election Day.

[12] Ballots must be received by the municipal clerk by 8:00 p.m. on Election Day.

[13] Voters with a letter from a physician stating they are unable to vote in person are eligible to be permanent absentee voters. Only certain types of mail ballot errors may be cured (non-matching voter signature, missing voter signature, or missing/incomplete required document).

[14] There is no formal start date for drop boxes.

[15] Montana uses the term "absentee ballots" rather than "mail ballots." Montana uses "places of deposit" instead of "ballot drop boxes."

[16] Counties with a population under 10,000 may apply to the Secretary of State to conduct all-mail elections for any or all of the precincts in the county for all future elections per Neb. Rev. Stat. §32-960. The only exception to the deadline to cure is if there is a non-matching signature. Non-matching signatures can be cured through the close of the provisional verification deadline (7 business days after the election). For the 2022 general election, the deadline to cure a non-matching signature was November 18.

[17] Drop boxes are available to voters 24 hours a day, up until 7:00 p.m. on Election Day.

[18] The dates that drop boxes are available is set at the discretion of the counties.

[19] Ballots must be received by 7:00 p.m. on Election Day.

[20] Any registrant who is permanently disabled can request to be a permanent absentee voter. Any registrant can request to be a permanent mail-in voter. Voters must re-apply for a ballot every year. Voters with a permanent mail-in voter flag receive a ballot application from the county every year. If they complete the application and are eligible, mail ballots are granted for all elections that year. County election boards define the times drop boxes are open based on county election board decisions. This can vary from county to county and hence the first day of drop boxes is not a valid answer. For the last day of drop boxes, the counties can decide on this too. The ballots must be received no later than 8:00 p.m. on Election Day to be counted. This question is not meaningful for Pennsylvania. Specific dates cannot be selected in this question since the start date and end date varies by county. Counties are permitted (but not required) to allow voters to cure deficiencies.

[21] Puerto Rico did not hold a federal election on November 8, 2022 and was not required to provide a response to Policy Survey questions that pertained directly to that election. The voter shall return the voted ballots to the Puerto Rico State Elections Commission (PR-SEC) by mail. Ballots must be postmarked no later than the date of the voting event or general election. Valid ballots must be received by mail, on or before the last day of the voting event general canvass, to be counted.

[22] Mail ballots must be received by the close of polls on Election Day.

[23] Utah Code 20a-3a-401(5)(d)(ii) states that if an individual whose ballot is rejected because the signature on the individual's return envelope is not reasonably consistent with the individual's signature on their voter registration records, the individual should return an affidavit to the election office no later than 5:00 p.m. the day before the canvass in order for the individual to have their ballot counted.

[24] Virginia Code § 24.2-709 states that the voter's absentee ballot properly postmarked must be returned by noon on the 3rd day after the election. Since that day fell on a holiday after the 2022 general election, Virginia Code § 1-210 required changing the deadline to noon on Monday, November 14, 2022.

[25] Ballot drop boxes closed at 8:00 p.m. on Election Day. UOCAVA ballots were required to be postmarked by November 8, 2022 and received by the county elections office by November 28, 2022.

[26] In Wisconsin, individuals may claim a need to be a permanent absentee voter for reasons of age (not specified), physical illness, infirmity, or disability for an indefinite period of time. Ballots can be cured for missing voter signature, missing witness signature, or missing witness address. They must be cured by no later than the close of polls (8:00 p.m.) on Election Day. Wisconsin does not track if a ballot requires a voter to cure a ballot or which ballots were counted after being cured. Due to a recent court challenge, the use of drop boxes "is not permitted under Wisconsin law unless the drop box is staffed by the clerk and located at the office of the clerk or a properly designated alternate site under Wis. Stat. § 6.855." The Wisconsin Supreme Court affirmed the trial court, and the subsequent ambiguity created by the decision means that most drop boxes were either closed or moved into the clerk's office, and reporting would be unlikely or unnecessary given the added layer of security and placement. (see Teigen v. WEC, 403 Wis.2d 607). All ballots must be returned by close of polls (8:00 p.m.) on Election Day.

[27] Drop boxes are not addressed in statute. Ballots must be received by 7:00 p.m. on Election Day.

Policy Survey Table 4: UOCAVA Voting

State	Deadline for Domestic Military UOCAVA Voters		Deadline for Overseas UOCAVA Voters	
	Ballot Postmark	Ballot Receipt	Ballot Postmark	Ballot Receipt
Alabama	Election Day	7 calendar days after Election Day	Election Day	7 calendar days after Election Day
Alaska	Election Day	10 calendar days after Election Day	Election Day	15 calendar days after Election Day
American Samoa	Election Day	Election Day	Election Day	Election Day
Arizona	Not required	Election Day	Not required	Election Day
Arkansas	Election Day	10 business days after Election Day	Election Day	10 business days after Election Day
California	Election Day	7 calendar days after Election Day	Election Day	7 calendar days after Election Day
Colorado	Not required	8 calendar days after Election Day	Not required	8 calendar days after Election Day
Connecticut	Election Day	Election Day	Election Day	Election Day
Delaware	Not required	Election Day	Not required	Election Day
District of Columbia	Election Day	7 business days after Election Day	Election Day	7 business days after Election Day
Florida [1]	Not required	Election Day	Election Day	10 calendar days after Election Day
Georgia [2]	Election Day	3 business days after Election Day	Election Day	3 business days after Election Day
Guam	Election Day	10 business days after Election Day	Election Day	10 business days after Election Day
Hawaii	Not required	Election Day	Not required	Election Day
Idaho	Not required	Election Day	Not required	Election Day
Illinois	Election Day	14 calendar days after Election Day	Election Day	14 calendar days after Election Day
Indiana [3]	Election Day	10 calendar days after Election Day	Election Day	10 calendar days after Election Day
Iowa	1 day before Election Day	6 calendar days after Election Day	1 day before Election Day	6 calendar days after Election Day
Kansas	Not required	Election Day	Not required	Election Day
Kentucky	Election Day	Election Day	Election Day	Election Day
Louisiana	Not required	Election Day	Not required	Election Day
Maine	Not required	Election Day	Not required	Election Day
Maryland [4]	Election Day	10 calendar days after Election Day	Election Day	10 calendar days after Election Day
Massachusetts	Election Day	3 calendar days after Election Day	Election Day	10 calendar days after Election Day
Michigan	Not required	Election Day	Not required	Election Day
Minnesota	Not required	Election Day	Not required	Election Day
Mississippi	Election Day	5 business days after Election Day	Election Day	5 business days after Election Day
Missouri [5]	Not required	3 calendar days after Election Day	Not required	3 business days after Election Day
Montana [6]	Not required	Election Day	Not required	Election Day
Nebraska [7]	Not required	Election Day	Not required	Election Day

State	Deadline for Domestic Military UOCAVA Voters		Deadline for Overseas UOCAVA Voters	
	Ballot Postmark	Ballot Receipt	Ballot Postmark	Ballot Receipt
Nevada	Election Day	4 calendar days after Election Day	Election Day	4 calendar days after Election Day
New Hampshire [8]	Not required	Election Day	Not required	Election Day
New Jersey	Not required	Election Day	Not required	Election Day
New Mexico [9]	Not required	Election Day	Not required	Election Day
New York	Election Day	13 calendar days after Election Day	Election Day	13 calendar days after Election Day
North Carolina [10]	Not required	9 calendar days after Election Day	Not required	9 calendar days after Election Day
North Dakota	1 day before Election Day	13 calendar days after Election Day	1 day before Election Day	13 calendar days after Election Day
Northern Mariana Islands	Election Day	Election Day	Election Day	Election Day
Ohio	Election Day	10 calendar days after Election Day	Election Day	10 calendar days after Election Day
Oklahoma [11]	Not required	Election Day	Not required	Election Day
Oregon	Election Day	7 calendar days after Election Day	Election Day	7 calendar days after Election Day
Pennsylvania [12]	Not required	7 calendar days after Election Day	Not required	7 calendar days after Election Day
Puerto Rico [13]	Election Day	N/A	Election Day	N/A
Rhode Island	Not required	7 calendar days after Election Day	Not required	7 calendar days after Election Day
South Carolina [14]	Not required	2 calendar days after Election Day	Not required	2 calendar days after Election Day
South Dakota	Election Day	Election Day	Election Day	Election Day
Tennessee [15]	Not required	Election Day	Not required	Election Day
Texas	Not required	6 calendar days after Election Day	Election Day	5 calendar days after Election Day
U.S. Virgin Islands	Not required	10 business days after Election Day	Not required	10 business days after Election Day
Utah [16]	1 day before Election Day	13 calendar days after Election Day	Election Day	13 calendar days after Election Day
Vermont	Not required	Election Day	Not required	Election Day
Virginia [17]	Election Day	3 calendar days after Election Day	Election Day	3 calendar days after Election Day
Washington	Election Day	20 calendar days after Election Day	Election Day	20 calendar days after Election Day
West Virginia	Not required	6 calendar days after Election Day	Not required	6 calendar days after Election Day
Wisconsin [18]	Not required	Election Day	Not required	Election Day
Wyoming [19]	Not required	Election Day	Not required	Election Day

State	UOCAVA Ballot Transmission Methods	UOCAVA Ballot Return Methods
Alabama	Postal mail, Online	Postal mail, Online
Alaska	Postal mail, Fax, Online	Postal mail, Fax
American Samoa	Postal mail, Email, Fax	Postal mail
Arizona	Postal mail, Email, Fax, Online	Postal mail, Email, Fax, Online
Arkansas	Postal mail, Online	Postal mail
California	Postal mail, Email, Fax, Online	Postal mail, Other
Colorado	Postal mail, Email, Fax, Online	Postal mail, Email, Fax, Online
Connecticut	Postal mail, Email, Fax	Postal mail
Delaware	Postal mail, Email, Online	Postal mail, Email, Fax, Online
District of Columbia	Postal mail, Email, Fax	Postal mail, Email, Fax
Florida [1]	Postal mail, Email, Fax, Online	Postal mail, Fax
Georgia [2]	Postal mail, Online	Postal mail
Guam	Postal mail, Email, Fax	Postal mail
Hawaii	Postal mail, Email, Fax	Postal mail, Email, Fax
Idaho	Postal mail, Email, Fax	Postal mail, Email, Fax, Other
Illinois	Postal mail, Email, Fax, Online	Postal mail
Indiana [3]	Postal mail, Email, Fax	Postal mail, Email, Fax
Iowa	Postal mail, Email, Fax	Postal mail, Email, Fax
Kansas	Postal mail, Email, Fax	Postal mail, Email, Fax
Kentucky	Postal mail, Email, Online	Postal mail
Louisiana	Postal mail, Email, Fax, Online	Postal mail, Email, Fax, Other
Maine	Postal mail, Email, Fax, Online	Postal mail, Email, Fax
Maryland [4]	Postal mail, Email, Fax	Postal mail
Massachusetts	Postal mail, Email, Fax	Postal mail, Email, Fax
Michigan	Postal mail, Email, Fax	Postal mail
Minnesota	Postal mail, Email, Fax	Postal mail
Mississippi	Postal mail, Email, Fax, Online	Postal mail, Email, Fax, Online
Missouri [5]	Postal mail, Email, Online	Postal mail, Email, Fax, Online
Montana [6]	Postal mail, Email, Fax, Online	Postal mail, Email, Fax
Nebraska [7]	Postal mail, Email, Fax	Postal mail, Email, Fax
Nevada	Postal mail, Email, Fax, Online	Postal mail, Email, Fax, Online
New Hampshire [8]	Postal mail, Email	Postal mail, Other
New Jersey	Postal mail, Email, Fax	Postal mail, Email, Fax
New Mexico [9]	Postal mail, Email, Fax	Postal mail, Email, Fax
New York	Postal mail, Fax, Online	Postal mail
North Carolina [10]	Postal mail, Email, Fax, Online	Postal mail, Email, Fax, Online
North Dakota	Postal mail, Email, Fax, Online	Postal mail, Email, Fax, Online
Northern Mariana Islands	Postal mail	Postal mail
Ohio	Postal mail, Email, Fax	Postal mail
Oklahoma [11]	Postal mail, Online	Postal mail, Fax
Oregon	Postal mail, Online, Other	Postal mail, Email, Fax
Pennsylvania [12]	Postal mail, Email	Postal mail

State	UOCAVA Ballot Transmission Methods	UOCAVA Ballot Return Methods
Puerto Rico [13]	Postal mail, Email	Postal mail
Rhode Island	Postal mail, Email	Postal mail, Email, Fax
South Carolina [14]	Postal mail, Email, Fax, Online	Postal mail, Email, Fax, Online
South Dakota	Postal mail, Email	Postal mail
Tennessee [15]	Postal mail, Email	Postal mail
Texas	Postal mail, Email, Online	Postal mail, Other
U.S. Virgin Islands	Postal mail, Email, Fax	Postal mail, Email
Utah [16]	Postal mail, Email, Fax, Online	Postal mail, Email, Fax, Online
Vermont	Postal mail, Email, Fax, Online	Postal mail
Virginia [17]	Postal mail, Email	Postal mail, Other
Washington	Postal mail, Email, Fax, Online, Other	Postal mail, Email, Fax, Other
West Virginia	Postal mail, Email, Fax, Online	Postal mail, Email, Fax, Online
Wisconsin [18]	Postal mail, Email, Fax, Online, Other	Postal mail, Other
Wyoming [19]	Postal mail, Email, Fax	Postal mail

Policy Survey Table 4 Calculation Notes:

Deadline for Domestic Military UOCAVA Voters, Ballot Postmark uses question Q30.
Deadline for Domestic Military UOCAVA Voters, Ballot Receipt uses question Q30.
Deadline for Overseas UOCAVA Voters, Ballot Postmark uses question Q31.
Deadline for Overseas UOCAVA Voters, Ballot Receipt uses question Q31.
UOCAVA Ballot Transmission Methods uses question Q27.
UOCAVA Ballot Return Methods uses question Q28.

Policy Survey Table 4 Data Notes:

General Notes:

- Q27 and Q28 allowed states to select multiple responses. Q30 and Q31 were single-select questions.

[1] Overseas voters (military and civilians) have up until 10 days after Election Day to have their ballot received for a presidential preference primary election and the general election.
[2] Because November 11, 2022 was a state holiday, the 3rd business day after the 2022 general election fell on November 14, 2022.
[3] If the board of elections is unable to determine the postmark date of an absentee ballot sent by mail, the absentee ballot may not be counted. An absentee ballot received from an overseas voter is not considered as arriving too late if both of the following apply: (1) the absentee ballot envelope is postmarked no later than the date of the election, and (2) the absentee ballot is received not later than noon 10 days after the election. If the postmark on the absentee ballot envelope is unclear, the county election board, by unanimous vote of the entire membership of the board, determines the postmark date. If the board is unable to determine the postmark date, the absentee ballot may not be counted.
[4] Per state regulations, ballots are considered timely if they are received at the local election office on or by 10:00 a.m. on the 2nd Friday after an election.

[5] The law specifies the UOCAVA ballot is timely if it is received by noon on the Friday after the election. For the 2022 general election, a federal holiday on the Friday after the election meant that the deadline was the Monday after the election.

[6] Montana Code Annotated (MCA) 13-21-226 outlines procedures for receipt of a voted UOCAVA ballot (see https://leg.mt.gov/bills/mca/title_0130/chapter_0210/part_0020/section_0260/0130-0210-0020-0260.html)

[7] UOCAVA ballot return via email or fax requires prior approval; county election offices seek approval from the Secretary of State's office on behalf of UOCAVA voters.

[8] All absentee ballots must be received by 5:00 p.m. on Election Day.

[9] UOCAVA ballots must be received by local election administrators by 7:00 p.m. on Election Day.

[10] UOCAVA ballots must arrive on the business day before the 10th calendar day after the election.

[11] Ballots must be received by 7:00 p.m. on Election Day.

[12] Domestic military UOCAVA voters need to sign an affirmation indicating that they completed the ballot by 11:59 p.m. the day before the election. Ballots are counted as long as they are received by the county 7 days after the election at the latest.

[13] Puerto Rico did not hold a federal election on November 8, 2022 and was not required to provide a response to Policy Survey questions that pertained directly to that election. The voter shall return the voted ballots to the PR-SEC by mail. Ballots must be postmarked no later than the date of the voting event or general election. Valid ballots must be received by mail, on or before the last day of the voting event general canvass, to be counted.

[14] UOCAVA ballots must be received by 5:00 p.m. 2 days following the general election.

[15] UOCAVA ballots must be received by the close of polls on Election Day.

[16] UOCAVA voters may return ballots until the canvass date.

[17] Virginia Code § 24.2-709 states that the voter's absentee ballot properly postmarked must be returned by noon on the 3rd day after the election. Since that day fell on a holiday after the 2022 general election, Virginia Code § 1-210 required changing the deadline to noon on Monday, November 14, 2022.

[18] In Wisconsin, all ballots must be returned by close of polls on Election Day. UOCAVA ballots can be transmitted by postal mail, email, fax, online, or through an appointed agent. UOCAVA ballots can be returned by postal mail or in person if the voter is local. All ballots must be returned by close of polls (8:00 p.m.) on Election Day.

[19] Absentee ballots must be received by 7:00 p.m. on Election Day.

Policy Survey Table 5: Electronic Ballot Transmission

State	Electronic Ballot Transmission Circumstances			
	No Electronic Ballot Transmission	Emergency Situations	Replacement Ballots	Voters with Disabilities
Alabama	Yes	No	No	No
Alaska	No	No	No	No
American Samoa	Yes	No	No	No
Arizona	Yes	No	No	No
Arkansas	Yes	No	No	No
California	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Colorado	No	Yes	No	Yes
Connecticut	Yes	No	No	No
Delaware	No	No	No	Yes
District of Columbia	No	No	No	Yes
Florida	No	No	No	Yes
Georgia	Yes	No	No	No
Guam	No	No	No	No
Hawaii	No	No	No	Yes
Idaho	Yes	No	No	No
Illinois	No	No	No	Yes
Indiana	No	No	No	Yes
Iowa	Yes	No	No	No
Kansas	Yes	No	No	No
Kentucky	No	No	No	Yes
Louisiana	No	No	No	Yes
Maine	No	Yes	No	Yes
Maryland	No	No	No	No
Massachusetts [1]	No	No	No	Yes
Michigan	No	No	No	Yes
Minnesota	No	No	No	Yes
Mississippi	No	Yes	No	No
Missouri	Yes	No	No	No
Montana	No	No	No	Yes
Nebraska [2]	No	No	No	No
Nevada	No	No	No	Yes
New Hampshire	No	No	No	Yes
New Jersey	No	No	No	Yes
New Mexico	No	No	No	No
New York	No	Yes	No	Yes
North Carolina	No	No	No	Yes
North Dakota	Yes	No	No	No
Northern Mariana Islands	Yes	No	No	No
Ohio	No	No	No	Yes

State	Electronic Ballot Transmission Circumstances			
	No Electronic Ballot Transmission	Emergency Situations	Replacement Ballots	Voters with Disabilities
Oklahoma	Yes	No	No	No
Oregon	No	No	No	No
Pennsylvania	No	No	No	Yes
Puerto Rico [3]	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rhode Island	No	No	No	Yes
South Carolina	Yes	No	No	No
South Dakota	No	No	No	No
Tennessee	Yes	No	No	No
Texas	Yes	No	No	No
U.S. Virgin Islands	No	No	No	No
Utah	No	No	No	Yes
Vermont	No	No	No	Yes
Virginia	No	Yes	No	Yes
Washington	No	No	No	No
West Virginia	No	No	No	Yes
Wisconsin	Yes	No	No	No
Wyoming	Yes	No	No	No

State	Electronic Ballot Transmission Circumstances		Terminology for Electronic Voting by Voters with Disabilities
	Any Circumstance	Other Circumstances	
Alabama	No	No	--
Alaska	Yes	No	--
American Samoa	No	No	--
Arizona	No	No	--
Arkansas	No	No	--
California	Yes	Yes	Other
Colorado	No	No	Other
Connecticut	No	No	--
Delaware	No	Yes	Accessible absentee voting
District of Columbia	No	No	Remote ballot marking
Florida	No	Yes	Other
Georgia	No	No	--
Guam	Yes	No	--
Hawaii	No	Yes	Other
Idaho	No	No	--
Illinois	No	No	Accessible absentee voting
Indiana	No	No	Other
Iowa	No	No	--
Kansas	No	No	--
Kentucky	No	No	Accessible absentee voting
Louisiana	No	No	Other
Maine	No	No	Other
Maryland	Yes	No	--
Massachusetts [1]	No	No	Other
Michigan	No	No	Accessible absentee voting
Minnesota	No	No	Accessible absentee voting
Mississippi	No	Yes	--
Missouri	No	No	--
Montana	No	No	Other
Nebraska [2]	No	Yes	--
Nevada	No	No	Remote ballot marking
New Hampshire	No	No	Accessible absentee voting
New Jersey	No	No	Other
New Mexico	No	Yes	--
New York	No	No	Accessible absentee voting

State	Electronic Ballot Transmission Circumstances		Terminology for Electronic Voting by Voters with Disabilities
	Any Circumstance	Other Circumstances	
North Carolina	No	No	Accessible absentee voting
North Dakota	No	No	--
Northern Mariana Islands	No	No	--
Ohio	No	No	Remote ballot marking
Oklahoma	No	No	--
Oregon	No	Yes	--
Pennsylvania	No	No	Remote ballot marking
Puerto Rico [3]	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rhode Island	No	No	Accessible absentee voting
South Carolina	No	No	--
South Dakota	Yes	No	--
Tennessee	No	No	--
Texas	No	No	--
U.S. Virgin Islands	No	Yes	--
Utah	No	No	Other
Vermont	No	No	Remote ballot marking
Virginia	No	No	Accessible absentee voting
Washington	Yes	No	--
West Virginia	No	No	Other
Wisconsin	No	No	--
Wyoming	No	No	--

Policy Survey Table 5 Calculation Notes:

Electronic Ballot Transmission Circumstances, No Electronic Ballot Transmission uses question Q24.
Electronic Ballot Transmission Circumstances, Emergency Situations uses question Q24.
Electronic Ballot Transmission Circumstances, Replacement Ballots uses question Q24.
Electronic Ballot Transmission Circumstances, Voters with Disabilities uses question Q24.
Electronic Ballot Transmission Circumstances, Any Circumstance uses question Q24.
Electronic Ballot Transmission Circumstances, Other Circumstances uses question Q24.
Terminology for Electronic Voting by Voters with Disabilities uses question Q24a.

Policy Survey Table 5 Data Notes:

General Notes:

- Q24 allowed states to select multiple responses. Q24a was a single-select question.
- Q24 collected information on electronic ballot transmission for non-UOCAVA voters only. Voters covered by UOCAVA may receive ballots electronically under the MOVE Act.

[1] Voters with a disability that prevents them from privately and independently marking a paper ballot may transmit ballots electronically. Massachusetts refers to electronic ballot transmission for voters with disabilities as "accessible vote by mail."

[2] UOCAVA ballot return via email or fax requires prior approval; county election offices seek approval from the Secretary of State's office on behalf of UOCAVA voters.

[3] Puerto Rico did not hold a federal election on November 8, 2022 and was not required to provide a response to Policy Survey questions that pertained directly to that election.

Policy Survey Table 6: In-Person Voting Before Election Day

State	Terminology for Casting a Ballot In Person Before Election Day	Excuse Required	In-Person Voting Before Election Day	
			First Day	Last Day
Alabama	In-person absentee voting	Yes	09/14/2022	11/03/2022
Alaska [1]	In-person early voting, In-person absentee voting	No	10/24/2022	11/07/2022
American Samoa	Other	Yes	09/09/2022	11/07/2022
Arizona [2]	In-person early voting	No	10/12/2022	11/04/2022
Arkansas	In-person early voting	No	10/24/2022	11/07/2022
California [3]	In-person early voting	No	10/10/2022	11/07/2022
Colorado [4]	In-person early voting	No	10/24/2022	11/07/2022
Connecticut	In-person absentee voting	Yes	10/07/2022	11/07/2022
Delaware	In-person early voting	No	10/28/2022	11/06/2022
District of Columbia	In-person early voting	No	10/31/2022	11/06/2022
Florida [5]	In-person early voting, In-person absentee voting	No	10/24/2022	11/06/2022
Georgia	In-person early voting, In-person absentee voting	No	10/17/2022	11/04/2022
Guam	In-person absentee voting	No	10/11/2022	11/03/2022
Hawaii [6]	Other	No	10/25/2022	11/07/2022
Idaho	Other	No	10/24/2022	11/04/2022
Illinois [7]	In-person early voting	No	09/29/2022	11/07/2022
Indiana	In-person early voting, Other	No	10/12/2022	11/07/2022
Iowa	In-person absentee voting	No	10/19/2022	11/07/2022
Kansas [8]	In-person early voting, Other	No	10/19/2022	11/06/2022
Kentucky [9]	In-person absentee voting, Other	Yes	10/26/2022	11/05/2022
Louisiana	In-person early voting	No	10/25/2022	11/01/2022
Maine [10]	In-person absentee voting	No	10/11/2022	11/03/2022
Maryland [11]	In-person early voting	No	10/27/2022	11/03/2022
Massachusetts [12]	In-person early voting, In-person absentee voting	No	10/22/2022	11/04/2022
Michigan	In-person absentee voting	No	09/29/2022	11/07/2022
Minnesota	In-person absentee voting	No	09/23/2022	11/07/2022
Mississippi	In-person absentee voting	Yes	09/24/2022	11/05/2022
Missouri [13]	In-person absentee voting	No	09/27/2022	11/07/2022
Montana [14]	In-person absentee voting	No	10/11/2022	11/07/2022
Nebraska [15]	In-person early voting	No	10/11/2022	11/07/2022
Nevada	In-person early voting	No	10/22/2022	11/04/2022
New Hampshire [16]	In-person absentee voting	Yes	09/24/2022	11/07/2022
New Jersey	In-person early voting	No	10/29/2022	11/06/2022
New Mexico	In-person early voting, In-person absentee voting	No	10/11/2022	11/05/2022

State	Terminology for Casting a Ballot In Person Before Election Day	Excuse Required	In-Person Voting Before Election Day	
			First Day	Last Day
New York [17]	In-person early voting, In-person absentee voting	No	10/29/2022	11/06/2022
North Carolina	In-person early voting, In-person absentee voting, Other	No	10/20/2022	11/05/2022
North Dakota	In-person early voting, In-person absentee voting	No	10/21/2022	11/07/2022
Northern Mariana Islands	In-person early voting, In-person absentee voting	Yes	11/01/2022	11/07/2022
Ohio	In-person early voting, In-person absentee voting	No	10/12/2022	11/07/2022
Oklahoma	In-person absentee voting	No	11/02/2022	11/05/2022
Oregon [18]	Other	Yes	10/19/2022	11/07/2022
Pennsylvania [19]	No such voting	--	--	--
Puerto Rico [20]	In-person early voting	Yes	N/A	N/A
Rhode Island	In-person early voting	No	10/19/2022	11/07/2022
South Carolina [21]	In-person early voting	No	10/24/2022	11/05/2022
South Dakota	In-person absentee voting	No	09/23/2022	11/07/2022
Tennessee	In-person early voting	No	10/19/2022	11/03/2022
Texas	In-person early voting	No	10/24/2022	11/04/2022
U.S. Virgin Islands	In-person early voting, In-person absentee voting	No	10/10/2022	10/31/2022
Utah [22]	In-person early voting	No	10/25/2022	11/04/2022
Vermont [23]	In-person absentee voting	No	09/24/2022	11/07/2022
Virginia [24]	In-person absentee voting	No	09/23/2022	11/05/2022
Washington	Other	No	10/21/2022	11/07/2022
West Virginia	In-person early voting	No	10/26/2022	11/05/2022
Wisconsin [25]	In-person absentee voting	No	10/25/2022	11/06/2022
Wyoming	In-person absentee voting	No	09/23/2022	11/07/2022

Policy Survey Table 6 Calculation Notes:

Terminology for Casting a Ballot In Person Before Election Day uses question Q25.
Excuse Required uses question Q25a.
In-Person Voting Before Election Day, First Day uses question Q25b.
In-Person Voting Before Election Day, Last Day uses question Q25b.

Policy Survey Table 6 Data Notes:

General Notes:

- Q25 allowed states to select multiple responses. Q25a and Q25b were single-select questions.

[1] There are several in-person absentee and early vote locations that are also available on Election Day. A list of these locations is available on the division's website beginning 45 days prior to the election.

[2] Emergency voting was available from November 5, 2022 to November 7, 2022. Emergency voting required the voter to sign an affidavit attesting to the fact they were experiencing an emergency that would prevent them from voting on Election Day.

[3] The dates that early voting was offered varied by jurisdiction.

[4] October 24, 2022 was the first day that counties were required to have in-person polling locations open. However, some counties chose to have in-person voting open earlier than that.

[5] Florida has 10 days of mandatory early voting with up to 5 additional days at the front end and one at the back end.

[6] Schedules for each voting location varied. Some were open after October 25, 2022 and some closed before November 7, 2022.

[7] The first date of early voting listed is for counties that have early voting at permanent polling places other than the office of the election authority (10 ILCS 5/19A-15). The last day listed is for early voting at the office of the election authority or at a location designated by the election authority for this purpose (10 ILCS 5/19A-15, 19A-20).

[8] In-person early voting varies by jurisdiction. Counties may begin advance voting as early as the 20th day prior to Election Day. All counties must allow in-person early voting no later than 1 week prior to Election Day.

[9] Kentucky had in-person absentee voting, which required an excuse. This was conducted from October 26, 2022 until November 2, 2022, excluding weekends. Afterward, there were 3 days of no-excuse absentee in-person voting in which anyone eligible to vote on Election Day could vote between November 3, 2022 and November 5, 2022

[10] Any voter may request and vote an absentee ballot without a reason as soon as ballots become available (at least 30 days prior to Election Day) through the Thursday prior to Election Day. After that date and through Election Day, voters who meet the requirements to get a special-circumstances absentee ballot may still vote by absentee ballot, but they must have a reason.

[11] §10-301.1(d)(1) of the Election Law Article, Annotated Code of Maryland, states that early voting centers shall be open for voting "beginning the second Thursday before a primary or general election through the Thursday before the election."

[12] The in-person voting period applies to in-person early voting. In-person absentee voting may occur once ballots are available until 12:00 p.m. the day before Election Day. In-person absentee voting before Election Day requires an excuse but early voting does not.

[13] An excuse is required for 4 weeks of the absentee voting period. Two weeks prior to the election, voters can vote in person with no excuse.

[14] In-person absentee voting is done at the county elections office. Under certain circumstances (precinct-to-precinct change within the same county or moving from inactive to active status), registration can be done on Election Day. Due to recent law changes in 2021, registration must be done by noon on the day before Election Day (see https://leg.mt.gov/bills/mca/title_0130/chapter_0020/part_0030/section_0040/0130-0020-0030-0040.html).

[15] Early voting is typically only available during regular business hours on weekdays, although some jurisdictions may extend their hours or open on weekends to accommodate early voting.

[16] New Hampshire has absentee voting, not early voting. A voter can request an absentee ballot any time during the year, but will not receive their general ballot until the ballots are ready. Absentee ballots are not opened or cast until Election Day.

[17] In-person early voting is conducted between the dates provided and does not require an excuse. In-person absentee voting does require an excuse, and can be completed any time after ballots are available (usually not earlier than a month and a half prior to the election).

[18] Oregon does not have early voting, but allows in-person voting in specific circumstances. For example, if the voter loses their ballot or otherwise spoils it, they can appear at the county elections office and be issued a new ballot. That happens through 8:00 p.m. on Election Day.

[19] In-person voting on voting machines is not allowed before Election Day. Prior to the close of the mail ballot application period, a voter may go to their local county election board's office, apply for a mail ballot, and vote a mail ballot all in one visit.

[20] Puerto Rico did not hold a federal election on November 8, 2022 and was not required to provide a response to Policy Survey questions that pertained directly to that election.

[21] Early voting locations are closed on Sundays.

[22] The dates and hours of in-person voting before Election Day vary by county.

[23] In-person early voting may only be done during the hours the town/city clerk's office is open.

[24] Virginia Code § 24.2-701.1 requires at least 8 hours of in-person absentee voting on the 2 Saturdays before the election. Local electoral boards may provide for Sunday hours as well.

[25] In Wisconsin, statute determines the start and end dates of when in-person absentee voting can be held; however, each municipality determines what days and times in that time frame they will offer the option to their voters. The listed dates are the time frame in which in-person absentee voting can be held.

Policy Survey Table 7: Election Certification and Recounts

State	2022 General Election Certification Deadline	Reason State May Conduct a Recount			
		When Result Is Within Specified Margin	By Request of Affected Candidate or Party	When Result Is Within Margin AND Affected Candidate or Party Request	By Request of Other Person or Group
Alabama	11/30/2022	No	Yes	No	No
Alaska	11/29/2022	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
American Samoa	11/15/2022	No	Yes	No	No
Arizona	12/05/2022	Yes	No	No	No
Arkansas	11/23/2022	No	Yes	No	No
California	12/16/2022	No	Yes	No	Yes
Colorado	11/23/2022	Yes	Yes	No	No
Connecticut	11/29/2022	Yes	No	No	No
Delaware [1]	11/10/2022	Yes	No	No	No
District of Columbia [2]	11/30/2022	Yes	Yes	No	No
Florida [3]	11/22/2022	Yes	No	No	No
Georgia [4]	11/25/2022	No	No	Yes	No
Guam [5]	11/25/2022	Yes	No	No	No
Hawaii [6]	11/28/2022	Yes	No	No	No
Idaho	11/23/2022	No	Yes	No	No
Illinois [7]	12/09/2022	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Indiana [8]	11/21/2022	No	Yes	No	No
Iowa [9]	12/05/2022	No	Yes	No	No
Kansas [10]	12/01/2022	No	Yes	No	No
Kentucky	11/28/2022	Yes	Yes	No	No
Louisiana [11]	11/23/2022	No	No	Yes	No
Maine [12]	11/28/2022	No	Yes	No	No
Maryland [13]	12/13/2022	No	Yes	No	No
Massachusetts [14]	11/23/2022	No	Yes	Yes	No
Michigan	11/28/2022	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Minnesota	11/29/2022	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mississippi [15]	12/08/2022	No	No	No	No
Missouri [16]	12/13/2022	No	No	Yes	No
Montana [17]	12/05/2022	Yes	No	Yes	No
Nebraska	12/05/2022	Yes	Yes	No	No
Nevada [18]	11/22/2022	No	Yes	No	Yes
New Hampshire	12/07/2022	No	Yes	No	No
New Jersey	12/08/2022	No	Yes	No	No
New Mexico	11/29/2022	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
New York	12/15/2022	Yes	No	No	No
North Carolina [19]	11/29/2022	No	No	Yes	No

State	2022 General Election Certification Deadline	Reason State May Conduct a Recount			
		When Result Is Within Specified Margin	By Request of Affected Candidate or Party	When Result Is Within Margin AND Affected Candidate or Party Request	By Request of Other Person or Group
North Dakota	11/25/2022	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Northern Mariana Islands	11/28/2022	No	Yes	Yes	No
Ohio	11/29/2022	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Oklahoma [20]	11/15/2022	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Oregon	12/15/2022	Yes	Yes	No	No
Pennsylvania [21]	11/28/2022	Yes	No	No	Yes
Puerto Rico [22]	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rhode Island [23]	11/22/2022	No	No	Yes	No
South Carolina	11/18/2022	Yes	No	No	No
South Dakota	11/15/2022	No	No	Yes	No
Tennessee [24]	12/08/2022	No	No	No	No
Texas	12/12/2022	No	No	Yes	No
U.S. Virgin Islands	11/18/2022	No	Yes	No	No
Utah [25]	11/29/2022	Yes	Yes	No	No
Vermont [26]	11/15/2022	No	No	Yes	No
Virginia [27]	12/05/2022	No	No	Yes	No
Washington [28]	12/08/2022	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
West Virginia [29]	12/08/2022	No	Yes	No	No
Wisconsin [30]	12/01/2022	Yes	No	Yes	No
Wyoming [31]	11/16/2022	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

State	Reason State May Conduct a Recount			Recount Methods
	By Court Order	By Order of Election Authority	Other Circumstances	
Alabama	Yes	No	Yes	Machine
Alaska	No	No	No	Manual, Machine
American Samoa	No	No	No	Manual
Arizona	Yes	No	No	Machine
Arkansas	No	No	No	Machine
California	Yes	Yes	No	Manual, Machine
Colorado	No	No	No	Machine
Connecticut	Yes	No	No	Manual, Machine
Delaware [1]	No	No	No	Manual
District of Columbia [2]	No	No	No	Manual, Machine
Florida [3]	Yes	No	No	Manual, Machine
Georgia [4]	Yes	Yes	No	Machine
Guam [5]	Yes	No	No	Machine
Hawaii [6]	Yes	No	No	Machine
Idaho	No	No	Yes	Other
Illinois [7]	Yes	No	No	Machine, Other
Indiana [8]	No	No	No	Manual, Machine
Iowa [9]	Yes	Yes	No	Manual, Machine
Kansas [10]	Yes	Yes	No	Manual, Machine
Kentucky	Yes	Yes	No	Manual, Machine
Louisiana [11]	Yes	No	No	Other
Maine [12]	No	No	No	Manual
Maryland [13]	No	No	No	Manual, Machine
Massachusetts [14]	No	No	No	Manual
Michigan	Yes	No	No	Manual, Machine
Minnesota	Yes	No	No	Manual
Mississippi [15]	No	No	Yes	Other
Missouri [16]	No	No	No	Machine
Montana [17]	Yes	No	No	Manual
Nebraska	No	No	No	Machine
Nevada [18]	No	No	No	Other
New Hampshire	No	No	No	Manual
New Jersey	Yes	No	No	Manual, Machine
New Mexico	Yes	Yes	No	Manual, Machine
New York	Yes	Yes	No	Manual
North Carolina [19]	No	Yes	No	Manual, Machine
North Dakota	No	No	No	Manual, Machine

State	Reason State May Conduct a Recount			Recount Methods
	By Court Order	By Order of Election Authority	Other Circumstances	
Northern Mariana Islands	No	No	No	Manual
Ohio	No	No	No	Manual
Oklahoma [20]	No	No	No	Manual, Machine
Oregon	Yes	Yes	No	Manual
Pennsylvania [21]	No	No	No	Other
Puerto Rico [22]	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rhode Island [23]	No	No	No	Machine
South Carolina	Yes	No	No	Machine
South Dakota	No	No	No	Machine
Tennessee [24]	Yes	No	No	Other
Texas	No	No	Yes	Other
U.S. Virgin Islands	Yes	No	No	Machine
Utah [25]	No	No	No	Other
Vermont [26]	No	No	No	Machine
Virginia [27]	No	No	No	Machine
Washington [28]	No	Yes	No	Other
West Virginia [29]	No	No	No	Manual
Wisconsin [30]	Yes	No	No	Other
Wyoming [31]	Yes	Yes	No	Machine

Policy Survey Table 7 Calculation Notes:

2022 General Election Certification Deadline uses question Q34.

Reason State May Conduct a Recount, When Result Is Within Specified Margin uses question Q35.

Reason State May Conduct a Recount, By Request of Affected Candidate or Party uses question Q35.

Reason State May Conduct a Recount, When Result Is Within Margin AND Affected Candidate or Party Request uses question Q35.

Reason State May Conduct a Recount, By Request of Other Person or Group uses question Q35.

Reason State May Conduct a Recount, By Court Order uses question Q35.

Reason State May Conduct a Recount, By Order of Election Authority uses question Q35.

Reason State May Conduct a Recount, Other Circumstances uses question Q35.

Recount Methods uses question Q35a.

Policy Survey Table 7 Data Notes:

General Notes:

- Q34 was a single-select question. Q35 and Q35a allowed states to select multiple responses.
- Election certification refers to a written statement attesting that the tabulation and canvassing of an election are complete and accurate, or the act of confirming the final official results of a jurisdiction's election. This event occurs after results from valid ballots are tallied from all voting methods and results are validated and approved by those legally responsible.
- A recount is a repeat tabulation of the votes cast in an election to determine the accuracy of the reported results of an election. Recounts may be conducted for a variety of reasons, and the repeat tabulation may be conducted by hand or by machine, depending on local laws and procedures.

[1] The date listed (10:00 a.m. on the Thursday following the day of the general election) is the date that the Board of Canvass convenes. Delaware law does not specify a deadline by which the Board of Canvass must complete its work. Per Delaware Code, the margin for a recount is one-half of 1% difference between the candidate receiving the most votes and the candidate receiving the next highest number of notes (or fewer than 1,000 votes for a statewide election).

[2] There is no required deadline. The date reported is the date the DCBOE was tentatively scheduled to certify the November 2022 general election as of the date the 2022 Policy Survey was submitted.

[3] The applicable state or local canvassing entity has to issue a recount order once the threshold is triggered. For a manual recount, the recount consists solely of overvotes and undervotes and only if the difference is fewer than the number of votes needed to change the outcome of the election, according to Section 102.166, F.S. (http://www.leg.state.fl.us/statutes/index.cfm?App_mode=Display_Statute&Search_String=&URL=0100-0199/0102/Sections/0102.166.html).

[4] The deadline for certifying the election is 17 days after the election. Manual recount of paper ballots is only allowable under court order or if no scanner passes pre-recount logic and accuracy testing.

[5] In every election, except a primary election, the Guam Election Commission (GEC) shall not certify the election results until the GEC makes a determination on all election complaints or causes for contest brought to the attention of the GEC within 15 calendar days of the election. Thereafter, as soon as all the votes are counted and the ballots are sealed, the GEC shall certify the results of the election. The GEC Board may order a hand recount if warranted.

[6] There was no set deadline to certify the results of the 2022 general election. If no election contests were filed with the Supreme Court within 20 days of the election, the results were certified after that date.

[7] The local canvassing deadline for the 2022 general election was November 29, 2022, and the State Board of Elections deadline was December 9, 2022; however, judges took the oath of office on December 5, 2022 so the state canvassed by that date.

[8] For 2022, the Indiana Election Division (IED) tabulated the final results for all federal offices no later than the second Monday following the general election (November 21, 2022) and prepared a certificate of election to the Secretary of State. IED tabulated all statewide and judicial offices not later than the last Tuesday in November (November 29, 2022). The Secretary of State (SOS) certified immediately after IED finished the tabulation. IED tabulated all state legislative offices no later than the second Monday following the general election (November 21, 2022). SOS signed the certificate of elections and delivered to each person elected to a state legislative office.

[9] The appointed recount board determines if a recount is conducted by hand counting or machine counting.

[10] A County Board of Canvassers has authority to order a recount in extraordinary circumstances. The person making the recount request specifies the manner and location of ballots to be recounted.

[11] The certification deadline reported in the 2022 Policy Survey was tentative based upon election contest suits and appeal delays. See La. R.S. 18:1405 and 1409.

[12] The Secretary of State must submit the official tabulation of the votes to the Governor by the 20th day after the election.

[13] §11-503(a)(1)(ii) of the Election Law Article, Annotated Code of Maryland requires that the Board of State Canvassers must convene within 35 days to certify the results for federal and state offices. Only an affected candidate can request a recount. A party cannot request a recount. The candidate requesting the recount specifies the type of recount they want.

[14] Local election officials must certify their election results and transmit them to the Secretary of the Commonwealth within 15 days after the election. Thereafter, the Secretary of the Commonwealth tabulates the totals and presents them to the governor and the council for certification. There are two types of recounts, both of which require a candidate to file a petition, but depending on the type, the signature requirements vary. If the difference between the two leading candidates is less than one-half of 1%, the candidate can petition for a district-wide or statewide recount. If the difference is greater than one-half of 1%, a candidate can petition for recounts by ward and precinct. Any registered Massachusetts voter can petition for a recount of ballot questions.

[15] Mississippi does not have recount procedures. However, within 12 days of certification of the election, a candidate who was on the ballot may conduct a ballot box examination to review the contents of the ballot box while under the supervision of the county circuit clerk. The candidate may choose to tally the votes they review in anticipation of a challenge to an election.

[16] A recount conducted in cases of a close race will use a machine recount but also review voter intent on paper ballots. A 5% manual recount is conducted after each election from a randomly selected precinct.

[17] Within 27 days after the election, or sooner if the returns are all received, the state auditor, superintendent of public instruction, and attorney general shall meet as a board of state canvassers in the office of the secretary of state and determine the vote. The secretary of state shall serve as secretary of the board, keep minutes of the meeting of the board, and file them in the official records of the secretary of state's office. (See https://leg.mt.gov/bills/mca/title_0130/chapter_0150/part_0050/section_0020/0130-0150-0050-0020.html). Montana Code Annotated (MCA) 13-16-201 outlines the conditions under which recounts are to be conducted (see https://leg.mt.gov/bills/mca/title_0130/chapter_0160/part_0020/section_0010/0130-0160-0020-0010.html). Montana Code Annotated (MCA) 13-16-412 outlines the procedure for recounting paper ballots (see https://leg.mt.gov/bills/mca/title_0130/chapter_0160/part_0040/section_0120/0130-0160-0040-0120.html).

[18] The reported state election certification is the date of the Nevada Supreme Court's canvass pursuant to Nevada Revised Statute (NRS) 293.395. The 17 county Boards of County Commissioners must certify their county elections before the Nevada Supreme Court canvass and this must be done no later than November 18 pursuant to NRS 293.387. NRS 293.403 allows that, "Any voter at an election may demand and receive a recount of the vote for a ballot question." Recounts must be conducted in the same manner in which the election was conducted.

[19] The listed certification date was barring recounts and/or protests in individual races. A machine recount is the first recount authorized, and a manual recount triggered by certain requirements may follow.

[20] The Oklahoma State Election Board met on November 15, 2022 to certify the results of the 2022 general election. State law requires that if a recount or contest is filed that has not been resolved by the certification date, all other races or elections not subject to the contest will be certified. A separate meeting to certify the contested election may need to be scheduled.

[21] November 28, 2022 was the last day for county board of elections to file certified results with the Secretary of the Commonwealth. There is no statutory deadline for the state to certify results.

[22] Puerto Rico did not hold a federal election on November 8, 2022 and was not required to provide a response to Policy Survey questions that pertained directly to that election.

[23] There is no definitive date, but the law mandates that a risk-limiting audit must be conducted prior to certifying the election.

[24] By statute, the state officials must certify the statewide election results "…as soon as the returns are received." December 8, 2022 was an approximate date for when the state officials met to certify federal elections.

[25] The state certification happens on the third Tuesday after the election.

[26] According to 17 V.S.A. § 2601 (a), "(1) In an election for federal office, statewide office, county office, or State Senator, if the difference between the number of votes cast for a winning candidate and the number of votes cast for a losing candidate is two percent or less of the total votes cast for all the candidates for an office, divided by the number of persons to be elected, that losing candidate shall have the right to have the votes for that office recounted. (2) In an election for State Representative, if the difference between the number of votes cast for a winning candidate and the number of votes cast for a losing candidate is five percent or less of the total votes cast for all the candidates for an office, divided by the number of persons to be elected, that losing candidate shall have the right to have the votes for that office recounted."

[27] Virginia Code § 24.2-800 governs who may request a recount. The Section does not include automatic recount provisions. Also, only a losing candidate may request a recount. There are different allowable margins to request a recount for write-in candidates and for recounting a referendum or issue election. Optical scan ballots that cannot be read by a scanner for any reason and/or emailed ballots from UOCAVA voters, military voters, or print-disabled voters that also cannot be read by a scanner are manually recounted in accordance with the "Virginia's Guide to Hand-Counting Ballots" document.

[28] County canvassing boards certified their county results on November 29, 2022. The Secretary of State certified all results by December 8, 2022.

[29] The clerk shall transmit a copy to the Secretary of State within 30 days from the date of the election, except in the case of a recount, in which the clerk shall transmit a copy of the results 30 days from the date of the completion of the recount.

[30] Wisconsin law permits a recount to occur under a wide variety of circumstances within specified margins, by candidate request within specified margins, or when ordered by a court of law. When conducting a recount, the Board of Canvassers may decide between hand count or machine count and can also choose that one reporting unit is done one way while another reporting unit is done another way. A court may order the count be done in a particular way if a reason can be proven by a petitioner.

[31] Recounts may be conducted in cases of ballot proposition.

Policy Survey Table 8: Election Audits

State	Types of Audit Activities Conducted for 2022 General Election				
	Access Audit	Ballot Design Audit	Ballot Reconciliation Audit	Compliance Audit or Procedural Audit	Eligibility Audit
Alabama	No	No	No	No	No
Alaska	No	No	Yes	No	No
American Samoa	No	Yes	No	No	No
Arizona	No	No	No	No	No
Arkansas	No	No	Yes	No	No
California	No	No	No	No	No
Colorado	No	No	No	No	No
Connecticut	No	No	No	No	No
Delaware	No	No	No	No	No
District of Columbia	No	No	No	No	No
Florida	No	No	No	No	No
Georgia	No	No	Yes	No	No
Guam	No	No	Yes	No	No
Hawaii	No	No	No	No	No
Idaho	No	No	Yes	No	No
Illinois	No	No	No	No	No
Indiana	No	No	Yes	No	No
Iowa	No	No	Yes	No	No
Kansas	No	No	No	Yes	No
Kentucky	No	No	Yes	No	No
Louisiana	No	No	Yes	No	No
Maine	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Maryland	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Massachusetts	No	No	No	No	No
Michigan	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Minnesota	No	No	No	Yes	No
Mississippi	No	No	No	No	No
Missouri	No	No	No	No	No
Montana	No	No	No	No	No
Nebraska	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Nevada	No	No	No	No	Yes
New Hampshire	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
New Jersey	No	No	Yes	No	No
New Mexico	No	No	No	No	No
New York	No	No	No	No	No
North Carolina	No	No	Yes	No	No
North Dakota	No	No	Yes	No	Yes

State	Types of Audit Activities Conducted for 2022 General Election				
	Access Audit	Ballot Design Audit	Ballot Reconciliation Audit	Compliance Audit or Procedural Audit	Eligibility Audit
Northern Mariana Islands	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Ohio	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Oklahoma	No	No	No	No	No
Oregon	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
Pennsylvania [1]	No	No	Yes	No	No
Puerto Rico [2]	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rhode Island	No	No	No	No	No
South Carolina	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
South Dakota	No	No	No	No	No
Tennessee	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Texas	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
U.S. Virgin Islands	No	No	No	No	No
Utah	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
Vermont	No	No	No	No	No
Virginia	No	No	No	No	No
Washington	No	No	No	No	No
West Virginia	No	No	No	No	No
Wisconsin	No	No	No	No	No
Wyoming	No	No	No	No	No

State	Types of Audit Activities Conducted for 2022 General Election			
	Legal Audit	Logic and Accuracy Testing	Post-Election Tabulation Audit	Other
Alabama	No	No	No	Yes
Alaska	No	Yes	Yes	No
American Samoa	No	No	No	No
Arizona	No	Yes	No	No
Arkansas	No	Yes	Yes	No
California	No	Yes	Yes	No
Colorado	No	Yes	Yes	No
Connecticut	No	Yes	Yes	No
Delaware	No	Yes	Yes	No
District of Columbia	No	Yes	Yes	No
Florida	No	Yes	Yes	No
Georgia	No	Yes	Yes	No
Guam	No	Yes	No	No
Hawaii	No	Yes	Yes	No
Idaho	No	Yes	Yes	No
Illinois	No	Yes	Yes	No
Indiana	No	Yes	No	Yes
Iowa	No	Yes	Yes	No
Kansas	No	Yes	Yes	No
Kentucky	No	Yes	No	Yes
Louisiana	No	Yes	No	No
Maine	No	Yes	No	No
Maryland	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Massachusetts	No	Yes	No	No
Michigan	No	Yes	No	Yes
Minnesota	No	Yes	Yes	No
Mississippi	No	Yes	No	No
Missouri	No	Yes	Yes	No
Montana	No	Yes	Yes	No
Nebraska	No	Yes	Yes	No
Nevada	No	Yes	Yes	No
New Hampshire	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
New Jersey	No	Yes	Yes	No
New Mexico	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
New York	No	Yes	Yes	No
North Carolina	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
North Dakota	No	Yes	Yes	No
Northern Mariana Islands	No	Yes	No	No
Ohio	No	Yes	Yes	No
Oklahoma	No	Yes	Yes	No

State	Types of Audit Activities Conducted for 2022 General Election			
	Legal Audit	Logic and Accuracy Testing	Post-Election Tabulation Audit	Other
Oregon	No	Yes	Yes	No
Pennsylvania [1]	No	Yes	Yes	No
Puerto Rico [2]	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rhode Island	No	Yes	Yes	No
South Carolina	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
South Dakota	No	Yes	No	No
Tennessee	No	Yes	Yes	No
Texas	No	Yes	Yes	No
U.S. Virgin Islands	No	Yes	Yes	No
Utah	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Vermont	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Virginia	No	Yes	Yes	No
Washington	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
West Virginia	No	Yes	Yes	No
Wisconsin	No	No	Yes	No
Wyoming	No	Yes	Yes	Yes

Policy Survey Table 8 Calculation Notes:

Types of Audit Activities Conducted for 2022 General Election, Access Audit uses question Q36.

Types of Audit Activities Conducted for 2022 General Election, Ballot Design Audit uses question Q36.

Types of Audit Activities Conducted for 2022 General Election, Ballot Reconciliation Audit uses question Q36.

Types of Audit Activities Conducted for 2022 General Election, Compliance Audit or Procedural Audit uses question Q36.

Types of Audit Activities Conducted for 2022 General Election, Eligibility Audit uses question Q36.

Types of Audit Activities Conducted for 2022 General Election, Legal Audit uses question Q36.

Types of Audit Activities Conducted for 2022 General Election, Logic and Accuracy Testing uses question Q36.

Types of Audit Activities Conducted for 2022 General Election, Post-Election Tabulation Audit uses question Q36.

Types of Audit Activities Conducted for 2022 General Election, Other uses question Q36.

Policy Survey Table 8 Data Notes:

General Notes:

- Q36 allowed states to select multiple responses.
- An election audit may refer to (1) A systematic, independent, documented process for obtaining records, statements of fact, or other relevant information and assessing them objectively to determine the extent to which specified requirements are fulfilled. (2) The verification of statistical or exact agreement of records from different processes or subsystems of a voting system. (3) A review of a system and its controls to determine its operational status and the accuracy of its outputs.

[1] The Secretary of the Commonwealth directed all counties to participate in a risk-limiting audit and all but one of Pennsylvania's 67 counties did so.

[2] Puerto Rico did not hold a federal election on November 8, 2022 and was not required to provide a response to Policy Survey questions that pertained directly to that election.

Chapter 3. Voter Registration: The NVRA and Beyond

Key Findings

Section A of the Election Administration and Voting Survey (EAVS) collected data on voter registration between the 2020 and 2022 general elections. Election officials were asked questions related to registration and list maintenance, including the number of people registered and eligible to vote in the 2022 general election, registration applications processed, confirmation notices sent pursuant to the National Voter Registration Act (NVRA) and for other purposes, and records removed from the voter registration rolls. Notable findings from Section A of the 2022 EAVS include:

- State motor vehicle offices continued to be the most common source of registration and accounted for 55% of all registrations received—the highest in EAVS history.
- Online registrations were the second most common source of registration and accounted for 14% of the registrations received. However, this source dropped by 50.3% compared to online registrations reported for the 2020 EAVS.
- The percentage of in-person voter registrations and registrations received by mail, fax, and email continued to decrease and obtained the lowest results of the past election cycles. In-person voter registration accounted for 5.9% of all registrations, whereas mail, fax, and email registrations combined accounted for 9.1%.
- The total number of active registrations for the 2022 general election was more than 203 million, accounting for 85.4% of the citizen voting age population (CVAP). Over two-thirds of the states reported a higher active registration rate in 2022 than in 2018.
- Nearly 81 million registration applications were processed for the 2022 general election. The most common types of registration applications submitted by voters were changes to the voter's record (44.1%) and new valid registrations (27.9%).
- States reported sending 26.6 million confirmation notices between the close of registration for the 2020 general election and the close of registration for the 2022 general election. More than half of these confirmation notices were not returned by voters.

Introduction

Voter registration is required in 49 states,[1] all U.S. territories, and the District of Columbia, making registration the first step toward election participation for most voters.[2] Registration serves multiple purposes: it allows election officials to confirm if a person is eligible to vote; permits officials to efficiently allocate resources such as ballots, poll workers, and voting

[1] Throughout this report, unless otherwise specified, the term "state" can be understood to apply to the 56 states, U.S. territories, and federal districts that submit Policy Survey and EAVS data. Puerto Rico did not submit data for the 2022 EAVS because it did not hold a federal general election in November 2022.
[2] North Dakota is the only state that does not require voter registration.

equipment, depending on the number of registrants per precinct and jurisdiction;[3] and allows the tracking of voter participation.

Congress passed the NVRA in 1993 to "establish procedures that will increase the number of eligible citizens who register to vote in elections for federal office."[4] This act, commonly known as the "Motor Voter Law," requires that states offer the opportunity to register to vote at their motor vehicle offices (known as the Department of Motor Vehicles [DMV] in many states) and when residents are applying for a driver's license—including renewals. The law also requires states to offer voter registration at offices that provide public assistance or state-funded programs primarily engaged in providing services to individuals with disabilities, and at armed services recruitment offices. The NVRA also provides guidelines on registration list maintenance and sets limits on how voters can be removed from the rolls.

The Help America Vote Act (HAVA) of 2002 charged the U.S. Election Assistance Commission (EAC) with collecting data on voter registration and list maintenance procedures. The EAC meets its statutory requirement to report to Congress on the impact of the NVRA via Section A of EAVS.[5] This chapter of the EAVS not only fulfills this requirement, but also provides insight on the changes in registration behaviors of Americans during federal elections and the state policies affecting the registration process.

Federal Laws Regulating Voter Registration

The National Voter Registration Act of 1993

The NVRA is the primary federal law governing voter registration in the United States. In this law, Congress provides a clear statement regarding the importance of voter registration:

> "(1) the right of citizens of the United States to vote is a fundamental right;
>
> (2) it is the duty of the Federal, State, and local governments to promote the exercise of that right; and
>
> (3) discriminatory and unfair registration laws and procedures can have a direct and damaging effect on voter participation in elections for Federal office and disproportionately harm voter participation by various groups, including racial minorities."[6]

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[3] What constitutes a jurisdiction for EAVS reporting is defined by how each state chose to provide data. For the 2022 EAVS, most states reported data on the county level (or county equivalent, such as parishes for Louisiana). The territories, the District of Columbia, and Alaska each reported as a single jurisdiction. Illinois, Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia reported data for independent cities in addition to counties. Rhode Island reported data at both the city and town level. Wisconsin reported data at the city, town, and village level. Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont reported data at the town or township level. Maine also reported its Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA) data in Section B as a separate jurisdiction, because this information is only collected at the state level. Michigan reported data for the county level, but most election administration activities take place in the 1,520 local election jurisdictions in the state. Elections for Kalawao County in Hawaii are administered by Maui County; although Kalawao is included as a jurisdiction in the EAVS data, Kalawao's data are included with Maui's data.

[4] 52 U.S.C. § 20501.

[5] Before 2016, the EAC administered a separate survey called the NVRA Survey, which collected similar information. This survey was consolidated with the EAVS for the 2016 elections. Before the creation of the EAC, the NVRA Survey was administered by the Federal Election Commission.

[6] 52 U.S.C. § 20501.

The primary purposes of the NVRA are:

> "(1) to establish procedures that will increase the number of eligible citizens who register to vote in elections for Federal office;
>
> (2) to make it possible for Federal, State, and local governments to implement this Act [NVRA] in a manner that enhances the participation of eligible citizens as voters in elections for Federal office;
>
> (3) to protect the integrity of the electoral process; and
>
> (4) to ensure that accurate and current voter registration rolls are maintained."[7]

The NVRA was fully implemented after the 1994 general election. Several states are not covered by the NVRA. North Dakota is exempt because it does not have voter registration. U.S. territories are also not subject to the NVRA, and the states of Idaho, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Wisconsin, and Wyoming are exempt because they had same-day registration (SDR) in 1993 and have continued to make this option available to voters uninterrupted since that time.

The NVRA's first purpose is to expand opportunities for voters to register by creating more uniform processes for voter registration and designating more places and methods to register to vote. The NVRA requires that states allow multiple methods and places to register to vote, including: (1) motor vehicle offices when a person obtains, renews, or updates the address on their driver's license; (2) through the mail, using a standard registration application;[8] (3) at all state offices providing public assistance (e.g., the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program [SNAP]); (4) at all offices that provide state-funded programs focused on providing services to people with disabilities; (5) at recruitment offices of the Armed Forces of the United States; and (6) at other state-designated offices such as public libraries and local government offices. All of these offices are mandated under the NVRA to provide their users with information on voter registration, to assist in the registration process when required, and offer to transmit completed voter registration applications to the appropriate election official.

The NVRA also sets some fundamental guidelines on voter registration that states must follow. For example, states may set their own deadline for citizens to register to vote in a general election for federal offices, but that deadline can never be more than 30 days before the date of the election. The NVRA also sets the process that states need to follow to maintain and update their voter registration rolls and to conduct removal processes.

Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA)

HAVA was enacted with the goal of updating the voting administration system in the United States and creating a commission to assist in the administration of federal elections. In addition to legislating the update of the administration process for federal elections in the United States, HAVA mandates that states create and maintain a "computerized statewide voter registration list" that serves as "the official voter registration list for the conduct of all elections for Federal office

[7] 52 U.S.C. § 20507.

[8] States can make available the standard National Mail Voter Registration Form provided by the EAC (https://www.eac.gov/sites/default/files/eac_assets/1/6/Federal_Voter_Registration_ENG.pdf) or their own version of a mail registration form following the NVRA's requirements.

in the State."[9] The computerized registration list must be centralized and "defined, maintained and administered at the State level."[10] However, although the registration list is administered at the state level, any local election official must have access to the registration list and is required to enter any updated voter registration information in the computerized system. HAVA also specifies that the maintenance of the implemented computerized registration list will be carried out according to the NVRA's mandates, and that duplicate names or registrations will be removed from the state's registration list.

State Voter Registration Policies

States have wide latitude on how to conduct their voter registration activities, as long as state policies comply with federal laws like the NVRA and HAVA. This flexibility allows states to adapt their laws as they see appropriate to better serve the interests of their citizens and permits them to adapt when unforeseen circumstances arise.

During the height of the COVID-19 pandemic, some states implemented laws to expand voter registration opportunities by allowing residents to register to vote online, at the polls, or by extending the deadline to register to vote. In some cases, these changes have been maintained for the 2022 general election. For example, in 2020, Massachusetts extended its voter registration deadline from 20 days before the election to 10 days before the election—which also created an overlap between open voter registration and early voting, allowing residents to register to vote and cast a ballot on the same day—and maintained this registration deadline for the 2022 general election.[11]

However, voter registration laws usually take years from when they are first proposed to when they are fully implemented. For example, in April 2020—well before the November 2020 general election—Virginia's legislature approved the use of SDR for "any person who is qualified to register to vote."[12] However, this law did not become effective until October 1, 2022, making the 2022 general election the first election in which Virginians were allowed to register to vote at the polls on Election Day.[13]

The Registration Process

The typical voter registration process is depicted in Figure 1. Citizens in the United States can register to vote using different methods—some of them mandated by federal law (e.g., mail registration) and others offered at the discretion of the state (e.g., online registration). Once a registration application is completed and submitted, the state or local election office must confirm the eligibility of the applicant.[14] Eligible applicants are added to the voter registration rolls and notified of their registration status, whereas applicants who submitted ineligible or incomplete applications are contacted for further information to complete their applications.

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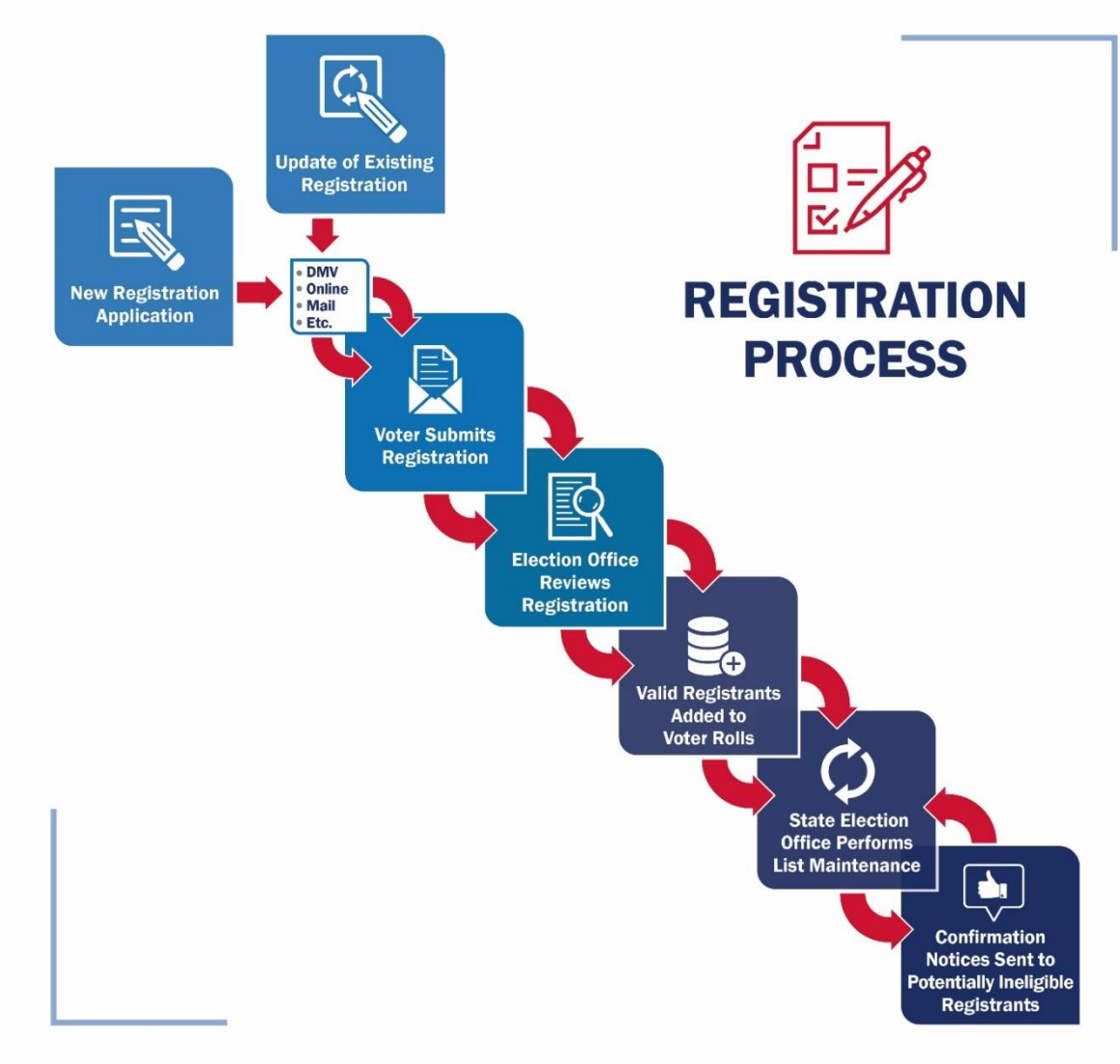
[9] 52 U.S.C. § 21083.
[10] Ibid.
[11] https://www.sec.state.ma.us/divisions/elections/voter-resources/registering-to-vote.htm
[12] VA Code § 24.2-420.1 https://lis.virginia.gov/cgi-bin/legp604.exe?201+ful+CHAP1153&201+ful+CHAP1153.
[13] For a more complete overview of states' registration policies, see Chapter 2 of this report.
[14] In order to be eligible to register to vote for federal elections, federal law requires that individuals must be U.S. citizens and be at least 18 years old. Some states have additional eligibility requirements, such as requiring individuals to have resided within the state or jurisdiction for a certain period of time before they may register to vote.

Figure 1. The Voter Registration Process



Voter registration also serves to assign each voter to a precinct—a bounded geographic area to which voters are assigned according to their residential address as listed on their voter registration record—so that voters receive the correct ballot in an election. The voter registration system tracks each voter's electoral participation so that an individual can be given credit for voting in an election, which helps ensure that each registered voter casts only one ballot that is counted per election.

Every person with a valid registration is considered an active, registered voter. However, at times, a question arises as to whether a person still resides at the address at which they are registered. The election official may receive a notification via the U.S. Postal Service National Change of Address service that the voter has a new residential address. In these situations, the state or local election office may send the registrant a confirmation of address notice. If the person responds to the confirmation notice, the election office will take action as directed by the recipient. In many states, if the person fails to return the form or the form is returned to the election office as undeliverable, the person is placed on a list of inactive voters. Inactive voters

are still part of the registration rolls and included in the registration totals in most jurisdictions.[15] However, before they can vote, inactive voters are typically required to show approved documentation of their eligibility (most commonly, proof that they live at an address within the voting jurisdiction). In some cases, inactive voters may be required to cast a provisional ballot when their eligibility cannot be established at the polls.

The NVRA also requires states to maintain their voter registration rolls by removing registrants who are no longer eligible to vote. This process is referred to as "list maintenance." When an individual is removed from the voter registration roll because of a change in residence under the NVRA process, this is called "address list maintenance." More details about list maintenance processes and procedures are available in the "Registration List Maintenance" section of this chapter. Election offices may share data with other state agencies or entities that maintain death records or felony and prison records for the purposes of identifying potentially ineligible voters.[16]

Voter Registration Rates for the 2022 General Election

The NVRA requires each state to report its total number of registered and eligible, active, and inactive registrants for each federal general election.[17] Most states report the total "registered and eligible" voters as the sum of active and inactive registrants. However, data on registered and eligible voters as reported in the EAVS should be used with caution, as these totals can include registrants who are no longer eligible to vote in that state but who have not been removed from the registration rolls because the removal process laid out by the NVRA can take up to two election cycles to be completed.[18, 19]

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[15] Information on whether states differentiate between active and inactive voters was collected in item Q10 of the Policy Survey. According to the 2022 Policy Survey, six states (American Samoa, Guam, Idaho, New Hampshire, North Dakota, and Wyoming) do not distinguish between active and inactive voters in their registration records. In survey comments in EAVS, Minnesota reported "Minnesota is NVRA exempt. Minnesota does not classify voters as inactive per NVRA." Nebraska reported "Nebraska does not have 'Inactive' voters. The numbers in line A1c reflect the number of voters who were sent a Section 8(d)(2) notice and have not responded." Oregon reported "Do not track number of inactive voters," and Wisconsin reported "Wisconsin is NVRA exempt; Wisconsin does not have inactive registered voters."

[16] More information about state policies on voter registration database linkages is found in Chapter 2 of this report.

[17] Eleven states (American Samoa, Guam, Idaho, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Northern Mariana Islands, Ohio, Oregon, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Wisconsin, and Wyoming) reported only active registrants. North Dakota does not have voter registration and thus did not have any data to report.

[18] Utah reported 199,315 fewer "registered and eligible" voters in their state (item A1a of the EAVS) than the sum of active and inactive registrants (items A1b and A1c of the EAVS). This discrepancy is mainly the result of two of this state's counties not reporting data in A1a for total registrations but reporting data in A1b for total active registrations. Illinois reported 84,176 more "registered and eligible" voters than the sum of active and inactive registrants. This discrepancy is the result of seven of this state's counties reporting data in A1a for total registrations but not reporting data in A1b for total active registrations and/or A1c for total inactive registrations.

[19] New Hampshire reported zero registered voters in 18 of its 320 jurisdictions and stated in comments: "Unincorporated place – No voters." Wisconsin reported zero registered voters in three of its 1,851 jurisdictions because these jurisdictions were incorporated or annexed into new municipalities where they reported the corresponding registration data. Kalawao County in Hawaii did not report registered voters because Maui County administers Kalawao County's elections, and Maui's registrants are reported in Kalawao's data. Two counties in Utah (Davis County and Morgan County) responded "Data not available" to the number of registered voters in the county. North Dakota did not report the number of registered voters because the state does not require voter registration.

Calculating Registration Rates

As with voter turnout, there are different ways to calculate voter registration rates.

Registration Rate Numerator

- **Total Registrants.** The number of people that states reported as being registered and eligible to vote (A1a in the EAVS). This total includes active and inactive registrants. This metric overrepresents the actual number of registrants within a state, since some of the people included (particularly inactive registrants) may not be eligible to vote in that jurisdiction.
- **Active Registrants.** The number of people that states reported as being eligible to cast a ballot without the need to provide additional eligibility evidence at the polls (A1b in the EAVS). This total excludes inactive registrants.

Registration Rate Denominator

- **Voting Age Population (VAP).** The estimate of the number of individuals ages 18 or older provided by the Census Bureau.
- **Citizen Voting Age Population (CVAP).** The estimate of the number of American citizens ages 18 or older provided by the Census Bureau. This estimate is more accurate than the VAP in that it restricts the inclusion criteria to being a U.S. citizen, which is mandatory to vote in federal elections.
- **Voting-Eligible Population (VEP).** The estimate created by subtracting from the CVAP the citizens that are ineligible to vote (e.g., individuals with disqualifying felony convictions) and individuals who are in the military or citizens living overseas. This estimate is provided by the U.S. Elections Project and is available at the state level but not at the jurisdiction level like the VAP and the CVAP estimates.

The combination of active registrants and the CVAP to calculate the registration rate in the EAVS provides a higher level of accuracy than using the total registrations and/or the VAP to calculate the rate at the jurisdiction level when needed, as opposed to the use of the VEP. This calculation has some limitations, such as the potential overrepresentation of total registrants in the active registrant list due to challenges for states to keep their voter registration rolls fully up to date. When analyzing EAVS data, the EAC recommends using the following method to calculate voter registration rates:

$$\frac{A1b\ of\ EAVS}{CVAP} \times 100 = Active\ CVAP\ Voter\ Registration\ Rate$$

See Chapter 2 of this report for a discussion of state policies on voter registration and list maintenance.

For the 2022 general election, states reported that 226,339,980 citizens were registered to vote, either as active or inactive voters.[20] This represents a 7% increase compared to the number of people who were registered to vote for the 2018 general election.[21] Nationally, 90% of all

[20] The total number of registered voters was collected in item A1a in the 2022 EAVS.
[21] The percentage change in total number of registered voters between 2018 and 2022 was calculated as A1a(2022)/A1a(2018). One unit was subtracted from the result of the division, and the result was multiplied by 100 to obtain the percentage change.

registrants were designated as active, and 11.1% of registrants were designated as inactive.[22] The total number of active registrants exceeded the 200 million mark for the first time in EAVS history in 2020 and continued to exceed that mark with 203,660,564 active registrations reported in 2022, accounting for 85.4% of the 2021 CVAP.[23, 24] The majority of states reported active registration rates of 80% or more of their 2021 CVAP (see Table 1 of Appendix A in this chapter).[25] Compared to the active registration rates in 2018, 68.6% of the states reported a higher active registration rate in 2022.[26]

There was a 2.8-percentage-point increase in the active registration rates at the national level (from 82.5% in 2018 to 85.4% in 2022).[27] At the state level, West Virginia and Michigan reported the largest increases in active registration rates between 2018 and 2022 (11.3% and 10.1%, respectively), and Maine and New Hampshire reported the largest drops in active registration

[22] The percentage of active and inactive registrants was collected in items A1b and A1c of the 2022 EAVS, respectively, and the two data points were each divided by the total number of registered voters (item A1a of EAVS). North Dakota was not included in these calculations because it does not have voter registration. American Samoa, Guam, Idaho, Minnesota, New Hampshire, the Northern Mariana Islands, Ohio, Oregon, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Wisconsin, and Wyoming did not provide data about inactive voters in item A1c of the 2022 EAVS. Casewise deletion at the state level was used in calculating the national percentages; because of this, the percentage of active and inactive registrants does not sum to 100%. Casewise deletion only uses data from states that provide information for the numerator and the denominator of the calculation and, in the case of inactive registrations, there are several states that do not have or track data on inactive registrations. They were thus excluded from the percentage of inactive voter calculation, whereas all states were included in the percentage of active registrations.

[23] The total number of active registrants was collected in item A1b in the 2022 EAVS. The active CVAP voter registration rate was calculated as A1b/CVAP x 100. North Dakota was not included in the calculation because it does not have voter registration. American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands were not included in the calculation because there is no CVAP information from the Census Bureau for these territories. For more information on the rationale to use these numbers to create the active CVAP voter registration rate, see the callout box "Calculating Registration Rates" in this chapter. Casewise deletion at the state level was used in calculating the national percentages.

[24] This report uses the 1-year American Community Survey (ACS) state CVAP estimate for 2021 instead of the 5-year estimate to ensure that the CVAP is as current as possible. The CVAP estimates for 2022 were not available by the time this report was finalized.

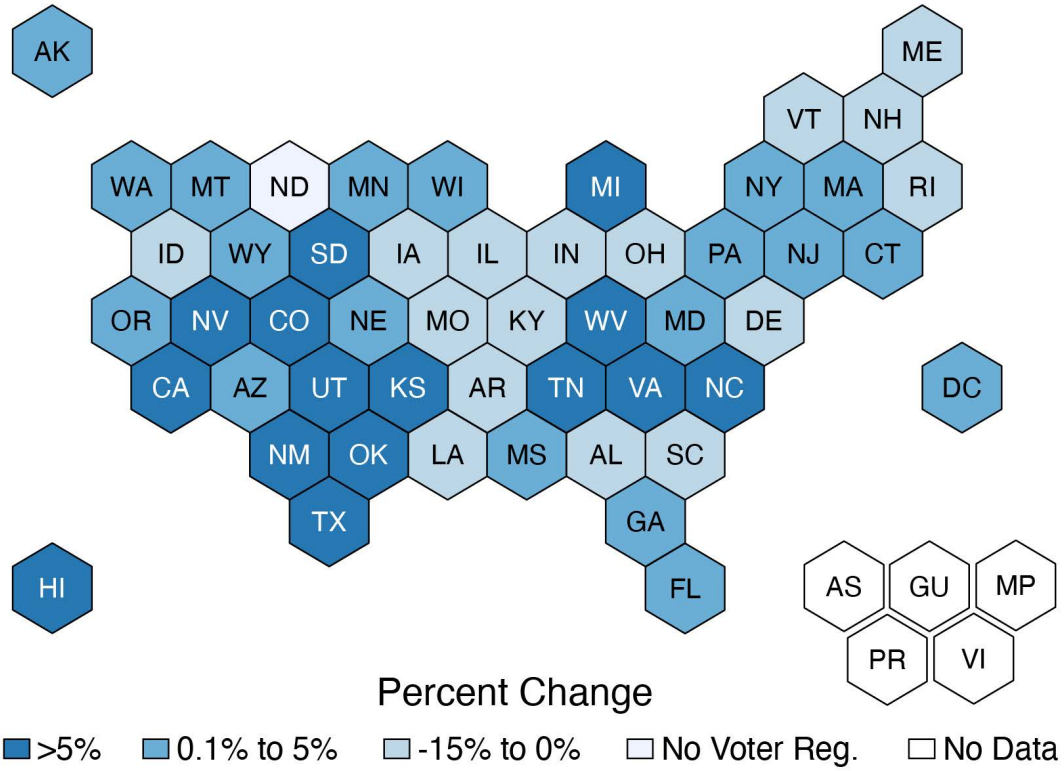
[25] The percentage of active CVAP voter registration was calculated as A1b/CVAP x 100. Casewise deletion at the state level was used in calculating the national percentage.

[26] The percentage of states reporting a higher active registration rate in 2022 was calculated by subtracting the active registration rate for 2022 from the active registration rate for 2018 (both calculated as A1b/CVAP x 100) and categorizing the positive results as increases and the negative results as decreases. North Dakota was not included because it does not have voter registration. The U.S. territories of American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands were not included because the U.S. Census Bureau does not provide an estimate for their CVAP.

[27] The 2018 active CVAP registration rate uses the same calculation as 2022. The 2018 active CVAP registration rate uses the 2017 CVAP as the denominator. The percentage point change between the 2018 and 2022 active CVAP voter registration rates was calculated by subtracting the 2018 active CVAP voter registration percentage from the 2022 active CVAP voter registration percentage. New Mexico's change in registration rate has not been highlighted because of data quality issues with the state's A1b submission in the 2018 EAVS.

rates (14.8% and 12.5%, respectively).[28, 29] Figure 2 shows the change in the active CVAP voter registration rate among states from the 2018 general election to the 2022 general election.

Figure 2. Most States Had an Increase in Active Citizen Voting Age Population Registration Rate from 2018 to 2022



Source: The percentage of active CVAP voter registration change was calculated as the 2022 percentage of active CVAP voter registration (A1b/CVAP x 100) for the 2022 EAVS divided by the 2018 percentage of active CVAP voter registration (A1b/CVAP x 100) for the 2018 EAVS. One unit was subtracted from the result of the division, and the result was multiplied by 100 to obtain the percentage change. Casewise deletion at the state level was used in calculating the national percentage. North Dakota does not have a change rate because it does not have voter registration. Puerto Rico does not have data because it did not conduct a 2022 federal general election. The U.S. territories of American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands do not have a change rate because the U.S. Census Bureau does not provide an estimate for their CVAP. Cutoff points in the graph were selected to reflect states that decreased, that slightly increased, and that notably increased in terms of the active CVAP registration rate from 2018 to 2022.

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[28] The percentage of active CVAP voter registration change was calculated as the 2022 percentage of active CVAP voter registration (A1b/CVAP x 100) for the 2022 EAVS divided by the 2018 percentage of active CVAP voter registration (A1b/CVAP x 100) for the 2018 EAVS. One unit was subtracted from the result of the division, and the result was multiplied by 100 to obtain the percentage change.

[29] New Mexico reported an uncharacteristically low number of active registrations in the 2018 EAVS (698,172) compared to the active registrations reported in the general elections of 2014, 2016, and 2020 (all of which exceeded 1 million active registrations), which led to a 65.9% increase in active registrants. Because of concerns with the reliability of this result, it was not included as the largest increase in the body of the report.

How Americans Registered to Vote for the 2022 General Election

Americans can use different methods to register to vote as provided by their state. Voter registration applications can be used not only to register to vote for the first time in a jurisdiction, but also to update relevant voter information such as address, name, or political party affiliation. In the period between the close of voter registration for the 2020 general election and the close of registration for the 2022 general election, states reported receiving 80,764,222 registration applications—909,250 more applications than were received in the same period leading up to the 2018 general election.[30, 31] Motor vehicle offices continued to be the most common source of these registration applications, accounting for 55% of the total registrations received for the 2022 general election—the highest share of voter registrations by any method in EAVS history.[32] Online registrations accounted for 14%; registrations by mail, fax, and email combined accounted for 9.1%; and in-person registrations accounted for 5.9% of the total registration applications.[33] The rest of the registration applications that were received during this period were from sources such as registration drives (2.4%), public assistance offices (1.4%), and other state agencies not mandated by the NVRA (2.6%), such as public libraries among other sources.[34]

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[30] The total number of registration applications received during the two-year period leading to a federal general election was reported in item A3a in the 2022 and 2018 EAVS.

[31] Guam, Idaho, and Mississippi did not provide data on the total number of registrations received in 2022. Missouri and the Northern Mariana Islands did not provide data on the total number of registrations received in 2018. North Dakota did not provide data on the total number of registrations received because they do not require voter registration.

[32] The percentage of registrations received by motor vehicle offices was calculated as A4d/A3a x 100. American Samoa, Guam, Idaho, Mississippi, New Hampshire, North Dakota, the Northern Mariana Islands, Rhode Island, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and Wisconsin were not included in the calculation because they did not report data on item A3a and/or item A4d. Casewise deletion at the state level was used in calculating the national percentage.

[33] The percentage of registrations received by mail, fax, or email was calculated as A4a/A3a x 100. The percentage of registrations received in person was calculated as A4b/A3a x 100. The percentage of registrations received online was calculated as A4c/A3a x 100. Guam, Idaho, Mississippi, North Dakota, Rhode Island, and the U.S. Virgin Islands were not included in the calculation of the percentage of registrations received by mail, fax, or email because they did not report data on item A3a and/or item A4a. Guam, Idaho, Mississippi, New Jersey, North Dakota, the Northern Mariana Islands, and Rhode Island were not included in the calculation of the percentage of registrations received in person because they did not report data on item A3a and/or item A4b. American Samoa, Arkansas, Guam, Idaho, Maine, Mississippi, Montana, New Hampshire, New York, North Dakota, the Northern Mariana Islands, Rhode Island, South Dakota, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and Wyoming were not included in the calculation of the percentage of registrations received online because they did not report data on item A3a and/or item A4c. Casewise deletion at the state level was used in calculating the national percentages.

[34] The percentage of registrations received from registration drives was calculated as A4i/A3a x 100. The percentage of registrations received from public assistance offices was calculated as A4e/A3a x 100. The percentage of registrations received from other state agencies not mandated by the NVRA was calculated as A4h/A3a x 100. American Samoa, Connecticut, Georgia, Guam, Idaho, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Dakota, the Northern Mariana Islands, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, the U.S. Virgin Islands, West Virginia, and Wisconsin were not included in the calculation of the percentage of registrations received from registration drives because they did not report data in item A3a and/or item A4i. American Samoa, Guam, Idaho, Maine, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Hampshire, North Dakota, the Northern Mariana Islands, Rhode Island, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Vermont, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming were not included in the calculation of the percentage of registrations received at public assistance offices because they did not report data in item A3a and/or item A4e. American Samoa, Colorado, Connecticut, Georgia,

For the past four election cycles, there has been a downward trend in the percentage of Americans that register to vote in person at their election or registrar's office—13.5% of registrations were submitted in person for the 2016 general election, and this percentage decreased in each ensuing election cycle and reached 5.9% of in-person registrations reported in 2022 (see Figure 3).[35] When comparing the results from the 2020 and 2022 general elections, 15 states reported increases and 33 reported decreases in the percentage of in-person registrations.[36] Most decreases ranged from 0.5 to 6 percentage points, whereas the majority of increases ranged from 0.4 to 10 percentage points. West Virginia reported the largest change of in-person registrations between 2020 and 2022 with an increase of 20.3 percentage points.[37] The percentage of registrations filed by mail, fax, or email also decreased in recent years and now account for less than 10% of all registrations for the first time in EAVS history.[38, 39] In 2022, 77.6% of the states reported a decrease in voter registrations received by mail, fax, or email compared to 2020, with Delaware and North Carolina reporting the largest drops (decreasing by 32.8 and 20.8 percentage points, respectively).[40]

Guam, Idaho, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Dakota, the Northern Mariana Islands, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, the U.S. Virgin Islands, West Virginia, and Wisconsin were not included in the calculation of the percentage of registrations received at other state agencies not mandated by the NVRA because they did not report data in item A3a and/or item A4h. Casewise deletion at the state level was used in calculating the national percentages. The instructions for this question noted that registration applications should be classified according to the mode used to submit it. For example, if the voter submits a registration application online using the state's online voter registration portal, then this is considered an online voter registration. If the voter accessed the online voter registration system at a public library, then this would also be considered an online registration.

[35] The percentage of in-person registrations received for the 2020 and 2018 EAVS used the same calculation as the 2022 percentage. The percentage of in-person registrations received in 2016 was calculated as A6b/A5b x 100. Casewise deletion at the state level was used in calculating the national percentages.

[36] Guam, Idaho, Mississippi, New Jersey, North Dakota, the Northern Mariana Islands, and Rhode Island were not included in this comparison because they did not report data on item A3a and/or item A4b.

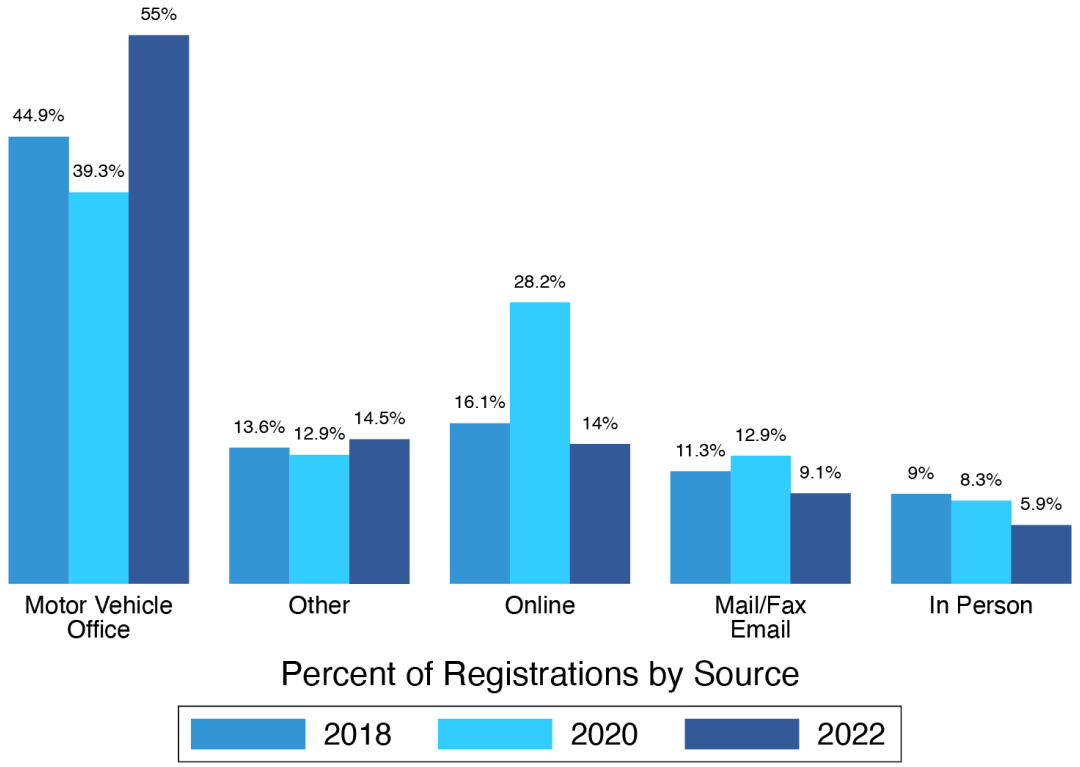
[37] The percentage point difference of in-person registrations was calculated as the percentage of in-person registrations in 2022 minus the percentage of in-person registrations in 2020.

[38] The percentage of mail, fax, or email registrations received for the 2020 and 2018 EAVS used the same calculation as the 2022 percentage.

[39] EAVS history refers to data collected by the EAC starting with the 2004 general election. Data for voter registration were reported in the EAVS starting with the 2014 general election and in a separate report (commonly known as the "NVRA Report") before that election up to the 2004 general election. Before 2004, data on voter registration were collected by the Federal Election Commission.

[40] The percentage point difference of mail, fax, or email registrations was calculated as the percentage of mail, fax, or email registrations in 2022 minus the percentage of mail, fax, or email registrations in 2020.

Figure 3. Registrations Filed at Motor Vehicle Offices Account for More than Half of Registrations



Source: The percentage of registrations received at motor vehicle offices was calculated as A4d/A3a x 100 for all years. The percentage of registrations received by other means was calculated as (A4e+A4f+A4g +A4h+A4i+A4j+A4k+A4l)/A3a x 100 for all years. The percentage of registrations received online was calculated as A4c/A3a x 100 for all years. The percentage of registrations received by mail/fax/email was calculated as A4a/A3a x 100 for all years. The percentage of registrations received in person was calculated as A4b/A3a x 100 for all years. Casewise deletion at the state level was used in calculating the national percentage.

Online registration continues to be the second most popular method of voter registration in the United States and has been since the 2016 general election, although it decreased by 50.3% in 2022 compared to 2020.[41] The steep decline in the percentage of registrations received online is likely the combination of multiple factors. One of the main reasons for this decline is that the percentage of online registrations in 2020 was unusually high and reached a record 28.2% of all registrations received, an increase of 75.2% compared to the online registrations recorded in the

[41] The percentage difference in online registrations between 2022 and 2020 was calculated as the percentage of online registrations in 2022 divided by the percentage of online registrations in 2020. One unit was subtracted from the result of the division, and the result was multiplied by 100 to obtain the percentage change.

previous election cycle.[42] This phenomenon was likely triggered by the COVID-19 pandemic, which led many states to expand remote registration opportunities to compensate for the curtailing of in-person registration (e.g., many election offices limited visitors and many motor vehicle offices limited in-person appointments). Once the distancing limitations started to ease and offices started to reopen after 2020, the use of online registration returned to levels more similar to those reported in the 2018 EAVS. In fact, the percentage of online registrations received for the 2020 general election was statistically significantly higher than the online registrations received for the 2018 and 2022 general elections, whereas the online registrations received in 2018 and 2022 were not significantly different at a $p < 0.05$ level.[43]

In addition to changes in the percentage of Americans who used online registration, there were some states that changed their policies for this type of registration. In 2022, the number of states that offered online registration decreased for the first time since this method was first implemented in Arizona in 2002. The state of New York reported in the 2022 Policy Survey that it did not offer online registration—though the state offers an online option to register to vote through their motor vehicle office—and Oklahoma used to allow voter registration online but reported in the 2022 Policy Survey that it only allowed voter registration updates and not new voter registrations online for the 2022 general election.[44]

At the state level, only Iowa, Nebraska, Texas, and South Carolina had increases in the percentage of online registrations received when comparing data from the 2020 and 2022 EAVS. The largest decreases in online registrations at the state level came from Illinois and Massachusetts (a decrease of 85.2 and 61.9 percentage points, respectively).[45]

The Rise in Motor Vehicle Office Registrations

The most notable result in the 2022 EAVS in terms of voting registration method is the increase in registrations processed by motor vehicle offices. Even though it has been the most popular registration method for more than a decade, the 2022 general election is the first time in EAVS history in which registrations processed by motor vehicle offices accounted for more than half of all registrations processed in the country.[46] At the national level, 55% of Americans submitted voter registration information through a motor vehicle office, a 40.1% increase compared to the

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[42] The percentage of online registrations received for the 2020 EAVS used the same calculation as the 2022 percentage. The percentage difference in online registrations between 2020 and 2018 was calculated as the percentage of online registrations in 2020 divided by the percentage of online registrations in 2018. One unit was subtracted from the result of the division, and the result was multiplied by 100 to obtain the percentage change.

[43] Paired *t* tests were used to calculate the differences between years, and $p < 0.05$ was used as the threshold for statistical significance.

[44] Data on online registration policy were collected in item Q6 in the 2022 Policy Survey, and item Q7 in the 2020 Policy Survey. More information about states with online registration is found in Chapter 2 of this report.

[45] The percentage point difference of online registrations between 2020 and 2022 was calculated as the percentage of online registrations in 2022 minus the percentage of online registrations in 2020. Texas reported 0% online registrations in 2020. However, they did allow for online updates of voter registration in 2020 according to their response to the 2020 Policy Survey. Illinois reported an unusually high percentage of online registrations in the 2020 EAVS.

[46] The percentage of registrations received at motor vehicle offices was calculated as A4d/A3a x 100. Casewise deletion at the state level was used in calculating the national percentage.

result in 2020.[47] At the state level, seven states reported a decrease in the percentage of registrations received through their local motor vehicle offices and 37 states reported increases when comparing the 2022 and 2020 results. The states that reported the largest increases in this type of registration were Massachusetts and Nevada (an increase of 60.3 and 47.2 percentage points, respectively).[48]

Like the online registration change noted above, the large increase in the percentage of registrations processed at motor vehicle offices is likely the result of several factors—one of which is the unique circumstances leading up to the 2020 general election due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Starting in March 2020, motor vehicle offices started to close in most states due to public health concerns, and when states started to reopen these offices, they did so in a limited capacity (e.g., opening a limited number of offices, limiting the number of customers allowed in the office to ensure social distancing, limiting the hours of operation and the types of transactions allowed). These limitations were in effect for different periods of time depending on the state, and in some cases were present past the November 2020 general election. Additionally, to account for the extraordinary circumstances, most states extended the validity period for expiring driver's licenses to account for the limited-capacity operations, and some states implemented online driver's license renewal where this was previously not an option.[49] These measures likely decreased the number of registrations processed at motor vehicle offices for the 2020 general election, because many Americans who would have interacted with their motor vehicle offices in normal circumstances—and therefore would have updated or filed voter registration paperwork—between March 2020 and the 2020 general election had to wait to complete these transactions. In many cases these were likely pushed back until after November 2020 and were reported in the 2022 EAVS instead of the 2020 EAVS.

An example of the phenomenon described above is detailed in a report from the Office of the District of Columbia Auditor (ODCA) on the District of Columbia's 2020 election administration.[50] Data from the District of Columbia Board of Elections showed that the number of registrations received through motor vehicle offices effectively stopped in March 2020 and did not resume until July 2020, and when they resumed, they did so at a slower pace than before the pandemic. Meanwhile, the number of online registrations processed was not affected by the onset of the pandemic and largely increased in the month leading up to the 2020 general election.

However, when looking at the relationship between the difference in 2020 and 2022 voter registrations processed by motor vehicle offices in each state and the driver's license expiration extensions provided in each state—as a proxy for the potential backlog of 2020 driver license transactions that may have resulted in 2022 voter registrations—the results were not conclusive. Longer driver's license expiration extensions were correlated with larger increases in the

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[47] The percentage difference in motor vehicle offices' registrations between 2022 and 2020 was calculated as the percentage of motor vehicle offices' registrations in 2022 divided by the percentage of motor vehicle offices' registrations in 2020. One unit was subtracted from the result of the division, and the result was multiplied by 100 to obtain the percentage change.

[48] The percentage-point difference of motor vehicle offices' registrations between 2020 and 2022 was calculated as the percentage of motor vehicle offices' registrations in 2022 minus the percentage of motor vehicle offices' registrations in 2020.

[49] https://www.nga.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/Policy-Scan-State-Drivers-Licesnse-Expirations.pdf

[50] https://dcauditor.wpenginepowered.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/Elections.Administration.Report.11.16.21.pdf (pg. 22).

percentage of voter registrations through the state's motor vehicle office, but the correlation was not statistically significant.[51,52] These results suggest that although the effects of the COVID-19 response likely had an impact on the rebound of registrations filed at state's motor vehicle offices, additional factors such as policy changes (e.g., implementation of automatic voter registration at motor vehicle offices) may have also contributed to the increase of this type of registration.

Automatic Voter Registration

Automatic voter registration (AVR) laws allow for non-registered individuals to be added to the voter registration rolls during or after an interaction with a designated state agency, such as the motor vehicle office, unless the person specifically declines to be registered. The most common differences between the types of AVR policies are the point at which the individual must decline or "opt out" of being registered—either at the point of service or at a later time through a mailer sent to the individual—and which state agencies participate in the AVR program.

In 2016, Oregon was the first state to implement AVR at the state level. Since then, 36 additional states have begun using automatic voter registration or incorporated automated features into their voter registration processes, though the details of these automatic or automated processes vary widely among states.[53] A more complete analysis of states' automatic or automated registration policies is found in Chapter 2 of this report. For the most part, states reported that individuals must opt out of AVR at the point of service. A very common example is that a person is provided the opportunity to register to vote while completing a transaction at a motor vehicle office and is asked to provide a response of "yes" or "no" to be able to continue with the voter registration transaction. Only the state of Colorado reported not asking individuals during their transactions and later requiring that they actively respond to a mailer if they do not want to be included in the voter registration rolls.[54]

In total, 37 states reported using some form of AVR and 18 reported not using AVR for the 2022 general election. All states with this registration policy reported that AVR is at least offered at motor vehicle offices—with 15 states reporting additional agencies (e.g., agencies for people with disabilities, public assistance offices) participating in the AVR program in their state.[55] Figure 4 shows the percentage of registration applications processed at motor vehicle offices in 2020 and 2022 for states with and without AVR policies. In AVR states, motor vehicle office registrations accounted for a larger portion of their total registrations in both 2020 and 2022 compared to non-AVR states. Interestingly, the percentage point increase in these registrations between 2020

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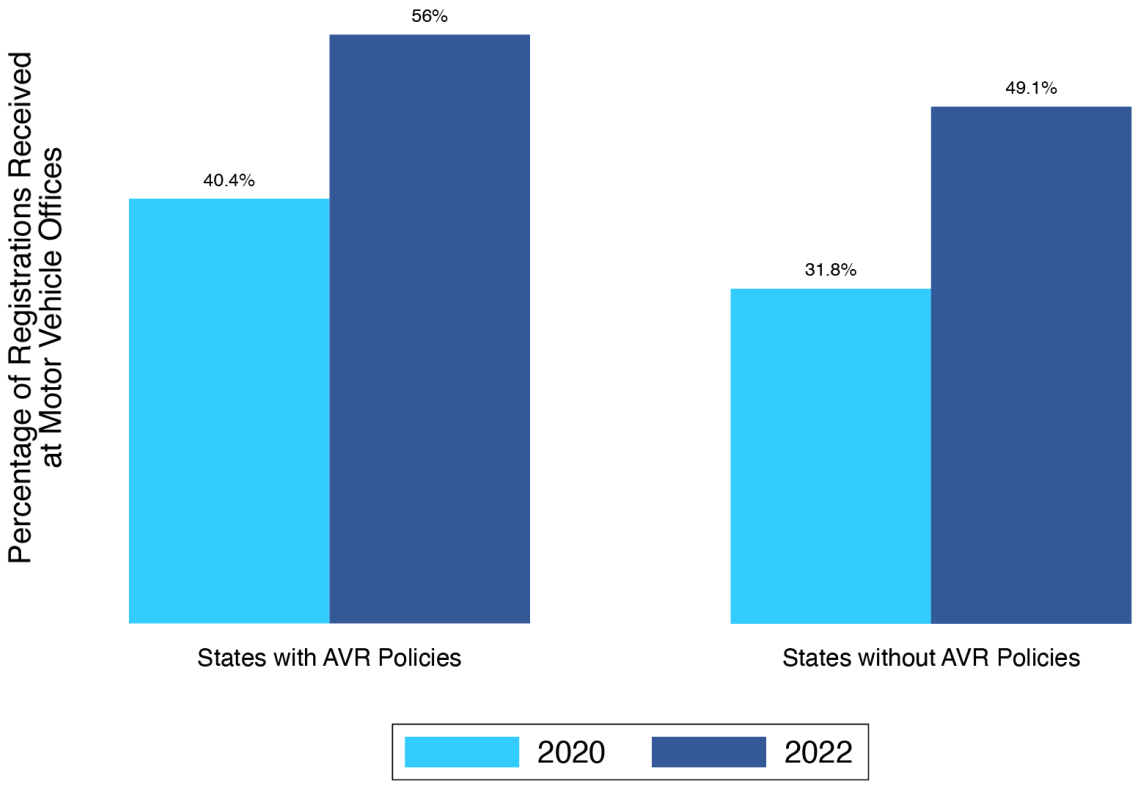
[51] Data on driver's license extensions came from the Department of Defense's "COVID-19 Response State Issued Driver's License & ID Card Extension Guidance" (https://www.cac.mil/Portals/53/Documents/DL%20Expiration%20Guidance_cac_mil.pdf?ver=2020-06-18-115456-723) and the National Governors Association memorandum "Policy Scan of States Driver's License Rules Ahead of the Election" (https://www.nga.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/Policy-Scan-State-Drivers-Licesnse-Expirations.pdf).
[52] The result of the correlation was $r = 0.062$, $p = 0.695$.
[53] Data on state AVR policy were collected in item Q5 in the 2022 Policy Survey.
[54] Information on the point at which the individual has the opportunity to opt out of AVR was collected in item Q5 in the 2022 Policy Survey. Although Colorado was the only state that reported only using a method of AVR that requires the voter to decline registration by responding a mailer, this "mailer opt-out" method of AVR was also used by Alaska, Illinois, and Oregon. However, these three states reported also using other AVR methods where the voter is required to opt-out during the interaction with the appropriate agency.
[55] Information on state agencies participating in the AVR program for each state was collected in item Q5a in the 2022 Policy Survey.

and 2022 was slightly higher for non-AVR states than for AVR states. It is worth noting that AVR states reported 38,532,182 registrations received at their motor vehicle offices, accounting for 87.5% of these type of registrations in the 2022 EAVS.[56]

Figure 4. States With Automatic Voter Registration Had the Highest Rates of Registrations at Motor Vehicle Offices



Source: The percentage of registrations received at motor vehicle offices was calculated as A4d/A3a x 100 for 2020 and 2022. Item Q5a in the 2022 Policy Survey was used to group states with and without AVR policies. There might be states in the AVR group that did not allow for this type of registration in 2020. Because there was a change in the AVR question in the Policy Survey from 2020 to 2022 it was impossible to consistently classify states as AVR and non-AVR in 2020 for this calculation. Casewise deletion at the state level was used in calculating the overall percentages.

Although AVR is most commonly administered through state motor vehicle offices, 15 states use additional offices to register voters through AVR. EAVS does not collect data specifically on the number of AVRs processed by states, but there are instances in which a state will report the number of registrations conducted in one of these state-funded agencies. In Alaska, the state's Permanent Fund Dividend program conducts AVR and filed a total of 760,797 voter registrations

[56] The number of registrations received at motor vehicle offices used item A4d of the 2022 EAVS. Item Q5a in the 2022 Policy Survey was used to identify states with AVR policies. The percentage of the total motor vehicle offices registrations that were filed at states with AVR policies used the sum of A4d for these states divided by the national level A4d sum multiplied by 100.

in 2022.[57] Registrations processed through the Permanent Fund Dividend accounted for 73.9% of all the registrations received in Alaska in 2022, whereas they accounted for 68.1% in 2020 and 59.8% in 2018.[58]

Same-Day Registration

SDR allows voters to register to vote and cast their ballot on the same day. SDR can be offered on Election Day, in which case it may be referred to as Election Day registration, or it can be offered during in-person early voting.[59] SDR depends on local laws and, thus, is only allowed in some states and territories. Some states reported allowing SDR in very circumstances; Wisconsin, for instance, reported offering regular SDR at the polls on Election Day and during in-person early voting. In addition, Wisconsin has stated that "Individuals who are hospitalized may register and request a ballot to vote through an appointed agent on the same day anytime from the Tuesday prior to Election Day through 5 p.m. on Election Day."[60]

In 2022, 26 states reported allowing some form of SDR. Twenty-two states reported allowing voters to register to vote on Election Day, 14 states reported allowing SDR during an overlap between the start of early voting and the close of voter registration, 22 states reported allowing for SDR during in-person early voting, and two states reported allowing for SDR in very specific cases.[61] The states that indicated allowing SDR were mostly the same as in 2020, with the exception of Alaska, Guam, Mississippi and Rhode Island, which allowed some form of SDR for the 2020 general election but not for the 2022 general election,[62] and Virginia, which implemented SDR in October of 2022.[63]

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[57] Alaska's Permanent Fund Dividend automatically registers eligible voters unless they respond to a registration notice within a 30-day period (https://www.elections.alaska.gov/Core/PFDAVRindex.php). Alaska reported data on the number of registrations received through the Permanent Fund Dividend program in item A4j of the 2022, 2020 and 2018 EAVS.

[58] The percentage of the total registrations that were processed through the Permanent Fund Dividend program was calculated as A4j/A3a x 100 for each year.

[59] Some states may have an overlap between their mail voting period and the close of their voter registration, during which it is possible for a person to register on the same day that they cast a mailed ballot; however, this is not considered SDR for purposes of the EAVS, and many states have noted in the past that it is not possible to track the number of mail voters who register to vote on the same day that they cast their mailed ballot. In-person early voting refers to any opportunity for voters in a state to cast a vote in person before Election Day. See Chapter 2 of this report for a discussion of the different types of in-person early voting opportunities available in states.

[60] Wisconsin reported this special situation in item Q8a of the 2022 Policy Survey.

[61] These results were obtained from item Q8a of the 2022 Policy Survey. More information about state policies on SDR can be found in Chapter 2 of this report.

[62] Alaska and Rhode Island only allow SDR for voting for the U.S. president and vice president, thus they do not allow for SDR in midterms when these races are not in the ballot.

[63] These results were obtained from item Q8 of the 2022 Policy Survey and item Q9 of the 2020 Policy Survey.

The total number of SDRs recorded in 2022 was 1,019,300 and accounted for 2.7% of the total registrations received among states allowing for SDR.[64, 65] Election Day SDRs accounted for 64.5% of all SDRs reported and pre-Election Day SDRs accounted for 38.3% of the total SDR registrations reported in states that allowed them.[66]

The use of SDR varied considerably between states for the 2022 general election, and the NVRA-exempt states—which gained NVRA exemption for allowing SDR continuously since 1993[67]—were among the states where SDR accounted for the largest percentages of registration applications. Wisconsin reported that 60.3% of the registrations received for the 2022 general election were SDRs, whereas New Hampshire and Wyoming reported that SDRs accounted for 16.2% and 10.9% of all the registrations received, respectively.[68] Among states subject to the provisions of the NVRA, Maine had the highest proportion of SDR registrations (20.3%); although this state was NVRA exempt when the law was first implemented because it had SDR in 1993, Maine lost its exemption in 2011 when it temporarily discontinued SDR before reinstating it later that year.

Other Modes of Registration

In addition to in-person, online, mail/fax/email, and motor vehicle office registrations, states reported data on registration applications received from other sources, which in 2022 accounted for 14.5% of the applications received at the national level.[69] Some of these modes of registration are NVRA mandated, such as registrations through armed forces recruitment offices, public assistance offices, and state-funded agencies serving individuals with disabilities, which together accounted for 1.6% of the national registrations for the 2022 general election (see Table 2 of Appendix A in this chapter for a breakdown of registrations received by each of these methods).[70]

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[64] The total number of SDR applications received during the two-year period leading to a federal general election was reported in item A2a in the 2022 EAVS. The total corresponds to the 23 states that reported allowing SDR and provided data for it. American Samoa, Massachusetts, and New Mexico, which allow for SDR, did not provide data in item A2a for 2022.

[65] The percentage of registrations received that were SDRs was calculated as A2a/A3a x 100. The percentage of SDR applications corresponds to the 22 states that reported allowing SDR and provided data for SDR and total registrations received. American Samoa, Idaho, Massachusetts, and New Mexico, which allow for SDR, did not provide data in item A2a and/or item A3a and were excluded from the calculation. Casewise deletion at the state level was used in calculating the national percentage.

[66] The percentage of SDRs received that were Election Day SDRs was calculated as A2b/A2a x 100. The percentage of SDRs received that were pre-Election day SDRs was calculated as A2c/A2a x 100. Casewise deletion at the state level was used in calculating the national percentage. The percentage of SDRs that were Election Day SDRs corresponds to the 22 states that reported allowing Election Day SDR and provided data for it. New Mexico, which allows for Election Day SDR, did not provide data in item A2b for 2022. The percentage of SDRs that were pre-Election Day SDRs corresponds to the 20 states that reported allowing pre-Election Day SDR and provided data for it. American Samoa, Idaho, and Massachusetts, which allow for some form of pre-Election Day SDR, did not provide data in item A2c for 2022.

[67] Idaho, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Wisconsin, and Wyoming are NVRA exempt for this reason. North Dakota is also NVRA exempt because it does not require voter registration, and the U.S. territories are NVRA exempt.

[68] The percentage of registration applications that were SDRs was calculated as A2a/A3a x 100. Casewise deletion at the state level was used in calculating the national percentage.

[69] The percentage of registrations received by other sources different than in-person, online, mail/fax/email, and motor vehicle office was calculated as (A4e+A4f+A4g+A4h+A4i+A4j+A4k+A4l)/A3a x 100 for the 2022 EAVS. Casewise deletion was used at the state level in calculating the national percentage.

[70] The percentage of registrations received from NVRA-mandated sources other than in person, mail/fax/email, and motor vehicle offices was calculated as (A4e+A4f+A4g)/A3a x 100 for the 2022 EAVS. Casewise deletion was used at the state level in calculating the national percentage.

States also reported registrations completed through other modes that are not required by the NVRA and that are authorized at the discretion of the state, such as at registration drives (2.4%) and other agencies required by the state (2.6%).[71]

Types of Registrations Received for the 2022 General Election

When a person submits a voter registration application, it is processed by an election office and can reach one of several outcomes. Valid applications from people who are eligible and not already registered are considered new applications and are added to the voter registration rolls. Applications submitted by people already registered to vote at the same address with the same name and personal information are considered duplicates. Applications from already-registered individuals wishing to change their name, party affiliation, or address are processed as updates to existing registrations. Applications that do not meet the requirements of eligibility are considered invalid or rejected. When allowed by state law, applications submitted by individuals under 18 years old are processed as pre-registrations so that the individual who submitted the form will be registered when they become of voting age.

All registration applications received are processed and scrutinized by election officials to ensure that the information is correct, that only eligible voters are added to the voter registration rolls, and that duplicate registration records are not created. After the application's review by election officials and following the NVRA's guidelines, states must notify the applicant of the result of their application. For example, a successful application may result in a notification in the form of a registration card mailed to the applicant or a notice of rejection or request for additional documents may be mailed to unsuccessful applicants.

Valid Registrations

Figure 5 displays information on the result of the registration applications that were received by states. Of the more than 80,764,222 registration applications received between the 2020 and 2022 federal general elections, the most common type of registration was an update to an existing record that did not involve a cross-jurisdiction change of address.[72] These updates usually involve a change of name (such as after a marriage or divorce), party affiliation, or within-jurisdiction change of address; these updates accounted for 44.1% of the registrations processed at the national level.[73] New valid registrations—a registration application received from an eligible person in a jurisdiction where they were not previously registered and that resulted in a new registration record being added to the voter registration roll—made up 27.9% of the registrations received.[74]

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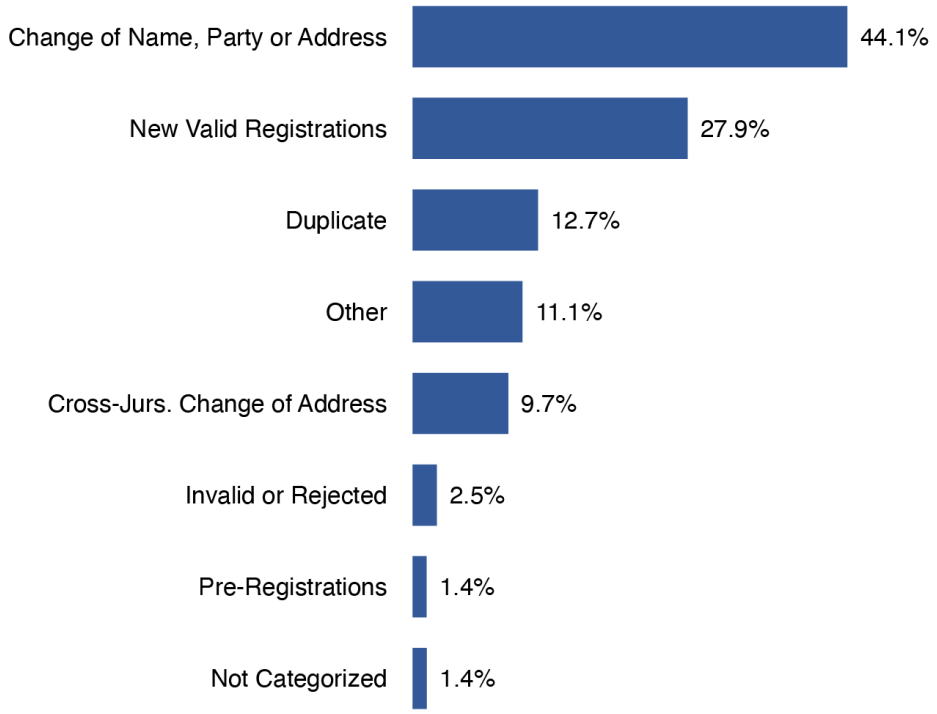
[71] The percentage of registrations received from registration drives was calculated as A4i/A3a x 100. The percentage of registrations received from state agencies not mandated by the NVRA was calculated as A4h/A3a x 100. Casewise deletion at the state level was used in calculating the national percentages.
[72] The number of total registration applications was reported in item A3a of the 2022 EAVS.
[73] The percentage of registration applications received that were a change of name, party, or within-jurisdiction change of address was calculated as A3f/A3a x 100. Casewise deletion at the state level was used in calculating the national percentage.
[74] The percentage of registration applications that were new registrations was calculated as A3b/A3a x 100. Casewise deletion at the state level was used in calculating the national percentage.

Figure 5. Most Registration Applications Were New Applications or Within-Jurisdiction Changes



Source: The percentage of registrations received that were changes of name, party, or within-jurisdiction changes of address was calculated as A3f/A3a x 100. The percentage of registrations received that were new valid registrations was calculated as A3b/A3a x 100. The percentage of registrations received that were duplicate registrations was calculated as A3d/A3a x 100. The percentage of registrations received that were labelled as "Other" registrations was calculated as (A3h+A3i+A3j)/A3a x 100. The percentage of registrations received that were cross-jurisdiction changes of address was calculated as A3g/A3a x 100. The percentage of registrations received that were invalid or rejected was calculated as A3e/A3a x 100. The percentage of registrations received that were pre-registrations of individuals under 18 years of age was calculated as A3c/A3a x 100. The percentage of registrations received that were not categorized was calculated as (1 – [A3b+A3c+A3d+A3e+A3f+A3g+A3h+A3i+A3j]/A3a) x 100. Casewise deletion at the state level was used in calculating the national percentages.

Other types of valid registrations reported in the EAVS included a change of address that crossed local jurisdiction borders but was still within the state, which accounted for 9.7% of the total registration applications filed.[75] Some states reported allowing for underage citizens to pre-register to vote so that they are automatically added to the voter registration rolls when they turn 18 years old. These pre-registrations accounted for 1.4% of the total registrations among states that allowed them.[76] Finally, 11.1% of the registrations were labelled as "Other." This category in

[75] The percentage of registration applications that were cross-jurisdiction change of addresses was calculated as A3g/A3a x 100. Casewise deletion at the state level was used in calculating the national percentage.
[76] The percentage of registration applications that were pre-registrations of individuals under 18 years of age was calculated as A3c/A3a x 100. Casewise deletion at the state level was used in calculating the national percentage.

the EAVS is used by states to report registrations that were not covered among the standard categories, or in most cases, to report registrations that could not be broken down into the categories provided, such as a change to an existing registration record that could not be tracked as being a within-jurisdiction or cross-jurisdiction change of address.[77]

Rejected and Duplicate Registrations

Some of the registration applications received by states do not result in the creation or the update of a registration record. The EAVS collects data on two types of unsuccessful registration applications: rejected and duplicate registrations. The first type includes applications that contain incomplete information, incorrect information, information that cannot be validated against existing state records, or applications from people who do not meet eligibility requirements. In the period between the close of registration for the 2020 general election and the close of registration for the 2022 general election, states reported rejecting 1,873,700 applications, accounting for 2.5% of the total registration applications received. This is comparable to the percentage of registrations that were rejected in 2020 (2.9%) and 2018 (3.4%).[78]

Duplicate registrations include applications that are exact matches to existing registration records; these can be applications submitted by people who did not realize they were already registered to vote or who submitted multiple applications through different modes (e.g., submitted an application with the exact same information through the mail and online). States reported receiving 9,083,395 duplicate applications between the 2020 and the 2022 general elections, which accounted for 12.7% of the total registrations received.[79] As with rejected applications, the percentage of duplicate registrations registered in 2022 was comparable to those in 2020 (9.7%) and 2018 (10.2%).[80]

A majority of states provided a breakdown of the total, rejected, and duplicate registrations they received and the source of those registrations (e.g., online, in person, or at motor vehicle offices).[81] With a few exceptions, the percentage of applications that were duplicates comprised at least 8% of the registrations received by each source; the exceptions were: online registrations (7.4%), registration drives (6.3%), and registrations filed at non-NVRA-mandated state agencies

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[77] The percentage of registration applications that were categorized as "Other" was calculated as (A3h+A3i+A3j)/A3a x 100. Casewise deletion at the state level was used in calculating the national percentage. Not all the applications accounted for in the "Other" category may be valid; however, they were included in this section because they cannot be fully identified as rejected or duplicate either.

[78] The total number of rejected registration applications was collected in item A3e of the 2022 EAVS. The percentage of registrations received that were invalid or rejected was calculated as A3e/A3a x 100 for 2018, 2020, and 2022. Casewise deletion at the state level was used in calculating the national percentages. Paired t tests between each pair of election years did not yield significant results at the $p < 0.05$ level, meaning that the results were not significantly different from each other.

[79] The total number of duplicate registration applications was collected in item A3d of the 2022 EAVS. The percentage of registrations received that were duplicate registrations was calculated as A3d/A3a x 100. Casewise deletion at the state level was used in calculating the national percentage.

[80] The percentage of registrations received that were duplicate registrations for the 2020 and 2018 EAVS used the same calculation as the 2022 percentage. Casewise deletion at the state level was used in calculating the national percentages.

[81] Thirteen states did not provide the application source breakdown for duplicate registrations and 14 states did not provide the application source breakdown for rejected registrations. Data from these states were not included in the ensuing calculations in the paragraph.

(3.2%).[82] Registrations received by methods categorized as "Other" had the largest duplicate registration rate with 18.3% of all registrations filed being classified as duplicates. For rejected registrations, most registration methods had a rejection rate between 1.9% and 4%, with the exception of registrations filed at state-funded agencies primarily serving individuals with disabilities (7.3%), registrations from registration drives (9.8%), and registrations filed at public assistance offices mandated by the NVRA (11.3%).[83]

Registration List Maintenance

The NVRA requires states to maintain an "accurate and current voter registration roll" to "protect the integrity of the electoral process."[84] To facilitate this maintenance, the NVRA requires that any change of address submitted to a motor vehicle office must serve as notification of a change of address for voter registration, unless the individual indicates that the change is not for voter registration purposes. The law also requires states to conduct a uniform and nondiscriminatory general program to remove the records of ineligible voters. States have considerable freedom to choose when, where, and how these functions are performed, but must follow the guidelines listed in the NVRA, which describe the need to use confirmation notices and to complete (with few exceptions) systematic removal programs "not later than 90 days prior to the date of a primary or general election for Federal office,"[85] and to keep a detailed list of instances in which it is appropriate to remove a record from the voter registration rolls.

The NVRA's list maintenance process, shown in Figure 6, specifies the steps that states need to follow in order to confirm eligibility from registered voters and to remove them from the voter registration rolls when registered voters are no longer eligible to vote in a jurisdiction. One key tool in this process that states may use to keep their voter registration rolls up to date is confirmation notices. These are postage-paid and pre-addressed return cards that are sent to registrants who a state suspects are no longer eligible to vote in the jurisdiction in which they are registered. If the registrant does not return the confirmation notice, they can be added to the inactive registrant list and would typically be asked to provide proof of residency before voting. If the registrant fails to return the confirmation notice and does not participate in the subsequent

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[82] The duplicate registration rate refers to the percentage of registration applications received from a source and categorized as duplicate. For mail/fax/email, this was calculated as A6a/A4a x 100. For in-person registrations, this was calculated as A6b/A4b x 100. For online registrations, this was calculated as A6c/A4c x 100. For motor vehicle offices, this was calculated as A6d/A4d x 100. For public assistance offices, this was calculated as A6e/A4e x 100. For state-funded agencies serving individuals with disabilities, this was calculated as A6f/A4f x 100. For armed forces recruitment offices, this was calculated as A6g/A4g x 100. For registration drives, this was calculated as A6i/A4i x 100. For other registration sources, this was calculated as (A6j+A6k+A6l)/(A4j+A4k+A4l) x 100. Casewise deletion at the state level was used in calculating the national percentages.

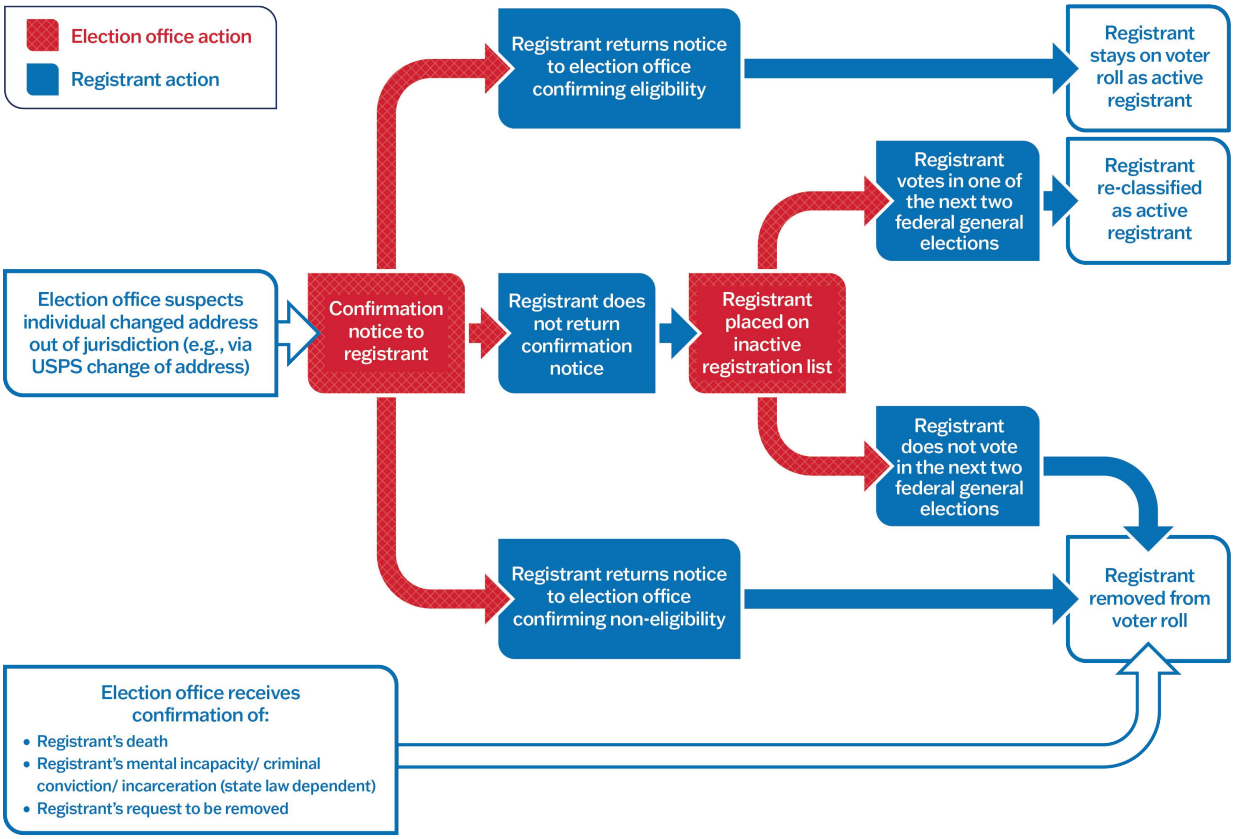
[83] The rejection rate refers to the percentage of registration applications received from a source and categorized as invalid or rejected. For mail/fax/email, this was calculated as A7a/A4a x 100. For in-person registrations, this was calculated as A7b/A4b x 100. For online registrations, this was calculated as A7c/A4c x 100. For motor vehicle offices, this was calculated as A7d/A4d x 100. For public assistance offices, this was calculated as A7e/A4e x 100. For state-funded agencies serving individuals with disabilities, this was calculated as A7f/A4f x 100. For armed forces recruitment offices, this was calculated as A7g/A4g x 100. For registration drives, this was calculated as A7i/A4i x 100. For other registration sources, this was calculated as (A7j+A7k+A7l)/(A4j+A4k+A4l) x 100. Casewise deletion at the state level was used in calculating the national percentages.

[84] 52 U.S.C. § 20501.

[85] 52 U.S.C. § 20507.

two consecutive federal general elections, then the NVRA grants the state the ability to remove the registrant from the voter registration roll. If the registrant has not moved out of the voting jurisdiction, they must complete and return the confirmation notice no later than the registration deadline of the next election to remain on the list of active registrants.

Figure 6. The NVRA's Voter Registration List Maintenance Process



The NVRA mandates that registrants may only be removed from the voter registration rolls in these circumstances:

- Upon the death of the registrant;
- Upon the registrant's written confirmation that their address has changed to a location outside the registrar's jurisdiction;
- On the request of the registrant;
- For mental incapacity of the registrant, as provided in state law;
- On criminal conviction of the registrant, as provided in state law; or
- On the registrant's failure to respond to certain confirmation mailings along with failure to appear to vote in two consecutive federal general elections subsequent to the mailing.

Because registration removal can take up to two federal general election cycles to complete for some registration records, particularly in states that are subject to the NVRA, it is inevitable that voter registration rolls will contain some number of voter records for individuals who are no longer eligible to vote.

NVRA-exempt states do not need to adhere to these guidelines to complete list maintenance of their voter registration rolls. However, they do have similar processes in place to guarantee that their voter registration rolls are up to date and only non-eligible voters are removed from their voter registration rolls. For example, Wisconsin sends mailing notices similar to the confirmation notices described above to registrants who have not voted in a four-year period and to registrants that are flagged via Electronic Registration Information Center (ERIC) as having outdated or inaccurate information. If the voter fails to return the mail notice within 30 days, then they are declared ineligible to vote.[86, 87] A voter who is eligible to vote may register to vote and cast their ballot at the polls on Election Day in Wisconsin and every NVRA-exempt state.

Confirmation Notices Processed

Nationally, 26,601,983 confirmation notices were sent between the 2020 general election and the month before the 2022 general election, accounting for 13.7% of the active voters reported by states in 2022.[88] This percentage falls in the range of what was reported by states in 2020 (14.3%) and in 2018 (11.6%).[89] Table 1 shows that unreturned confirmation notices accounted for 57.4% of the total confirmation notices sent. These are confirmation notices that were not returned by the voter confirming if they were—or were not—eligible to vote, nor were these confirmation notices returned by the postal service as undeliverable. Unreturned confirmation notices allow states to move the addressees of these notices to the inactive registration list if the state uses that designation. States reported that 8.4% of confirmation notices were returned confirming the voter's continued eligibility, and 5% were returned confirming the voter was no longer eligible to vote in the jurisdiction or no longer wanted to be registered to vote.[90]

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[86] Wisconsin Statutes §§6.50 (1) and (2).

[87] https://elections.wi.gov/statistics-data/voter-list-maintenance/electronic-registration-information-center-eric

[88] The total number of confirmation notices sent was reported in item A8a of the 2022 EAVS. The percentage of active registered voters who received a confirmation notice was calculated as A8a/A1b x 100. Casewise deletion at the state level was used in calculating the national percentage. In 2022, 48 states reported the number of confirmation notices sent during the period of registration for the 2022 general election. North Dakota does not require citizens to register to vote and, thus, does not use confirmation notices. American Samoa, Idaho, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and Wyoming are NVRA exempt. Alabama reported that they did "not have a report that has the total number of confirmation notices sent." Indiana did not provide this information because their voter registration system "is not able to track the information requested." Forty states reported the status of the confirmation notices sent. In addition to the states that did not report on confirmation notices, Guam, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Jersey, and Rhode Island did not break down the number of confirmation notices sent by status.

[89] The number of confirmation notices sent as a percentage of the active registrants in 2020 and 2018 used the same calculation as 2022. Casewise deletion at the state level was used in calculating the national percentage.

[90] The percentage of unreturned confirmation notices was calculated as A8e/A8a x 100. The percentage of confirmation notices sent that were returned confirming valid registration was calculated as A8b/A8a x 100. The percentage of confirmation notices sent that were returned confirming registration should be invalidated was calculated as A8c/A8a x 100. Casewise deletion at the state level was used in calculating the national percentage.

Table 1. Most Confirmation Notices That Were Sent Were Not Returned by Voters

Result of Confirmation Notice	Percentage of Total Confirmation Notices Sent
Unreturned (neither received back from voters nor returned as undeliverable)	57.4%
Not categorized	23.8%
Undeliverable	13.6%
Other	10.4%
Returned by voter confirming valid registration	8.4%
Returned by voter confirming invalid registration	5%

Source: The percentage of unreturned confirmation notices was calculated as A8e/A8a x 100. The percentage of confirmation notices sent that were not categorized was calculated as (1 – [A8b+A8c+A8d+A8e+A8f+A8g+A8h]/A8a) x 100. The percentage of confirmation notices sent that were returned undeliverable was calculated as A8d/A8a x 100. The percentage of confirmation notices sent that were labeled as "Other" was calculated as (A8f+A8g+A8h/A8a) x 100. The percentage of confirmation notices sent that were returned confirming valid registration was calculated as A8b/A8a x 100. The percentage of confirmation notices sent that were returned confirming registration should be invalidated was calculated as A8c/A8a x 100. Casewise deletion at the state level was used in calculating the national percentage.

Voters Removed From the Voter Registration Rolls

Between the close of registration for the 2020 general election and the close of registration for the 2022 general election, states reported removing 19,260,000 records from their voter registration rolls.[91] This was equal to 8.5% of the total number of voters who were registered in the United States as of the close of registration for the 2022 general election.[92] At the state level, 60.4% of the states reported removing a number of registrants that added up to between 3% and 10% of their total registered voters. There were some exceptions to this trend: the U.S. Virgin Islands' removals accounted for the lowest percentage of total registrants at less than 0.1%, and New Hampshire reported the highest percentage of removals at 29.5% (see Table 5 of Appendix A in this chapter).

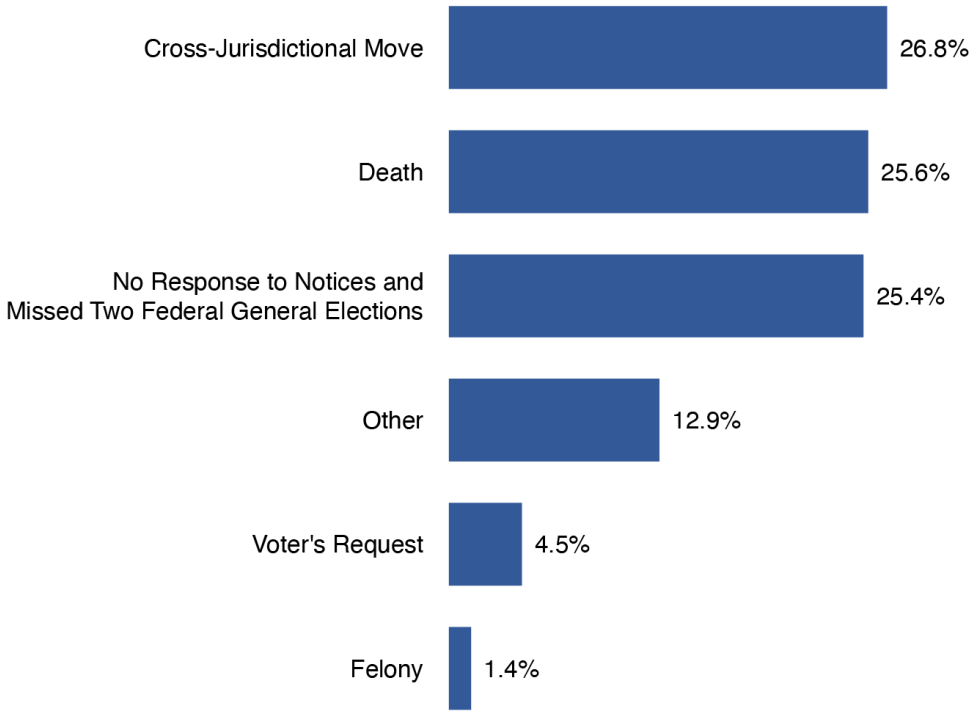
States also reported the reasons for removing records from their voter registration rolls. These reasons for removal are shown in Figure 7. The most common reason was a cross-jurisdiction change of address, which accounted for 26.8% of all removals, followed by death of the registrant

[91] The total number of registrants removed from the voter registration rolls was reported in item A9a of the 2022 EAVS. Fifty-two states reported data for the items related to voter removal. North Dakota does not require citizens to register to vote and thus does not have registrants to remove from the voter registration rolls. Idaho reported "Data not available" for all items related to registration removals. Mississippi reported the total number of registrants removed from the voter registration rolls in item A9a but responded "Data not available" to subitems A9b to A9g.

[92] Registrants removed as a percentage of total registrants was calculated as A9a/A1a x 100. Casewise deletion at the state level was used in calculating the national percentage.

(25.6%). Failure to both respond to a confirmation notice and to vote in two consecutive federal general elections accounted for 25.4% of removals.[93]

Figure 7. Three Removal Reasons Accounted for the Majority of the Voter Registration Removals



Source: The percentage of registrations removed because of a cross-jurisdiction change of address was calculated as A9b/A9a x 100. The percentage of registrations removed because of death was calculated as A9c/A9a x 100. The percentage of registrations removed because of no response to confirmation notices (and not voting in the following two general elections) was calculated as A9e/A9a x 100. The percentage of registrations removed because of other reasons was calculated as (A9f+A9h+A9i+A9j)/A9a x 100. The percentage of registrations removed because the voter requested to be removed was calculated as A9g/A9a x 100. The percentage of registrations removed because of a disqualifying felony conviction was calculated as A9d/A9a x 100. Casewise deletion at the state level was used in calculating the national percentages.

The majority of states reported that a registrant could be removed from the voter registration rolls if the registrant received a disqualifying criminal conviction and/or was incarcerated,[94] but only

[93] The percentage of registrations removed because of a cross-jurisdiction change of address was calculated as (A9b/A9a) x 100. The percentage of registrations removed because of death was calculated as (A9c/A9a) x 100. The percentage of registrations removed because of no response to confirmation notices (and not voting in the following two general elections) was calculated as (A9e/A9a) x 100. Casewise deletion at the state level was used in calculating the national percentage.
[94] Maine, Vermont, and the District of Columbia reported criminal conviction and/or incarceration was not a reason for voter removal in item Q38 of the 2022 Policy Survey.

1.4% of the removals were done for this reason.[95] Two states, however, reported that more than 7% of their registration removals happened due to criminal convictions or incarceration. Kentucky reported that 9.1% of registrants were removed for this reason, and New Mexico (13.3%) reported the largest percentage of this type of removal. These two states also reported that criminal convictions accounted for more than 6% of their voter registration removals in the 2020 and 2018 EAVS.[96]

Upcoming Changes to Section A for the 2024 EAVS

All voter registration-related topics discussed in this chapter are covered in Section A of the EAVS. The questions in this section have changed little since the 2008 EAVS, even as the methods that states offer to register to vote and use to collect registration data have continued to evolve (e.g., implementation of online registration in most states, AVR, changes in voter registration databases).

Beginning with the 2024 EAVS, the EAC will update the vocabulary and the content of EAVS Section A to better reflect the reality of voter registration in the United States. From late 2021 to early 2022, the EAC consulted with state and local election officials from multiple states on issues they experienced in the past with Section A, their current voter registration data collection practices, and suggestions for updates to the survey questions.

The new Section A will cover the same topics discussed in this chapter and will add items covering new topics, such as reasons for sending confirmation notices and instances where voter registration records are merged. It will also transition from recording voter registration forms to voter registration transactions and will record all registration updates in one category instead of two. For a complete description of the upcoming changes and a look at the new Section A, see the EAC's "Planned Changes to 2024 EAVS" report at https://www.eac.gov/research-and-data/datasets-codebooks-and-surveys.

[95] The percentage of registrations removed because of a disqualifying felony conviction was calculated as A9d/A9a x 100. Casewise deletion was used at the state level in calculating the national percentage.
[96] The percentage of registrations removed because of a disqualifying felony conviction in 2020 and 2018 used the same calculation as 2022. Casewise deletion was used at the state level in calculating the national percentages.

Appendix A: Descriptive Tables

Voter Registration Table 1: Registration History

State	Year	CVAP Total	Reported Regs.	Active Regs.	Active Regs. (% of CVAP)	Active Regs. (% of Total)	Inactive Regs.	Inactive Regs. (% of Total)
Alabama	2022	3,829,788	3,692,639	3,283,842	85.7%	88.9%	408,797	11.1%
	2020	3,731,336	3,717,798	3,438,213	92.1%	92.5%	279,585	7.5%
	2018	3,688,249	3,465,352	3,164,301	85.8%	91.3%	301,051	8.7%
Alaska	2022	533,852	648,790	601,795	112.7%	92.8%	46,995	7.2%
	2020	533,151	646,093	595,647	111.7%	92.2%	50,446	7.8%
	2018	531,653	624,467	571,851	107.6%	91.6%	52,616	8.4%
American Samoa	2022	--	14,314	14,314	--	100.0%	--	--
	2020	--	16,341	16,341	--	100.0%	0	0.0%
	2018	--	15,527	8,462	--	54.5%	7,065	45.5%
Arizona	2022	5,216,518	4,833,160	4,143,929	79.4%	85.7%	689,231	14.3%
	2020	5,137,474	4,728,109	4,275,729	83.2%	90.4%	452,380	9.6%
	2018	4,895,706	4,276,891	3,715,624	75.9%	86.9%	561,267	13.1%
Arkansas	2022	2,237,649	1,805,777	1,475,838	66.0%	81.7%	329,939	18.3%
	2020	2,235,415	1,831,414	1,408,061	63.0%	76.9%	423,353	23.1%
	2018	2,207,894	1,786,840	1,456,887	66.0%	81.5%	329,953	18.5%
California	2022	26,028,290	26,942,532	21,958,218	84.4%	81.5%	4,984,314	18.5%
	2020	26,032,160	26,157,616	21,795,538	83.7%	83.3%	4,348,374	16.6%
	2018	25,650,455	25,103,559	19,724,297	76.9%	78.6%	5,379,262	21.4%
Colorado	2022	4,303,604	4,355,778	3,839,814	89.2%	88.2%	515,964	11.8%
	2020	4,244,210	4,211,528	3,803,762	89.6%	90.3%	407,766	9.7%
	2018	4,057,437	3,953,613	3,426,499	84.4%	86.7%	527,114	13.3%
Connecticut	2022	2,659,979	2,491,987	2,259,575	84.9%	90.7%	232,412	9.3%
	2020	2,619,474	2,524,717	2,335,860	89.2%	92.5%	188,857	7.5%
	2018	2,611,667	2,369,335	2,193,586	84.0%	92.6%	175,749	7.4%
Delaware	2022	754,114	762,908	702,029	93.1%	92.0%	60,879	8.0%
	2020	725,178	739,672	711,287	98.1%	96.2%	28,385	3.8%
	2018	709,999	695,014	672,632	94.7%	96.8%	22,382	3.2%
District of Columbia	2022	502,670	674,728	508,855	101.2%	75.4%	165,873	24.6%
	2020	536,768	625,683	517,890	96.5%	82.8%	107,793	17.2%
	2018	510,514	617,046	511,633	100.2%	82.9%	105,413	17.1%
Florida	2022	15,855,982	15,574,971	14,497,121	91.4%	93.1%	1,077,850	6.9%
	2020	15,507,315	15,231,808	14,517,002	93.6%	95.3%	701,422	4.6%
	2018	15,014,950	14,126,722	13,278,070	88.4%	94.0%	848,652	6.0%
Georgia	2022	7,786,111	7,813,860	6,955,386	89.3%	89.0%	858,474	11.0%
	2020	7,581,837	7,618,436	7,194,889	94.9%	94.4%	423,547	5.6%
	2018	7,362,615	6,944,851	6,437,524	87.4%	92.7%	507,327	7.3%
Guam	2022	--	60,463	60,463	--	100.0%	--	--
	2020	--	55,896	55,896	--	100.0%	--	--
	2018	--	55,941	55,941	--	100.0%	--	--

State	Year	CVAP Total	Reported Regs.	Active Regs.	Active Regs. (% of CVAP)	Active Regs. (% of Total)	Inactive Regs.	Inactive Regs. (% of Total)
Hawaii	2022	1,044,019	861,475	764,102	73.2%	88.7%	97,373	11.3%
	2020	1,014,035	832,466	759,971	74.9%	91.3%	72,495	8.7%
	2018	1,025,548	756,751	712,765	69.5%	94.2%	43,986	5.8%
Idaho	2022	1,373,714	1,004,608	1,004,608	73.1%	100.0%	--	--
	2020	1,282,630	1,029,763	1,029,763	80.3%	100.0%	--	--
	2018	1,219,481	917,609	917,609	75.2%	100.0%	--	--
Illinois	2022	9,087,338	8,775,224	7,899,591	86.9%	90.0%	791,457	9.0%
	2020	9,088,036	9,789,893	9,103,542	100.2%	93.0%	686,351	7.0%
	2018	9,055,927	8,751,060	8,091,045	89.3%	92.5%	660,015	7.5%
Indiana	2022	5,030,200	4,767,111	4,197,437	83.4%	88.0%	569,674	12.0%
	2020	4,978,356	4,692,091	4,170,353	83.8%	88.9%	521,738	11.1%
	2018	4,899,251	4,500,196	4,168,374	85.1%	92.6%	331,822	7.4%
Iowa	2022	2,379,570	2,234,666	1,880,415	79.0%	84.1%	354,251	15.9%
	2020	2,348,787	2,243,758	2,094,770	89.2%	93.4%	148,988	6.6%
	2018	2,325,355	2,193,813	2,037,516	87.6%	92.9%	156,297	7.1%
Kansas	2022	2,128,111	1,975,321	1,830,216	86.0%	92.7%	145,105	7.3%
	2020	2,103,748	1,924,772	1,764,949	83.9%	91.7%	148,624	7.7%
	2018	2,091,261	1,835,473	1,670,217	79.9%	91.0%	165,256	9.0%
Kentucky	2022	3,405,618	3,590,227	3,137,031	92.1%	87.4%	453,196	12.6%
	2020	3,367,502	3,565,428	3,319,307	98.6%	93.1%	246,121	6.9%
	2018	3,350,956	3,402,905	3,402,905	101.6%	100.0%	0	0.0%
Louisiana	2022	3,439,830	3,018,815	2,830,594	82.3%	93.8%	188,221	6.2%
	2020	3,463,372	3,093,004	2,963,901	85.6%	95.8%	129,103	4.2%
	2018	3,469,016	2,992,170	2,856,722	82.3%	95.5%	135,448	4.5%
Maine	2022	1,100,974	1,145,159	929,124	84.4%	81.1%	216,035	18.9%
	2020	1,078,770	1,138,576	1,135,008	105.2%	99.7%	3,568	0.3%
	2018	1,064,497	1,057,967	1,054,068	99.0%	99.6%	3,899	0.4%
Maryland	2022	4,417,293	4,440,808	4,149,909	93.9%	93.4%	290,899	6.6%
	2020	4,316,921	4,298,942	4,142,347	96.0%	96.4%	156,595	3.6%
	2018	4,310,864	3,954,027	3,954,027	91.7%	100.0%	--	--
Massachusetts	2022	5,121,488	4,884,076	4,173,942	81.5%	85.5%	710,134	14.5%
	2020	5,057,192	4,812,909	4,400,254	87.0%	91.4%	412,655	8.6%
	2018	4,993,001	4,574,967	3,947,897	79.1%	86.3%	627,070	13.7%
Michigan [1]	2022	7,640,514	8,226,745	7,297,900	95.5%	88.7%	928,845	11.3%
	2020	7,562,464	8,105,524	7,209,300	95.3%	88.9%	896,224	11.1%
	2018	7,481,928	7,471,088	6,488,823	86.7%	86.9%	982,265	13.1%
Minnesota [2]	2022	4,221,515	3,624,200	3,624,200	85.9%	100.0%	--	--
	2020	4,157,556	3,731,016	3,731,016	89.7%	100.0%	--	--
	2018	4,079,652	3,422,515	3,422,515	83.9%	100.0%	--	--
Mississippi	2022	2,226,474	2,081,999	1,922,707	86.4%	92.3%	159,292	7.7%
	2020	2,246,323	2,143,149	1,982,632	88.3%	92.5%	160,517	7.5%
	2018	2,234,722	2,079,732	1,880,197	84.1%	90.4%	199,535	9.6%

State	Year	CVAP Total	Reported Regs.	Active Regs.	Active Regs. (% of CVAP)	Active Regs. (% of Total)	Inactive Regs.	Inactive Regs. (% of Total)
Missouri	2022	4,675,531	4,234,799	3,816,663	81.6%	90.1%	418,136	9.9%
	2020	4,650,318	4,338,133	3,963,980	85.2%	91.4%	374,153	8.6%
	2018	4,606,843	4,127,333	3,803,881	82.6%	92.2%	323,452	7.8%
Montana [3]	2022	857,649	757,914	661,320	77.1%	87.3%	96,594	12.7%
	2020	831,760	747,439	675,971	81.3%	90.4%	71,468	9.6%
	2018	810,760	706,173	616,642	76.1%	87.3%	89,531	12.7%
Nebraska [4]	2022	1,411,320	1,242,930	1,141,470	80.9%	91.8%	101,460	8.2%
	2020	1,388,950	1,266,730	1,168,708	84.1%	92.3%	98,022	7.7%
	2018	1,368,000	1,219,276	1,096,862	80.2%	90.0%	122,414	10.0%
Nevada	2022	2,193,360	2,200,151	1,840,748	83.9%	83.7%	359,403	16.3%
	2020	2,111,932	2,039,162	1,835,401	86.9%	90.0%	203,761	10.0%
	2018	2,031,213	1,773,566	1,563,750	77.0%	88.2%	209,816	11.8%
New Hampshire	2022	1,103,239	909,067	909,067	82.4%	100.0%	--	--
	2020	1,070,215	1,087,145	1,087,145	101.6%	100.0%	--	--
	2018	1,048,883	988,148	988,148	94.2%	100.0%	--	--
New Jersey	2022	6,433,068	6,430,740	5,934,029	92.2%	92.3%	496,711	7.7%
	2020	6,170,130	6,310,564	5,896,836	95.6%	93.4%	413,728	6.6%
	2018	6,199,409	5,869,078	5,456,506	88.0%	93.0%	412,572	7.0%
New Mexico	2022	1,545,938	1,375,200	1,198,896	77.6%	87.2%	176,304	12.8%
	2020	1,522,171	1,360,871	1,255,669	82.5%	92.3%	105,202	7.7%
	2018	1,493,318	1,261,639	698,172	46.8%	55.3%	563,467	44.7%
New York	2022	14,109,037	13,131,592	12,125,966	85.9%	92.3%	1,005,626	7.7%
	2020	13,810,830	13,555,618	12,362,997	89.5%	91.2%	1,191,845	8.8%
	2018	13,866,648	12,695,763	11,676,266	84.2%	92.0%	1,019,497	8.0%
North Carolina	2022	7,808,186	7,422,396	6,488,756	83.1%	87.4%	933,640	12.6%
	2020	7,729,644	7,372,608	6,607,121	85.5%	89.6%	765,487	10.4%
	2018	7,509,879	7,095,209	5,898,244	78.5%	83.1%	1,196,965	16.9%
North Dakota	2022	576,588	--	--	--	--	--	--
	2020	567,545	--	--	--	--	--	--
	2018	564,475	--	--	--	--	--	--
Northern Mariana Islands	2022	--	19,272	19,272	--	100.0%	--	--
	2020	--	18,526	18,526	--	100.0%	--	--
	2018	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	2022	8,943,128	8,029,950	8,029,950	89.8%	100.0%	--	--
	2020	8,879,469	8,073,829	8,073,829	90.9%	100.0%	--	--
	2018	8,830,185	8,070,917	8,070,917	91.4%	100.0%	--	--
Oklahoma	2022	2,903,864	2,295,906	2,021,787	69.6%	88.1%	274,119	11.9%
	2020	2,875,059	2,259,107	2,021,846	70.3%	89.5%	237,261	10.5%
	2018	2,835,451	2,120,843	1,857,700	65.5%	87.6%	263,143	12.4%
Oregon [5]	2022	3,200,314	2,985,820	2,985,820	93.3%	100.0%	--	--
	2020	3,162,204	2,944,588	2,944,588	93.1%	100.0%	--	--
	2018	3,060,328	2,748,232	2,748,232	89.8%	100.0%	--	--

State	Year	CVAP Total	Reported Regs.	Active Regs.	Active Regs. (% of CVAP)	Active Regs. (% of Total)	Inactive Regs.	Inactive Regs. (% of Total)
Pennsylvania	2022	9,918,163	8,873,144	8,033,385	81.0%	90.5%	839,759	9.5%
	2020	9,810,201	9,035,061	8,280,348	84.4%	91.6%	754,713	8.4%
	2018	9,764,119	8,607,748	7,738,989	79.3%	89.9%	868,759	10.1%
Rhode Island	2022	827,415	815,417	722,684	87.3%	88.6%	92,733	11.4%
	2020	800,798	809,117	735,195	91.8%	90.9%	73,922	9.1%
	2018	792,337	781,478	737,419	93.1%	94.4%	44,059	5.6%
South Carolina	2022	3,940,745	3,740,723	3,376,917	85.7%	90.3%	363,806	9.7%
	2020	3,892,341	3,854,209	3,535,061	90.8%	91.7%	319,148	8.3%
	2018	3,799,298	3,538,580	3,538,580	93.1%	100.0%	396,653	11.2%
South Dakota	2022	659,768	660,327	599,919	90.9%	90.9%	60,408	9.1%
	2020	653,394	635,256	578,683	88.6%	91.1%	56,573	8.9%
	2018	641,666	594,453	539,788	84.1%	90.8%	54,665	9.2%
Tennessee	2022	5,248,512	4,549,183	4,218,165	80.4%	92.7%	331,018	7.3%
	2020	5,129,580	4,436,727	4,226,928	82.4%	95.3%	209,799	4.7%
	2018	5,016,103	4,163,359	3,764,513	75.0%	90.4%	398,846	9.6%
Texas	2022	19,375,866	17,672,143	15,847,341	81.8%	89.7%	1,824,802	10.3%
	2020	18,875,542	16,955,519	15,279,870	81.0%	90.1%	1,675,649	9.9%
	2018	18,174,345	15,615,925	13,790,247	75.9%	88.3%	1,653,986	10.6%
U.S. Virgin Islands [6]	2022	--	39,910	39,910	--	100.0%	--	--
	2020	--	53,341	53,341	--	100.0%	--	--
	2018	--	51,095	51,095	--	100.0%	--	--
Utah	2022	2,251,328	1,614,198	1,690,442	75.1%	104.7%	123,071	7.6%
	2020	2,134,249	1,861,977	1,713,297	80.3%	92.0%	148,680	8.0%
	2018	2,028,176	1,658,457	1,433,917	70.7%	86.5%	224,540	13.5%
Vermont	2022	518,387	501,665	446,098	86.1%	88.9%	55,567	11.1%
	2020	498,705	489,277	440,920	88.4%	90.1%	48,357	9.9%
	2018	494,550	489,385	447,709	90.5%	91.5%	41,676	8.5%
Virginia	2022	6,354,439	6,105,868	5,736,016	90.3%	93.9%	369,852	6.1%
	2020	6,226,623	5,975,561	5,763,187	92.6%	96.4%	212,374	3.6%
	2018	6,145,893	5,666,627	5,272,602	85.8%	93.0%	394,025	7.0%
Washington	2022	5,529,508	5,303,997	4,805,394	86.9%	90.6%	498,603	9.4%
	2020	5,409,035	5,255,466	4,892,871	90.5%	93.1%	362,595	6.9%
	2018	5,259,892	4,841,431	4,362,480	82.9%	90.1%	478,951	9.9%
West Virginia	2022	1,408,767	1,153,208	1,055,475	74.9%	91.5%	97,733	8.5%
	2020	1,420,289	1,269,024	1,062,685	74.8%	83.7%	206,339	16.3%
	2018	1,428,859	1,245,827	961,894	67.3%	77.2%	283,933	22.8%
Wisconsin [7]	2022	4,480,576	3,670,188	3,670,188	81.9%	100.0%	--	--
	2020	4,412,888	3,834,164	3,834,164	86.9%	100.0%	--	--
	2018	4,375,063	3,442,004	3,442,004	78.7%	100.0%	--	--
Wyoming	2022	436,049	301,931	301,931	69.2%	100.0%	--	--
	2020	434,852	303,049	303,049	69.7%	100.0%	--	--
	2018	428,379	283,941	283,941	66.3%	100.0%	--	--

State	Year	CVAP Total	Reported Regs.	Active Regs.	Active Regs. (% of CVAP)	Active Regs. (% of Total)	Inactive Regs.	Inactive Regs. (% of Total)
U.S. Total	2022	239,035,960	226,339,980	203,660,564	85.4%	90.0%	22,794,555	11.1%
	2020	237,998,330	228,004,364	209,441,338	88.1%	91.8%	18,523,963	9.1%
	2018	231,416,670	211,601,918	190,662,485	82.5%	90.1%	21,164,394	11.3%

Voter Registration Table 1 Calculation Notes:

CVAP Total uses the 1-year ACS CVAP estimate. The 2022 data uses the 2021 CVAP, the 2020 data uses the 2019 CVAP, and the 2018 data uses the 2017 CVAP.

Reported Registrations uses question A1a for each year.

Active Registrations uses question A1b for each year.

Active Registrations (% of CVAP) uses A1b/CVAP x 100 for each year.

Active Registrations (% of Total) uses A1b/A1a x 100 for each year.

Inactive Registrations uses question A1c for each year.

Inactive Registrations (% of Total) uses A1c/A1a x 100 for each year.

Voter Registration Table 1 Data Notes:

General Notes:

- Casewise deletion at the state level was used in calculating national percentages. The percentage calculations at the national level (U.S. Total) only used data from those states that provided data for the numerator and denominator of the calculation.
- The percentages shown in this table are rounded to one decimal place. Percentages that round to less than 0.1% are displayed as 0.0%.
- Because each percentage was calculated independently, the active registration (% of total) and inactive registration (% of total) rates may not sum to 100% for some states or at the national level.
- The citizen voting age population (CVAP) is an estimate of the number of U.S. citizens ages 18 years or older in the state. This report uses the 1-year American Community Survey (ACS) state estimate for 2021 instead of the 5-year estimate to ensure that the CVAP was as current as possible. The estimate for the year 2022 was not available by the time this report was finalized. For consistency, the CVAP for the 2018 and 2020 general elections was the 1-year ACS state estimate for 2017 and 2019, respectively.
- Some states may report an active CVAP registration rate of 100% or more. This is because the 2021 CVAP was used to calculate the 2022 registration rate and because due to federal law, some ineligible voters may take up to two full election cycles to be removed from the voter registration rolls.
- The Reported Registrations column includes both active and inactive voters (if the state uses such a distinction).

[1] Voters reported in A1 are eligible to vote. Those defined as "inactive" need only to confirm their address before receiving a ballot. Participation in past elections is not a factor in defining eligibility.

[2] Minnesota is NVRA exempt and does not classify voters as inactive per NVRA.

[3] The total number of registered and eligible voters consists of active and inactive voters. Montana reports a total registered and eligible number of 762,959. The difference is provisional, late registration, and pending.

[4] Nebraska does not have “inactive” voters. The number of inactive voters reported is voters who were sent a notice in accordance with NVRA Section 8(d)(2) and have not responded.

[5] Oregon does not track the number of inactive voters.

[6] The U.S. Virgin Islands is not subject to the provisions of the NVRA.

[7] Wisconsin is not subject to the NVRA and does not have inactive registered voters. Military voters are included in the reported registration numbers even though they are not required to “register” in Wisconsin because they still have a voter record created.

Voter Registration Table 2: Application Sources—Total Forms Received

State	Total Registration Applications Received	Application Source							
		Mail/Email/Fax		In Person at Election Office		Online		Motor Vehicle Agencies	
		Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Alabama	1,132,263	23,750	2.1%	111,139	9.8%	146,809	13.0%	770,324	68.0%
Alaska	1,028,887	31,023	3.0%	71,188	6.9%	81,104	7.9%	80,024	7.8%
American Samoa [1]	1,014	0	0.0%	1,014	100.0%	--	--	--	--
Arizona	2,187,271	87,185	4.0%	92,864	4.2%	433,681	19.8%	1,295,240	59.2%
Arkansas	486,722	74,917	15.4%	74,055	15.2%	--	--	263,883	54.2%
California	10,090,697	492,619	4.9%	277,191	2.7%	2,362,300	23.4%	3,901,637	38.7%
Colorado	3,042,434	248,408	8.2%	39,533	1.3%	468,561	15.4%	2,171,174	71.4%
Connecticut	887,202	381,409	43.0%	26,535	3.0%	159,610	18.0%	301,563	34.0%
Delaware	351,944	11,369	3.2%	9,679	2.8%	26,848	7.6%	285,635	81.2%
District of Columbia	96,410	3,497	3.6%	9,920	10.3%	17,279	17.9%	60,450	62.7%
Florida	6,056,693	486,880	8.0%	350,438	5.8%	754,734	12.5%	3,457,205	57.1%
Georgia [2]	3,232,104	548,094	17.0%	86,297	2.7%	385,959	11.9%	2,149,658	66.5%
Guam [3]	--	--	--	--	--	3,268	--	60,620	--
Hawaii	151,594	12,048	7.9%	0	0.0%	30,781	20.3%	108,765	71.7%
Idaho [4]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Illinois	1,906,637	281,760	14.8%	63,312	3.3%	214,006	11.2%	535,072	28.1%
Indiana [5]	1,922,116	167,194	8.7%	24,288	1.3%	266,258	13.9%	830,962	43.2%
Iowa	856,747	15,435	1.8%	15,606	1.8%	24,197	2.8%	122,074	14.2%
Kansas	709,206	87,190	12.3%	70,444	9.9%	205,830	29.0%	259,418	36.6%
Kentucky	1,332,191	21,195	1.6%	142,441	10.7%	223,945	16.8%	850,572	63.8%
Louisiana [6]	594,612	90,456	15.2%	96,301	16.2%	229,120	38.5%	147,761	24.8%
Maine	185,804	15,831	8.5%	132,296	71.2%	--	--	25,562	13.8%
Maryland [7]	3,513,915	120,297	3.4%	72,222	2.1%	435,442	12.4%	2,628,953	74.8%
Massachusetts [8]	2,837,185	41,239	1.5%	28,593	1.0%	157,096	5.5%	2,370,248	83.5%
Michigan [9]	3,400,532	51,449	1.5%	127,503	3.7%	84,117	2.5%	3,080,445	90.6%
Minnesota [10]	1,158,190	27,992	2.4%	243,034	21.0%	88,971	7.7%	317,653	27.4%
Mississippi	--	36,851	--	57,701	--	--	--	146,795	--
Missouri	435,511	34,569	7.9%	26,902	6.2%	77,640	17.8%	282,727	64.9%
Montana [11]	237,013	51,854	21.9%	54,902	23.2%	--	--	93,139	39.3%
Nebraska [12]	427,117	63,743	14.9%	17,002	4.0%	145,695	34.1%	198,102	46.4%
Nevada	1,412,160	83,079	5.9%	24,335	1.7%	163,598	11.6%	1,004,394	71.1%
New Hampshire [13]	300,559	994	0.3%	299,565	99.7%	--	--	--	--
New Jersey [14]	3,927,225	14,071	0.4%	--	--	251,387	6.4%	2,056,334	52.4%
New Mexico	489,737	250,850	51.2%	26,778	5.5%	96,354	19.7%	108,316	22.1%
New York	1,748,658	303,848	17.4%	60,295	3.4%	--	--	698,361	39.9%
North Carolina	2,806,179	421,571	15.0%	423,222	15.1%	178,722	6.4%	1,401,721	50.0%
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

State	Total Registration Applications Received	Application Source							
		Mail/Email/Fax		In Person at Election Office		Online		Motor Vehicle Agencies	
		Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Northern Mariana Islands	2,245	245	10.9%	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	2,519,705	428,473	17.0%	384,938	15.3%	704,636	28.0%	720,898	28.6%
Oklahoma	614,861	116,177	18.9%	68,065	11.1%	70,713	11.5%	336,073	54.7%
Oregon	1,623,822	77,749	4.8%	29,412	1.8%	230,483	14.2%	761,559	46.9%
Pennsylvania	2,881,107	177,508	6.2%	31,101	1.1%	568,912	19.7%	1,741,745	60.5%
Rhode Island [15]	381,596	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	765,608	60,467	7.9%	55,381	7.2%	197,787	25.8%	409,922	53.5%
South Dakota	147,980	19,950	13.5%	29,365	19.8%	--	--	88,871	60.1%
Tennessee	1,138,627	105,696	9.3%	150,687	13.2%	442,107	38.8%	419,558	36.8%
Texas	5,380,314	1,271,780	23.6%	284,636	5.3%	136,343	2.5%	3,470,056	64.5%
U.S. Virgin Islands	3,213	--	--	3,213	100.0%	--	--	--	--
Utah [16]	246,112	5,338	2.2%	17,280	7.0%	29,975	12.2%	36,131	14.7%
Vermont	74,895	589	0.8%	7,462	10.0%	13,049	17.4%	47,719	63.7%
Virginia	3,382,438	85,082	2.5%	52,037	1.5%	284,897	8.4%	2,829,275	83.6%
Washington	1,709,646	319,700	18.7%	44,002	2.6%	199,685	11.7%	991,442	58.0%
West Virginia	478,216	59,979	12.5%	117,260	24.5%	50,774	10.6%	133,342	27.9%
Wisconsin [17]	393,064	23,618	6.0%	66,659	17.0%	179,328	45.6%	--	--
Wyoming [18]	74,244	5,440	7.3%	68,642	92.5%	--	--	0	0.0%
U.S. Total	80,764,222	7,340,458	9.1%	4,566,735	5.9%	10,822,001	14.0%	44,051,378	55.0%

State	Application Source							
	Public Assistance Offices		Disability Services Offices		Armed Forces Recruitment Offices		Other State Agencies	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Alabama	37,486	3.3%	665	0.1%	109	0.0%	2,505	0.2%
Alaska	3,818	0.4%	26	0.0%	886	0.1%	21	0.0%
American Samoa [1]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arizona	6,634	0.3%	141	0.0%	2,045	0.1%	1,285	0.1%
Arkansas	10,310	2.1%	294	0.1%	21	0.0%	178	0.0%
California	169,940	1.7%	1,668	0.0%	1,841	0.0%	43,785	0.4%
Colorado	24,508	0.8%	316	0.0%	13	0.0%	--	--
Connecticut	8,791	1.0%	8,791	1.0%	503	0.1%	--	--
Delaware	75	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	11,367	3.2%
District of Columbia	1,225	1.3%	103	0.1%	31	0.0%	1,417	1.5%
Florida	7,129	0.1%	13,296	0.2%	732	0.0%	36,067	0.6%
Georgia [2]	10,208	0.3%	1,661	0.1%	55	0.0%	--	--
Guam [3]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Idaho [4]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Illinois	22,780	1.2%	1,344	0.1%	132	0.0%	75,754	4.0%
Indiana [5]	8,390	0.4%	564	0.0%	0	0.0%	68	0.0%
Iowa	1,222	0.1%	19	0.0%	6	0.0%	55	0.0%
Kansas	5,914	0.8%	216	0.0%	38	0.0%	1,078	0.2%
Kentucky	88,292	6.6%	883	0.1%	865	0.1%	3,998	0.3%
Louisiana [6]	21,202	3.6%	1,940	0.3%	1,263	0.2%	0	0.0%
Maine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland [7]	15,344	0.4%	404	0.0%	105	0.0%	87,514	2.5%
Massachusetts [8]	166,539	5.9%	488	0.0%	--	--	5,003	0.2%
Michigan [9]	644	0.0%	51	0.0%	--	--	--	--
Minnesota [10]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	4,808	--	308	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri	13,430	3.1%	179	0.0%	36	0.0%	0	0.0%
Montana [11]	1,024	0.4%	19	0.0%	40	0.0%	0	0.0%
Nebraska [12]	225	0.1%	129	0.0%	12	0.0%	--	--
Nevada	19,882	1.4%	2,164	0.2%	55	0.0%	43	0.0%
New Hampshire [13]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Jersey [14]	3,050	0.1%	29,479	0.8%	1,308	0.0%	1,184,858	30.2%
New Mexico	7,331	1.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
New York	50,305	2.9%	--	--	--	--	73,225	4.2%
North Carolina	22,002	0.8%	1,331	0.0%	17	0.0%	3,547	0.1%
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Northern Mariana Islands	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	145,421	5.8%	13,525	0.5%	177	0.0%	52,968	2.1%

State	Application Source							
	Public Assistance Offices		Disability Services Offices		Armed Forces Recruitment Offices		Other State Agencies	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Oklahoma	4,804	0.8%	241	0.0%	14	0.0%	33	0.0%
Oregon	1,365	0.1%	544	0.0%	--	--	2,692	0.2%
Pennsylvania	42,146	1.5%	296	0.0%	7	0.0%	--	--
Rhode Island [15]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	41,709	5.4%	200	0.0%	22	0.0%	--	--
South Dakota	4,588	3.1%	622	0.4%	0	0.0%	1,633	1.1%
Tennessee	9,327	0.8%	53	0.0%	3,174	0.3%	8,005	0.7%
Texas	105,936	2.0%	505	0.0%	17,628	0.3%	0	0.0%
U.S. Virgin Islands	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah [16]	5	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	151	0.2%
Virginia	1,530	0.0%	98	0.0%	14	0.0%	21,796	0.6%
Washington	23,968	1.4%	95	0.0%	2,405	0.1%	3,484	0.2%
West Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin [17]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming [18]	--	--	39	0.1%	0	0.0%	13	0.0%
U.S. Total	1,113,307	1.4%	82,698	0.1%	33,554	0.0%	1,622,543	2.6%

State	Application Source					
	Registration Drives		Other Sources		Not Categorized	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Alabama	12,422	1.1%	4,236	0.4%	22,818	2.0%
Alaska	0	0.0%	760,797	73.9%	0	0.0%
American Samoa [1]	--	--	--	--	0	0.0%
Arizona	142,560	6.5%	125,636	5.7%	0	0.0%
Arkansas	9,261	1.9%	58,962	12.1%	-5,159	-1.1%
California	30,418	0.3%	1,721,297	17.1%	1,088,001	10.8%
Colorado	37,581	1.2%	52,340	1.7%	0	0.0%
Connecticut	--	--	--	--	0	0.0%
Delaware	278	0.1%	6,693	1.9%	0	0.0%
District of Columbia	0	0.0%	2,488	2.6%	0	0.0%
Florida	424,144	7.0%	536,461	8.9%	-10,393	-0.2%
Georgia [2]	--	--	50,172	1.6%	0	0.0%
Guam [3]	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Idaho [4]	--	--	--	--	--	--
Illinois	1,902	0.1%	264,556	13.9%	446,019	23.4%
Indiana [5]	7,997	0.4%	558,185	29.0%	58,210	3.0%
Iowa	156	0.0%	677,977	79.1%	0	0.0%
Kansas	10,154	1.4%	68,262	9.6%	662	0.1%
Kentucky	--	--	--	--	0	0.0%
Louisiana [6]	6,569	1.1%	--	--	0	0.0%
Maine	3,535	1.9%	8,580	4.6%	0	0.0%
Maryland [7]	--	--	153,634	4.4%	0	0.0%
Massachusetts [8]	--	--	67,979	2.4%	0	0.0%
Michigan [9]	--	--	56,323	1.7%	0	0.0%
Minnesota [10]	10,344	0.9%	470,196	40.6%	0	0.0%
Mississippi	--	--	8,515	--	--	--
Missouri	--	--	28	0.0%	0	0.0%
Montana [11]	10,628	4.5%	25,407	10.7%	0	0.0%
Nebraska [12]	--	--	2,209	0.5%	0	0.0%
Nevada	74,420	5.3%	40,190	2.8%	0	0.0%
New Hampshire [13]	--	--	--	--	0	0.0%
New Jersey [14]	--	--	386,738	9.8%	0	0.0%
New Mexico	0	0.0%	--	--	108	0.0%
New York	26,897	1.5%	--	--	535,727	30.6%
North Carolina	131,014	4.7%	223,032	7.9%	0	0.0%
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--
Northern Mariana Islands	--	--	--	--	2,000	89.1%
Ohio	68,669	2.7%	--	--	0	0.0%

State	Application Source					
	Registration Drives		Other Sources		Not Categorized	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Oklahoma	--	--	18,741	3.0%	0	0.0%
Oregon	--	--	520,018	32.0%	0	0.0%
Pennsylvania	156,101	5.4%	163,291	5.7%	0	0.0%
Rhode Island [15]	--	--	--	--	381,596	100.0%
South Carolina	--	--	120	0.0%	0	0.0%
South Dakota	2,832	1.9%	104	0.1%	15	0.0%
Tennessee	20	0.0%	--	--	0	0.0%
Texas	--	--	93,430	1.7%	0	0.0%
U.S. Virgin Islands	--	--	--	--	0	0.0%
Utah [16]	149	0.1%	12,674	5.1%	144,559	58.7%
Vermont	5,925	7.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Virginia	16,260	0.5%	91,449	2.7%	0	0.0%
Washington	10,160	0.6%	114,705	6.7%	0	0.0%
West Virginia	--	--	116,861	24.4%	0	0.0%
Wisconsin [17]	--	--	123,459	31.4%	0	0.0%
Wyoming [18]	8	0.0%	102	0.1%	0	0.0%
U.S. Total	1,200,404	2.4%	7,585,847	10.6%	2,664,163	3.3%

Voter Registration Table 2 Calculation Notes:

Total Registration Applications Received uses question A3a.
Application Source, Mail/Email/Fax, Total uses question A4a.
Application Source, Mail/Email/Fax, % uses A4a/A3a x 100.
Application Source, In Person at Election Office, Total uses question A4b.
Application Source, In Person at Election Office, % uses A4b/A3a x 100.
Application Source, Online, Total uses question A4c.
Application Source, Online, % uses A4c/A3a x 100.
Application Source, Motor Vehicle Agencies, Total uses question A4d.
Application Source, Motor Vehicle Agencies, % uses A4d/A3a x 100.
Application Source, Public Assistance Offices, Total uses question A4e.
Application Source, Public Assistance Offices, % uses A4e/A3a x 100.
Application Source, Disability Services Offices, Total uses question A4f.
Application Source, Disability Services Offices, % uses A4f/A3a x 100.
Application Source, Armed Forces Recruitment Offices, Total uses question A4g.
Application Source, Armed Forces Recruitment Offices, % uses A4g/A3a x 100.
Application Source, Other State Agencies, Total uses question A4h.
Application Source, Other State Agencies, % uses A4h/A3a x 100.
Application Source, Registration Drives, Total uses question A4i.
Application Source, Registration Drives, % uses A4i/A3a x 100.
Application Source, Other Sources, Total uses the sum of questions A4j, A4k, and A4l.
Application Source, Other Sources, % uses (A4j+A4k+A4l)/A3a x 100.

Application Source, Not Categorized, Total uses A3a–(sum of A4a to A4l).
Application Source, Not Categorized, % uses (A3a–[sum of A4a to A4l])/A3a x 100.

Voter Registration Table 2 Data Notes:

General Notes:

- Casewise deletion at the state level was used in calculating national percentages. The percentage calculations at the national level (U.S. Total) only used data from those states that provided data for the numerator and denominator of the calculation.
- The percentages shown in this table are rounded to one decimal place. Percentages that round to less than 0.1% are displayed as 0.0%.
- States have latitude in which registration application sources are offered to their citizens, so long as they do not conflict with federal law. Not all states offer each of the application sources that the EAVS collects data for.
- Questions A4j, A4k, and A4l were not mandatory. States and jurisdictions only reported data in these items if they offered another application source aside from those listed in questions A4a–A4i or if there were registration applications that could not be categorized in questions A4a–A4i.
- Negative numbers in the Not Categorized application source indicate that the sum of registrations received for each source accounted for more than the total number of registrations reported received by the state.
- Because each percentage was calculated independently, the percentage of applications received through each source may not sum to 100% for some states or at the national level.

[1] American Samoa's registration system is not web-based or online. Eligible voters who are qualified to register in absentia can access the form online but have to send it to the election office for manual processing.

[2] Election Day registrations listed in A4j, A5j, A6j, and A7j represent applications submitted to poll workers on Election Day. Changes made through applications turned in on Election Day are effective for future elections. Georgia law does not allow SDR.

[3] Data reported in A4d and A7d include driver's license applications where the applicant indicated that they declined to register to vote.

[4] Idaho does not track data on the sources of registration forms.

[5] The data reported in A4a–l consisted of data from CEB-9 Section 2 (A4a–b, A4i) and the statewide voter registration system (A4c–h, A4j, A4k, A4l). Counties do not always manually track the information requested in A4a–b and A4i.

[6] Voters submit registration applications for new registrations as well as for updates or changes to existing registrations. Data reported in A4 reflect both new registrations and changes to registrations.

[7] Questions A4j, A5j, A6j, and A7j include two registration categories. The first is from volunteer groups and the second is from high school registration drives. Registrations completed by "registration drives from advocacy groups or political parties" as listed in A4i are included with the registration source of "volunteer" as listed in A4j.

[8] Individuals who complete eligible transactions at some state agencies are automatically registered to vote unless they opt out.

[9] Registrations reported in A4c and A5c reflect individuals who registered online using the Michigan voter information center website. Over 800 of those registrations occurred via application programming interface (API) from advocacy groups.

[10] Minnesota did not report data for some questions because the state is exempt from the NVRA. Data reported for registrations received through mail/fax/email and online includes data on Federal Post Card Applications (FPCA) that in previous years' surveys were reported separately.

[11] Data reported in A4k is for online pre-registration, which requires the voter to sign and submit a registration form to their county elections office.

[12] Registrations received from registration drives by advocacy groups or political parties in A4i and are included in the data reported in A4a.

[13] New Hampshire is not subject to the NVRA. This state offers Election Day registration but not online voter registration.

[14] In-person registrations in A4b are not currently tracked.

[15] Rhode Island introduced automatic voter registration in June of 2018, which increased the number of registrations received.

[16] Several Utah counties do not track data on the sources of voter registration applications.

[17] Wisconsin only tracks fax or email registrations for military voters because although they are not required to register, a record is created as a registration in the system. Military voters' data may be received by fax or email, whereas non-military voters can only submit registrations by mail or in-person. Registration applications falling under other sources come from care facilities and registrations received at the polling place on Election Day. Wisconsin is exempt from the NVRA and does not receive registrations from NVRA agencies.

[18] Wyoming is exempt from the NVRA. Wyoming has no system for web-based registration and no system for registration through motor vehicle offices or driver's license offices.

Voter Registration Table 3: Registration Applications Processed

State	Total Registration Applications Received	Registration Category							
		New Valid Registrations		Change of Name, Party or Address (Within Jurisdiction)		Change of Address (Cross-Jurisdiction)		Pre-Registrations (Under 18 Years of Age)	
		Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Alabama [1]	1,132,263	437,156	38.6%	893,988	79.0%	--	--	--	--
Alaska	1,028,887	45,400	4.4%	969,032	94.2%	--	--	--	--
American Samoa	1,014	528	52.1%	25	2.5%	65	6.4%	0	0.0%
Arizona	2,187,271	820,015	37.5%	863,020	39.5%	10,365	0.5%	8,286	0.4%
Arkansas [2]	486,722	227,470	46.7%	262,859	54.0%	2,861	0.6%	--	--
California	10,090,697	3,084,231	30.6%	1,576,293	15.6%	592,958	5.9%	141,004	1.4%
Colorado	3,042,434	1,189,963	39.1%	1,466,226	48.2%	242,934	8.0%	77,620	2.6%
Connecticut	887,202	304,587	34.3%	562,986	63.5%	18,843	2.1%	786	0.1%
Delaware [3]	351,944	58,277	16.6%	268,097	76.2%	14,075	4.0%	6,232	1.8%
District of Columbia	96,410	60,180	62.4%	30,996	32.2%	0	0.0%	1,572	1.6%
Florida [4]	6,056,693	1,601,825	26.4%	4,241,373	70.0%	110,151	1.8%	18,816	0.3%
Georgia	3,232,104	616,690	19.1%	1,220,083	37.7%	547,977	17.0%	26,238	0.8%
Guam	--	14,687	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	151,594	56,520	37.3%	--	--	--	--	1,505	1.0%
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Illinois	1,906,637	593,126	31.1%	573,408	30.1%	131,944	6.9%	4,538	0.2%
Indiana	1,922,116	447,414	23.3%	1,021,206	53.1%	--	--	38,617	2.0%
Iowa [5]	856,747	160,145	18.7%	--	--	--	--	13,100	1.5%
Kansas	709,206	211,448	29.8%	673,513	95.0%	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	1,332,191	159,387	12.0%	700,769	52.6%	153,261	11.5%	--	--
Louisiana [6]	594,612	159,421	26.8%	225,937	38.0%	--	--	11,943	2.0%
Maine	185,804	55,542	29.9%	55,038	29.6%	59,708	32.1%	1,034	0.6%
Maryland [7]	3,513,915	310,973	8.8%	2,994,726	85.2%	176,094	5.0%	--	--
Massachusetts	2,837,185	323,970	11.4%	1,436,784	50.6%	461,613	16.3%	73,642	2.6%
Michigan [8]	3,400,532	558,078	16.4%	652,487	19.2%	1,111,884	32.7%	41,900	1.2%
Minnesota	1,158,190	255,292	22.0%	423,388	36.6%	282,926	24.4%	6,583	0.6%
Mississippi	--	262,005	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri [9]	435,511	435,511	100.0%	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	237,013	29,035	12.3%	95,495	40.3%	107,667	45.4%	664	0.3%
Nebraska [10]	427,117	128,436	30.1%	211,687	49.6%	46,112	10.8%	--	--
Nevada	1,412,160	383,357	27.1%	804,375	57.0%	1,154	0.1%	16,750	1.2%
New Hampshire [11]	300,559	52,564	17.5%	193,945	64.5%	52,283	17.4%	22	0.0%
New Jersey	3,927,225	380,156	9.7%	1,460,926	37.2%	312,155	7.9%	58,076	1.5%
New Mexico	489,737	110,197	22.5%	365,572	74.6%	5,740	1.2%	7,225	1.5%
New York [12]	1,748,658	556,051	31.8%	245,205	14.0%	598,988	34.3%	104,291	6.0%
North Carolina	2,806,179	1,021,059	36.4%	928,381	33.1%	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

State	Total Registration Applications Received	Registration Category							
		New Valid Registrations		Change of Name, Party or Address (Within Jurisdiction)		Change of Address (Cross-Jurisdiction)		Pre-Registrations (Under 18 Years of Age)	
		Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Northern Mariana Islands	2,245	--	--	100	4.5%	300	13.4%	--	--
Ohio	2,519,705	1,097,029	43.5%	1,006,854	40.0%	--	--	5,521	0.2%
Oklahoma [13]	614,861	350,173	57.0%	248,401	40.4%	--	--	4,028	0.7%
Oregon [14]	1,623,822	275,845	17.0%	1,302,003	80.2%	--	--	44,686	2.8%
Pennsylvania	2,881,107	462,995	16.1%	1,319,180	45.8%	462,253	16.0%	--	--
Rhode Island	381,596	46,597	12.2%	259,599	68.0%	67,450	17.7%	7,896	2.1%
South Carolina [15]	765,608	447,106	58.4%	318,502	41.6%	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	147,980	54,293	36.7%	72,686	49.1%	19,365	13.1%	1,274	0.9%
Tennessee	1,138,627	552,128	48.5%	357,262	31.4%	--	--	0	0.0%
Texas	5,380,314	2,938,010	54.6%	2,323,494	43.2%	23,502	0.4%	--	--
U.S. Virgin Islands	3,213	3,213	100.0%	0	0.0%	--	--	0	0.0%
Utah	246,112	80,497	32.7%	56,559	23.0%	8,465	3.4%	10,557	4.3%
Vermont	74,895	70,429	94.0%	0	0.0%	--	--	0	0.0%
Virginia	3,382,438	500,541	14.8%	1,135,150	33.6%	433,479	12.8%	25,892	0.8%
Washington	1,709,646	454,968	26.6%	726,470	42.5%	94,003	5.5%	85,635	5.0%
West Virginia	478,216	79,626	16.7%	337,997	70.7%	21,033	4.4%	3,537	0.7%
Wisconsin [16]	393,064	267,393	68.0%	45,996	11.7%	70,425	17.9%	1	0.0%
Wyoming [17]	74,244	18,491	24.9%	42,789	57.6%	12,949	17.4%	2	0.0%
U.S. Total	80,764,222	22,810,030	27.9%	34,970,862	44.1%	6,254,982	9.7%	849,473	1.4%

State	Registration Category							
	Duplicate Registrations		Invalid or Rejected Registrations		Other Registrations		Not Categorized	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Alabama [1]	4	0.0%	4,942	0.4%	--	--	-203,827	-18.0%
Alaska	5,326	0.5%	9,129	0.9%	--	--	0	0.0%
American Samoa	396	39.1%	--	--	--	--	0	0.0%
Arizona	434,088	19.8%	37,850	1.7%	13,647	0.6%	0	0.0%
Arkansas [2]	129	0.0%	7,513	1.5%	--	--	-14,110	-2.9%
California	2,791,684	27.7%	277,944	2.8%	579,521	5.7%	1,047,062	10.4%
Colorado	48,865	1.6%	16,826	0.6%	--	--	0	0.0%
Connecticut	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0.0%
Delaware [3]	4,738	1.3%	525	0.1%	--	--	0	0.0%
District of Columbia	2,725	2.8%	937	1.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Florida [4]	1,449	0.0%	72,090	1.2%	9,775	0.2%	1,214	0.0%
Georgia	87,858	2.7%	1,711	0.1%	731,547	22.6%	0	0.0%
Guam	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	0	0.0%	93,569	61.7%
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Illinois	165,553	8.7%	9,114	0.5%	84,416	4.4%	344,538	18.1%
Indiana	190,028	9.9%	19,587	1.0%	192,011	10.0%	13,253	0.7%
Iowa [5]	22,453	2.6%	279	0.0%	660,770	77.1%	0	0.0%
Kansas	0	0.0%	--	--	--	--	-175,755	-24.8%
Kentucky	--	--	318,774	23.9%	--	--	0	0.0%
Louisiana [6]	8,965	1.5%	8,764	1.5%	179,582	30.2%	0	0.0%
Maine	3,638	2.0%	147	0.1%	10,697	5.8%	0	0.0%
Maryland [7]	31,680	0.9%	442	0.0%	--	--	0	0.0%
Massachusetts	518,767	18.3%	22,409	0.8%	--	--	0	0.0%
Michigan [8]	1,006,903	29.6%	29,280	0.9%	--	--	0	0.0%
Minnesota	189,475	16.4%	526	0.0%	--	--	0	0.0%
Mississippi	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri [9]	--	--	12	0.0%	--	--	-12	0.0%
Montana	3,762	1.6%	390	0.2%	--	--	0	0.0%
Nebraska [10]	40,635	9.5%	247	0.1%	--	--	0	0.0%
Nevada	163,900	11.6%	42,523	3.0%	101	0.0%	0	0.0%
New Hampshire [11]	1,745	0.6%	0	0.0%	--	--	0	0.0%
New Jersey	163,002	4.2%	22,864	0.6%	1,530,046	39.0%	0	0.0%
New Mexico	0	0.0%	1,003	0.2%	--	--	0	0.0%
New York [12]	159,051	9.1%	84,886	4.9%	--	--	186	0.0%
North Carolina	699,970	24.9%	156,769	5.6%	--	--	0	0.0%
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Northern Mariana Islands	--	--	--	--	3,045	135.6%	-1,200	-53.5%

State	Registration Category							
	Duplicate Registrations		Invalid or Rejected Registrations		Other Registrations		Not Categorized	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Ohio	294,216	11.7%	116,085	4.6%	--	--	0	0.0%
Oklahoma [13]	1,510	0.2%	10,749	1.7%	--	--	0	0.0%
Oregon [14]	1,288	0.1%	--	--	--	--	0	0.0%
Pennsylvania	232,096	8.1%	372,054	12.9%	32,529	1.1%	0	0.0%
Rhode Island	--	--	54	0.0%	--	--	0	0.0%
South Carolina [15]	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0.0%
South Dakota	215	0.1%	27	0.0%	120	0.1%	0	0.0%
Tennessee	184,943	16.2%	44,294	3.9%	--	--	0	0.0%
Texas	--	--	95,308	1.8%	--	--	0	0.0%
U.S. Virgin Islands	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0.0%
Utah	2,317	0.9%	24,418	9.9%	--	--	63,299	25.7%
Vermont	2,151	2.9%	2,315	3.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Virginia	1,226,754	36.3%	60,622	1.8%	--	--	0	0.0%
Washington	348,388	20.4%	182	0.0%	--	--	0	0.0%
West Virginia	35,927	7.5%	96	0.0%	--	--	0	0.0%
Wisconsin [16]	6,801	1.7%	--	--	2,448	0.6%	0	0.0%
Wyoming [17]	0	0.0%	13	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
U.S. Total	9,083,395	12.7%	1,873,700	2.5%	4,030,255	11.1%	1,168,217	1.4%

Voter Registration Table 3 Calculation Notes:

Total Registration Applications Received uses question A3a.
New Valid Registrations, Total uses question A3b.
New Valid Registrations, % uses A3b/A3a x 100.
Change of Name, Party, or Address (Within Jurisdiction), Total uses question A3f.
Change of Name, Party, or Address (Within Jurisdiction), % uses A3f/A3a x 100.
Change of Address (Cross-Jurisdiction), Total uses question A3g.
Change of Address (Cross-Jurisdiction), % uses A3g/A3a x 100.
Pre-Registrations (Under 18 Years of Age), Total uses question A3c.
Pre-Registrations (Under 18 Years of Age), % uses question A3c/A3a x 100.
Duplicate Registrations, Total uses question A3d.
Duplicate Registrations, % uses A3d/A3a x 100.
Invalid or Rejected Registrations, Total uses question A3e.
Invalid or Rejected Registrations, % uses A3e/A3a x 100.
Other Registrations, Total uses the sum of questions A3h, A3i, and A3j.
Other Registrations, % uses (A3h+A3i+A3j)/A3a x 100.
Not Categorized, Total uses A3a–(sum of A3b to A3j).
Not Categorized, % uses (A3a–[sum of A3b to A3j])/A3a x 100.

Voter Registration Table 3 Data Notes:

General Notes:

- Casewise deletion at the state level was used in calculating national percentages. The percentage calculations at the national level (U.S. Total) only used data from those states that provided data for the numerator and denominator of the calculation.
- The percentages shown in this table are rounded to one decimal place. Percentages that round to less than 0.1% are displayed as 0.0%.
- Questions A3h, A3i, and A3j were not mandatory. States and jurisdictions only reported data in these items if there was another registration category aside from those listed in questions A3b–A3g or if there were registration applications that could not be categorized in questions A3b–A3g.
- Negative numbers in the Not Categorized registration category indicate that the sum of registrations received for each category accounted for more than the total number of registrations reported received by the state.
- Because each percentage was calculated independently, the percentage of applications in each category may not sum to 100% for some states or at the national level.
- Not all states track data to be able to provide responses for each registration category.

[1] Totals reported in item A3 of the 2022 EAVS are from the Election Systems & Software (ES&S) election survey. Alabama does not track data on pre-registration. Due to the way the state tracks data for changes to records, the number of changes resulting directly from registration forms could not be separated from the total number of changes made to voter's records.

[2] Information on registrations that were address changes that crossed jurisdiction borders is included in reports of new valid registrations.

[3] A change in the policy of how Delaware handles "invalid" or "rejected" registrations occurred since the 2020 EAVS submission was made. Invalid registrations are no longer rejected; instead, they are put in a suspense status and the registrant is contacted to correct the registration record. Some invalid registrations that go through this process may not be marked as invalid; therefore, caution should be taken in comparing Delaware's invalid registration data to previous years.

[4] Some counties could not provide data on registrations by outcome in A3 in the way the question required.

[5] Data reported in "Other Registrations" is due to a system limitation in reporting the transaction source of registration updates that do not involve a change from a previous listed source. Pre-registration of voters are considered valid new registrations for the purpose of reporting data according to the source of a transaction.

[6] Address changes across jurisdictions are counted as new registrations. Citizens who are 16 and 17 years old can apply to register to vote, but they cannot vote until they are 18.

[7] The total of A3a is the sum of A3b, A3d, and A3e. Maryland does not consider the registration changes listed in A3f and A3g as registrations, and therefore the source of these changes is not recorded. For A3c, individuals can register to vote starting at age 16; however, they are not considered "pre-registered." Sixteen- and 17-year-olds are considered registered voters who cannot vote until their 18th birthday.

[8] In past EAVS, Michigan reported that data on the number of registration forms received for address changes that crossed a jurisdiction border was not available. However, for this year's survey, Michigan can report that over 1.1 million registration transactions were for voters who changed their city or township of residence. Additionally, the dramatic increase in the number of duplicate registrations received compared to past EAVS responses is attributed to the implementation of automatic voter registration. Automatic voter registration data received for existing voter registrations is rejected if all data already exists in the qualified voter file or otherwise merged with the existing registration.

[9] If a voter is changing their name and updating their address, the state's voter registration system will record two changes made to one record and will track one change for each action to a voter record.

[10] Nebraska law does not allow for pre-registrations for people not of voting age.

[11] New Hampshire uses voter registration forms for name, party, and address changes.

[12] The totals in A3a are numbers provided by counties.

[13] Address changes that cross jurisdiction borders are recorded as new registrations.

[14] Data on the number of cross-jurisdiction change of addresses is included with data on within-jurisdiction change of name, party, or address.

[15] Cross-jurisdiction moves count as new registrations.

[16] Wisconsin is exempt from the NVRA and does not collect data on rejected registrations.

[17] Multiple changes may occur on the same voter registration form.

Voter Registration Table 4: Voter List Maintenance—Confirmation Notices

State	Confirmation Notices Sent		Result of Confirmation Notice					
			Confirmation Notices Received From Voter				Confirmation Notices Returned Undeliverable	
			Valid		Invalid			
	Total	% of Active Voters	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Alabama [1]	--	--	1,942	--	40,598	--	208,413	--
Alaska	78,183	13.0%	302	0.4%	--	--	23,293	29.8%
American Samoa	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arizona	991,282	23.9%	68,611	6.9%	32,275	3.3%	57,079	5.8%
Arkansas	216,653	14.7%	28,181	13.0%	21,969	10.1%	25,017	11.5%
California	3,589,417	16.3%	404,858	11.3%	182,321	5.1%	509,518	14.2%
Colorado	651,897	17.0%	10,454	1.6%	15,733	2.4%	27,299	4.2%
Connecticut	83,937	3.7%	27,373	32.6%	--	--	56,564	67.4%
Delaware [2]	138,233	19.7%	--	--	7,782	5.6%	41,687	30.2%
District of Columbia	160,088	31.5%	6,704	4.2%	9,530	6.0%	3,858	2.4%
Florida	1,336,199	9.2%	83,078	6.2%	122,334	9.2%	190,189	14.2%
Georgia	1,135,472	16.3%	2,392	0.2%	11,437	1.0%	166,411	14.7%
Guam	8,961	14.8%	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii [3]	63,259	8.3%	114	0.2%	203	0.3%	--	--
Idaho [4]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Illinois	2,710,102	34.3%	80,181	3.0%	48,261	1.8%	94,964	3.5%
Indiana [5]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Iowa [6]	294,154	15.6%	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	237,940	13.0%	4,338	1.8%	34,003	14.3%	20,986	8.8%
Kentucky [7]	379,501	12.1%	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana [8]	483,961	17.1%	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maine [9]	231,650	24.9%	6,190	2.7%	2,675	1.2%	--	--
Maryland [10]	395,112	9.5%	2,794	0.7%	38,725	9.8%	--	--
Massachusetts [11]	632,191	15.1%	--	--	--	--	--	--
Michigan [12]	590,172	8.1%	468	0.1%	82,814	14.0%	177,579	30.1%
Minnesota	115,653	3.2%	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi [13]	140,044	7.3%	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri [14]	715,685	18.8%	2,553	0.4%	38,239	5.3%	67,888	9.5%
Montana	91,182	13.8%	4,966	5.4%	1,995	2.2%	20,274	22.2%
Nebraska	154,016	13.5%	19,828	12.9%	21,307	13.8%	14,135	9.2%
Nevada	404,874	22.0%	123,663	30.5%	32,456	8.0%	189,267	46.7%
New Hampshire [15]	9,174	1.0%	105	1.1%	0	0.0%	3,121	34.0%
New Jersey	458,898	7.7%	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	165,358	13.8%	0	0.0%	9	0.0%	36,190	21.9%
New York [16]	458,079	3.8%	27,311	6.0%	48,489	10.6%	22,710	5.0%
North Carolina [17]	1,058,260	16.3%	--	--	--	--	336,561	31.8%
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

State	Confirmation Notices Sent		Result of Confirmation Notice					
			Confirmation Notices Received From Voter				Confirmation Notices Returned Undeliverable	
			Valid		Invalid			
	Total	% of Active Voters	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Northern Mariana Islands	2,000	10.4%	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	1,253,658	15.6%	152,174	12.1%	21,112	1.7%	153,048	12.2%
Oklahoma	245,970	12.2%	20,862	8.5%	1,907	0.8%	34,311	13.9%
Oregon	390,806	13.1%	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania [18]	964,386	12.0%	48,950	5.1%	47,021	4.9%	149,980	15.6%
Rhode Island	34,082	4.7%	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	168,763	5.0%	6,086	3.6%	911	0.5%	1,354	0.8%
South Dakota	20,687	3.4%	141	0.7%	260	1.3%	11,963	57.8%
Tennessee	222,720	5.3%	21,773	9.8%	27,737	12.5%	56,568	25.4%
Texas	1,811,745	11.4%	593,213	32.7%	129,166	7.1%	--	--
U.S. Virgin Islands	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah [19]	150,848	8.9%	788	0.5%	8,385	5.6%	24,330	16.1%
Vermont	62,476	14.0%	16,834	26.9%	45,642	73.1%	0	0.0%
Virginia	519,512	9.1%	24,450	4.7%	--	--	18,953	3.6%
Washington	1,782,901	37.1%	1,432	0.1%	7,007	0.4%	25,009	1.4%
West Virginia	169,472	16.1%	82,347	48.6%	14,525	8.6%	--	--
Wisconsin [20]	622,370	17.0%	17,230	2.8%	--	--	299,490	48.1%
Wyoming [21]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	26,601,983	13.7%	1,892,686	8.4%	1,096,828	5.0%	3,068,009	13.6%

State	Result of Confirmation Notice					
	Unreturned Confirmation Notices		Other		Not Categorized	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Alabama [1]	--	--	--	--	--	--
Alaska	54,588	69.8%	--	--	0	0.0%
American Samoa	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arizona	80,923	8.2%	7	0.0%	752,387	75.9%
Arkansas	141,591	65.4%	6	0.0%	-111	-0.1%
California	1,937,283	54.0%	132,743	3.7%	422,694	11.8%
Colorado	598,411	91.8%	--	--	0	0.0%
Connecticut	--	--	--	--	0	0.0%
Delaware [2]	88,764	64.2%	--	--	0	0.0%
District of Columbia	139,996	87.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Florida	930,170	69.6%	1,554	0.1%	8,874	0.7%
Georgia	904,346	79.6%	50,886	4.5%	0	0.0%
Guam	--	--	--	--	8,961	100.0%
Hawaii [3]	62,942	99.5%	--	--	0	0.0%
Idaho [4]	--	--	--	--	--	--
Illinois	451,420	16.7%	4,402	0.2%	2,030,874	74.9%
Indiana [5]	--	--	--	--	--	--
Iowa [6]	--	--	--	--	294,154	100.0%
Kansas	63,940	26.9%	9	0.0%	114,664	48.2%
Kentucky [7]	--	--	--	--	379,501	100.0%
Louisiana [8]	--	--	--	--	483,961	100.0%
Maine [9]	--	--	222,785	96.2%	0	0.0%
Maryland [10]	353,593	89.5%	--	--	0	0.0%
Massachusetts [11]	--	--	--	--	632,191	100.0%
Michigan [12]	329,311	55.8%	--	--	0	0.0%
Minnesota	115,653	100.0%	--	--	0	0.0%
Mississippi [13]	--	--	--	--	140,044	100.0%
Missouri [14]	--	--	147,187	20.6%	459,818	64.2%
Montana	61,826	67.8%	2,121	2.3%	0	0.0%
Nebraska	95,837	62.2%	2,909	1.9%	0	0.0%
Nevada	59,488	14.7%	--	--	0	0.0%
New Hampshire [15]	5,948	64.8%	--	--	0	0.0%
New Jersey	--	--	--	--	458,898	100.0%
New Mexico	129,159	78.1%	--	--	0	0.0%
New York [16]	343,514	75.0%	--	--	16,055	3.5%
North Carolina [17]	680,230	64.3%	41,469	3.9%	0	0.0%
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--
Northern Mariana Islands	--	--	2,000	100.0%	0	0.0%
Ohio	927,324	74.0%	--	--	0	0.0%

State	Result of Confirmation Notice					
	Unreturned Confirmation Notices		Other		Not Categorized	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Oklahoma	188,890	76.8%	--	--	0	0.0%
Oregon	--	--	390,806	100.0%	0	0.0%
Pennsylvania [18]	298,880	31.0%	419,555	43.5%	0	0.0%
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	34,082	100.0%
South Carolina	160,412	95.1%	--	--	0	0.0%
South Dakota	8,323	40.2%	--	--	0	0.0%
Tennessee	116,642	52.4%	--	--	0	0.0%
Texas	1,089,366	60.1%	--	--	0	0.0%
U.S. Virgin Islands	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah [19]	4,934	3.3%	7,404	4.9%	105,007	69.6%
Vermont	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Virginia	476,109	91.6%	--	--	0	0.0%
Washington	1,749,453	98.1%	--	--	0	0.0%
West Virginia	--	--	72,600	42.8%	0	0.0%
Wisconsin [20]	305,650	49.1%	--	--	0	0.0%
Wyoming [21]	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Total	12,954,916	57.4%	1,498,443	10.4%	6,342,054	23.8%

Voter Registration Table 4 Calculation Notes:

Confirmation Notices Sent, Total uses question A8a.
Confirmation Notices Sent, % of Active Voters uses A8a/A1b x 100.
Confirmation Notices Received From Voter, Valid, Total uses question A8b.
Confirmation Notices Received From Voter, Valid, % uses A8b/A8a x 100.
Confirmation Notices Received From Voter, Invalid, Total uses question A8c.
Confirmation Notices Received From Voter, Invalid, % uses A8c/A8a x 100.
Confirmation Notices Returned Undeliverable, Total uses question A8d.
Confirmation Notices Returned Undeliverable, % uses A8d/A8a x 100.
Unreturned Confirmation Notices, Total uses question A8e.
Unreturned Confirmation Notices, % uses A8e/A8a x 100.
Other, Total uses the sum of questions A8f, A8g, and A8h.
Other, % uses (A8f+A8g+A8h)/A8a x 100.
Not Categorized, Total uses A8a–(sum of A8b to A8h).
Not Categorized, % uses (A8a–[sum of A8b to A8h])/A8a x 100.

Voter Registration Table 4 Data Notes:

General Notes:

- Casewise deletion at the state level was used in calculating national percentages. The percentage calculations at the national level (U.S. Total) only used data from those states that provided data for the numerator and denominator of the calculation.
- The percentages shown in this table are rounded to one decimal place. Percentages that round to less than 0.1% are displayed as 0.0%.
- Questions A8f, A8g, and A8h were not mandatory. States and jurisdictions only reported data in these items if there was another confirmation notice status aside from those listed in questions A8b–A8e or if there were registration applications that could not be categorized in questions A8b–A8e.
- Negative numbers in the Not Categorized confirmation notices category indicate that the sum of confirmation notices for each category accounted for more than the total number of confirmation notices reported by the state.
- Because each percentage was calculated independently, the percentage of confirmation notices in each category may not sum to 100% for some states or at the national level.
- Not all states track data to be able to provide responses for each confirmation notice category.
- States that are exempt from the NVRA are not required to send confirmation notices pursuant to the NVRA, although they may send confirmation notices (or other similar notices) pursuant to state law or practice. States that do not use confirmation notices typically use other sources of data to identify potentially ineligible voters.

[1] Alabama does not have a report that has the total number of confirmation notices sent.
[2] Delaware does not require confirmation notices to be returned. Notices are assumed correct if they are not returned.
[3] Kauai County was the only county that logged received notices.
[4] Idaho does not track data on the outcomes of confirmation notices.
[5] Indiana's statewide voter registration system is not able to track data on confirmation notices.
[6] Due to a change in state statute regarding how and when voters become inactive due to non-participation, a large portion of mail processing is done outside of the state database; this affects the ability to report data in A8e.
[7] As of the time the EAVS data were finalized, Kentucky had not yet finished scanning and categorizing the returns.
[8] Confirmation notices are sent pursuant to 52 USC Section §20507(d)(2). The Department of State only collects data on the total number of sent confirmation notices.
[9] Maine conducted a statewide NVRA list maintenance mailing in 2022.
[10] Data for A8d is included in what is reported in A8e.
[11] Data on the result of confirmation notices is not tracked.
[12] In 2021, the Michigan Bureau of Elections processed undeliverable mail from the first statewide elections mailing in 10 years, triggering a significantly larger amount of cancellation notices mailed than in the past.
[13] In the lead-up to the 2020 election, the Mississippi Secretary of State's office sent postcards to every registered voter to update them on changes that had been made in election laws. Postcards that were undeliverable were returned to the local election officials and caused a confirmation card to be sent.
[14] Missouri does not track all the requested information on confirmation notices.
[15] New Hampshire does not send confirmation notices, but does send 30-day letters.
[16] Some counties could not provide data on confirmation notices.

[17] Data are not available in the statewide voter registration system showing whether confirmation notices were confirmed by the voter or not. County boards process the returned confirmation notices according to voter confirmation.

[18] The number reported in A8a includes initial notices sent to voters who appear to have moved based upon information received pursuant to the National Change of Address program.

[19] Several Utah counties do not track data on confirmation notices or on unreturned confirmation notices.

[20] Wisconsin is exempt from NVRA; however, the state sent notices to voters who have not voted in a 4-year period, as well as Electronic Registration Information Center (ERIC) mover mailings. Notices are sent to voters who register to vote or whose voter information may be out of date.

[21] Wyoming does not require registration confirmation notices to be sent to voters and does not have a system that tracks that information.

Voter Registration Table 5: Voter List Maintenance—Removal Actions

State	Voters Removed		Reason for Removal							
	Total	% of Reg. Voters	Moved Out of Jurisdiction		Voter Deceased		Failure to Return Confirmation Notice		Voter's Request	
			Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Alabama [1]	298,554	8.1%	20,019	6.7%	106,738	35.8%	149,982	50.2%	833	0.3%
Alaska	46,703	7.2%	2,683	5.7%	11,261	24.1%	22,937	49.1%	8,400	18.0%
American Samoa	2,736	19.1%	--	--	146	5.3%	2,590	94.7%	--	--
Arizona	432,498	8.9%	81,637	18.9%	108,103	25.0%	175,284	40.5%	50,092	11.6%
Arkansas	195,595	10.8%	10,598	5.4%	46,867	24.0%	128,798	65.8%	692	0.4%
California	977,773	3.6%	167,009	17.1%	406,702	41.6%	155,399	15.9%	137,839	14.1%
Colorado	394,628	9.1%	59,977	15.2%	99,024	25.1%	161,607	41.0%	64,478	16.3%
Connecticut	157,239	6.3%	85,519	54.4%	21,344	13.6%	49,109	31.2%	--	--
Delaware	34,092	4.5%	15,278	44.8%	16,867	49.5%	4	0.0%	553	1.6%
District of Columbia	15,974	2.4%	10,707	67.0%	4,699	29.4%	0	0.0%	568	3.6%
Florida	1,516,111	9.7%	572,346	37.8%	424,687	28.0%	379,356	25.0%	67,648	4.5%
Georgia [2]	483,386	6.2%	84,041	17.4%	175,817	36.4%	112,890	23.4%	6,142	1.3%
Guam	8,961	14.8%	--	--	--	--	8,961	100.0%	--	--
Hawaii	41,308	4.8%	2,500	6.1%	34,440	83.4%	0	0.0%	4,323	10.5%
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Illinois	692,003	7.9%	296,037	42.8%	123,012	17.8%	79,379	11.5%	21,596	3.1%
Indiana [3]	937,145	19.7%	5,806	0.6%	0	0.0%	127,072	13.6%	--	--
Iowa	86,404	3.9%	25,516	29.5%	58,412	67.6%	1,326	1.5%	799	0.9%
Kansas	131,563	6.7%	12,818	9.7%	48,113	36.6%	60,911	46.3%	1,163	0.9%
Kentucky	131,260	3.7%	12,613	9.6%	103,997	79.2%	0	0.0%	1,752	1.3%
Louisiana [4]	266,821	8.8%	79,755	29.9%	88,094	33.0%	48,502	18.2%	14,516	5.4%
Maine	121,841	10.6%	84,069	69.0%	30,189	24.8%	1,396	1.1%	693	0.6%
Maryland	268,612	6.0%	58,085	21.6%	81,789	30.4%	123,377	45.9%	1,395	0.5%
Massachusetts	704,938	14.4%	438,479	62.2%	90,325	12.8%	108,282	15.4%	9,709	1.4%
Michigan	485,916	5.9%	71,108	14.6%	232,745	47.9%	176,788	36.4%	5,275	1.1%
Minnesota [5]	322,355	8.9%	141,242	43.8%	72,016	22.3%	107,878	33.5%	--	--
Mississippi	152,455	7.3%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri	468,943	11.1%	134,686	28.7%	132,372	28.2%	172,224	36.7%	3,547	0.8%
Montana [6]	60,248	7.9%	8,685	14.4%	18,028	29.9%	26,067	43.3%	2,678	4.4%
Nebraska	109,749	8.8%	47,516	43.3%	31,469	28.7%	26,143	23.8%	898	0.8%
Nevada	396,616	18.0%	112,129	28.3%	70,643	17.8%	163,986	41.3%	45,117	11.4%
New Hampshire	267,896	29.5%	66,932	25.0%	4,129	1.5%	--	--	--	--
New Jersey [7]	402,607	6.3%	56,827	14.1%	118,186	29.4%	223,564	55.5%	--	--
New Mexico	50,335	3.7%	5,011	10.0%	37,570	74.6%	7	0.0%	238	0.5%
New York	391,397	3.0%	229,160	58.5%	133,075	34.0%	3,609	0.9%	28,272	7.2%
North Carolina	981,703	13.2%	368,293	37.5%	164,937	16.8%	392,851	40.0%	3,957	0.4%
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Northern Mariana Islands	2,000	10.4%	20	1.0%	100	5.0%	--	--	5	0.3%

State	Voters Removed		Reason for Removal							
	Total	% of Reg. Voters	Moved Out of Jurisdiction		Voter Deceased		Failure to Return Confirmation Notice		Voter's Request	
			Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Ohio	623,116	7.8%	201,421	32.3%	215,497	34.6%	116,823	18.7%	79,383	12.7%
Oklahoma	256,672	11.2%	74,948	29.2%	56,237	21.9%	110,973	43.2%	2,369	0.9%
Oregon [8]	117,307	3.9%	9,258	7.9%	72,444	61.8%	6,870	5.9%	28,373	24.2%
Pennsylvania	993,216	11.2%	392,536	39.5%	229,763	23.1%	360,132	36.3%	9,474	1.0%
Rhode Island	56,837	7.0%	14,530	25.6%	17,606	31.0%	15,534	27.3%	4,981	8.8%
South Carolina [9]	262,015	7.0%	15,675	6.0%	101,404	38.7%	136,298	52.0%	1,625	0.6%
South Dakota	24,557	3.7%	1,234	5.0%	11,134	45.3%	9,889	40.3%	619	2.5%
Tennessee	424,647	9.3%	184,932	43.5%	125,326	29.5%	97,525	23.0%	5,979	1.4%
Texas	2,029,283	11.5%	91,966	4.5%	345,402	17.0%	56,506	2.8%	12,517	0.6%
U.S. Virgin Islands	12	0.0%	0	0.0%	12	100.0%	--	--	0	0.0%
Utah	57,975	3.6%	18,142	31.3%	6,416	11.1%	32,917	56.8%	252	0.4%
Vermont	45,641	9.1%	0	0.0%	10,170	22.3%	20,685	45.3%	4,780	10.5%
Virginia	837,061	13.7%	556,858	66.5%	125,655	15.0%	114,945	13.7%	26,243	3.1%
Washington	628,840	11.9%	89,171	14.2%	128,774	20.5%	174,538	27.8%	97,607	15.5%
West Virginia	197,429	17.1%	1,065	0.5%	14,899	7.5%	150,079	76.0%	112	0.1%
Wisconsin [10]	643,975	17.5%	98,027	15.2%	337,081	52.3%	166,433	25.8%	830	0.1%
Wyoming	23,052	7.6%	1,097	4.8%	4,909	21.3%	16,280	70.6%	83	0.4%
U.S. Total	19,260,000	8.5%	5,117,961	26.8%	4,898,625	25.6%	4,776,706	25.4%	758,405	4.5%

State	Reason for Removal							
	Felony or Conviction		Mental Incompetence		Other		Not Categorized	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Alabama [1]	5,815	1.9%	145	0.0%	13,870	4.6%	1,152	0.4%
Alaska	1,422	3.0%	0	0.0%	--	--	0	0.0%
American Samoa	0	0.0%	--	--	--	--	0	0.0%
Arizona	15,172	3.5%	717	0.2%	1,493	0.3%	0	0.0%
Arkansas	3,391	1.7%	57	0.0%	5,192	2.7%	0	0.0%
California	18,657	1.9%	980	0.1%	53,166	5.4%	38,021	3.9%
Colorado	9,480	2.4%	--	--	62	0.0%	0	0.0%
Connecticut	1,267	0.8%	--	--	--	--	0	0.0%
Delaware	1,390	4.1%	--	--	--	--	0	0.0%
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0.0%
Florida	18,314	1.2%	1,812	0.1%	51,916	3.4%	32	0.0%
Georgia [2]	32,273	6.7%	373	0.1%	71,850	14.9%	0	0.0%
Guam	0	0.0%	--	--	--	--	0	0.0%
Hawaii	42	0.1%	1	0.0%	2	0.0%	0	0.0%
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Illinois	4,497	0.6%	29	0.0%	23,003	3.3%	144,450	20.9%
Indiana [3]	1	0.0%	--	--	2,584	0.3%	801,682	85.5%
Iowa	244	0.3%	75	0.1%	32	0.0%	0	0.0%
Kansas	1,543	1.2%	30	0.0%	6,586	5.0%	399	0.3%
Kentucky	11,932	9.1%	966	0.7%	--	--	0	0.0%
Louisiana [4]	11,165	4.2%	200	0.1%	24,589	9.2%	0	0.0%
Maine	--	--	--	--	5,494	4.5%	0	0.0%
Maryland	2,444	0.9%	40	0.0%	1,482	0.6%	0	0.0%
Massachusetts	244	0.0%	--	--	57,899	8.2%	0	0.0%
Michigan	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0.0%
Minnesota [5]	--	--	--	--	1,219	0.4%	0	0.0%
Mississippi	--	--	--	--	--	--	152,455	100.0%
Missouri	12,630	2.7%	1,916	0.4%	11,568	2.5%	0	0.0%
Montana [6]	171	0.3%	3	0.0%	4,616	7.7%	0	0.0%
Nebraska	2,909	2.7%	0	0.0%	814	0.7%	0	0.0%
Nevada	4,696	1.2%	41	0.0%	4	0.0%	0	0.0%
New Hampshire	13	0.0%	--	--	196,822	73.5%	0	0.0%
New Jersey [7]	22	0.0%	0	0.0%	4,008	1.0%	0	0.0%
New Mexico	7,509	14.9%	0	0.0%	--	--	0	0.0%
New York	2,874	0.7%	68	0.0%	--	--	-5,661	-1.4%
North Carolina	14,078	1.4%	--	--	37,587	3.8%	0	0.0%
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Northern Mariana Islands	50	2.5%	0	0.0%	2,000	100.0%	-175	-8.7%
Ohio	9,989	1.6%	3	0.0%	--	--	0	0.0%

State	Reason for Removal							
	Felony or Conviction		Mental Incompetence		Other		Not Categorized	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Oklahoma	3,063	1.2%	231	0.1%	8,851	3.4%	0	0.0%
Oregon [8]	--	--	--	--	362	0.3%	0	0.0%
Pennsylvania	122	0.0%	--	--	1,189	0.1%	0	0.0%
Rhode Island	961	1.7%	1	0.0%	3,223	5.7%	1	0.0%
South Carolina [9]	7,013	2.7%	--	--	--	--	0	0.0%
South Dakota	1,658	6.8%	0	0.0%	23	0.1%	0	0.0%
Tennessee	8,227	1.9%	1	0.0%	2,657	0.6%	0	0.0%
Texas	4,563	0.2%	756	0.0%	1,517,573	74.8%	0	0.0%
U.S. Virgin Islands	0	0.0%	--	--	--	--	0	0.0%
Utah	2	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	245	0.4%
Vermont	--	--	--	--	10,006	21.9%	0	0.0%
Virginia	9,740	1.2%	1,178	0.1%	2,442	0.3%	0	0.0%
Washington	6,389	1.0%	281	0.0%	132,080	21.0%	0	0.0%
West Virginia	--	--	0	0.0%	31,274	15.8%	0	0.0%
Wisconsin [10]	4,851	0.8%	728	0.1%	36,025	5.6%	0	0.0%
Wyoming	64	0.3%	4	0.0%	615	2.7%	0	0.0%
U.S. Total	240,887	1.4%	10,637	0.1%	2,324,178	13.8%	1,132,601	5.9%

Voter Registration Table 5 Calculation Notes:

Voters Removed, % of Registered Voters uses A9a/A1a x 100.
Moved Out of Jurisdiction, Total uses question A9b.
Moved Out of Jurisdiction, % uses A9b/A9a x 100.
Voter Deceased, Total uses question A9c.
Voter Deceased, % uses A9c/A9a x 100.
Failure to Return Confirmation Notice, Total uses question A9e.
Failure to Return Confirmation Notice, % uses A9e/A9a x 100.
Voter's Request, Total uses question A9g.
Voter's Request, % uses question A9g/A9a x 100.
Felony or Conviction, Total uses question A9d.
Felony or Conviction, % uses A9d/A9a x 100.
Mental Incompetence, Total uses question A9f.
Mental Incompetence, % uses question A9f/A9a x 100.
Other, Total uses the sum of questions A9h, A9i, and A9j.
Other, % uses (A9h+A9i+A9j)/A9a x 100.
Not Categorized, Total uses A9a–(sum of A9b to A9j).
Not Categorized, % uses (A9a–[sum of A9b to A9j])/A9a x 100.

Voter Registration Table 5 Data Notes:

General Notes:

- Casewise deletion at the state level was used in calculating national percentages. The percentage calculations at the national level (U.S. Total) only used data from those states that provided data for the numerator and denominator of the calculation.

- The percentages shown in this table are rounded to one decimal place. Percentages that round to less than 0.1% are displayed as 0.0%.
- Questions A9h, A9i, and A9j were not mandatory. States and jurisdictions only reported data in these items if there was another reason for registration removals aside from those listed in questions A9b–A9g or if there were registration removals that could not be categorized in questions A9b–A9g.
- Negative numbers in the Not Categorized registration removals category indicate that the sum of registration removals for each category accounted for more than the total number of registration removals reported received by the state.
- Because each percentage was calculated independently, the percentage of confirmation notices in each category may not sum to 100% for some states or at the national level.
- Not all states track data to be able to provide responses for each registration removal category. In addition, not all states may remove registrations for the listed reason.

[1] Data reported in the "Other" category includes duplicate profiles for voters who were already registered and reasons not listed.
[2] Data reported in A9b represents voters who moved out of state.
[3] The data reported in A9b–j consisted of data from an ad hoc report (A9b–d, A9g–j) and the statewide voter registration system (A9e). Indiana provided the number of voter records cancelled due to being in inactive status for more than two federal general elections for question A9e. These statistics represent the majority of cancellations for this reason, based on county users selecting the option to run this process in batch. County users have the option to also cancel voters one by one for this reason, but those statistics are not included in the counts for question A9e.
[4] Irregularities include voters that were cancelled by the Registrar of Voters because the registrant provided insufficient or incorrect data or a user processing error. Challenge 21 includes voters who were registered in another state or not a United States citizen, or were otherwise not qualified to be registered for reasons other than change of address.
[5] Pertaining to the number of removals reported because the voter received a disqualifying criminal conviction or was declared mentally incompetent, these voters are not removed, but their status is changed to "challenged." For removals for a failure to respond to a confirmation notice and a failure to vote, this includes data on individuals who did not vote or update their registration in the prior 4 years. Data on removals because of voter request is not tracked separately and is included as an "other" reason for removal.
[6] Data reported in A9d includes felony cancellations as reported in the statewide voter registration database. Data reported in A9j includes cancellations for which no reason was specified.
[7] There are no records for voters removed due to mental incompetence. "Administrative action" was erroneously recorded with removals at the voter's request in previous years.
[8] Data reported on removals at the voter's request may include other reasons listed. Individuals who receive a felony or criminal conviction are inactivated, not removed from the voter rolls.
[9] Tracking of voters removed for mental incompetence was implemented after the time period covered by the 2022 EAVS.
[10] In Wisconsin, voters are only included in the data on voter registration removals if they remain removed as of the time the data for this report was pulled. Voters who were removed during the period and subsequently reregistered during the period are not included. Wisconsin is exempt from the NVRA and does not classify inactive voters per NVRA definitions. Only active voters are registered and eligible to vote in Wisconsin. Wisconsin's count of registered voters for this report includes military voters, even though they are not required to "register" in Wisconsin.

Chapter 4. Military and Overseas Voting in 2022: UOCAVA

Key Findings

The Election Administration and Voting Survey (EAVS) Section B collected data from states and municipalities on individuals covered by the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA) during the 2022 federal general election. Election officials were asked a variety of questions relating to UOCAVA voting practices, including the total number of registered UOCAVA voters, the use of the Federal Post Card Application (FPCA), the quantity of and methods by which ballots were transmitted to and returned by UOCAVA voters, and the use of the Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot (FWAB).[1] Notable findings from EAVS Section B include:

- Over 57% of registered UOCAVA voters held legal voting residence in three states: Florida (182,506), California (137,273), and Washington (103,996). California and Florida had more overseas citizens than uniformed services members[2]; Washington had more uniformed services members than overseas citizens. More than 60% of EAVS jurisdictions had 10 or fewer registered UOCAVA voters and 85% of jurisdictions had at least one registered UOCAVA voter.
- Continuing a trend that has been ongoing for several election cycles, overseas citizens made up a larger percentage of registered UOCAVA voters than did uniformed services members. In 2022, the number of ballots transmitted to overseas citizens was nearly double the number of ballots transmitted to voters who were uniformed services members.
- Email was the most popular mode for states to transmit ballots to UOCAVA voters for the 2022 general election (48.5%), followed by postal mail (38.4%), and other methods such as fax or online systems (12.6%). The percentage of ballots transmitted via email dropped by about 8 percentage points from 2018 (56.6%). Transmission via other modes saw a sizable increase between 2018 and 2022.
- The majority (52.8%) of overseas citizens received their ballot via email, compared to just over a third of uniformed service members (36.6%). About 267,403 (41%) of transmitted ballots for the 2022 general election were returned to election offices. This is about 22.4% lower than the 344,392 returned ballots from 2018.
- Most UOCAVA voters returned ballots via postal mail (61.5%). This was particularly true for uniformed services members (73.6%). A total of 257,657 UOCAVA voter ballots were counted in 2022.
- Usage of the FWAB decreased by 26.8% compared to 2018. Usage of the FWAB resulted in an additional 3,447 UOCAVA voters' ballots being counted in the 2022 election and 655

[1] The response rate among local jurisdictions for EAVS Section B was 99.9%; five counties in Arkansas did not provide Section B data. In addition, the response rate for individual items varied. Results reported in this chapter include only states for which data are available for a given question. State and national totals include all available jurisdiction-level data. National-level percentages reported in this chapter used casewise deletion.

[2] Per UOCAVA, uniformed service members include both active duty military and their eligible family members.

FWABs were not counted in the 2022 election. Of this number, 159 FWABs were not counted because they were replaced by a regular absentee ballot, making the backup ballot unnecessary.

Introduction

The U.S. Election Assistance Commission (EAC) is required by the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA) to collect data from states[3] and to report on absentee voting by uniformed services members and overseas citizens.[4] Since 2014, the EAC has fulfilled this reporting mandate in partnership with the Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP), the agency designated to administer UOCAVA on behalf of the U.S. Department of Defense (DOD). Through a memorandum of understanding between the EAC and FVAP, Section B of the EAVS is administered on behalf of both agencies. This agreement allows both the EAC and FVAP to fulfill congressionally mandated requirements to study UOCAVA voting while reducing the data collection and reporting burden on state and local election officials. States are required to report certain election data to the EAC after each federal election.[5]

This chapter examines UOCAVA data from the 2022 EAVS, including use of the FPCA by UOCAVA voters, ballots transmitted to UOCAVA voters by states, ballots returned by UOCAVA voters, UOCAVA ballots counted, UOCAVA ballots rejected, and usage of the FWAB by UOCAVA voters. Where appropriate, information about state laws and procedures related to UOCAVA voting, collected as part of the EAC's 2022 Election Administration Policy Survey (Policy Survey), is presented to provide context for the EAVS results. Chapter 2 of this report contains a full analysis of all UOCAVA data collected in the 2022 Policy Survey.

Federal Laws Regulating Military and Overseas Voting

The Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act of 1986 (UOCAVA)

UOCAVA protects the voting rights of active duty military members who are stationed away from their voting residence, the spouses and other eligible family of active duty military members, U.S. citizens residing outside of the United States, and other uniformed services members. UOCAVA requires all states, territories, and the District of Columbia to allow these citizens to register to vote and to cast an absentee ballot for all federal elections.[6] For the estimated 1.33 million active duty members and approximately 573,000 military spouses and voting-age dependents stationed away from their legal voting residence[7]—as well as the estimated 2.6 million voting-age U.S.

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[3] Throughout this report, unless otherwise specified, the term "state" can be understood to apply to the 50 U.S. states, the District of Columbia, and four U.S. territories (American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands) that submit Election Administration Policy Survey and EAVS data. Due to the Northern Mariana Islands not being covered under UOCAVA, data on UOCAVA voting is not available from this territory.

[4] The Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA), 52 U.S.C. § 20901. The EAC works with FVAP to collect comprehensive data from the states on all of the ballots sent and received by voters covered under UOCAVA (52 U.S.C. § 20301(b)(11)).

[5] Section 703(a) HAVA amended section 102 of UOCAVA.

[6] Throughout this report, the term "uniformed services voter" refers to U.S. citizens who are active members of the uniformed services or a spouse or dependent family member thereof. "Overseas citizen" refers to non-military U.S. citizens who reside overseas.

[7] Information was provided by FVAP to Fors Marsh via email on April 6, 2023, and was current as of October 2022.

citizens who live, study, or work overseas[8]—the absentee voting process is different from and can be more challenging than the voting process for non-military voters residing in the United States.

Citizens protected by UOCAVA include:

- Members of the uniformed services (Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force (including Space Force), Coast Guard, U.S. Public Health Service [USPHS] Commissioned Corps, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration [NOAA] Commissioned Officer Corps) who are stationed away from their legal voting residence;
- Members of the U.S. Merchant Marine;
- Eligible family members of the above; and
- U.S. citizens residing outside of the United States

Among the challenges UOCAVA sought to address was the wide variability in rules and procedures governing registration and voting across states, which made it difficult for uniformed services members and overseas citizens to navigate the voting process.[9] UOCAVA established the FPCA, which serves as a combination registration and ballot request application that is accepted in all U.S. states and territories. In addition, the FWAB functions as a backup ballot that can be cast by UOCAVA voters who make a timely request for, but do not receive, a regular absentee ballot.[10] Some, but not all, states consider the FWAB to be both a registration form and ballot request application.

Although states and localities still maintain and administer elections according to their own laws and procedures for registration and absentee voting among uniformed services members and overseas citizens, the provisions of UOCAVA established some uniformity in the absentee voting process for these voters.

The Military and Overseas Voter Empowerment (MOVE) Act of 2009

Historically, UOCAVA ballots were transmitted from election offices to voters primarily through the mail. Given long mailing times and high mobility rates for this population of voters, this practice meant that many UOCAVA voters were unable to receive and return their absentee ballot before state ballot return deadlines. The Military and Overseas Voter Empowerment (MOVE) Act amended UOCAVA to establish additional requirements to protect military and overseas citizens' voting rights.[11] These new rules required that all states, territories, and the District of Columbia provide UOCAVA voters with an option to request and receive registration and absentee ballot request materials electronically, directed states to establish an electronic means of transmitting

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[8] Federal Voting Assistance Program, "Comparing Models for Estimating the Total Overseas Citizen Population, the Overseas Citizen Voting-Age Population, and Voting Rates," at https://www.fvap.gov/uploads/FVAP/Reports/OCPA-Research-Note_Final.pdf. The 2022 Overseas Citizen Population Analysis (OCPA) also estimates the number of overseas U.S. citizens, but results from this survey were not available at the time of this report's publication.

[9] The U.S. Department of Justice. (2020, February 18). *The Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act.* https://www.justice.gov/crt/uniformed-and-overseas-citizens-absentee-voting-act.

[10] Section 103 of UOCAVA provides a mechanism for uniformed services members and overseas citizens to cast a FWAB (see 52 U.S.C.§ 20303).

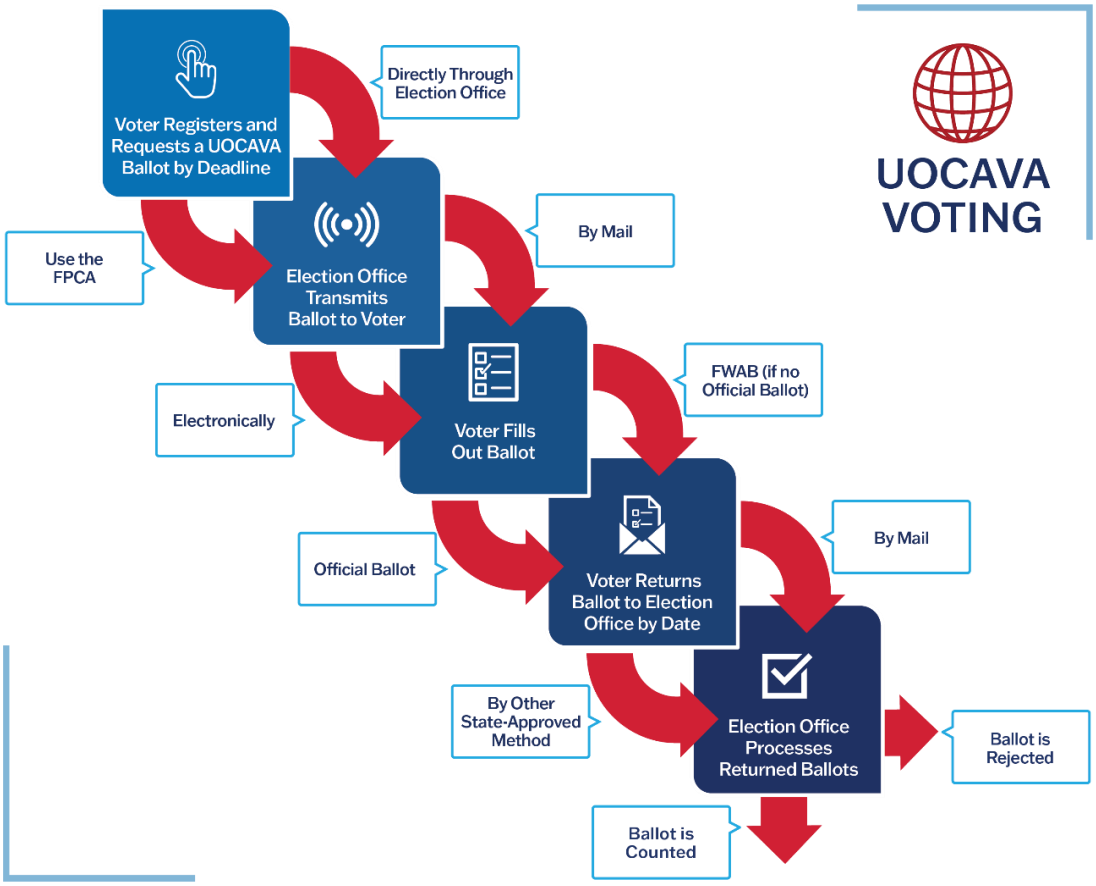
[11] Military and Overseas Voter Empowerment (MOVE) Act of 2009 statutory language can be found at https://www.fvap.gov/uploads/FVAP/Policies/moveact.pdf. State specific information can be found at https://www.fvap.gov/guide.

blank ballots to UOCAVA voters, and required states to provide free access to a system whereby voters can verify the status of their ballot. Additionally, absentee ballots must be transmitted no less than 45 days before a federal election to all UOCAVA voters who submit an absentee ballot request before this deadline. These additional provisions aimed to ensure uniformed services members and overseas citizens not only have the right to vote, but that they have sufficient time to receive and return their absentee ballots ahead of state deadlines.

The UOCAVA Voting Process

Although the specific path may differ depending on the policies and procedures in one's state of voting residence and on a voter's particular situation and preferences, in general, the UOCAVA voting process can be summarized in six basic steps, as illustrated in Figure 1.[12]

Figure 1. The UOCAVA Voting Process



[12] Adapted from an FVAP infographic. For more detailed information about state policies related to UOCAVA voting, see Chapter 2 of this report.

1. Register and request an absentee ballot: UOCAVA-eligible citizens can do this either by completing a state application form or an FPCA (the federal form that functions as both a registration and absentee ballot request and is accepted in all states and U.S. territories).

2. Submit the registration and ballot request: Completed applications must be submitted to the appropriate state or local election office by mail or by an electronic means permitted by the state. All states accept FPCAs by mail; states may also accept FPCAs via email, fax, the state's online voter registration portal, or by another mode.

3. Application processing: Once received, registration and absentee ballot request applications are processed by the election office. If an application meets all requirements and is accepted, then it is valid as a registration and ballot request. UOCAVA voters can use the FPCA as a single ballot request form for all federal elections during the calendar year in which it is submitted. State laws vary on how long this request is valid beyond the initial year.

4. Ballot transmission: Election officials transmit absentee ballots to registered UOCAVA voters no later than 45 days before a federal election (ballots may be transmitted later if the ballot request is submitted by the state deadline but less than 45 days before an election).[13] Ballots may be transmitted to a voter by mail or through some other state-approved electronic means of transmission, as requested by the voter.

5. Complete and return absentee ballot: UOCAVA voters complete and return their absentee ballot to the appropriate election office for processing. Ballots may be returned and submitted for processing either by mail or through some other electronic means allowed by a state.

6. Ballot processing and counting: Completed absentee ballots that are returned and submitted for counting to an election office must be received by state deadlines and meet other state requirements. State policies on when completed ballots must be postmarked and when they must be returned to an election office in order to be eligible to be counted vary widely.

7. Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot (FWAB): The FWAB is an emergency or "back-up" ballot available for citizens covered under UOCAVA. It is used to vote in any election for federal offices and as otherwise permitted by state law. UOCAVA requires that to use a FWAB, a voter must be a member of the uniformed services or Merchant Marine (or eligible family member), or a U.S. citizen overseas who is absent from their place of residence where they are otherwise qualified to vote, and must not have received their requested regular absentee ballot from their state. Depending on state law, the FWAB may also be used to request voter registration and/or an absentee ballot.

[13] The UOCAVA ballot transmission date is set by the MOVE Act of 2009. Because 45 days before a federal general election always falls on a Saturday, election officials may refer to this ballot transmission deadline as "UOCAVA Saturday."

UOCAVA stipulates that voters may also return the state-issued absentee ballot after returning the FWAB, as the state ballot may offer other offices or referenda. Only one ballot is counted for each voter; if a state-issued absentee ballot is received from the voter, it supersedes the FWAB and only the official ballot is counted.

UOCAVA Registration and Ballot Requests

For the 2022 general election, registered overseas citizens outnumbered registered uniformed services members covered by UOCAVA. Uniformed services members and their eligible family members accounted for 43.1% of registered UOCAVA voters and overseas citizens accounted for 56.5% of this population.[14] This continues a trend that was also seen in 2020, 2018, and 2016.

Table 1. Four Jurisdictions Accounted for 12%+ of All Registered UOCAVA Voters

Jurisdictions With More Than 15,000 UOCAVA Voters	
Jurisdiction	Number of Registered and Eligible UOCAVA Voters in 2022
Los Angeles County, CA	31,273
King County, WA	30,885
Miami-Dade County, FL	16,294
Pierce County, WA	15,663

Source: Information on the number of registered and eligible UOCAVA voters was item B1a of the 2022 EAVS.

Registered UOCAVA voters' legal voting residences[15] are disproportionately concentrated in just a few U.S. states. In 2022, the states with the largest numbers of registered UOCAVA voters were Florida (182,506), California (137,273), and Washington (103,996).[16] Together, these three states represented 57.5% of all registered UOCAVA voters reported in the 2022 EAVS. Fourteen

[14] The total number of registered and eligible UOCAVA voters was collected in item B1a of the 2022 EAVS. The number of registered and eligible uniformed services UOCAVA voters was collected in item B1b; the percentage of uniformed services UOCAVA voters was calculated by dividing B1b by B1a. The number of registered and eligible overseas citizen UOCAVA voters was collected in item B1c; the percentage of overseas citizen UOCAVA voters was calculated by dividing B1c by B1a. Casewise deletion at the state level was used in calculating the national percentage. In total, 754 jurisdictions in 13 states and 3 territories did not report data in B1; this count excludes jurisdictions in Maine, which reported UOCAVA data at the state level and not the jurisdiction level, and jurisdictions in North Dakota as they do not use voter registration. A total of 5,716 registered and eligible voters reported in B1a were not classified as either uniformed services members or overseas citizens. These percentages exclude the seven states that did not report the number of registered UOCAVA voters and the state and territory that did not subdivide this number by UOCAVA voter type.

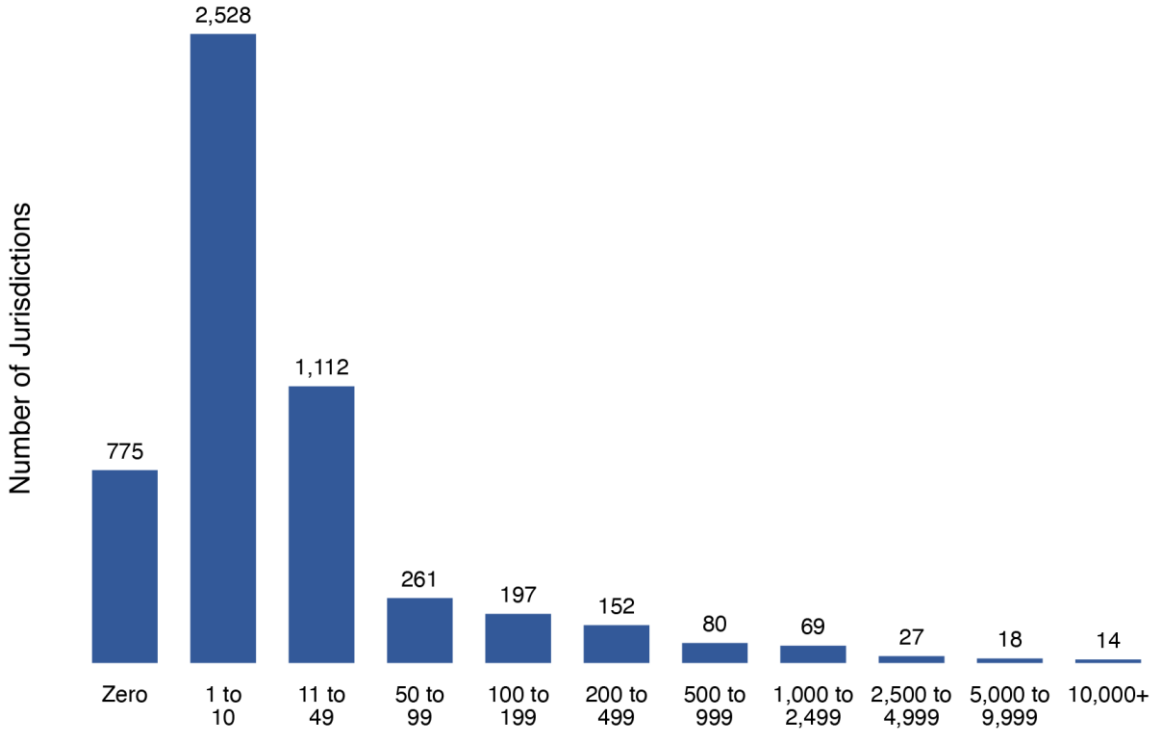
[15] According to FVAP's guidance for service members, "Your voting residence is within your state of legal residence or domicile. It is the address that you consider your permanent home and where you had a physical presence. Your state of legal residence is used for state income tax purposes, determines eligibility to vote for federal and state elections, and qualification for in-state tuition rates." For more information, see https://www.fvap.gov/military-voter/voting-residence.

[16] The total number of registered and eligible UOCAVA voters in a state was calculated by summing B1a across all jurisdictions for each state.

local jurisdictions[17] reported having 10,000 or more registered UOCAVA voters, and four reported more than 15,000 registered and eligible UOCAVA voters. These four jurisdictions, shown in Table 1, accounted for 12.8% of all registered UOCAVA voters.

Conversely, of the 5,233 local jurisdictions for which the number of registered UOCAVA voters was available, 89.4% reported fewer than 100 registered UOCAVA voters, including 775 (14.8%) jurisdictions that reported having zero UOCAVA voters in 2022. Figure 2 shows the number of registered UOCAVA voters by jurisdiction.

Figure 2. Most Jurisdictions Had Fewer Than 50 Registered UOCAVA Voters



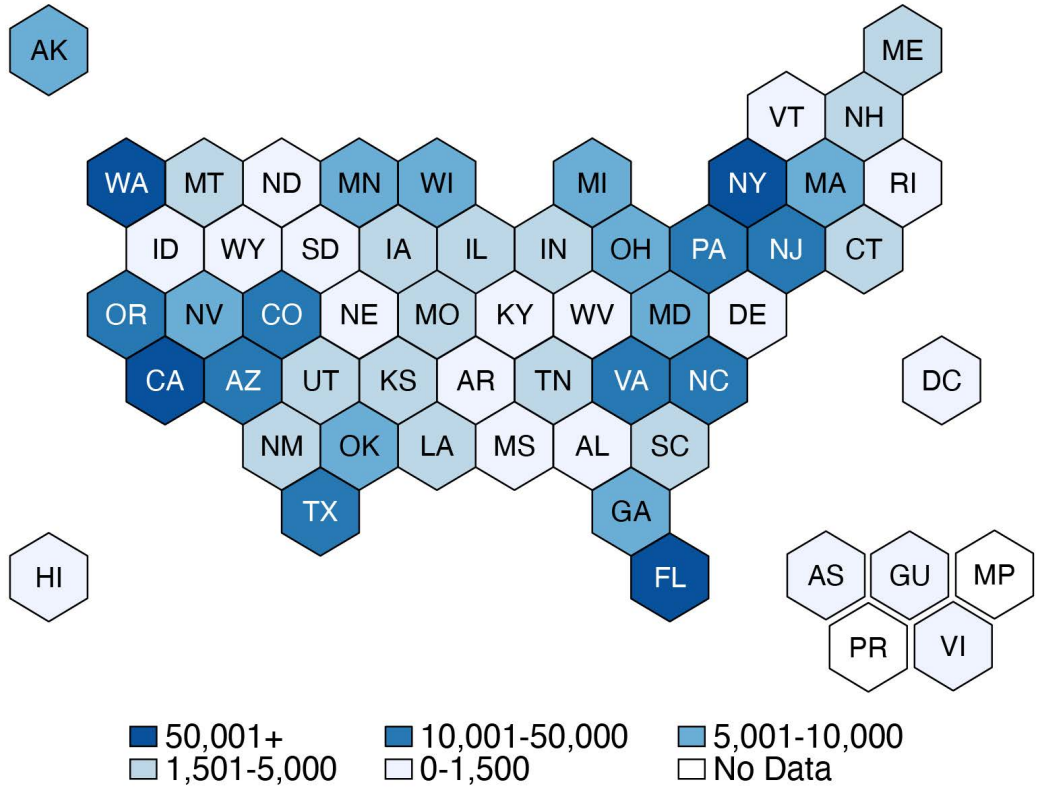
Source: Information for the number of registered and eligible UOCAVA voters was collected in item B1a of the 2022 EAVS.

Election offices reported receiving 309,867 FPCAs ahead of the 2022 general election, which was almost identical to the 312,437 FPCAs that states reported receiving ahead of the last

[17] What constitutes a jurisdiction for EAVS reporting is defined by how each state chose to provide data. For the 2022 EAVS, most states reported data on the county level (or county equivalent, such as parishes for Louisiana). The territories, the District of Columbia, and Alaska each reported as a single jurisdiction. Illinois, Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia reported data for independent cities in addition to counties. Rhode Island reported data at both the city and town level. Wisconsin reported data at the city, town, and village level. Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont reported data on the town or township level. Maine also reported its UOCAVA data in Section B as a separate jurisdiction, because this information is only collected at the state level. Michigan reported data for the county level, but most election administration activities take place in the 1,520 local election jurisdictions in the state. Elections for Kalawao County in Hawaii are administered by Maui County; although Kalawao is included as a jurisdiction in the EAVS data, Kalawao's data are included with Maui's data.

midterm general election in 2018. Overall, 20.7% of these registration and absentee ballot requests came from uniformed services members, and 76.5% were submitted by overseas citizens.[18] States reported rejecting 1.9% of the FPCAs received—21.4% of these were rejected because the election office received the form after their state's absentee ballot request deadline.[19] The FPCA rejection rate among uniformed services members was slightly higher than among overseas citizens (although not to a statistically significant degree), with 2.6% of military FPCAs rejected compared to 1.8% of FPCAs submitted by overseas citizens.[20]

Figure 3. Ballot Transmissions Were the Highest in States with Large UOCAVA Populations



Source: Information on the number of transmitted UOCAVA ballots was collected in item B5a of the 2022 EAVS. State-level data were aggregated from jurisdiction data. Cutoff points in the graph were selected to reflect states that had the lowest and highest number of UOCAVA ballots transmitted and to differentiate among the states in between the lowest and highest UOCAVA ballot transmission numbers.

[18] Data on the total number of FPCAs submitted were collected in item B2a of the 2022 EAVS. For 2022, the percentage of FPCAs received from uniformed services members was calculated as B2b/B2a x 100. The percentage of FPCAs received from overseas citizens was calculated as B2c/B2a x 100. Casewise deletion was used at the state level in calculating national percentages.

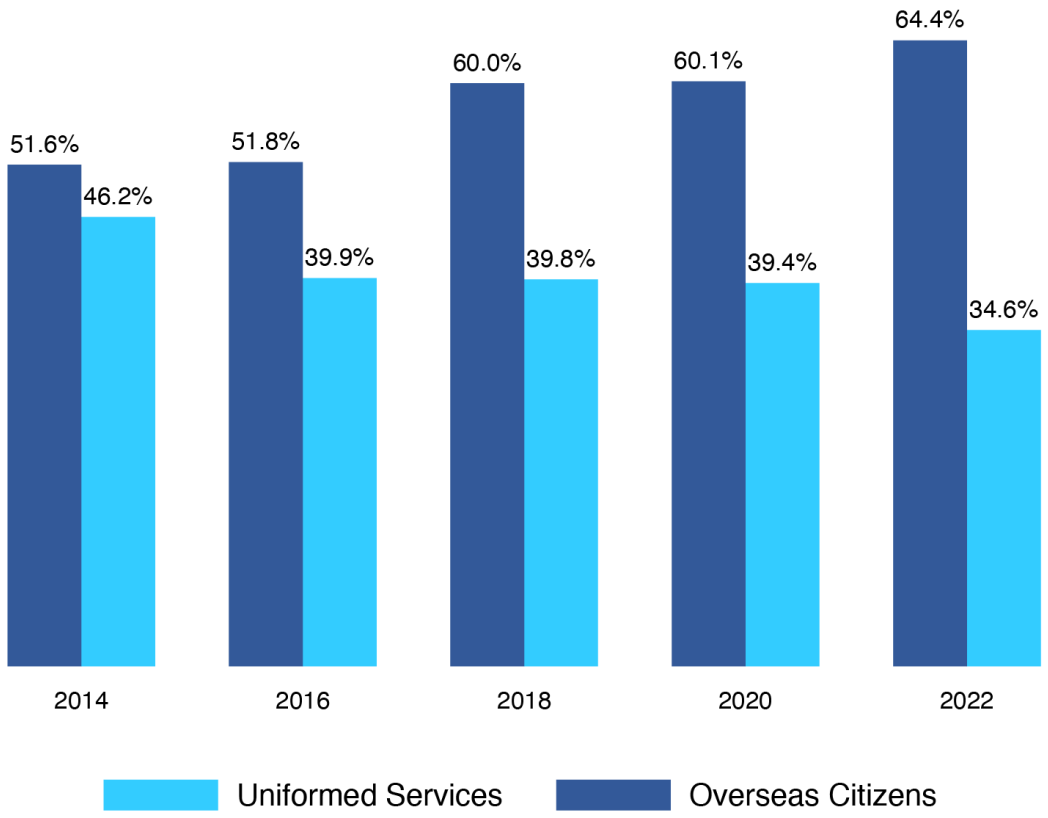
[19] The total number of FPCAs rejected was collected in item B3a in the 2022 EAVS; the percentage of FPCAs rejected was calculated as B3a/B2a x 100. The percentage of FPCAs rejected because they were received late was calculated as B4a/B3a x 100. Casewise deletion was used at the state level in calculating the national percentages.

[20] The percentage of rejected FPCAs from uniformed services voters was calculated as B3b/B2b. The percentage of rejected FPCAs from overseas citizens was calculated as B3c/B2c. Casewise deletion was used at the state level in calculating these percentages.

UOCAVA Ballots Transmitted

In 2022, election offices in the 50 states, three U.S. territories,[21] and the District of Columbia reported transmitting 654,786 ballots to UOCAVA voters.[22] Figure 3 shows the number of ballots sent out from election offices or transmitted for each state. The states colored in the darkest blue represent the states that distributed the most ballots to UOCAVA voters. The states colored in the lightest blue are the states that distributed the fewest ballots to UOCAVA voters. States on or near the West Coast such as Arizona, California, Colorado, Oregon, and Washington, Mid-Atlantic states including New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, and populous states like Florida and Texas all transmitted 10,000 or more UOCAVA ballots.

Figure 4. Steady Increase in the Percentage of UOCAVA Ballots Transmitted to Overseas Citizens Relative to Uniformed Services Members



Source: The percentage of UOCAVA ballots transmitted to uniformed services voters was calculated as B1b/B1a x 100 for 2014 and 2016 and B5b/B5a x 100 for 2018, 2020, and 2022. The percentage of UOCAVA ballots transmitted to overseas citizens was calculated as B1c/B1a x 100 for 2014 and 2016, and B5c/B5a x 100 for 2018, 2020, and 2022. Casewise deletion was used at the state level in calculating national percentages; percentages may not sum to 100% for each year.

[21] Puerto Rico was not required to report data for the 2022 EAVS because it did not hold a federal general election in November 2022. The Northern Mariana Islands did not report data on the number of absentee ballots transmitted to UOCAVA voters in the 2022 EAVS.

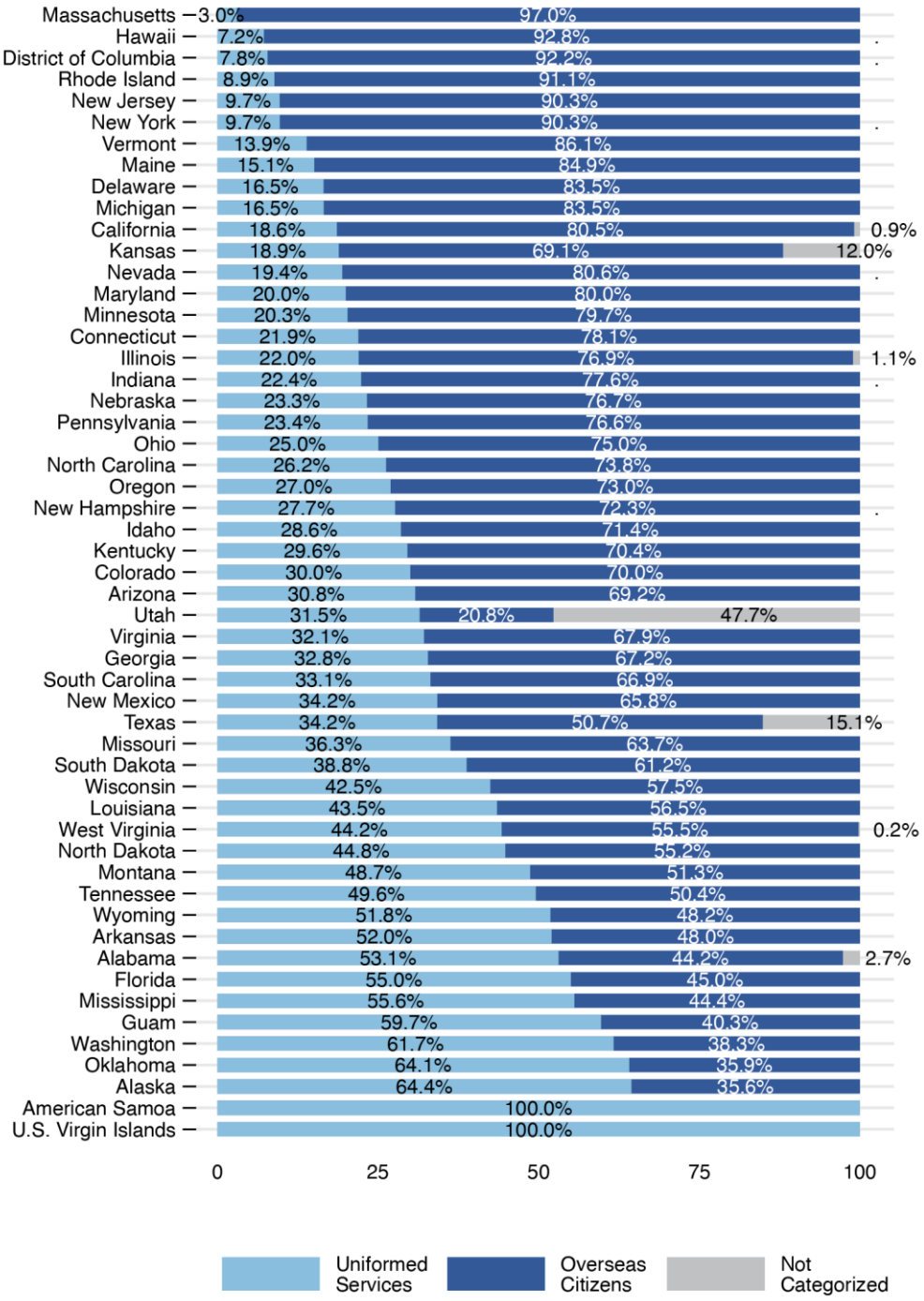
[22] The number of transmitted UOCAVA ballots was collected in item B5a of the 2022 EAVS. The number of ballots transmitted to UOCAVA voters was reported by 5,933 of 6,460 jurisdictions.

Of the UOCAVA ballots transmitted for the 2022 general election, 34.6% were sent to uniformed services members and 64.4% were transmitted to overseas citizens.[23] Figure 4 shows that the percentage of ballots transmitted to overseas citizens has continued to rise steadily over the last several election cycles, increasing by 12.8 percentage points since the 2014 general election and by 4.4 percentage points since the last midterm general election in 2018.

Although the nationwide percentage of ballots sent to overseas citizens was greater than the percentage sent to uniformed services members, the proportion of ballots sent to overseas citizens or uniformed services members varied by state. Arkansas, Montana, Tennessee, and Wyoming, for example, reported that UOCAVA ballots were split about evenly between uniformed services members and overseas citizens. However, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, and Rhode Island all reported that more than 90% of UOCAVA ballots were transmitted to overseas citizens. American Samoa and the U.S. Virgin Islands reported that 100% of UOCAVA ballots were transmitted to uniformed services voters, and more than 60% of UOCAVA ballots were transmitted to uniformed services members in Alaska, Oklahoma, and Washington State. Figure 5 shows the percentage of ballots transmitted to uniformed services voters versus overseas citizens.

[23] The percentage of UOCAVA ballots transmitted to uniformed services voters was calculated as B5b/B5a x 100. The percentage of UOCAVA ballots transmitted to overseas citizens was calculated as B5c/B5a x 100. Casewise deletion was used at the state level when calculating national percentages. An additional 1% of the transmitted ballots could not be classified by voter type.

Figure 5. Twenty-Four States Transmitted More UOCAVA Ballots to Uniformed Services Members Than to Overseas Citizens

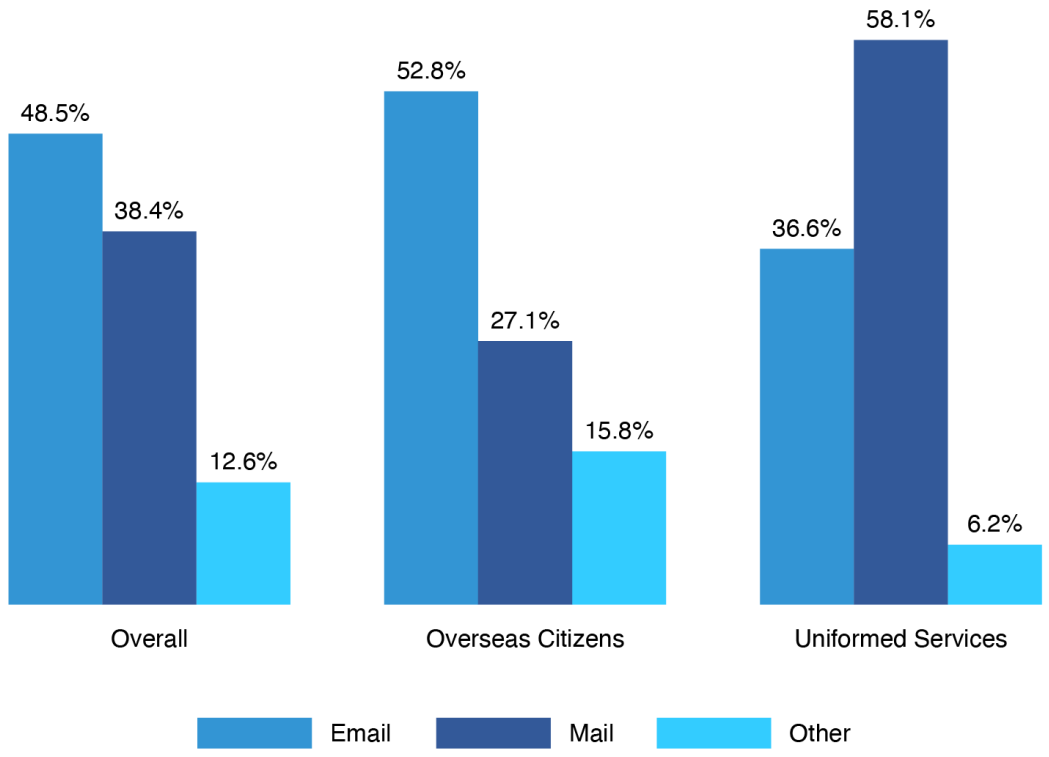


Source: The percentage of UOCAVA ballots transmitted to overseas citizens was calculated as B5c/B5a x 100 for the 2022 EAVS. The percentage of UOCAVA ballots transmitted to uniformed services voters was calculated as B5b/B5a x 100 for the 2022 EAVS. The percentage of uncategorized ballots was calculated as (B5a-B5b-B5c)/B5a x 100 for the 2022 EAVS. Casewise deletion was used at the state level in calculating national percentages; percentages may not sum to 100%. Iowa, Puerto Rico, and the Northern Mariana Islands did not report data on the number of ballots transmitted.

Modes of UOCAVA Ballot Transmission

Over the last several election cycles, the modes by which absentee ballots have been transmitted to voters have changed substantially. Since voters were given the option of how to receive their blank absentee ballot with the passage of the MOVE Act in 2009, transmission of ballots to UOCAVA voters has increasingly occurred electronically. Email was the most popular method of ballot transmission for the 2022 general election, with 48.5% of absentee ballots transmitted to UOCAVA voters via email, 38.4% transmitted via postal mail, and 12.6% sent to voters through some other mode of transmission (e.g., fax or online systems).[24] By comparison, during the

Figure 6. Modes of Ballot Transmission to Voters Differed for Overseas Citizens and Uniformed Services Members



Source: The percentages of UOCAVA ballots transmitted overall were calculated as B7a/B5a x 100 for email, B6a/B5a x 100 for postal mail, and B8a/B5a x 100 for other modes. The percentages of UOCAVA ballots transmitted to uniformed services voters were calculated as B7b/B5b x 100 for email, B6b/B5b x 100 for postal mail, and B8b/B5b x 100 for other modes. The percentages of UOCAVA ballots transmitted for overseas citizens were calculated as B7c/B5c x 100 for email, B6c/B5c x 100 for postal mail, and B8c/B5c x 100 for other modes. Casewise deletion was used at the state level in calculating national percentages; percentages may not sum to 100%.

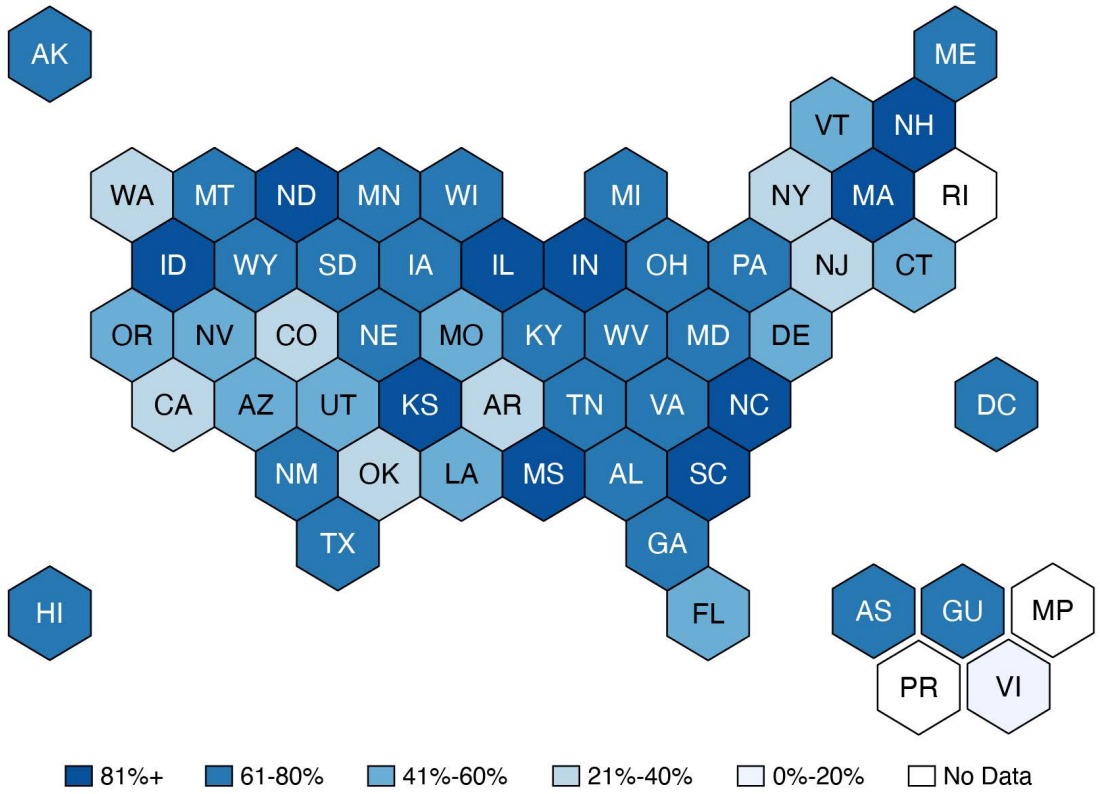
[24] The percentage of ballots transmitted by email was calculated as B7a/B5a x 100 for the 2022 EAVS. The percentage of ballots transmitted by postal mail was calculated as B6a/B5a x 100. The percentage of ballots transmitted by other modes of transmission was calculated as B8a/B5a x 100. Casewise deletion was used at the state level in calculating national percentages.

previous midterm election cycle in 2018, among states that provided data on transmission by mode, 56.6% of ballots were transmitted via email, with 42.2% of UOCAVA ballots transmitted via postal mail. Figure 6 displays the percentage of ballots transmitted by mail, email, or other modes for the 2022 general election.

Modes of ballot transmission differed based on UOCAVA voter type. Uniformed services members used postal transmission (58.1%) more than email transmission (36.6%), and just 6.2% of uniformed services members had their ballots transmitted via other modes. For ballots transmitted to overseas citizens, most ballots were transmitted by email (52.8%) while ballots transmitted by postal mail accounted for 27.1%, and 15.8% were transmitted via other means, including fax and online ballot delivery portals.

Overall, 1.5% of all ballots transmitted to UOCAVA voters were returned as undeliverable, including mailed ballots returned to sender, emailed ballots that bounced back, and ballots that were undeliverable by other modes, such as being sent to an incorrect fax number.[25]

Figure 7. UOCAVA Ballot Return Rates Show No Distinct Geographic Pattern



Source: The percentage of transmitted UOCAVA ballots that were returned by voters was calculated as B9a/B5a x 100. Casewise deletion was used at the state level in calculating the percentages shown in this map.

[25] The percentage of ballots returned as undeliverable was calculated as B13a/B5a x 100. Casewise deletion was used at the state level in calculating the national percentage. States and jurisdictions vary in the extent to which they are able to capture and report undeliverable ballots, both overall and by mode of transmission.

UOCAVA Ballots Returned and Submitted for Counting

States reported 267,403 regular absentee ballots being returned and submitted for counting by UOCAVA voters for the 2022 election, comprising 40.9% of the UOCAVA ballots that were transmitted from election offices to voters.[26] This is a decrease of 23.2% from 2018, when 344,392 regular absentee ballots were returned by UOCAVA voters.[27] Figure 7 shows the UOCAVA ballot return totals by state in 2022. The states colored in dark blue represent the states that had the highest ballot return totals. The states colored in light blue were the states that had the lowest ballot return totals. The UOCAVA ballot return rate does not show any type of geographic or regional pattern.

Of the ballots returned to election offices, 31.5% were returned by uniformed services members and 65.8% were returned by overseas citizens.[28] Overall, 61.5% of absentee ballots returned and submitted for counting by UOCAVA voters were returned to the election office via postal mail, 37.7% were returned by email, and 17.1% were returned through some other mode (e.g., fax or an online system).[29] Data on email ballot returns was not available in or not provided by 21 states. Among the states that reported UOCAVA ballots returned by email, 37.7% of ballots were returned through email, and 61.5% were returned via mail.[30] Half of states allow UOCAVA voters to return their ballots by email.[31]

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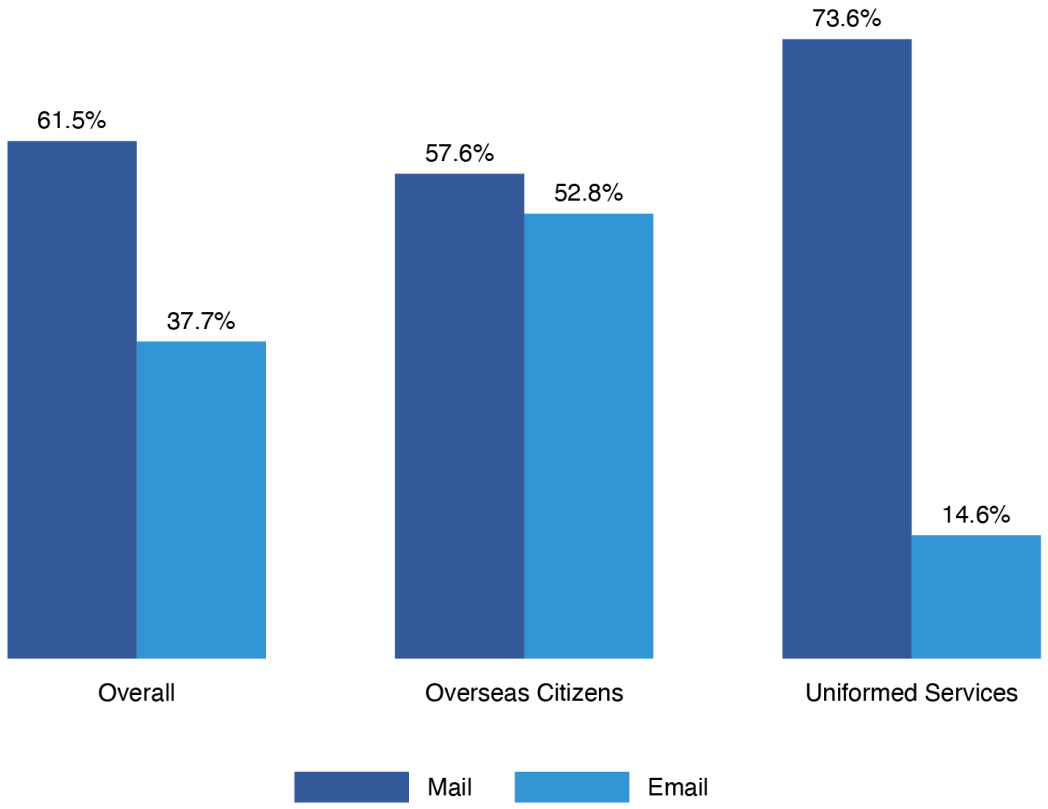
[26] The total number of returned UOCAVA ballots was collected in item B9a in the 2022 EAVS. The percentage of transmitted UOCAVA ballots that were returned was calculated as B9a/B5a x 100. Casewise deletion at the state level was used in calculating the national percentage. FWABs were reported separately from regular UOCAVA absentee ballots and were not included in these figures. Because more than one ballot may be transmitted to an individual voter (e.g., because the original was returned undeliverable or was spoiled and replaced), this rate likely underestimates the rate of ballot return by UOCAVA voters.
[27] The total number of returned UOCAVA ballots was collected in item B9a for the 2018 EAVS.
[28] The percentage of UOCAVA ballots returned by uniformed services members was calculated as B9b/B9a x 100. The percentage of UOCAVA ballots returned by overseas citizens was calculated as B9c/B9a x 100. Casewise deletion was used at the state level in calculating national percentages.
[29] The percentage of UOCAVA ballots returned by postal mail was calculated as B10a/B9a x 100. The percentage of UOCAVA ballots returned by email was calculated as B11a/B9a x 100. The percentage of UOCAVA ballots returned by some other mode was calculated as B12a/B9a x 100. Casewise deletion was used at the state level in calculating these percentages.
[30] Thirty states reported at least one email ballot returned (item B11a in the 2022 EAVS). The percentage of ballots returned by email was calculated as B11a/B9a x 100 among states reporting at least one email ballot returned (item B11a in the 2022 EAVS). The percentage of ballots returned by mail was calculated as B10a/B9a x 100 among states reporting at least one email ballot returned (item B11a in 2022 EAVS). Casewise deletion was used at the state level in calculating these percentages.
[31] Information on how UOCAVA ballots may be returned by voters was collected in item Q28 of the 2022 Policy Survey.

Figure 8. Postal Mail Was the Primary Mode of Ballot Return for UOCAVA Voters



Source: The percentages of UOCAVA ballots returned by mode overall were calculated as B10a/B9a x 100 for postal mail and B11a/B9a x 100 for email. The percentages of UOCAVA ballots returned by mode for overseas citizens were calculated as B10c/B9c x 100 for postal mail and B11c/B9c x 100 for email. The percentages of UOCAVA ballots returned by mode for uniformed services members were calculated as B10b/B9b x 100 for postal mail and B11b/B9b x 100 for email. Casewise deletion was used at the state level in calculating national percentages, and because percentages for each type of voter and each mode of return were calculated independently—and only states that reported data for a given mode of return were included in the analysis—the percentages do not sum to 100%. Other modes of ballot return are not shown here.

Although postal mail was the most common mode of ballot return for both uniformed services members and overseas citizens, uniformed services members used email return far less than overseas citizens, with just 14.6% using email to return an absentee ballot versus 52.8% of overseas citizens.[32] Figure 8 displays the method of ballot return for UOCAVA voters by type.

Overall, 257,657 regular absentee ballots returned by UOCAVA voters were counted in the 2022 general election. Of these votes, 66.4% were cast by overseas citizens and 31.1% by uniformed

[32] The percentage of UOCAVA ballots returned by email by uniformed services members was calculated as B11b/B9b x 100. The percentage of UOCAVA ballots returned by email by overseas citizens was calculated as B11c/B9c x 100. Of note, two of the states with the largest numbers of UOCAVA voters—California and Florida—do not allow email return of absentee ballots. Casewise deletion at the state level was used to calculate the national percentages.

services voters.[33] The overall rejection rate for regular absentee ballots returned by UOCAVA voters was 3.9%, a 46% decrease from the 5.7% reported in 2018.[34] The overall rejection rate did not differ significantly across UOCAVA voter types.[35]

Figure 9 shows the number of rejected UOCAVA ballots returned and submitted by voters for counting in each state. The states that are colored in dark blue represent the states that reported the highest number of rejected ballots, and the states that are colored in light blue reported the lowest number of rejected ballots. Rejection rates were highest in southern states including Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, and Tennessee as well as in western states like California, Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming.

Rejected ballots were divided into three reasons for rejection: missed deadline, problem with voter signature, and lacked postmark.[36] By far, the most common reason for rejection was that a ballot was received after a state's deadline for UOCAVA absentee ballot receipt. Of the 10,456 returned UOCAVA ballots rejected, 6,774 were rejected because they were received after the state deadline, which was 65.4% of all UOCAVA ballot rejections.[37] Voter signature problems were responsible for 18.1% of all UOCAVA ballot rejections, 1% of ballot rejections were the result of postmark issues, and 18% of rejections were caused by some other issue.[38]

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[33] The total number of UOCAVA ballots that were returned by voters and counted was collected in item B14a of the 2022 EAVS. The percentage of ballots that were returned by uniformed services members was calculated as B14b/B14a x 100. The percentage of ballots that were returned by overseas citizens was calculated as B14c/B14a x 100. Casewise deletion was used at the state level in calculating national percentages. An additional 8,127 (3.2%) UOCAVA absentee ballots counted were not classified by voter type.

[34] Before survey revisions were made in the 2018 EAVS, UOCAVA ballot rejection data included both regular absentee ballots and FWABs, making direct comparisons with years prior to 2018 complicated. The 2016 ballot rejection rate was calculated as (B16a+B16b+B16c)/B26b and produced an overall rejection rate of 2.4%.

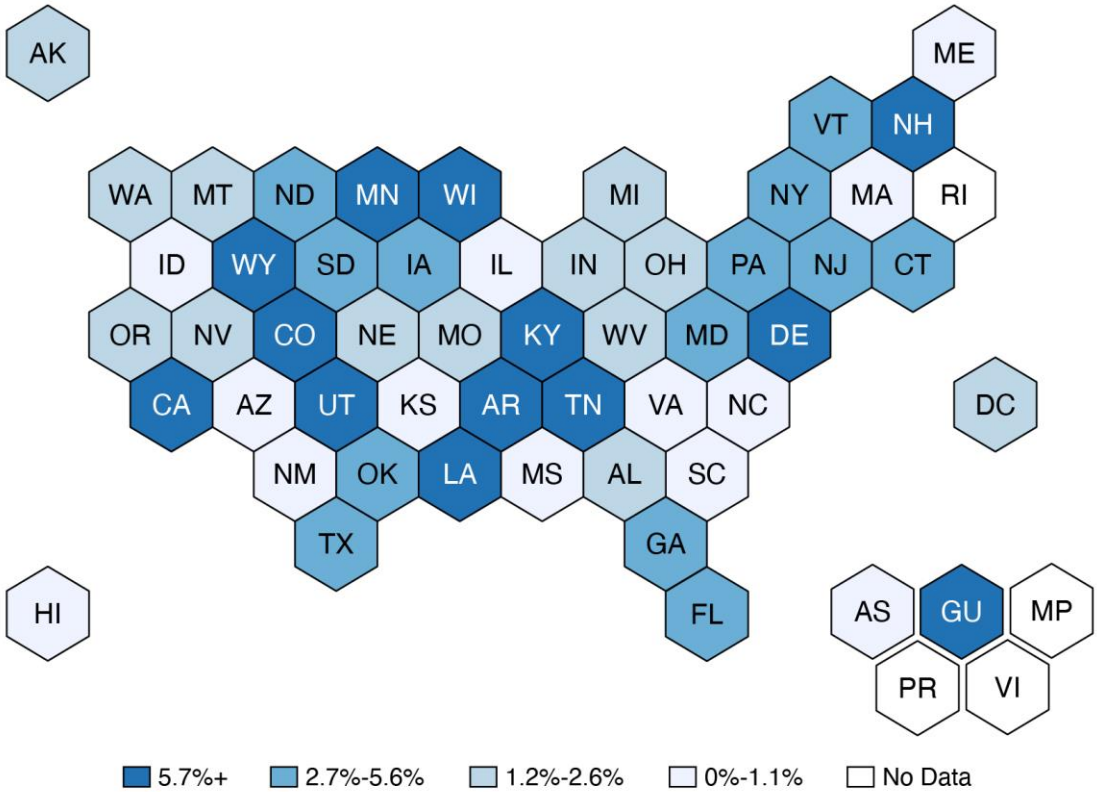
[35] The rejection rate for UOCAVA ballots was calculated as B18a/B9a x 100 for the 2018 and 2022 EAVS. The percentage of ballots rejected from uniformed services voters was calculated as B18b/B9b x 100. The percentage of ballots rejected from overseas citizens was calculated as B18c/B9c x 100. Casewise deletion was used at the state level in calculating national percentages. The rejection rate for returned ballots was 4.3% for uniformed services members, 3.7% for overseas citizens, and 4.6% among rejected ballots not classified by voter type.

[36] Rhode Island did not report the number of ballots rejected. The number of ballots rejected was reported for 65.5% of jurisdictions nationwide. Most of these jurisdictions also subdivided rejected ballots by reason for rejection. Puerto Rico did not provide these data because it was not required to respond to the 2022 EAVS.

[37] The total number of UOCAVA ballots rejected for being received after the state deadline was item B19a of the 2022 EAVS. The percentage of UOCAVA ballots rejected for being received late was calculated as B19a/B18a x 100. Casewise deletion was used at the state level in calculating the national percentage.

[38] The percentage of UOCAVA ballots rejected because of signature issues was calculated as B20a/B18a x 100. The percentage of UOCAVA ballots rejected because of postmark issues was calculated as B21a/B18a x 100. The percentage of UOCAVA ballots rejected for other reasons was calculated as B22a/B18a x 100. Casewise deletion was used at the state level in calculating the national percentages.

Figure 9. UOCAVA Ballot Rejection Rates Varied Significantly Across States



Source: The percentage of returned UOCAVA ballots that were rejected was calculated as B18a/B9a x 100. Cutoff points in the graph are quartiles.

Uniformed services members' and overseas citizens' UOCAVA ballots were rejected for similar reasons. Missing the deadline was the most common reason for rejection among both populations—60.1% for uniformed services members and 67.4% for overseas citizens. Signature issues were the cause of 21.1% of ballot rejections for ballots returned by uniformed services members and 17.2% of ballot rejections for overseas citizens. Neither of these reasons for rejection differed significantly across UOCAVA voter types.[39]

Federal Write-In Absentee Ballots (FWAB)

If a regular absentee ballot does not arrive in time for a UOCAVA individual to vote, the FWAB functions as a backup ballot that can be used to vote for all federal offices and, in some states, state and local offices as well.

[39] The rejection rate for UOCAVA ballots was calculated as B18a/B9a x 100 for the 2018 and 2022 EAVS. The percentage of ballots rejected from uniformed services voters was calculated as B18b/B9b x 100. The percentage of ballots rejected from overseas citizens was calculated as B18c/B9c x 100. Casewise deletion was used at the state level in calculating national percentages. The rejection rate for returned ballots was 4.3% for uniformed services members, 3.7% for overseas citizens, and 5.2% among rejected ballots not classified by voter type.

The FWAB is a special type of UOCAVA ballot that may be used as a backup in the event that a voter's regular absentee ballot does not arrive in time to vote. In most states, a UOCAVA voter must have registered and requested an absentee ballot in order to use the FWAB.

The 4,089 FWABs submitted in 2022 made up a relatively small proportion (1.6%) of all the UOCAVA ballots returned and represented a 26.8% decrease in the volume of FWABs reported compared to the 2018 election.[40] FWAB usage remains a relatively small proportion of the UOCAVA methods of voting among both uniformed services members and overseas citizens. However, the FWAB resulted in 3,447 additional UOCAVA voters' ballots being counted in the 2022 general election, with 22.2% of these additional voters being uniformed services members and 77.3% being overseas citizens.[41] Eleven states and territories reported that they received no FWABs during the 2022 presidential election.[42]

Nearly one in five (655 or 16%) of the 4,089 FWABs submitted in the 2022 general election were not counted. Of these, 159 FWABs—25.4% of the rejected FWABs—were replaced by a regular absentee ballot, making the backup ballot unnecessary.[43] The rate of uncounted FWABs returned by uniformed services members (27.2%) was more than double the rate of uncounted FWABs returned by overseas citizens (12%).[44] The other major reason FWABs went uncounted (and the only other reason states reported via the EAVS) was because they were received after the ballot receipt deadline (27.2% of rejected FWABs).[45]

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[40] The percentage of all ballots returned that were FWABs was calculated using the total number of FWABs received (B23a) divided by the total number of UOCAVA ballots received (the sum of B9a and B23a). Casewise deletion was used at the state level in calculating the national percentage. The total number of FWABs received was collected in item B23a in the 2018 and 2022 EAVS. In 2018, states reported receiving 7,284 FWABs. For 2022, the total number of FWABs returned was based on the 76.2% of jurisdictions for which this information was available.

[41] The total number of FWABs received and counted was item B24a of the 2022 EAVS. The number of FWABs counted from uniformed services members was item B24b, and the number of FWABs counted from overseas citizens was item B24c. The percentage of counted FWABs returned by uniformed services members was calculated as B24b/B24a x 100. The percentage of counted FWABs returned by overseas citizens was calculated as B24c/B24a x 100. Casewise deletion was used at the state level in calculating the national percentages.

[42] American Samoa, Colorado, Delaware, Guam, Hawaii, Idaho, Louisiana, New Mexico, South Dakota, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and Wyoming reported receiving zero FWABs. Connecticut, Georgia, Iowa, Kentucky, Mississippi, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and Vermont reported FWABs with regular UOCAVA ballots because they could not separate the two types.

[43] The number of FWABs rejected because the voter's regular absentee ballot was received and counted was item B26a of the 2022 EAVS. The percentage of FWABs that were rejected for this reason was calculated as B26a/(B25a+B26a+B27a) x 100. Casewise deletion at the state level was used in calculating the national percentage.

[44] The total percentage of FWABs rejected was calculated as (B25a+B26a+B27a)/B23a x 100. The percentage of FWABs rejected from uniformed services members was calculated as (B25b+B26b+B27b)/B23b x 100. The percentage of FWABs rejected from overseas citizens was calculated as (B25c+B26c+B27c)/B23c x 100. Casewise deletion was used at the state level in calculating the national percentages.

[45] The percentage of FWABs that were rejected because they were received after the deadline was calculated as B25a/(B25a+B26a+B27a) x 100. Casewise deletion at the state level was used in calculating the national percentage.

Appendix A: Descriptive Tables

UOCAVA Table 1: Registered and Eligible UOCAVA Voters

State	Registered UOCAVA Voters						
	All UOCAVA Voters	Uniformed Services Members		Overseas Citizens		Not Categorized by Voter Type	
		Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Alabama	527	273	51.8%	254	48.2%	0	0.0%
Alaska	5,153	3,322	64.5%	1,831	35.5%	0	0.0%
American Samoa	16	16	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Arizona	12,122	3,795	31.3%	8,327	68.7%	0	0.0%
Arkansas	1,327	774	58.3%	553	41.7%	0	0.0%
California	137,273	29,863	21.8%	107,242	78.1%	168	0.1%
Colorado	39,482	13,344	33.8%	26,138	66.2%	0	0.0%
Connecticut	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Delaware	1,161	192	16.5%	969	83.5%	0	0.0%
District of Columbia	1,055	239	22.7%	816	77.3%	0	0.0%
Florida	182,506	123,227	67.5%	59,279	32.5%	0	0.0%
Georgia	7,494	2,457	32.8%	5,037	67.2%	0	0.0%
Guam	134	80	59.7%	54	40.3%	0	0.0%
Hawaii	809	59	7.3%	750	92.7%	0	0.0%
Idaho	347	102	29.4%	245	70.6%	0	0.0%
Illinois	3,881	830	21.4%	2,954	76.1%	97	2.5%
Indiana	21,718	10,400	47.9%	11,318	52.1%	0	0.0%
Iowa	1,920	367	19.1%	1,553	80.9%	0	0.0%
Kansas	2,070	411	19.9%	1,643	79.4%	16	0.8%
Kentucky	1,887	812	43.0%	1,075	57.0%	0	0.0%
Louisiana	1,783	792	44.4%	991	55.6%	0	0.0%
Maine	2,504	382	15.3%	2,122	84.7%	0	0.0%
Maryland	7,347	1,494	20.3%	5,853	79.7%	0	0.0%
Massachusetts	5,438	166	3.1%	5,272	96.9%	0	0.0%
Michigan	7,777	1,297	16.7%	6,480	83.3%	0	0.0%
Minnesota	5,329	1,084	20.3%	4,245	79.7%	0	0.0%
Mississippi	3,954	3,680	93.1%	275	7.0%	-1	0.0%
Missouri [1]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	2,737	1,192	43.6%	1,545	56.4%	0	0.0%
Nebraska	705	168	23.8%	537	76.2%	0	0.0%
Nevada	5,615	1,110	19.8%	4,505	80.2%	0	0.0%
New Hampshire	2,158	597	27.7%	1,561	72.3%	0	0.0%
New Jersey	15,454	1,397	9.0%	14,057	91.0%	0	0.0%
New Mexico	2,082	659	31.7%	1,423	68.3%	0	0.0%
New York	36,600	3,961	10.8%	32,639	89.2%	0	0.0%
North Carolina	10,400	2,733	26.3%	7,667	73.7%	0	0.0%

State	Registered UOCAVA Voters						
	All UOCAVA Voters	Uniformed Services Members		Overseas Citizens		Not Categorized by Voter Type	
		Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Northern Mariana Islands [2]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio [3]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oklahoma	6,888	4,372	63.5%	2,516	36.5%	0	0.0%
Oregon	16,257	4,383	27.0%	11,874	73.0%	0	0.0%
Pennsylvania	11,250	2,625	23.3%	8,625	76.7%	0	0.0%
Rhode Island	795	56	7.0%	739	93.0%	0	0.0%
South Carolina	2,362	784	33.2%	1,578	66.8%	0	0.0%
South Dakota	1,462	645	44.1%	817	55.9%	0	0.0%
Tennessee	2,912	1,443	49.6%	1,469	50.4%	0	0.0%
Texas	22,876	7,826	34.2%	13,277	58.0%	1,773	7.8%
U.S. Virgin Islands [4]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	4,398	1,261	28.7%	2,369	53.9%	768	17.5%
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	11,570	3,723	32.2%	7,847	67.8%	0	0.0%
Washington	103,996	64,855	62.4%	39,141	37.6%	0	0.0%
West Virginia	438	180	41.1%	221	50.5%	37	8.4%
Wisconsin	20,904	14,203	67.9%	6,701	32.1%	0	0.0%
Wyoming	565	301	53.3%	264	46.7%	0	0.0%
U.S. Total	737,438	317,932	43.1%	416,648	56.5%	2,858	0.4%

UOCAVA Table 1 Calculation Notes:

All UOCAVA Voters uses question B1a.
Uniformed Services Members, Total uses question B1b.
Uniformed Services Members, % uses B1b/B1a x 100.
Overseas Citizens, Total uses question B1c.
Overseas Citizens, % uses B1c/B1a x 100.
Not Categorized by Voter Type, Total uses B1a–(B1b+B1c).
Not Categorized by Voter Type, % uses (B1a–[B1b + B1c])/B1a x 100.

UOCAVA Table 1 Data Notes:

General Notes:

- Casewise deletion at the state level was used in calculating national percentages. The percentage calculations at the national level (U.S. Total) only used data from those states that provided data for the numerator and denominator of the calculation.
- The percentages shown in this table are rounded to one decimal place. Percentages that round to less than 0.1% are displayed as 0.0%.

[1] Missouri's statewide voter registration system does not track UOCAVA registrations.
[2] Due to the Northern Mariana Islands not being covered under UOCAVA, data on UOCAVA voting is not available from this territory.
[3] Because Ohio permits UOCAVA voters to register by several means other than a FPCA or FWAB, this state cannot accurately provide the actual number of UOCAVA voters.
[4] The U.S. Virgin Islands does not register voters based on UOCAVA status.

UOCAVA Table 2: Federal Post Card Applications (FPCA)

State	FPCAs Received						
	Total	Uniformed Services Members		Overseas Citizens		Not Categorized by Voter Type	
		Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Alabama	482	227	47.1%	247	51.2%	8	1.7%
Alaska	430	200	46.5%	230	53.5%	0	0.0%
American Samoa	1	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Arizona	5,752	1,755	30.5%	3,997	69.5%	0	0.0%
Arkansas	117	48	41.0%	69	59.0%	0	0.0%
California	66,176	10,858	16.4%	55,301	83.6%	17	0.0%
Colorado	5,988	774	12.9%	5,214	87.1%	0	0.0%
Connecticut	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Delaware	1,161	192	16.5%	969	83.5%	0	0.0%
District of Columbia	682	74	10.9%	608	89.1%	0	0.0%
Florida	28,392	13,285	46.8%	15,107	53.2%	0	0.0%
Georgia	934	208	22.3%	726	77.7%	0	0.0%
Guam	18	11	61.1%	7	38.9%	0	0.0%
Hawaii	809	59	7.3%	750	92.7%	0	0.0%
Idaho	347	102	29.4%	245	70.6%	0	0.0%
Illinois	8,412	961	11.4%	1,389	16.5%	6,062	72.1%
Indiana	1,999	345	17.3%	1,654	82.7%	0	0.0%
Iowa [1]	1,558	--	--	--	--	1,558	100.0%
Kansas	2,050	411	20.0%	1,643	80.1%	-4	-0.2%
Kentucky	1,517	991	65.3%	526	34.7%	0	0.0%
Louisiana [2]	89	--	--	--	--	89	100.0%
Maine [3]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	7,230	1,482	20.5%	5,748	79.5%	0	0.0%
Massachusetts	3,495	76	2.2%	3,419	97.8%	0	0.0%
Michigan	6,097	957	15.7%	5,140	84.3%	0	0.0%
Minnesota	5,331	1,079	20.2%	4,252	79.8%	0	0.0%
Mississippi	261	145	55.6%	116	44.4%	0	0.0%
Missouri [4]	498	--	--	--	--	498	100.0%
Montana	1,531	667	43.6%	864	56.4%	0	0.0%
Nebraska	663	150	22.6%	513	77.4%	0	0.0%
Nevada	5,578	866	15.5%	4,712	84.5%	0	0.0%
New Hampshire	2,158	597	27.7%	1,561	72.3%	0	0.0%
New Jersey	14,634	1,123	7.7%	13,511	92.3%	0	0.0%
New Mexico	1,795	486	27.1%	1,309	72.9%	0	0.0%
New York	66,830	6,513	9.7%	60,317	90.3%	0	0.0%
North Carolina	8,886	2,147	24.2%	6,739	75.8%	0	0.0%
North Dakota	35	3	8.6%	32	91.4%	0	0.0%

State	FPCAs Received						
	Total	Uniformed Services Members		Overseas Citizens		Not Categorized by Voter Type	
		Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Northern Mariana Islands [5]	0	0	--	0	--	0	--
Ohio	6,324	1,514	23.9%	4,810	76.1%	0	0.0%
Oklahoma	1,023	642	62.8%	381	37.2%	0	0.0%
Oregon [6]	429	--	--	--	--	429	100.0%
Pennsylvania	10,013	2,007	20.0%	8,006	80.0%	0	0.0%
Rhode Island	795	56	7.0%	739	93.0%	0	0.0%
South Carolina [7]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	6	4	66.7%	2	33.3%	0	0.0%
Tennessee	2,545	1,223	48.1%	1,322	51.9%	0	0.0%
Texas	22,878	7,826	34.2%	13,277	58.0%	1,775	7.8%
U.S. Virgin Islands	5	5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Utah	1,026	160	15.6%	247	24.1%	619	60.3%
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	9,715	2,774	28.6%	6,941	71.4%	0	0.0%
Washington	1,656	335	20.2%	1,321	79.8%	0	0.0%
West Virginia	324	135	41.7%	189	58.3%	0	0.0%
Wisconsin [8]	1,007	71	7.1%	936	92.9%	0	0.0%
Wyoming	185	112	60.5%	73	39.5%	0	0.0%
U.S. Total	309,867	63,657	20.7%	235,159	76.5%	11,051	3.6%

State	FPCAs Rejected							
	Total	% of FPCAs Received	Uniformed Services Members		Overseas Citizens		Not Categorized by Voter Type	
			Total	% of Received from Uniformed Services	Total	% of Received from Overseas Citizens	Total	% of Total FPCAs Rejected
Alabama	17	3.5%	4	1.8%	11	4.5%	2	11.8%
Alaska	21	4.9%	11	5.5%	10	4.3%	0	0.0%
American Samoa	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	--	0	--
Arizona	6	0.1%	0	0.0%	6	0.2%	0	0.0%
Arkansas	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	--
California	2,216	3.3%	728	6.7%	1,486	2.7%	2	0.1%
Colorado	44	0.7%	7	0.9%	37	0.7%	0	0.0%
Connecticut	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Delaware	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	--
District of Columbia	33	4.8%	4	5.4%	29	4.8%	0	0.0%
Florida	587	2.1%	438	3.3%	143	0.9%	6	1.0%
Georgia	87	9.3%	12	5.8%	75	10.3%	0	0.0%
Guam	2	11.1%	0	0.0%	2	28.6%	0	0.0%
Hawaii	5	0.6%	1	1.7%	4	0.5%	0	0.0%
Idaho	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	--
Illinois	43	0.5%	13	1.4%	28	2.0%	2	4.7%
Indiana	25	1.3%	7	2.0%	18	1.1%	0	0.0%
Iowa [1]	0	0.0%	0	--	0	--	0	--
Kansas	11	0.5%	3	0.7%	8	0.5%	0	0.0%
Kentucky	12	0.8%	2	0.2%	10	1.9%	0	0.0%
Louisiana [2]	2	2.2%	--	--	--	--	2	100.0%
Maine [3]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	19	0.3%	5	0.3%	14	0.2%	0	0.0%
Massachusetts	9	0.3%	0	0.0%	9	0.3%	0	0.0%
Michigan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	--
Minnesota	58	1.1%	17	1.6%	41	1.0%	0	0.0%
Mississippi	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	--
Missouri [4]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	6	0.4%	0	0.0%	6	0.7%	0	0.0%
Nebraska	20	3.0%	4	2.7%	16	3.1%	0	0.0%
Nevada	473	8.5%	1	0.1%	472	10.0%	0	0.0%
New Hampshire	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	--
New Jersey	4	0.0%	1	0.1%	3	0.0%	0	0.0%
New Mexico	9	0.5%	6	1.2%	3	0.2%	0	0.0%
New York	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	45	0.5%	14	0.7%	31	0.5%	0	0.0%
North Dakota	20	57.1%	0	0.0%	20	62.5%	0	0.0%

State	FPCAs Rejected							
	Total	% of FPCAs Received	Uniformed Services Members		Overseas Citizens		Not Categorized by Voter Type	
			Total	% of Received from Uniformed Services	Total	% of Received from Overseas Citizens	Total	% of Total FPCAs Rejected
Northern Mariana Islands [5]	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--
Ohio	77	1.2%	22	1.5%	55	1.1%	0	0.0%
Oklahoma	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	--
Oregon [6]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	21	0.2%	1	0.0%	20	0.2%	0	0.0%
Rhode Island	8	1.0%	1	1.8%	7	0.9%	0	0.0%
South Carolina [7]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	--
Tennessee	56	2.2%	37	3.0%	19	1.4%	0	0.0%
Texas	639	2.8%	147	1.9%	459	3.5%	33	5.2%
U.S. Virgin Islands	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	--	0	--
Utah	8	0.8%	0	0.0%	5	2.0%	3	37.5%
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	5	0.1%	3	0.1%	2	0.0%	0	0.0%
Washington	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	--
West Virginia	5	1.5%	1	0.7%	4	2.1%	0	0.0%
Wisconsin [8]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	3	1.6%	3	2.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
U.S. Total	4,596	1.9%	1,493	2.6%	3,053	1.8%	50	1.1%

UOCAVA Table 2 Calculation Notes:

FPCAs Received, Total uses question B2a.
FPCAs Received, Uniformed Services Members, Total uses question B2b.
FPCAs Received, Uniformed Services Members, % uses B2b/B2a x 100.
FPCAs Received, Overseas Citizens, Total uses question B2c.
FPCAs Received, Overseas Citizens, % uses B2c/B2a x 100.
FPCAs Received, Not Categorized by Voter Type, Total uses B2a–(B2b+B2c).
FPCAs Received, Not Categorized by Voter Type, % uses (B2a–[B2b+B2c])/B2a x 100.
FPCAs Rejected, Total uses question B3a.
FPCAs Rejected, % of FPCAs Received uses B3a/B2a x 100.
FPCAs Rejected, Uniformed Services Members, Total uses question B3b.
FPCAs Rejected, Uniformed Services Members, % of Received from Uniformed Services uses B3b/B2b x 100.
FPCAs Rejected, Overseas Citizens, Total uses question B3c.
FPCAs Rejected, Overseas Citizens, % of Received from Overseas Citizens uses B3c/B2c x 100.
FPCAs Rejected, Not Categorized by Voter Type, Total uses B3a–(B3b+B3c).
FPCAs Rejected, Not Categorized by Voter Type, % of Total FPCAs Rejected uses (B3a–[B3b+B3c])/B3a x 100.

UOCAVA Table 2 Data Notes:

General Notes:

- Casewise deletion at the state level was used in calculating national percentages. The percentage calculations at the national level (U.S. Total) only used data from the states that provided data for the numerator and denominator of the calculation.
- The percentages shown in this table are rounded to one decimal place. Percentages that round to less than 0.1% are displayed as 0.0%.
- Negative numbers in the Not Categorized FPCAs received or rejected categories indicate that the sum of FPCAs for uniformed services members and overseas citizens in that category account for more than the total number of FPCAs reported by the state in the corresponding category.

[1] Data on FPCAs by type of UOCAVA voter is not tracked.
[2] The Department of State only collects data for totals, not for the breakdowns by type of UOCAVA voter.
[3] Maine does not distinguish FPCAs from other registration forms.
[4] Missouri's statewide voter registration system does not track data on UOCAVA voter type (uniformed services vs. overseas citizen).
[5] Due to the Northern Mariana Islands not being covered under UOCAVA, data on UOCAVA voting is not available from this territory.
[6] Oregon does not track data on UOCAVA voter type.
[7] Data were not available to break down the type of applications for UOCAVA voters.
[8] Data on rejected FPCAs and rejected absentee applications is not tracked.

UOCAVA Table 3: UOCAVA Ballots Transmitted, Returned, Counted, and Rejected

State	UOCAVA Ballots Transmitted	UOCAVA Ballots Returned	UOCAVA Ballots Counted		UOCAVA Ballots Rejected	
			Total	% of Returned	Total	% of Returned
Alabama	710	494	477	96.6%	10	2.0%
Alaska [1]	5,092	3,914	3,814	97.4%	100	2.6%
American Samoa	25	16	16	100.0%	0	0.0%
Arizona	12,104	6,979	6,913	99.1%	66	0.9%
Arkansas	1,304	473	426	90.1%	35	7.4%
California [2]	132,855	34,054	31,774	93.3%	2,280	6.7%
Colorado	38,736	14,289	13,426	94.0%	863	6.0%
Connecticut	2,580	1,056	1,016	96.2%	40	3.8%
Delaware	1,161	581	539	92.8%	42	7.2%
District of Columbia [3]	730	469	464	98.9%	5	1.1%
Florida	102,010	40,901	38,987	95.3%	1,849	4.5%
Georgia	7,482	5,194	4,913	94.6%	281	5.4%
Guam [4]	134	85	79	92.9%	6	7.1%
Hawaii	816	496	491	99.0%	5	1.0%
Idaho [5]	343	317	316	99.7%	1	0.3%
Illinois	3,370	2,729	2,776	101.7%	18	0.7%
Indiana	2,476	2,033	2,012	99.0%	22	1.1%
Iowa [6]	1,916	1,452	1,401	96.5%	53	3.7%
Kansas	2,054	1,684	1,678	99.6%	6	0.4%
Kentucky	1,390	893	830	92.9%	63	7.1%
Louisiana [7]	1,795	848	764	90.1%	84	9.9%
Maine	2,516	1,739	1,734	99.7%	5	0.3%
Maryland	7,603	4,763	4,551	95.5%	212	4.5%
Massachusetts	5,286	4,229	4,204	99.4%	25	0.6%
Michigan	7,994	5,869	5,727	97.6%	142	2.4%
Minnesota [8]	5,373	3,421	3,105	90.8%	316	9.2%
Mississippi	261	211	211	100.0%	0	0.0%
Missouri	3,615	1,886	1,837	97.4%	49	2.6%
Montana [9]	2,741	1,790	1,768	98.8%	22	1.2%
Nebraska	692	552	538	97.5%	14	2.5%
Nevada	6,188	3,442	3,388	98.4%	54	1.6%
New Hampshire	2,158	1,789	1,668	93.2%	121	6.8%
New Jersey	10,146	2,925	2,849	97.4%	76	2.6%
New Mexico	2,086	1,558	1,558	100.0%	0	0.0%
New York [10]	65,275	22,664	22,391	98.8%	715	3.2%
North Carolina	10,277	8,449	8,390	99.3%	59	0.7%
North Dakota	433	363	343	94.5%	20	5.5%
Northern Mariana Islands [11]	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	7,148	5,323	5,238	98.4%	85	1.6%
Oklahoma	7,035	1,604	1,545	96.3%	59	3.7%
Oregon [12]	16,257	6,962	6,830	98.1%	132	1.9%

State	UOCAVA Ballots Transmitted	UOCAVA Ballots Returned	UOCAVA Ballots Counted		UOCAVA Ballots Rejected	
			Total	% of Returned	Total	% of Returned
Pennsylvania	11,593	8,416	8,069	95.9%	347	4.1%
Rhode Island [13]	630	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina [14]	2,356	1,991	1,983	99.6%	8	0.4%
South Dakota	985	757	718	94.8%	39	5.2%
Tennessee	2,912	2,074	1,935	93.3%	139	6.7%
Texas	21,644	13,867	13,228	95.4%	654	4.7%
U.S. Virgin Islands	10	0	0	--	0	--
Utah	4,495	2,064	2,043	99.0%	284	13.8%
Vermont	935	543	534	98.3%	19	3.5%
Virginia	11,491	6,968	6,755	96.9%	57	0.8%
Washington	108,585	27,125	26,579	98.0%	546	2.0%
West Virginia [15]	434	287	431	150.2%	6	2.1%
Wisconsin	6,003	4,444	4,048	91.1%	396	8.9%
Wyoming [16]	546	371	347	93.5%	26	7.0%
U.S. Total	654,786	267,403	257,657	96.4%	10,456	3.9%

UOCAVA Table 3 Calculation Notes:

UOCAVA Ballots Transmitted uses question B5a.
UOCAVA Ballots Returned uses question B9a.
UOCAVA Ballots Counted, Total uses question B14a.
UOCAVA Ballots Counted, % of Returned uses B14a/B9a x 100.
UOCAVA Ballots Rejected, Total uses question B18a.
UOCAVA Ballots Rejected, % of Returned uses B18a/B9a x 100.

UOCAVA Table 3 Data Notes:

General Notes:

- Casewise deletion at the state level was used in calculating national percentages. The percentage calculations at the national level (U.S. Total) only used data from those states that provided data for the numerator and denominator of the calculation.
- The percentages shown in this table are rounded to one decimal place. Percentages that round to less than 0.1% are displayed as 0.0%.

[1] Alaska does not track data on the method by which UOCAVA ballots are returned. All ballots sent to voters by mail can only be returned by mail, and all electronic transmission (online or fax) ballots sent to voters may either be returned by mail or by fax. The largest number of election transmission (online or fax) ballots sent to voters are returned by mail.
[2] Some California counties accept UOCAVA ballots by fax.
[3] For the 2022 general election, the District of Columbia Board of Elections (DCBOE) transmitted ballots only to active UOCAVA voters.
[4] Guam law allows UOCAVA ballots to be transmitted to voters via email; however, these ballots must be returned via air mail.
[5] Idaho was not able to track data on rejected UOCAVA ballots and FWABs.
[6] Data on FWABs is not tracked separately from data on regular UOCAVA absentee ballots.
[7] Registrars may transmit multiple ballots to a single voter in some circumstances (i.e., the voter did not receive the original ballot or the original ballot is returned to the registrar as undeliverable).

[8] Minnesota only accepts UOCAVA ballots returned via mail.

[9] The number of UOCAVA ballots issued may exceed the number of registered UOCAVA voters due to replacement ballots being issued.

[10] There are circumstances under which a UOCAVA voter registered in New York may have been transmitted more than one ballot or may return more than one ballot (for instance, some county boards mail a ballot to every UOCAVA voter, regardless of their transmission preference, so voters who already received their ballot electronically, completed, and returned it may subsequently receive a physical ballot in the mail). Additional data collected by New York State Board of Elections has shown that more than 1,700 UOCAVA voters returned multiple ballots, although the data does not report how many ballots each of these voters returned.

[11] Due to the Northern Mariana Islands not being covered under UOCAVA, data on UOCAVA voting is not available from this territory.

[12] Oregon statute requires ballots to be mailed to voters.

[13] According to Rhode Island general law, all UOCAVA mail ballots are consolidated into one mail ballot category.

[14] Data on FWABs are not tracked separately from data on regular UOCAVA absentee ballots. The number of UOCAVA ballots reported as counted are ballots that were received before the deadline, and the number of UOCAVA ballots reported as rejected are ballots that were returned after the deadline. No data are available on UOCAVA ballots that may have been challenged or were not counted for other reasons.

[15] West Virginia reports a UOCAVA ballot count rate of more than 100% primarily because two counties did not report data on ballots returned but reported data on ballots counted.

[16] UOCAVA ballots must be returned by mail.

UOCAVA Table 4: Federal Write-in Absentee Ballots (FWAB)

State	Total FWABs Received	FWABs Counted		FWABs Rejected Because a Valid Ballot Was Accepted and Counted	
		Total	% of Total Received	Total	% of Total Received
Alabama	7	4	57.1%	0	0.0%
Alaska [1]	24	3	12.5%	4	16.7%
American Samoa	0	0	--	0	--
Arizona	224	208	92.9%	12	5.4%
Arkansas	22	17	77.3%	1	4.5%
California	189	171	90.5%	0	0.0%
Colorado	0	0	--	0	--
Connecticut	--	--	--	--	--
Delaware	0	0	--	0	--
District of Columbia	14	14	100.0%	0	0.0%
Florida	204	134	65.7%	25	12.3%
Georgia [2]	--	--	--	--	--
Guam	0	0	--	0	--
Hawaii	0	0	--	0	--
Idaho [3]	0	0	--	0	--
Illinois	70	61	87.1%	9	12.9%
Indiana	168	148	88.1%	1	0.6%
Iowa	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	17	16	94.1%	1	5.9%
Kentucky [4]	8	--	--	--	--
Louisiana [5]	0	0	--	--	--
Maine	15	15	100.0%	0	0.0%
Maryland	63	35	55.6%	6	9.5%
Massachusetts	150	147	98.0%	0	0.0%
Michigan [6]	126	84	66.7%	41	32.5%
Minnesota	38	26	68.4%	1	2.6%
Mississippi [7]	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri	40	40	100.0%	0	0.0%
Montana	3	3	100.0%	0	0.0%
Nebraska	12	10	83.3%	0	0.0%
Nevada	21	19	90.5%	0	0.0%
New Hampshire	17	16	94.1%	0	0.0%
New Jersey [8]	1,442	1,429	99.1%	--	--
New Mexico	0	0	--	0	--
New York	240	169	70.4%	14	5.8%
North Carolina	120	119	99.2%	--	--
North Dakota	3	2	66.7%	0	0.0%

State	Total FWABs Received	FWABs Counted		FWABs Rejected Because a Valid Ballot Was Accepted and Counted	
		Total	% of Total Received	Total	% of Total Received
Northern Mariana Islands [9]	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	251	216	86.1%	6	2.4%
Oklahoma	9	9	100.0%	0	0.0%
Oregon [10]	--	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	90	89	98.9%	0	0.0%
Rhode Island [11]	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina [12]	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	0	0	--	0	--
Tennessee	17	2	11.8%	5	29.4%
Texas	269	51	19.0%	29	10.8%
U.S. Virgin Islands	0	0	--	0	--
Utah	21	19	90.5%	1	4.8%
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia [13]	68	53	77.9%	--	--
Washington	110	107	97.3%	0	0.0%
West Virginia	4	4	100.0%	0	0.0%
Wisconsin [14]	13	7	53.8%	3	23.1%
Wyoming	0	0	--	0	--
U.S. Total	4,089	3,447	84.5%	159	6.5%

State	FWABs Rejected for Other Reasons		FWABs Not Categorized	
	Total	% of Total Received	Total	% of Total Received
Alabama	3	42.9%	0	0.0%
Alaska [1]	17	70.8%	0	0.0%
American Samoa	0	--	0	--
Arizona	4	1.8%	0	0.0%
Arkansas	5	22.7%	-1	-4.5%
California	21	11.1%	-3	-1.6%
Colorado	0	--	0	--
Connecticut	--	--	--	--
Delaware	0	--	0	--
District of Columbia	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Florida	45	22.1%	0	0.0%
Georgia [2]	--	--	--	--
Guam	0	--	0	--
Hawaii	0	--	0	--
Idaho [3]	0	--	0	--
Illinois	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Indiana	7	4.2%	12	7.1%
Iowa	--	--	--	--
Kansas	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Kentucky [4]	--	--	8	100.0%
Louisiana [5]	0	--	0	--
Maine	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Maryland	22	34.9%	0	0.0%
Massachusetts	3	2.0%	0	0.0%
Michigan [6]	1	0.8%	0	0.0%
Minnesota	11	28.9%	0	0.0%
Mississippi [7]	--	--	--	--
Missouri	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Montana	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Nebraska	2	16.7%	0	0.0%
Nevada	2	9.5%	0	0.0%
New Hampshire	1	5.9%	0	0.0%
New Jersey [8]	13	0.9%	0	0.0%
New Mexico	0	--	0	--
New York	87	36.3%	-30	-12.5%
North Carolina	1	0.8%	0	0.0%
North Dakota	0	0.0%	1	33.3%
Northern Mariana Islands [9]	--	--	--	--
Ohio	29	11.6%	0	0.0%
Oklahoma	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Oregon [10]	--	--	--	--

State	FWABs Rejected for Other Reasons		FWABs Not Categorized	
	Total	% of Total Received	Total	% of Total Received
Pennsylvania	1	1.1%	0	0.0%
Rhode Island [11]	--	--	--	--
South Carolina [12]	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	0	--	0	--
Tennessee	10	58.8%	0	0.0%
Texas	189	70.3%	0	0.0%
U.S. Virgin Islands	0	--	0	--
Utah	1	4.8%	0	0.0%
Vermont	--	--	--	--
Virginia [13]	15	22.1%	0	0.0%
Washington	3	2.7%	0	0.0%
West Virginia	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Wisconsin [14]	3	23.1%	0	0.0%
Wyoming	0	--	0	--
U.S. Total	496	12.2%	-13	-0.3%

UOCAVA Table 4 Calculation Notes:

Total FWABs Received uses question B23a.
FWABs Counted, Total uses question B24a.
FWABs Counted, % of Total Received uses B24a/B23a x 100.
FWABs Rejected Because a Valid Ballot was Accepted and Counted, Total uses question B26a.
FWABs Rejected Because a Valid Ballot was Accepted and Counted, % of Total Received uses B26a/B23a x 100.
FWABs Rejected for Other Reasons, Total uses the sum of questions B25a and B27a.
FWABs Rejected for Other Reasons, % of Total Received uses (B25a+B27a)/B23a x 100.
FWABs Not Categorized, Total uses B23a–(B24a+B25a+B26a+B27a).
FWABs Not Categorized, % of Total Received uses (B23a–[B24a+B25a+B26a+B27a])/B23a x 100.

UOCAVA Table 4 Data Notes:

General Notes:

- Casewise deletion at the state level was used in calculating national percentages. The percentage calculations at the national level (U.S. Total) only used data from those states that provided data for the numerator and denominator of the calculation.
- The percentages shown in this table are rounded to one decimal place. Percentages that round to less than 0.1% are displayed as 0.0%.
- Negative numbers in the Not Categorized FWABs category indicate that the sum of counted and rejected FWABs accounted for more than the total number of FWABs received as reported by the state.
- The EAVS tracks data on FWABs that were rejected because they were received after the ballot receipt deadline (B25), because the voter's regular absentee ballot was received and counted (B26), and for other reasons (B27).

[1] The data reported in B25 of the 2022 EAVS reflects FWABs received after the deadline to apply for an absentee ballot by mail or by electronic transmission (online or fax).
[2] Data on accepted and rejected FWABs cannot be reported separately from regular UOCAVA ballots.
[3] Idaho was not able to track data on rejected UOCAVA ballots and FWABs.
[4] Data on the reasons that FWABs were rejected was not tracked.
[5] The Department of State does not track data on FWABs rejected because a valid ballot was accepted and counted.
[6] All FWABs received were either counted, rejected because the voter's regular ballot was received, or rejected for arriving late.
[7] FWABs are not recorded separately from UOCAVA ballots in the Statewide Election Management System (SEMS).
[8] Rejection because a valid ballot was accepted and counted is not a recorded rejection reason.
[9] Due to the Northern Mariana Islands not being covered under UOCAVA, data on UOCAVA voting is not available from this territory.
[10] Oregon does not track data on FWABs separately from regular UOCAVA ballots.
[11] According to Rhode Island general law, all UOCAVA mail ballots are consolidated into one mail ballot category.
[12] Data on FWABs is not tracked separately from data on regular UOCAVA absentee ballots.
[13] Virginia does not have a way to track FWABs rejected because a valid ballot was accepted and counted.
[14] In Wisconsin, many jurisdictions track the return of ballots received after Election Day, but they are not required to do so. The counts reported in B25a (total number of FWABs rejected because they were received after the ballot receipt deadline) are limited to ballots in jurisdictions that recorded these in the statewide database.

Chapter 5. Survey Methodology

Since 2004, the U.S. Election Assistance Commission (EAC) has conducted the Election Administration and Voting Survey (EAVS) following each federal general election. The project collects data on election policies, voter registration, voting by individuals covered by the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA), mail voting, in-person voting, poll workers and polling places, provisional voting, election technology, and turnout. Data from all U.S. states, U.S. territories, and the District of Columbia are included in the EAVS.[1] The EAVS helps the EAC meet its mandate under the Help America Vote Act (HAVA) to serve as a national clearinghouse and resource for the compilation of information and the review of procedures with respect to the administration of federal elections.

The EAVS collectively consists of two surveys administered separately. The 2022 Election Administration Policy Survey (Policy Survey), which collected data on state election policies and procedures, was administered from August 2022 to January 2023. The information collected through the Policy Survey helps provide context to the data reported through the EAVS. The 2022 EAVS, which collected data on registrations, voters, and ballots during the 2022 general election, was administered from November 2022 to March 2023. The data collected through the EAVS allow states to satisfy their data reporting requirements established by the National Voter Registration Act (NVRA) and UOCAVA and provide a detailed snapshot of how general elections are administered in the United States every two years.

This report relies on EAVS and Policy Survey data submitted and certified by 50 states, the District of Columbia, and five U.S. territories. Data for each state were collected at the jurisdiction level, with 100% of the 6,460 jurisdictions nationwide submitting at least partial data in 2022.[2] Appendix A of this chapter shows the number of jurisdictions and the response rate by state (overall and for each section of the EAVS).

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[1] Throughout this report, unless otherwise specified, the term "state" can be understood to apply to the 50 U.S. states, the District of Columbia and five U.S. territories (American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands) that submit Election Administration Policy Survey and EAVS data. Puerto Rico provides EAVS data only in presidential election years, as it does not hold elections for federal candidates in midterm election years; thus, Puerto Rico completed the 2022 Policy Survey but not the 2022 EAVS. American Samoa did not participate in the 2016 EAVS. The Northern Mariana Islands participated in the EAVS for the first time in 2020.

[2] What constitutes a jurisdiction for EAVS reporting is defined by how each state chose to provide data. For the 2022 EAVS, most states reported data on the county level (or county equivalent, such as parishes for Louisiana). The territories, the District of Columbia, and Alaska each reported as a single jurisdiction. Illinois, Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia reported data for independent cities in addition to counties. Rhode Island reported data at both the city and town level. Wisconsin reported data at the city, town, and village level. Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont reported data on the town or township level. Maine also reported its UOCAVA data in Section B as a separate jurisdiction, because this information is only collected at the state level. Michigan reported data for the county level, but most election administration activities take place in the 1,520 local election jurisdictions in the state. Elections for Kalawao County in Hawaii are administered by Maui County; although Kalawao is included as a jurisdiction in the EAVS data, Kalawao's data are included with Maui's data.

Survey Questions

The 2022 Policy Survey consisted of 96 questions (38 required questions, 37 follow-up questions based on a state's responses to the required questions, and 21 optional comments boxes). Of these, 70 were single-select or multi-select questions, 25 were open-ended with a text response, and one was a hybrid single-select and text question.

The 2022 EAVS consisted of 424 questions (242 required, 59 follow-up questions based on a jurisdiction's responses to the required questions, 83 optional questions based on whether a jurisdiction had additional data to provide, one required comment box, and 39 optional comments boxes). Of these questions, 269 were fill-in-the-blank with a numerical response, 40 were item descriptions, 63 were single-select questions, and 52 were open-ended with a text response.

The content of the questions in the EAVS has largely been unchanged since the 2008 survey, although questions are periodically removed, updated, or reordered. Beginning in 2018, the Policy Survey replaced the previous Statutory Overview with a set of primarily closed-ended questions on states' election policies. The full set of EAVS and Policy Survey questions can be found at https://www.eac.gov/research-and-data/datasets-codebooks-and-surveys.

The following sections detail the data collected by these surveys and the changes that were made to the survey questionnaires from the 2020 versions. In 2022, the primary changes to the survey questions involved:

- Adding Policy Survey questions that could be used to validate EAVS items.
- Adding Policy Survey and EAVS questions to gather data on new topics that had previously not been collected.
- Clarifying instructions to make completion easier for election officials and to improve data quality.

Policy Survey

Since 2008, the EAVS has been accompanied by a survey that collects information on states' election policies and practices to provide greater context for the jurisdiction-level data collected through the EAVS. This originally took the form of the Statutory Overview, which consisted of open-ended questions on statutory requirements for various parts of the election process, asking states to report information on their election laws and policies. However, the open-ended format made it difficult to interpret states' statutory language, identify patterns in election practices, and draw meaningful comparisons between states.

Beginning with the 2018 EAVS, the Statutory Overview was significantly redesigned and renamed the Policy Survey. The survey now uses closed-ended questions and is intended to capture states' broad policies rather than to represent a comprehensive overview of state statutory language. This allows for greater ease in interpreting the results, creating comparisons across states, and providing context in understanding the EAVS data. The Policy Survey questions are designed to map onto the EAVS data questions so that the two surveys can be used in concert.

The 2022 Policy Survey collected information on how the state answers the EAVS; voter registration and list maintenance; election technology; mail voting; in-person voting; UOCAVA voting; provisional voting; election certification, recounts, and audits; voter identification; and how

criminal convictions affect voting. Questions that were added to the Policy Survey for 2022 included:

New Question for 2022	Description
Q9a	When voter pre-registration forms are processed
Q10a	Whether the state's definitions of active and inactive voters match the NVRA definitions
Q19	Whether state used drop boxes for the 2022 general election
Q19a	Where drop boxes were located
Q19b	How often ballots were collected from drop boxes
Q19c	Dates and times that drop boxes were available to voters
Q19d	Drop box security measures
Q20	Whether state allowed voters to cure mail ballots
Q20a	Types of mail ballot errors that voters could cure
Q20b	Deadline for voters to cure mail ballots
Q24a	Terminology state uses for accessible absentee voting
Q24b	How voters participating in accessible absentee voting receive their ballots
Q24c	Whether a witness must be present when a voter completes their accessible absentee ballot
Q25b	Length of in-person voting period before Election Day
Q27	UOCAVA ballot transmission methods
Q28	UOCAVA ballot return methods
Q33d	What person or persons are responsible for reviewing provisional ballots within the state
Q33e	Whether provisional ballot eligibility reviewers are the same as those who count provisional ballots
Q35a	How recounts are conducted
Q36	Whether state will conduct different types of auditing activities either before or after the election
Q37a	Whether state requires photo identification for in-person voters
Q37b	How voter proves their identity if they do not have acceptable identification
Q38b	What happens to the registration record of a person whose voting rights are limited due to criminal conviction or incarceration

Questions that were significantly revised from the 2020 Policy Survey included:

Significantly Revised for 2022	Description
Q5	Types of automatic voter registrations provided to voters in the state
Q8	Whether the state offers same-day voter registration (SDR)
Q8a	Circumstances under which voters may use SDR in the state
Q12a	Which groups of voters are sent confirmation of registration notices
Q17	Whether all-mail elections are conducted within the state

Significantly Revised for 2022	Description
Q17a	Whether all-mail elections are conducted statewide or only in certain jurisdictions
Q18	Whether state allows permanent absentee voting
Q21	Deadlines for postmarking and returning mail ballots for domestic civilian (non-UOCAVA) voters
Q25	Terminology the state uses to refer to in-person voting that takes place before Election Day
Q26	Whether the state uses vote centers
Q30	Deadlines for postmarking and returning mail ballots for domestic military UOCAVA voters
Q31	Deadlines for postmarking and returning mail ballots for overseas UOCAVA voters
Q33a	Under what circumstances the state issues provisional ballots to voters
Q33b	Deadline for adjudicating provisional ballots
Q34	Deadline for certifying the 2022 general election
Q35	Reasons the state may conduct a post-election recount of ballots
Q36a	Statutory requirements for post-election tabulation audits
Q36c	Type of post-election tabulation audit conducted
Q37	Whether the state requires non–first time in-person voters to present identification
Q37c	Deadline for the voter to provide identification if the voter does not have identification at the voting location
Q38	Which groups of voters may become ineligible to vote due to criminal conviction or incarceration
Q38a	How long individuals lose the right to vote due to criminal conviction or incarceration

The following questions had no change except for renumbering and, for some, the addition of a comment section and/or option for a response of "Does not apply":

2022 Numbering	2020 Numbering	Description
Q1	Q3	How states answer the six sections of the EAVS
Q2	Q2b	Whether the state experienced a change in its EAVS reporting jurisdiction list since the 2020 EAVS
Q3	Q4	Type of state voter registration database
Q3a	Q4a	Frequency of data transmission for states with a bottom-up or hybrid database
Q4	Q5	Government agencies that the state's voter registration database conducts data transfers with and the frequency of the data transfers
Q5a	Q6a	Government agencies that participate in the state's automatic voter registration program
Q6	Q7	Whether the state offers online voter registration

2022 Numbering	2020 Numbering	Description
Q6a	Q7a	Whether registrants need a state-issued identification in order to register to vote online
Q7	Q8	Voter information lookup tools available on the state's election website
Q9	Q10	Whether the state offers pre-registration to persons under the age of 18
Q10	Q11	Whether the state distinguishes between active and inactive voters in its voter registration database
Q11	Q12	Whether state and/or local election officials are responsible for modifying voter registration records
Q12	Q13	Whether the state sends confirmation of registration notices
Q13	Q14	Data sources used to identify potentially ineligible registered voters
Q14	Q15	Whether the state's voting system testing and certification is required
Q14a	Q15a	Type of voting system testing and certification conducted
Q15	Q16	Whether electronic poll books are used in the state
Q15a	Q16a	Whether electronic poll books are required to be tested and certified before purchase
Q16	Q17	Whether voters are required to provide a valid excuse in order to vote by mail
Q18a	Q19a	What groups of voters may register as permanent absentee voters
Q22	Q21	How long past the ballot receipt deadline mail ballots are tracked
Q23	Q22	Postmark requirements for mail ballots from domestic civilian voters
Q24	Q23	Circumstances under which non-UOCAVA voters may receive their ballots electronically
Q25a	Q24a	Whether voters are required to provide a valid excuse in order to vote in-person before Election Day
Q26a	Q25a	Whether vote centers are used statewide or only in certain jurisdictions
Q29	Q28	How long the FPCA remains valid as a ballot request mechanism
Q32	Q31	Whether UOCAVA ballots have different postmark requirements than mail ballots from non-UOCAVA voters
Q33	Q32	Whether the state uses provisional ballots
Q33c	Q32c	How a state would adjudicate a provisional ballot cast in the wrong precinct
Q38c	Q37b	How the voting rights of individuals are restored when they are re-eligible to vote after being made ineligible due to criminal conviction or incarceration

The 2020 Policy Survey questions on election office infrastructure, how and when voters decline to be registered under automatic voter registration (if available in the voter's state), features of a state's online registration system, actions that can move an active registered voter to the inactive registration list, actions that can move an inactive voter to the active registration list, modes by

which UOCAVA voters can submit FPCAs, and the length of FPCA registration were removed for 2022.

Section A: Voter Registration

Section A of the EAVS collects data on voter registration. This includes the number of persons registered and eligible to vote in the November 2022 general election, active and inactive voters, voters who used SDR, registration forms processed between the close of registration for the 2020 general election and the close of registration for the 2022 general election, confirmation notices sent, and voters removed from the voter registration rolls.

In 2022, changes made to this section included updating the definition of "same-day registration" (SDR) to match the revised definition from the Policy Survey and clarifying that both new and updated registrations received through SDR should be reported in question A2 of the EAVS; adding a definition of "confirmation notice" to the instructions of question A8 and specifying that confirmation notices not sent directly pursuant to the NVRA should be reported in this question; clarifying the instructions for questions A8d and A8e, changing the terminology used in question A8e from "status unknown" to "unreturned confirmation notices"; and clarifying that voters removed from the list of registered voters should be included in the data reported in question A9.

The EAC plans to make additional changes to Section A of the 2024 EAVS. The proposed questions and an explanation of the reasoning for these changes can be found in the "Planned Changes to 2024 EAVS" report at https://www.eac.gov/research-and-data/datasets-codebooks-and-surveys.

Section B: UOCAVA

Section B of the EAVS collects data on voters covered by UOCAVA. This includes the number of registered UOCAVA voters; FPCAs received and rejected; UOCAVA ballots transmitted, returned, counted, and rejected; and Federal Write-In Absentee Ballots (FWAB) received, counted, and rejected. Most questions in Section B were divided by type of voter (uniformed services members and overseas citizens) and by method of ballot transmission and return (postal mail, email, and other).

In 2014, the UOCAVA section of the EAVS was expanded to include questions from the Federal Voting Assistance Program's (FVAP) Post-Election Quantitative Survey. The goal of combining surveys was to reduce the burden on election officials by asking them to answer a single set of questions about UOCAVA voting rather than responding to two surveys that captured many of the same data points. The current format of Section B is the result of a memorandum of understanding between the EAC and FVAP that allows both agencies to collect, share, and evaluate data on the voting experiences of citizens covered under UOCAVA and to fulfill their congressionally mandated requirements to study UOCAVA voters.

In 2022, changes made to this section included modifying the language about ballot requests that originated from rejected FPCAs in question B3; removing language about eligibility for a federal-only ballot from B4; clarifying in the instructions for questions B5–B8 and B9–B13 that data on duplicate UOCAVA ballot transmissions and returns, respectively, should be reported in these questions; and clarifying in the instructions of question B21 that states should report "Does not apply" as their responses for B21a–c if the state does not reject UOCAVA ballots for lacking a postmark.

Section C: Mail Voting

Section C of the EAVS collects data on mail voting. This includes the number of mailed ballots transmitted, returned, counted, and rejected; the number of ballots sent to permanent mail voters; the number of mail ballot drop boxes and the number of mail ballots returned at drop boxes; and the number of mail ballots that were successfully cured by voters.

In 2022, the title of this section was updated from "Domestic Civilian By-Mail Voting" to "Mail Voting," and the terminology throughout this section was standardized from "by-mail voting" to "mail voting." This change reflects the terminology that is most commonly in use among election offices. The instructions for Section C were updated to include a definition of mail voting and to clarify that any voter who voted with a UOCAVA absentee ballot should be reported in Section B instead of Section C and that duplicate mail ballot transmissions and returns should be reported in the data for Section C.

Several of the questions within this section were also revised. For question C1b, the instructions were updated to state that mail ballots that went through the cure process should be reported with other mail ballots that were returned by voters. For C1d, the instructions were updated to specify that mail ballots that were voided so a replacement ballot could be sent should be reported in this item. For C1f, the terminology was updated from "status unknown" to "unreturned mail ballots." For C2a, the definition of "permanent absentee voting" was updated to reflect the definition used in the Policy Survey. Several new questions were added to this section to collect data on the total number of drop boxes used (C3a), the number of drop boxes used on Election Day (C4a–c), the number of drop boxes used during in-person voting before Election Day (C5a–c), the number of mail ballots returned at drop boxes (C6a), and the number of mail ballots that were successfully cured (C7a). This caused the renumbering of the subsequent questions in this section that collected data on mail ballots returned and counted (C8) and rejected (C9). In addition, question C9 saw the reasons for mail ballot rejections revised, including eliminating one sub-question, adding additional reasons for rejection, and rewording some of the rejection reasons.

Section D: In-Person Polling Operations

Section D of the EAVS collects data on in-person polling operations. This includes the number of precincts and polling places, the number of poll workers and the level of difficulty involved in recruiting poll workers, and the number of poll workers who served for the first time in the 2022 general election.

In 2022, the title of this section was updated from "In-Person Voting and Polling Operations" to "In-Person Polling Operations" to better reflect the scope of the questions. A question on the total number of in-person voters that had been present in previous surveys was removed from the 2022 survey, as it was redundant with data collected in Section F. In its place, a question on the total number of physical polling places was added as question D2a. In the questions related to poll workers (D5–D9), the instructions were clarified to state that office staff who served as poll workers should be reported in the data for these questions, and instructions were added that respondents should report the total number of poll workers who served for the election in D7a even if they were unable to provide an age breakdown for poll workers in questions D7b–g. Lastly, the comment for question D8 was made a required item and a new item was added in D9 to collect data on the total number of new poll workers.

Section E: Provisional Ballots

Section E of the EAVS collects data on provisional voting, including provisional ballots submitted, provisional ballot adjudication, the reasons provisional ballots were cast, and reasons for rejection of provisional ballots.

In 2022, changes made to this section include the addition of a question to collect data on the number of provisional ballots cast according to the reason why the ballot was cast (E2). This caused the question on reasons for rejecting provisional ballots to be renumbered as E3.

Section F: Voter Participation and Election Technologies

Section F of the EAVS collects data on voter participation and election technologies. This includes total participation in the 2022 general election, how many ballots were cast and counted by mode of participation, the source of participation data, use of electronic and paper poll books, voting equipment used, and the location where votes were tallied. Respondents were also invited to share general comments regarding their state or jurisdiction's Election Day experiences, noteworthy successes, and challenges they overcame in administering the November 2022 general election.

In 2022, questions F1 and F10 were updated to use the terminology "mail ballot" to match changes made in Section C of the survey. Question F2 was updated to a multi-select question so that respondents could report multiple sources for their voter participation data in F1. Questions F3 and F4 had options added for respondents to report the use of electronic and paper poll books to assist with same-day registration and checking voters' mail ballot status at the polling place. Two questions that collected data on punch card and lever voting machines in previous years were removed from the survey, as no jurisdiction in the United States had reported using these types of voting equipment in several election cycles. This removal caused the subsequent questions in Section F to be renumbered.

Data Collection Procedures

In compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, the EAC submitted the questions for the 2022 Policy Survey and the EAVS for review by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and for public comment. Public comments were collected from November 21, 2021, to January 28, 2022, and from March 3, 2022, to April 4, 2022. The questions were approved under OMB Control No. 3265-0006, expiration date April 30, 2025. The survey questions were made available publicly on the EAC's website on April 21, 2022. Targeted communications with state points of contact (POC) responsible for completing the surveys began on July 8, 2022 and continued regularly throughout the data collection period. These targeted communications aimed to keep states aware of data collection deadlines and resources available to assist them with completing the survey.

The following sections describe each aspect of the EAVS data collection process in more detail.

Needs Assessment

To better understand how state-level officials respond to the EAVS and where they need support, the EAC undertook a systematic assessment of the needs of EAVS POCs in September and October of 2021. The goal of these interviews was to better understand each state's EAVS reporting process (including how data are collected, which templates are used, the state's use of technical assistance resources, and data quality) and how improvements could be made to the

2022 EAVS. All state POCs that completed the 2020 EAVS were invited to participate and interviews with personnel from 27 states were completed. The EAC created semi-structured interview guides for each participant that also left room for the interviewer to probe further. During these needs assessment calls, the EAC also encouraged state POCs to review and provide comments on the draft 2022 survey questions when they were available for public comment.

The information collected through these needs assessment conversations helped the EAC's outreach plan design, shaped the training opportunities provided to each state, and identified states that needed specialized support to complete the EAVS. Based on these conversations, the EAC implemented the following changes:

- Made improvements to the design and usability of the data collection templates,
- Added supplementary instructions to clarify how respondents were to use the missing data codes in the survey,
- Introduced additional levels of data review for the 2022 EAVS and Policy Survey to assist state POCs in better understanding how their data would be reported, and
- Created an online feedback survey to be administered directly after a state finalized and certified its 2022 EAVS data to collect immediate feedback on future survey improvements and better inform the post-2022 needs assessment conversations that will take place in the fall of 2023.

Collecting the Policy Survey Data

Invitations to complete the 2022 Policy Survey were sent to POCs from the 56 states on August 1, 2022. The Policy Survey data were collected in advance of EAVS data collection to reduce respondent burden and to allow the EAC to create customized data validation rules for the 2022 EAVS data. The Policy Survey was completed through an online survey; this online data collection tool had undergone usability testing with POCs from seven states in July 2022, and edits to the survey based on the results of this testing were completed in advance of the survey's launch.[3] Periodic reminders were issued to POCs during the data collection period. All 56 states, territories, and districts submitted their Policy Survey data by January 5, 2023. When the answer options within a question did not fully capture a state's policy, POCs were encouraged to provide comments with further explanation.

Once received, each Policy Survey submission was reviewed for completeness and accuracy. State and territory POCs were also able to update or correct Policy Survey responses through the end of the EAVS data collection period. The EAC made Policy Survey data updates for 36 states before the end of the EAVS data collection period.

The EAC incorporated states' Policy Survey submissions directly into the EAVS data collection template validations. This meant that a state's 2022 EAVS data collection templates could not be released until the state's Policy Survey submission was finalized.

[3] Fifty-two states completed the Policy Survey via the online survey. Four states completed the survey via a paper instrument; for these states, the Policy Survey help desk assistants entered the data from the paper instrument into the online survey and asked the state to review for accuracy and submit the data.

Collecting the EAVS Data

The EAVS data collection period was opened to 44 states on November 14, 2022. The data collection was opened to the 11 remaining states once their Policy Survey submissions were received and their templates were created; all data collection templates were released to states by January 18, 2023. The EAVS data collection period ended on March 30, 2023. Data submissions from 55 states were received by that date, with a response rate of 100% of states.[4]

To build on the needs assessment conversations that were completed in September and October 2021, the EAC completed pre-survey outreach calls with officials from states that had new designated POCs for the 2022 EAVS or that had requested further follow-up after the needs assessment calls. POCs from 13 states were invited to participate in the outreach calls, and 11 calls were completed for 10 states in July and August of 2022.[5] During these interviews, the EAC provided an overview of the project timeline and the types of data collected in the Policy Survey and the EAVS, notified the POCs of the help desk support and other resources that would be provided as part of the 2022 EAVS, and probed POCs on data issues from the 2020 EAVS. These conversations helped ensure that the EAC was prepared to provide adequate support to states as they completed their EAVS data collection.

Data Collection Templates

Given the diversity in how states respond to the EAVS, creating data templates that accommodate the needs of all states and all local jurisdictions is especially challenging. The 2022 EAVS data were collected using two data collection templates:

- The Excel template was a flat data format that allowed POCs to copy and paste large amounts of data, such as from a report generated from the state's centralized election database. Each EAVS item was listed in a column in the Excel template and each EAVS jurisdiction within the state was listed in a row. States with multiple jurisdictions were required to submit their data through the Excel template. For the first time in the 2022 EAVS, the Excel template automatically calculated selected percentages using the state's EAVS data to assist state POCs in reviewing their data for accuracy and understanding how their data would be reported.
- The online template was an item-by-item survey hosted online that guided respondents through entering their responses. This template was primarily intended to be used by jurisdictions that entered EAVS data or by states and territories that reported as a single jurisdiction. The data from the online template was exported to an Excel file that matched the format of the Excel data collection template.

Usability testing of the draft online template was completed with 8 local election officials from 5 states in September 2022, and edits to the survey based on the results of this testing were completed in advance of the online template's launch.

[4] Puerto Rico was not required to complete the 2022 EAVS because the territory did not hold a general election in November 2022.
[5] One state completed two outreach calls because its project personnel experienced turnover after the first call was complete and requested an additional call to assist its new POCs in learning about the EAVS.

The EAC pre-populated data into the online template for 3 states and into the Excel template for one state. Pre-fill data were provided by state POCs via the Excel template or via an email or phone request that provided details on which items were to be populated.

Both data collection templates employed a variety of error-checking data validations to reduce response burden and to increase data quality.

Data Validation

One of the key issues associated with any data collection project is ensuring that the data collected are as accurate as possible. Given the number of survey questions, their complexity and granularity, and the variety of approaches in how state and local jurisdictions track election data and provide survey responses, it can be easy to make data entry mistakes or report data in an incorrect survey item. All 2022 EAVS data collection templates included built-in internal and external validation checks that flagged specific types of potential errors within a data submission.

The validation checks were designed to flag common data issues so that respondents were aware of them before submitting their data to the EAC. In response to these validations, states and jurisdictions were encouraged to review their data, make corrections if needed, and use the comments fields to explain any peculiarities and give context to the data that were being reported.

In addition, once a state submitted data for review by the EAC, additional data reviews were conducted by trained data analysts. These reviews checked for missing data, internal math and logic issues, conflicts with Policy Survey responses, and significant changes compared to 2018 EAVS data.[6] The results of this review were provided to state POCs in a written memo, along with a file that had sample rates and percentages calculated using their draft submission. These sample rates and percentages were provided to assist POCs with identifying results that did not align with their expectations so they could be corrected in the final submission.

A complete list of all validation checks that were built into the data collection templates and additional data validations that were conducted for draft submissions can be found in Appendices B and C of this chapter. In general, there were five types of data validations.

Math Validations

Many items in the EAVS asked respondents to report a total and then divide that total into subcategories. The math validations within the templates checked that the sum of the subcategories equaled the reported total of the overall category. For example, if the total number of voters who cast a ballot that was counted in the 2022 general election did not match the sum of the number of voters who used different modes of voting, then the respondent was asked to review the numbers reported in these items.[7]

Logic Validations

Logic validations identified when a value in the survey was incompatible with a response provided in another related question in the survey. For example, if the number of mail ballots that a

[6] The 2018 EAVS was used as a point of comparison in the data reviews because it was the most recent midterm election.

[7] The total number of voters participating in the 2022 general election was reported in item F1a in the 2022 EAVS. The number of voters who participated using different modes of voting were items F1b through F1h.

jurisdiction reported counting for the 2022 election exceeded the number of mail ballots the jurisdiction's voters had returned, then the respondent was asked to review these items.[8]

Policy Survey Validations

These validations identified instances in which an EAVS item conflicted with the Policy Survey data that had been submitted by the state. For example, if a state reported having an online voter registration system through which an individual could submit a voter registration application, but reported "Does not apply" to EAVS items relating to the number of voter registration forms submitted through online sources, then the validations would highlight that a conflict existed between the respondent's EAVS and Policy Survey data and would ask the respondent to review the EAVS items and contact the EAC if the Policy Survey response needed to be updated.[9]

Missing Items

With the exception of most comment boxes and "other" subcategories for reporting data beyond what was specified in a question, all items in the EAVS required a response. An alert appeared if a response to a required item was not provided. For example, if a respondent reported the total number of registered voters in their jurisdiction but not the number of active and inactive registered voters, the latter items would be flagged with a request that the respondent report "Does not apply" (if their state did not have an applicable law or policy), "Data not available" (if the data for an item were not tracked), or zero (if no instance of an item occurred for the 2022 general election) rather than leave the item blank.[10]

Valid Skips

The EAC introduced a valid skip code in EAVS beginning with the 2020 data set. This code was automatically filled in by the template validations when an item did not require an answer because of a response to a previous item in the survey. The use of the valid skip code is distinct from the use of the "Does not apply" code (for when a jurisdiction does not have a law or policy in place that allows for the type of election participation in the question) and the "Data not available" code (for when the data for a type of election participation is not tracked). For instance, if a jurisdiction indicated in EAVS question F5a that it did not use direct-recording electronic (DRE) voting machines without a voter-verified paper audit trail (VVPAT), then items F5b through F5d—relating to the make and model of equipment, the number deployed, and the usage of the equipment—were filled as "Valid skip" by the template validations.

EAVS Rates

The Excel template used states' data to calculate a select number of EAVS percentages, and data validations highlighted when these percentages fell outside of an expected threshold. For instance, if a jurisdiction's voter turnout as a percent of the jurisdiction's active registered voters

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[8] The number of mail ballots counted by a jurisdiction was reported in item C8a in the 2022 EAVS. The number of mail ballots returned by voters was reported in item C1b.

[9] Data on states' policies regarding online voter registration were reported in item Q6 of the 2022 Policy Survey. The number of total, new, duplicate, and rejected registrations received through online registration systems were reported in items A4c, A5c, A6c, and A7c, respectively, of the 2022 EAVS.

[10] The total number of registered voters for the 2022 general election was reported in item A1a in the EAVS. The number of active registered voters was item A1b. The number of inactive registered voters was item A1c.

was either lower than 35% or higher than 95%, the respondent would be asked to review these items for accuracy.[11]

Finalizing and Certifying Data Submissions

After the EAC reviewed each state's draft EAVS data submission, additional targeted data reviews were conducted on subsequent EAVS submissions until the EAC was satisfied that data quality issues had been sufficiently addressed by the state's POC(s). Once the data submission had been finalized, the EAC generated a copy of the appendix tables that appear in Chapters 1–4 of this report and how the state's data would be portrayed in those tables; this analysis was shared with the state POC(s) to conduct a final review. During this review, state POC(s) were invited to provide final data corrections, determine whether the data underlying the analysis were incorrect, and to add footnotes and explanations to be printed alongside the tables. The footnotes that were provided by state POCs to accompany the appendix tables have been printed in this report as closely as possible to the language requested by POCs, with minor edits for proofreading and clarity.

Once the state POCs approved of the analysis and provided any requested footnotes, the EAC requested that the state's chief election officer certify their state's 2022 Policy Survey and EAVS submissions as accurate and complete. Fifty-four states certified their data submissions by May 19, 2023.[12]

Technical Assistance

Technical assistance was provided through the duration of the Policy Survey and the EAVS data collection periods. Help desk support was provided for 20 hours each week from August 1, 2022, to December 30, 2022, and for 50 hours each week from January 3, 2023, to March 30, 2023. State and local EAVS respondents could request assistance via email or phone. A team of trained technical assistants provided support on all aspects of the survey data collection processes. A total of 786 support tickets were received from 55 states, territories, and districts. The most common inquiries were related to using the EAVS data collection templates, the use of the data missingness codes, and how to interpret survey instructions in questions A3 and A4–A7.

Resources for EAVS Respondents

In addition to providing direct, customized technical assistance, the EAC made a wide variety of written and video training resources available to survey respondents on demand. A website was established to house these resources and to provide a secure place for state EAVS POCs to upload data submissions and other documents for the EAC to review.

The resources on this website included PDF copies of the Policy Survey and EAVS questions; a link to the online template; six videos that outlined the questions and instructions in the six sections of the EAVS; three video webinars that provided guidance on the overall EAVS process, on collecting data from local jurisdictions, and for state POCs new to EAVS data collection; eleven newsletters that were released between August 2022 and March 2023; an extensive user guide

[11] The number of voters who cast a ballot that was counted was item F1a and the number of active registered voters was item A1b in the 2022 EAVS. The turnout rate within the Excel template was calculated as F1a/A1b x 100. Although the EAC normally recommends using CVAP as a denominator when calculating voter turnout, A1b was used in this calculation because the 2022 CVAP data were not available at the time the Excel template was being programmed.

[12] Florida and Oregon did not sign the 2022 EAVS certification form.

that provided step-by-step instructions for both data collection templates; a policy guide approved by the EAC Commissioners that provided information to election officials responsible for completing EAVS; a glossary of EAVS and Policy Survey terms and their definitions; and an Excel crosswalk that documented survey changes from 2020 to 2022.

The website also contained a section that was restricted to state POCs. This section had copies of the state's EAVS and Statutory Overview/Policy Survey submissions from 2016, 2018, and 2020; a table that tracked the online template progress for each jurisdiction within the state; and the capacity for POCs to upload files and data submissions for the EAC to review.

Data Reporting and Calculations

In 2022, most EAVS data were reported at the local jurisdiction level. For the purposes of this report, for states that have multiple jurisdictions, state totals were calculated by summing the data from all jurisdictions within a state. National totals were calculated by summing the state-level totals.

Whenever possible, this report uses percentages and rates rather than raw numbers to make comparisons across states and across election years. For these calculations, items were combined as necessary to create the numerator and denominator and to produce a percentage or rate. For example, the following formula was used to calculate the percentage of transmitted mailed ballots that were returned by voters for the 2022 general election:

$$\frac{Total\ number\ of\ mail\ ballots\ returned\ by\ voters\ (C1b)}{Total\ number\ of\ mail\ ballots\ transmitted\ by\ election\ offices\ (C1a)} \times 100$$

Percentages at the national level were calculated using casewise missing data deletion at the state level. Only states that had data for both the numerator and denominator for a calculation were included when reporting percentages at the national level. Responses of "Does not apply," "Data not available," and "Valid skip" were considered missing for purposes of creating these calculations. Casewise deletion was used in the analysis for this report to avoid overinflating the denominator of the calculations. This is especially applicable when states do not track data for a particular item, or when election policy differences mean that not all states can provide data for an item. For example, online registration is not available in every state, so the calculation of the nationwide percentage of registrations that were received online will only use data from states that reported at least one online registration. Otherwise, the national percentage would include in the denominator (in this case, the total number of registrations received) data from states that do not have online registration, thus underestimating the percentage of online registrations that were received.[13]

This decision rule means that there were instances in which the percentages reported at the national level for a given calculation in this report did not use data from every state. Because each category was calculated independently of others and only states that reported data in both

[13] The total number of registration applications received between the close of registration for the 2020 general election and the close of registration for the 2022 general election was collected in item A3a. The total number of registration applications received online between the close of registration for the 2020 general election and the close of registration for the 2022 general election was collected in item A4c. The application of casewise deletion means that only states that reported at least one registration in both of these items on a statewide level were included in the calculation of the percentage of registration applications received through online sources.

the numerator and the denominator were included in the analysis, casewise deletion also created instances in which percentages do not sum to 100%. Those cases in which data were not available for every state to calculate the percentage at the national level are noted in the footnotes throughout this report.

The use of casewise deletion for calculating national percentages does not affect the state-level percentages calculated in this report.

Recommendations for Analyzing and Interpreting the EAVS Data

The most up-to-date version of the 2022 EAVS and Policy Survey data can always be found on the EAC's website (https://www.eac.gov/research-and-data/datasets-codebooks-and-surveys). If the EAC is notified by a state of an error or omission in the state's data, the agency will issue the updated EAVS and Policy Survey data sets on its website with an errata note of changes that have been made to the newly issued data sets. Updated data sets will be issued on a quarterly basis.

There are four types of data missingness codes used in the 2022 Policy Survey and EAVS data:

- Valid skip (-77): This code indicates that no response is expected based on a previous survey response. For instance, in the Policy Survey, if a state answered "no" to Q6 to indicate that it does not provide an option for voters to register to vote online, then item Q6a, which collected further information on the specifics of a state's online registration system, would be marked as -77. In the EAVS, if a state indicates in item A4c, which asks for the total number of registration forms submitted online, that this question does not apply, then items A5c, A6c, and A7c, which collect data on new, duplicate, and rejected registrations submitted online, would be marked as -77.
- Does not apply (-88): This code indicates that a question does not apply to a state, because the state does not have an applicable policy in place. For instance, a response of -88 in item A4c of the EAVS indicates that the state does not have online registration.
- Data not available (-99): This code indicates that the data for an item cannot be tracked. For instance, a response of -99 in item A4c of the EAVS indicates that the state accepts online voter registrations but cannot track the number of these registrations that were submitted by voters.
- Refused (-100): This code indicates that a response was expected but was not provided. This code is *only* used in the Policy Survey data.

When summing the EAVS data, either on a state or a national level, analysts should take care to treat these missingness codes as missing items and not as negative numbers.

Users of the EAVS data are also encouraged to refer to the comments that accompany all of the EAVS items and many of the Policy Survey items. During data collection, the EAC encouraged all respondents to use these comments to provide context to their responses. In many cases, these comments contain valuable information about how state and jurisdiction respondents formulated their responses, why some responses do not align with the data validations outlined in this chapter, or context about how the 2022 general election was conducted in a state or jurisdiction. If data users have further questions about the data that have been submitted, they are encouraged to contact states or jurisdictions directly.

The EAC also encourages data users to take care when calculating percentages to ensure that the correct EAVS items are used. Appendix D of this chapter contains recommendations for how to calculate EAVS rates using the 2022 data. These recommendations align with how rates were calculated throughout this report.

This report used the 1-year American Community Survey (ACS) state estimates for the 2021 citizen voting age population (CVAP) for state and nation level calculations instead of the 5-year estimate to ensure that the CVAP was as current as possible. However, for any jurisdiction level analysis reported that involves the CVAP, this report used the 5-year estimate due to its better coverage of the counties in the United States. The CVAP estimates for 2022 were not available by the time this report was finalized. Once they are released by the U.S. Census Bureau, the 2022 CVAP estimates can be found at https://data.census.gov/. Data analysts should import both state- and county-level geographies and merge them into the EAVS data using the Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code. For states that have sub-county jurisdictions, these jurisdictions will need to be aggregated at the county level in order to merge in the CVAP data.[14] For this report, the state-level CVAP was used for Alaska, as the state reported its data in a single EAVS jurisdiction. Finally, the Census Bureau does not provide CVAP estimates for the U.S. territories (with the exception of Puerto Rico), so no CVAP estimate was available for American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

[14] These are the states of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Additionally, the state of Illinois reported six cities independently of their corresponding counties (i.e., Bloomington, Chicago, Danville, East St. Louis, Galesburg, and Rockford), and Missouri reported Kansas City independently of its corresponding county.

Methodology Appendix A: Survey Response Rates

State	EAVS Response Rate	Section A Response Rate	Section B Response Rate	Section C Response Rate	Section D Response Rate	Section E Response Rate	Section F Response Rate
Alabama	99.6%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	95.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Alaska	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
American Samoa	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Arizona	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Arkansas	99.9%	100.0%	99.9%	100.0%	98.9%	100.0%	99.7%
California	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	99.9%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Colorado	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Connecticut	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Delaware	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
District of Columbia	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Florida	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	99.7%	100.0%	100.0%
Georgia	99.6%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	95.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Guam	99.6%	100.0%	100.0%	97.1%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Hawaii [1]	98.6%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	95.0%	100.0%	92.9%
Idaho	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Illinois	99.6%	99.9%	99.2%	99.9%	99.6%	100.0%	99.1%
Indiana	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	99.9%	100.0%
Iowa	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	99.9%	100.0%	100.0%
Kansas	94.3%	99.5%	97.2%	95.8%	91.0%	96.1%	77.2%
Kentucky	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Louisiana	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Maine [2]	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Maryland	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Massachusetts	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Michigan	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Minnesota	99.6%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	95.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Mississippi	98.3%	95.0%	100.0%	100.0%	95.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Missouri	99.6%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	95.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Montana	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Nebraska	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Nevada	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
New Hampshire	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
New Jersey	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
New Mexico	99.7%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	96.4%	100.0%	100.0%
New York	99.7%	99.6%	99.9%	99.9%	99.3%	99.3%	99.9%

State	EAVS Response Rate	Section A Response Rate	Section B Response Rate	Section C Response Rate	Section D Response Rate	Section E Response Rate	Section F Response Rate
North Carolina	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
North Dakota	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Northern Mariana Islands	94.4%	100.0%	100.0%	67.6%	90.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Ohio	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Oklahoma	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Oregon	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Pennsylvania	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Rhode Island	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
South Carolina	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
South Dakota	100.0%	100.0%	99.9%	100.0%	99.8%	100.0%	100.0%
Tennessee	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Texas	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
U.S. Virgin Islands	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Utah	97.2%	92.8%	98.2%	99.9%	97.6%	100.0%	98.4%
Vermont	99.6%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	95.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Virginia	99.6%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	95.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Washington	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
West Virginia	98.1%	100.0%	99.8%	94.0%	98.7%	92.3%	98.7%
Wisconsin	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Wyoming	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
U.S. Total	99.8%	99.9%	99.9%	99.9%	99.1%	99.9%	99.6%

Survey Response Rate Calculation Notes:

EAVS Response Rate uses responses to all items listed below.

Section A Response Rate uses responses to questions A1a, A1b, A1c, A2a, A2b, A2c, A3a, A3b, A3c, A3d, A3e, A3f, A3g, A4a, A4b, A4c, A4d, A4e, A4f, A4g, A4h, A4i, A5a, A5b, A5c, A5d, A5e, A5f, A5g, A5h, A5i, A6a, A6b, A6c, A6d, A6e, A6f, A6g, A6h, A6i, A7a, A7b, A7c, A7d, A7e, A7f, A7g, A7h, A7i, A8a, A8b, A8c, A8d, A8e, A9a, A9b, A9c, A9d, A9e, A9f, and A9g.

Section B Response Rate uses responses to questions B1a, B1b, B1c, B2a, B2b, B2c, B3a, B3b, B3c, B4a, B5a, B5b, B5c, B6a, B6b, B6c, B7a, B7b, B7c, B9a, B9b, B9c, B10a, B10b, B10c, B11a, B11b, B11c, B13a, B13b, B13c, B13d, B14a, B14b, B14c, B15a, B15b, B15c, B16a, B16b, B16c, B18a, B18b, B18c, B19a, B19b, B19c, B20a, B20b, B20c, B21a, B21b, B21c, B23a, B23b, B23c, B24a, B24b, B24c, B25a, B25b, B25c, B26a, B26b, and B26c.

Section C Response Rate uses responses to questions C1a, C1b, C1c, C1d, C1e, C1f, C2a, C3a, C4a, C4b, C4c, C5a, C5b, C5c, C6a, C7a, C8a, C9a, C9b, C9c, C9d, C9e, C9f, C9g, C9h, C9i, C9j, C9k, C9l, C9m, C9n, C9o, C9p, and C9q.

Section D Response Rate uses responses to questions D1a, D2a, D3a, D3b, D3c, D4a, D4b, D4c, D5a, D6a, D7a, D7b, D7c, D7d, D7e, D7f, D7g, D8, D8Comment, and D9a.

Section E Response Rate uses responses to questions E1a, E1b, E1c, E1d, E2a, E2b, E2c, E2d, E2e, E2f, E2g, E2h, E3a, E3b, E3c, E3d, E3e, E3f, E3g, E3h, E3i, and E3j.

Section F Response Rate uses responses to questions F1a, F1b, F1c, F1d, F1e, F1f, F1g, F2_1, F2_2, F2_3, F2_4, F3a, F3b, F3c, F3d, F3e, F4a, F4b, F4c, F4d, F4e, F5a, F6a, F7a, F8a, F9a, F10a, F10b, F10c, F10d, and F10e.

Survey Response Rate Data Notes:

General Notes:

- Response rates were calculated as the percentage of jurisdictional responses within a state that were not left blank (i.e., had a numerical response of zero or greater or a response of "Data not available," "Does not apply," or "Valid skip"). Percentages were rounded to 1 decimal place.
- The percentages shown in this table are rounded to one decimal place. Percentages that round to less than 0.1% are displayed as 0.0%.
- Item descriptions, optional "other" categories, and optional survey comments were not included in the response rate calculation.

[1] Information for Kalawao County, Hawaii was reported with Maui County.

[2] Maine reported its UOCAVA data on a statewide level, not a jurisdiction level.

Methodology Appendix B: Data Collection Template Validation Rules

Table 1: Math Validation Rules

Validation Rule	Error Text
The sum of A1b + A1c should equal A1a	The sum of active (A1b) and inactive (A1c) registered voters should be equal to the total number of registered voters (A1a).
The sum of A2b + A2c should equal A2a	The sum of SDRs received on Election Day (A2b) and SDRs received prior to Election Day (A2c) should be equal to the total number of SDRs received (A2a).
The sum of A3b–j should equal A3a	The sum of the numbers you report in A3b–j should equal the total number of registration forms you report in A3a.
The sum of A4a–l should equal A3a	The sum of the numbers you report in A4a–l should equal the total number of registration forms you reported in A3a.
The sum of A5a–l should equal A3b	The sum of the numbers you report in A5a–l should equal the total number of registration forms you reported in A3b.
The sum of A6a–l should equal A3d	The sum of the numbers you report in A6a–l should equal the total number of registration forms you reported in A3d.
The sum of A7a–l should equal A3e	The sum of the numbers you report in A7a–l should equal the total number of registration forms you reported in A3e.
The sum of A5a + A6a + A7a should not exceed A4a	The amounts you report in A5a, A6a, and A7a should not exceed the total number of registration forms received by mail, fax, or email you reported in A4a. Please correct your responses or use the comments section to explain why these subitems do not add up.
The sum of A5b + A6b + A7b should not exceed A4b	The amounts you report in A5b, A6b, and A7b should not exceed the total number of registrations in person at the election/registrar's office you reported in A4b. Please correct your responses or use the comments section to explain why these subitems do not add up.
The sum of A5c + A6c + A7c should not exceed A4c	The amounts you report in A5c, A6c, and A7c should not exceed the total number of registration forms submitted online you reported in A4c. Please correct your responses or use the comments section to explain why these subitems do not add up.
The sum of A5d + A6d + A7d should not exceed A4d	The amounts you report in A5d, A6d, and A7d should not exceed the total number of registration forms received from motor vehicle offices you reported in A4d. Please correct your responses or use the comments section to explain why these subitems do not add up.
The sum of A5e + A6e + A7e should not exceed A4e	The amounts you report in A5e, A6e, and A7e should not exceed the total number of registration forms received from public assistance offices you reported in A4e. Please correct your responses or use the comments section to explain why these subitems do not add up.
The sum of A5f + A6f + A7f should not exceed A4f	The amounts you report in A5f, A6f, and A7f should not exceed the total number of registration forms received from state-funded agencies you reported in A4f. Please correct your responses or use the comments section to explain why these subitems do not add up.
The sum of A5g + A6g + A7g should not exceed A4g	The amounts you report in A5g, A6g, and A7g should not exceed the total number of registration forms received from armed forces recruitment offices you reported in A4g. Please correct your responses or use the comments section to explain why these subitems do not add up.
The sum of A5h + A6h + A7h should not exceed A4h	The amounts you report in A5h, A6h, and A7h should not exceed the total number of registration forms received from other agencies designated by the state but not mandated by the NVRA you reported in A4h. Please correct your responses or use the comments section to explain why these subitems do not add up.

Validation Rule	Error Text
The sum of A5i + A6i + A7i should not exceed A4i	The amounts you report in A5i, A6i, and A7i should not exceed the total number of forms received from registration drives from advocacy groups or political parties you reported in A4i. Please correct your responses or use the comments section to explain why these subitems do not add up.
The sum of A5j + A6j + A7j should not exceed A4j	The amounts you report in A5j, A6j, and A7j should not exceed the total number of forms received from "Other" sources you reported in A4j. Please correct your responses or use the comments section to explain why these subitems do not add up.
The sum of A5k + A6k + A7k should not exceed A4k	The amounts you report in A5k, A6k, and A7k should not exceed the total number of forms received from "Other" sources you reported in A4k. Please correct your responses or use the comments section to explain why these subitems do not add up.
The sum of A5l + A6l + A7l should not exceed A4l	The amounts you report in A5l, A6l, and A7l should not exceed the total number of forms received from "Other" sources you reported in A4l. Please correct your responses or use the comments section to explain why these subitems do not add up.
The sum of A8b–h should equal A8a	The amounts you report in A8b–h should equal the total number of confirmation notices sent to registered voters you reported in A8a. Please correct your responses or use the comments section to explain why these subitems do not add up.
The sum of A9b–j should equal A9a	The amounts you report in A9b–j should equal the total number of voters removed you reported in A9a. Please correct your responses or use the comments section to explain why these subitems do not add up.
The sum of B1b–c should equal B1a	The amounts you report in B1b–c should equal the total number of registered and eligible UOCAVA voters you reported in B1a. Please correct your responses or use the comments section to explain why these subitems do not add up.
The sum of B2b–c should equal B2a	The amounts you report in B2b–c should equal the total number of FPCAs received from UOCAVA voters you reported in B2a. Please correct your responses or use the comments section to explain why these subitems do not add up.
The sum of B3b–c should equal B3a	The amounts you report in B3b–c should equal the total number of rejected FPCAs from UOCAVA voters you reported in B3a. Please correct your responses or use the comments section to explain why these subitems do not add up.
The sum of B5b–c should equal B5a	The amounts you report in B5b–c should equal the total number of absentee ballots transmitted to UOCAVA voters you reported in B5a. Please correct your responses or use the comments section to explain why these subitems do not add up.
The sum of B6b–c should equal B6a	The amounts you report in B6b–c should equal the total number of absentee ballots transmitted to UOCAVA voters by postal mail you reported in B6a. Please correct your responses or use the comments section to explain why these subitems do not add up.
The sum of B7b–c should equal B7a	The amounts you report in B7b–c should equal the total number of absentee ballots transmitted to UOCAVA voters by email you reported in B7a. Please correct your responses or use the comments section to explain why these subitems do not add up.
The sum of B8b–c should equal B8a	The amounts you report in B8b–c should equal the total number of absentee ballots transmitted to UOCAVA voters by other methods you reported in B8a. Please correct your responses or use the comments section to explain why these subitems do not add up.
The sum of B6a, B7a, and B8a should equal B5a	The amounts you report in B6a, B7a, and B8a should equal the total number of ballots transmitted to all UOCAVA voters you reported in B5a. Please correct your responses or use the comments section to explain why these subitems do not add up.

Validation Rule	Error Text
The sum of B6b, B7b, and B8b should equal B5b	The amounts you report in B6b, B7b, and B8b should equal the total number of ballots transmitted to all uniformed services voters you reported in B5b. Please correct your responses or use the comments section to explain why these subitems do not add up.
The sum of B6c, B7c, and B8c should equal B5c	The amounts you report in B6c, B7c, and B8c should equal the total number of ballots transmitted to all overseas citizen voters you reported in B5c. Please correct your responses or use the comments section to explain why these subitems do not add up.
The sum of B9b–c should equal B9a	The amounts you report in B9b–c should equal the total number of UOCAVA ballots returned to your office you reported in B9a. Please correct your responses or use the comments section to explain why these subitems do not add up.
The sum of B10b–c should equal B10a	The amounts you report in B10b–c should equal the total number of UOCAVA ballots returned to your office by postal mail you reported in B10a. Please correct your responses or use the comments section to explain why these subitems do not add up.
The sum of B11b–c should equal B11a	The amounts you report in B11b–c should equal the total number of UOCAVA ballots returned to your office by email you reported in B11a. Please correct your responses or use the comments section to explain why these subitems do not add up.
The sum of B12b–c should equal B12a	The amounts you report in B12b–c should equal the total number of UOCAVA ballots returned to your office by other methods you reported in B12a. Please correct your responses or use the comments section to explain why these subitems do not add up.
The sum of B10a, B11a, and B12a should equal B9a	The amounts you report in B10a, B11a, and B12a should equal the total number of UOCAVA ballots returned to your office you reported in B9a. Please correct your responses or use the comments section to explain why these subitems do not add up.
The sum of B10b, B11b, and B12b should equal B9b	The amounts you report in B10b, B11b, and B12b should equal the total number of transmitted ballots returned by all uniformed services voters you reported in B9b. Please correct your responses or use the comments section to explain why these subitems do not add up.
The sum of B10c, B11c, and B12c should equal B9c	The amounts you report in B10c, B11c, and B12c should equal the total number of transmitted ballots returned by all overseas citizen voters you reported in B9c. Please correct your responses or use the comments section to explain why these subitems do not add up.
The sum of B13b–d should equal B13a	The amounts you report in B13b–d should equal the total number of ballots returned undeliverable you reported in B13a. Please correct your responses or use the comments section to explain why these subitems do not add up.
The sum of B14b–c should equal B14a	The amounts you report in B14b–c should equal the total number of UOCAVA ballots counted by your office you reported in B14a. Please correct your responses or use the comments section to explain why these subitems do not add up.
The sum of B15b–c should equal B15a	The amounts you report in B15b–c should equal the total number of counted UOCAVA ballots returned by postal mail you reported in B15a. Please correct your responses or use the comments section to explain why these subitems do not add up.
The sum of B16b–c should equal B16a	The amounts you report in B16b–c should equal the total number of counted UOCAVA ballots returned by email you reported in B16a. Please correct your responses or use the comments section to explain why these subitems do not add up.

Validation Rule	Error Text
The sum of B17b–c should equal B17a	The amounts you report in B17b–c should equal the total number of counted UOCAVA ballots returned by other methods you reported in B17a. Please correct your responses or use the comments section to explain why these subitems do not add up.
The sum of B15a, B16a, and B17a should equal B14a	The amounts you report in B15a, B16a, and B17a should equal the total number of UOCAVA ballots counted by your office you reported in B14a. Please correct your responses or use the comments section to explain why these subitems do not add up.
The sum of B15b, B16b, and B17b should equal B14b	The amounts you report in B15b, B16b, and B17b should equal the total number of uniformed services voters' ballots counted by your office you reported in B14b. Please correct your responses or use the comments section to explain why these subitems do not add up.
The sum of B15c, B16c, and B17c should equal B14c	The amounts you report in B15c, B16c, and B17c should equal the total number of overseas citizen voters' ballots counted by your office you reported in B14c. Please correct your responses or use the comments section to explain why these subitems do not add up.
The sum of B18b–c should equal B18a	The amounts you report in B18b–c should equal the total number of rejected UOCAVA ballots you reported in B18a. Please correct your responses or use the comments section to explain why these subitems do not add up.
The sum of B19b–c should equal B19a	The amounts you report in B19b–c should equal the total number of UOCAVA ballots rejected because they were received after the deadline you reported in B19a. Please correct your responses or use the comments section to explain why these subitems do not add up.
The sum of B20b–c should equal B20a	The amounts you report in B20b–c should equal the total number of UOCAVA ballots rejected because of a problem with the voter signature you reported in B20a. Please correct your responses or use the comments section to explain why these subitems do not add up.
The sum of B21b–c should equal B21a	The amounts you report in B21b–c should equal the total number of UOCAVA ballots rejected for lack of a postmark you reported in B21a. Please correct your responses or use the comments section to explain why these subitems do not add up.
The sum of B22b–c should equal B22a	The amounts you report in B22b–c should equal the total number of UOCAVA ballots rejected for other reasons reported in B22a. Please correct your responses or use the comments section to explain why these items do not sum as expected.
The sum of B14a and B18a should equal B9a	The sum of B14a and B18a should equal the total number of UOCAVA ballots returned by voters that you reported in B9a. Please correct your responses or use the comments section to explain why these items do not sum as expected.
The sum of B14b and B18b should equal B9b	The sum of B14b and B18b should equal the total number of UOCAVA ballots returned by uniformed services voters that you reported in B9b. Please correct your responses or use the comments section to explain why these items do not sum as expected.
The sum of B14c and B18c should equal B9c	The sum of B14c and B18c should equal the total number of UOCAVA ballots returned by overseas citizen voters that you reported in B9c. Please correct your responses or use the comments section to explain why these items do not sum as expected.
The sum of B19a, B20a, B21a, and B22a should equal B18a	The amounts you report in B19a, B20a, B21a, and B22a should equal the total number of rejected UOCAVA ballots you reported in B18a. Please correct your responses or use the comments section to explain why these subitems do not add up.

Validation Rule	Error Text
The sum of B19b, B20b, B21b, and B22b should equal B18b	The amounts you report in B19b, B20b, B21b, and B22b should equal the total number of rejected ballots from uniformed services voters you reported in B18b. Please correct your responses or use the comments section to explain why these subitems do not add up.
The sum of B19c, B20c, B21c, and B22c should equal B18c	The sum of the amounts you report in B19c, B20c, B21c, and B22c should equal the total number of rejected ballots from overseas citizen voters you reported in B18c. Please correct your responses or use the comments section to explain why these subitems do not add up.
The sum of B23b–c should equal B23a	The amounts you report in B23b–c should equal the total number of FWABs returned by UOCAVA voters you reported in B23a. Please correct your responses or use the comments section to explain why these subitems do not add up.
The sum of B24b–c should equal B24a	The amounts you report in B24b–c should equal the total number of FWABs counted you reported in B24a. Please correct your responses or use the comments section to explain why these subitems do not add up.
The sum of B25b–c should equal B25a	The amounts you report in B25b–c should equal the total number of FWABs rejected because they were received after the deadline you reported in B25a. Please correct your responses or use the comments section to explain why these subitems do not add up.
The sum of B26b–c should equal B26a	The amounts you report in B26b–c should equal the total number of FWABs rejected because the voter's regular absentee ballot was received and counted you reported in B26a. Please correct your responses or use the comments section to explain why these subitems do not add up.
The sum of B27b–c should equal B27a	The amounts you report in B27b–c should equal the total number of FWABs rejected for other reasons you reported in B27a. Please correct your responses or use the comments section to explain why these subitems do not add up.
The sum of B24a, B25a, B26a, and B27a should equal B23a	The amounts you report in B24a, B25a, B26a, and B27a should equal the total number of FWABs returned by UOCAVA voters you reported in B23a. Please correct your responses or use the comments section to explain why these subitems do not add up.
The sum of B24b, B25b, B26b, and B27b should equal B23b	The sum of the amounts you report in B24b, B25b, B26b, and B27b should equal the total number of FWABs returned by uniformed services voters you reported in B23b. Please correct your responses or use the comments section to explain why these subitems do not add up.
The sum of B24c, B25c, B26c, and B27c should equal B23c	The sum of the amounts you report in B24c, B25c, B26c, and B27c should equal the total number of FWABs returned by overseas citizen voters you reported in B23c. Please correct your responses or use the comments section to explain why these subitems do not add up.
The sum of C1b–i should equal C1a	The amounts you report in C1b–i should equal the number of total mail ballots transmitted you reported in C1a. Please correct your responses or use the comments section to explain why these subitems do not add up.
The sum of C4b–c should equal C4a (excepting responses of "Data not available" and "Does not apply")	The number of Election Day drop boxes you report in C4b and C4c should sum to the total number of drop boxes you reported in C4a. Please correct your responses or use the comments section to explain why these subitems do not add up.
The sum of C5b–c should equal C5a (excepting responses of "Data not available" and "Does not apply")	The number of early voting drop boxes you report in C5b and C5c should sum to the total number of drop boxes you reported in C5a. Please correct your responses or use the comments section to explain why these subitems do not add up.

Validation Rule	Error Text
The sum of C9b–t should equal C9a	The numbers you report in C9b–t should equal the total number of rejected mail ballots you reported in C9a. Please correct your responses or use the comments section to explain why these subitems do not add up.
The sum of D3b–c should equal D3a (excepting responses of "Data not available" and "Does not apply")	The sum of the amounts you report in D3b–c should equal the total number of physical polling places for Election Day in your jurisdiction you reported in D3a. Please correct your responses or use the comments section to explain why these subitems do not add up.
The sum of D4b–c should equal D4a (excepting responses of "Data not available" and "Does not apply")	The sum of the amounts you report in D4b–c should equal the total number of physical polling places for early voting in your jurisdiction you report in D4a. Please correct your responses or use the comments section to explain why these subitems do not add up.
The sum of D7b–g should equal D7a (excepting responses of "Data not available" and "Does not apply")	The numbers you report in D7b–g should equal the total number of poll workers in your jurisdiction you reported in D7a. Please correct your responses or use the comments section to explain why these subitems do not add up.
The sum of E1b–e should equal E1a	The amounts you report in E1b–e should equal the total number of voters who submitted provisional ballots you reported in E1a. Please correct your responses or use the comments section to explain why these subitems do not add up.
The sum of E2a–k should equal E1a	The amounts you report in E2a–k should equal the total number of voters who submitted provisional ballots you reported in E1a. Please correct your responses or use the comments section to explain why these subitems do not add up.
The sum of E3b–m should equal E3a	The amounts you report in E3b–m should equal the total number of rejected provisional ballots you reported in E3a. Please correct your responses or use the comments section to explain why these subitems do not add up.
E1d should be equal to E3a	The amount you report in E1d should equal the total number of rejected provisional ballots you reported in E3a. Please correct your responses or use the comments section to explain why these subitems do not add up.
The sum of F1b–h should equal F1a	The sum of the amounts you report in F1b–h should equal the total number of voters who cast a ballot that was counted you reported in F1a. Please correct your responses or use the comments section to explain why these subitems do not add up.

Table 2: Logic Validation Rules

Validation Rule	Error Text
If A1c = Does not apply, then A1a = A1b	Because your state does not differentiate between active (A1b) and inactive voters (A1c), then A1a should equal A1b. Please correct your responses or use the comments section to explain why those two items differ.
A2a cannot exceed A1a	The number of SDRs you report in A2a cannot exceed the total number of registered voters you report in A1a. Please review your responses or use the comments section to explain why the value in A2a exceeds the value in A1a.
B3a cannot exceed B2a	The number of rejected FPCAs you report in B3a should not exceed the total number of FPCAs received you reported in B2a. Please review your responses or use the comments section to explain why the value in B3a exceeds the value in B2a.

Validation Rule	Error Text
B4a cannot exceed B3a	The number of FPCAs rejected because they were late that you report in B4a should not exceed the total number of FPCAs rejected you reported in B3a. Please review your responses or use the comments section to explain why the value in B4a exceeds the value in B3a.
B9a cannot exceed B5a	The number of ballots returned you report in B9a should not exceed the number of ballots transmitted to UOCAVA voters you reported in B5a. Please review your responses or use the comments section to explain why the value in B9a exceeds the value in B5a.
B9b cannot exceed B5b	The number of ballots returned from uniformed services members you report in B9b should not exceed the number of ballots transmitted to uniformed services members you reported in B5b. Please review your responses or use the comments section to explain why the value in B9b exceeds the value in B5b.
B9c cannot exceed B5c	The number of ballots returned from overseas citizen voters you report in B9c should not exceed the number of ballots transmitted to overseas citizen voters you reported in B5c. Please review your responses or use the comments section to explain why the value in B9c exceeds the value in B5c.
B13a cannot exceed B5a	The number of ballots returned as undeliverable you report in B13a should not exceed the number of ballots transmitted to UOCAVA voters you reported in B5a. Please review your responses or use the comments section to explain why the value in B13a exceeds the value in B5a.
B14a cannot exceed B9a	The total number of ballots counted you report in B14a should not exceed the total number of ballots returned by UOCAVA voters you reported in B9a. Please review your responses or use the comments section to explain why the value in B14a exceeds the value in B9a.
B14b cannot exceed B9b	The total number of ballots counted you report in B14b should not exceed the total number of ballots returned by uniformed services members you reported in B9b. Please review your responses or use the comments section to explain why the value in B14b exceeds the value in B9b.
B14c cannot exceed B9c	The total number of ballots counted you report in B14c should not exceed the total number of ballots returned by overseas citizen voters you reported in B9c. Please review your responses or use the comments section to explain why the value in B14c exceeds the value in B9c.
B15a cannot exceed B10a	The number of ballots counted you report in B15a should not exceed the total number of ballots returned by postal mail by UOCAVA voters you reported in B10a. Please review your responses or use the comments section to explain why the value in B15a exceeds the value in B10a.
B15b cannot exceed B10b	The number of ballots counted you report in B15b should not exceed the total number of ballots returned by postal mail by uniformed services members you reported in B10b. Please review your responses or use the comments section to explain why the value in B15b exceeds the value in B10b.
B15c cannot exceed B10c	The number of ballots counted you report in B15c should not exceed the total number of ballots returned by postal mail by overseas citizen voters you reported in B10c. Please review your responses or use the comments section to explain why the value in B15c exceeds the value in B10c.
B16a cannot exceed B11a	The number of ballots counted you report in B16a should not exceed the total number of ballots returned by email by UOCAVA voters you reported in B11a. Please review your responses or use the comments section to explain why the value in B16a exceeds the value in B11a.
B16b cannot exceed B11b	The number of ballots counted you report in B16b should not exceed the total number of ballots returned by email by uniformed services members you reported in B11b. Please review your responses or use the comments section to explain why the value in B16b exceeds the value in B11b.

Validation Rule	Error Text
B16c cannot exceed B11c	The number of ballots counted you report in B16c should not exceed the total number of ballots returned by email by overseas citizen voters you reported in B11c. Please review your responses or use the comments section to explain why the value in B16c exceeds the value in B11c.
B17a cannot exceed B12a	The number of ballots counted you report in B17a should not exceed the total number of ballots returned by other modes by UOCAVA voters you reported in B12a. Please review your responses or use the comments section to explain why the value in B17a exceeds the value in B12a.
B17b cannot exceed B12b	The number of ballots counted you report in B17b should not exceed the total number of ballots returned by other modes by uniformed services members you reported in B12b. Please review your responses or use the comments section to explain why the value in B17b exceeds the value in B12b.
B17c cannot exceed B12c	The number of ballots counted you report in B17c should not exceed the total number of ballots returned by other modes by overseas citizen voters you reported in B12c. Please review your responses or use the comments section to explain why the value in B17c exceeds the value in B12c.
B18a cannot exceed B9a	The total number of ballots rejected you report in B18a should not exceed the total number of ballots returned by UOCAVA voters you reported in B9a. Please review your responses or use the comments section to explain why the value in B18a exceeds the value in B9a.
B18b cannot exceed B9b	The total number of ballots rejected you report in B18b should not exceed the total number of ballots returned by uniformed services members you reported in B9b. Please review your responses or use the comments section to explain why the value in B18b exceeds the value in B9b.
B18c cannot exceed B9c	The total number of ballots rejected you report in B18c should not exceed the total number of ballots returned by overseas citizen voters you reported in B9c. Please review your responses or use the comments section to explain why the value in B18c exceeds the value in B9c.
C2a cannot exceed C1a	The number of mail ballots transmitted to permanent absentee voters you report in C2a cannot exceed the total number of mail ballots transmitted in C1a. Please review your responses or use the comments section to explain why the value in C2a exceeds the value in C1a.
C4a cannot exceed C3a	The number of drop boxes used during Election Day you report in C4a cannot exceed the total number of drop boxes in C3a. Please review your responses or use the comments section to explain why the value in C4a exceeds the value in C3a.
C5a cannot exceed C3a	The number of drop boxes used during early voting you report in C5a cannot exceed the total number of drop boxes in C3a. Please review your responses or use the comments section to explain why the value in C5a exceeds the value in C3a.
C6a cannot exceed C1b	The total number of mail ballots returned via drop box you report in C6a cannot exceed the total number of mail ballots returned by voters in C1b. Please review your responses or use the comments sections to explain why the value in C6a exceeds the value in C1b.
C7a cannot exceed C1b	The total number of successfully cured mail ballots you report in C7a cannot exceed the total number of mail ballots returned by voters in C1b. Please review your responses or use the comments sections to explain why the value in C7a exceeds the value in C1b.
The sum of C8a and C9a should equal C1b	The sum of the amounts you report in C8a and C9a should equal the number of mail ballots returned by voters you report in C1b. Please review your responses or use the comments section to explain why the sum of C8a and C9a does not match the value in C1b.

Validation Rule	Error Text
D3a cannot exceed D2a	The number of physical polling places used during Election Day you report in D3a cannot exceed the total number of physical polling places in D2a. Please review your responses or use the comments section to explain why the value in D3a exceeds the value in D2a.
D4a cannot exceed D2a	The number of physical polling places used during early voting you report in D4a cannot exceed the total number of physical polling places in D2a. Please review your responses or use the comments section to explain why the value in D4a exceeds the value in D2a.
If D5a > 0 or D6a > 0, then D7a > 0	Because you reported using poll workers in D5a and/or D6a, you should provide the total number of poll workers used in the jurisdiction in D7a. Please review your responses and add comments as necessary.
D5a cannot exceed D7a	The number of poll workers serving during Election Day you report in D5a cannot exceed the total number of poll workers in D7a. Please review your responses or use the comments section to explain why the value in D5a exceeds the value in D7a.
D6a cannot exceed D7a	The number of poll workers serving during early voting you report in D6a cannot exceed the total number of poll workers in D7a. Please review your responses or use the comments section to explain why the value in D6a exceeds the value in D7a.
D9a cannot exceed D7a	The number of poll workers serving for the first time in this election in D9a cannot exceed the total number of poll workers in D7a. Please review your responses or use the comments section to explain why the value in D9a exceeds the value in D7a.
The sum of B14a and B24a should equal F1c	The sum of counted absentee UOCAVA ballots reported in B14a and counted FWABs reported in B24a should equal the total number of counted UOCAVA votes reported in F1c. Please review your responses or use the comments section to explain why the sum of B14a and B24a do not match the value in F1c.
C8a should equal F1d+F1g	The number of counted absentee ballots reported in C8a should equal the total number of counted mail votes reported in F1d and F1g. Please review your responses or use the comments section to explain why the value in C8a does not match the value in F1d+F1g.
If E1b > 0 or E1c > 0, then F1e > 0	Because you reported in E1b and/or E1c that your jurisdiction counted some provisional ballots, you should provide data on the number of voters who cast a provisional ballot that was counted in F1e. Please review your responses and add comments as necessary.
F1a cannot exceed A1a	The total number of voters who cast a ballot that was counted, as reported in F1a, cannot exceed the total number of registered voters as reported in A1a. Please review your responses and add comments as necessary.
F1d cannot exceed C1a	The number of voters who cast a mail ballot that was counted, as reported in F1d, cannot exceed the total number of mail ballots transmitted, as reported in C1a. Please review your responses and add comments as necessary.
F1g cannot exceed C1a	The number of voters who cast a mail ballot that was counted in an all-mail election jurisdiction, as reported in F1g, cannot exceed the total number of mail ballots transmitted, as reported in C1a. Please review your responses and add comments as necessary.
F1e cannot exceed E1a	The number of voters who cast a provisional ballot that was counted, as reported in F1e, cannot exceed the total number of provisional ballots cast, as reported in E1a. Please review your responses and add comments as necessary.
If F5a = Yes, then F5b_1 ≠ 0 or Does not apply	Because you reported using DREs without VVPAT in F5a, you should report data on the make(s) and model(s) of this equipment in F5b.

Validation Rule	Error Text
If F5a = Yes, then F5c_1 ≠ 0 or Does not apply	Because you reported using DREs without VVPAT in F5a, you should report data on the number of machines deployed in F5c.
If F6a = Yes, then F6b_1 ≠ 0 or Does not apply	Because you reported using DREs with VVPAT in F6a, you should report data on the make(s) and model(s) of this equipment in F6b.
If F6a = Yes, then F6c_1 ≠ 0 or Does not apply	Because you reported using DREs with VVPAT in F6a, you should report data on the number of machines deployed in F6c.
If F7a = Yes, then F7b_1 ≠ 0 or Does not apply	Because you reported using ballot marking devices in F7a, you should report data on the make(s) and model(s) of this equipment in F7b.
If F7a = Yes, then F7c_1 ≠ 0 or Does not apply	Because you reported using ballot marking devices in F7a, you should report data on the number of machines deployed in F7c.
If F8a = Yes, then F8b_1 ≠ 0 or Does not apply	Because you reported using scanners in F8a, you should report data on the make(s) and model(s) of this equipment in F8b.
If F8a = Yes, then F8c_1 ≠ 0 or Does not apply	Because you reported using scanners in F8a, you should report data on the number of machines deployed in F8c.

Table 3: Policy Survey Validation Rules

Validation Rule	Error Text
If Q6 = 1 OR Q6 = 2, then A4c, A5c, A6c, A7c ≠ Does not apply	Because your state reported having an online voter registration system in Q6 of the Policy Survey, you may not respond "Does not apply" to A4c-A7c. Instead, please report the total number of online registrations received, new online registrations received, duplicate online registrations, or invalid online registrations. If that data is not tracked, respond "Data not available." If the Policy Survey response is incorrect, please contact your state POC and the EAVS technical assistance team.
If Q6 = 1 OR Q6 = 2, then A4c ≠ Does not apply	Because your state reported having an online voter registration system in Q6 of the Policy Survey, you may not respond "Does not apply" to A4c. Instead, please report the total number of online registrations received, or, if that data is not tracked, respond "Data not available." If the Policy Survey response is incorrect, please contact your state POC and the EAVS technical assistance team.
If Q6 = 1 OR Q6 = 2, then A5c ≠ Does not apply	Because your state reported having an online voter registration system in Q6 of the Policy Survey, you may not respond "Does not apply" to A5c. Instead, please report the number of new online registrations received, or, if that data is not tracked, respond "Data not available." If the Policy Survey response is incorrect, please contact your state POC and the EAVS technical assistance team.
If Q6 = 1 OR Q6 = 2, then A6c ≠ Does not apply	Because your state reported having an online voter registration system in Q6 of the Policy Survey, you may not respond "Does not apply" to A6c. Instead, please report the number of duplicate online registrations received, or, if that data is not tracked, respond "Data not available." If the Policy Survey response is incorrect, please contact your state POC and the EAVS technical assistance team.
If Q6 = 1 OR Q6 = 2, then A7c ≠ Does not apply	Because your state reported having an online voter registration system in Q6 of the Policy Survey, you may not respond "Does not apply" to A7c. Instead, please report the total number of invalid online registrations received, or, if that data is not tracked, respond "Data not available." If the Policy Survey response is incorrect, please contact your state POC and the EAVS technical assistance team.

Validation Rule	Error Text
If Q8 = 1, then A2a ≠ Does not apply	Because your state reported having a form of same-day registration in Q8 of the Policy Survey, you may not respond "Does not apply" to A2a. Instead, please report the total number of same day registrations received, or, if that data is not tracked, respond "Data not available." If the Policy Survey response is incorrect, please contact your state POC and the EAVS technical assistance team.
If Q8a_1 = 1, then A2b ≠ Does not apply	Because your state reported having same-day registration on Election Day in Q8a of the Policy Survey, you may not respond "Does not apply" to A2b. Instead, please report the number of same-day registrations received on Election Day, or, if that data is not tracked, respond "Data not available." If the Policy Survey response is incorrect, please contact your state POC and the EAVS technical assistance team.
If Q8a_2 = 1 OR Q8a_3 = 1, then A2c ≠ Does not apply	Because your state reported having same-day registration during in-person early voting in Q8a of the Policy Survey, you may not respond "Does not apply" to A2c. Instead, please report the number of same-day registrations received prior to Election Day, or, if that data is not tracked, respond "Data not available." If the Policy Survey response is incorrect, please contact your state POC and the EAVS technical assistance team.
If Q9 = 1, then A3c ≠ Does not apply	Because your state reported having pre-registration for persons under 18 years of age in Q9 of the Policy Survey, you may not respond "Does not apply" to A3c. Instead, please report the number of pre-registrations received, or, if that data is not tracked, respond "Data not available." If the Policy Survey response is incorrect, please contact your state POC and the EAVS technical assistance team.
If Q10 = 1, then A1b ≠ Does not apply and A1c ≠ Does not apply	Because your state reported differentiating between active and inactive voters in Q10 of the Policy Survey, you may not respond "Does not apply" to A1b and A1c. Instead, please report the number of active and inactive voters in these items, or, if that data is not tracked, respond "Data not available." If the Policy Survey response is incorrect, please contact your state POC and the EAVS technical assistance team.
If Q12_1 = 1 OR Q12_2 = 1 OR Q12_3 = 1, then A8a ≠ Does not apply	Because your state reported using confirmation notices in Q12 of the Policy Survey, you may not respond "Does not apply" to A8a. Instead, please report the total number of confirmation notices sent, or, if that data is not tracked, respond "Data not available." If the Policy Survey response is incorrect, please contact your state POC and the EAVS technical assistance team.
If Q17a = 1, then F1g > 0	Because your state reported using a statewide all-vote-by-mail system in Q17a of the Policy Survey, you must report data on the number of voters who cast a ballot in a jurisdiction that votes entirely by mail in F1g. If that data is not tracked, respond "Data not available." If the Policy Survey response is incorrect, please contact your state POC and the EAVS technical assistance team.
If Q18 = 2 OR Q18 = 3, then C2a ≠ Does not apply	Because your state reported allowing some or all registered voters to be designated as permanent absentee voters in Q18 of the Policy Survey, you may not respond "Does not apply" to C2a. Instead, please report the number of mail ballots transmitted to permanent absentee voters, or, if that data is not tracked, respond "Data not available." If the Policy Survey response is incorrect, please contact your state POC and the EAVS technical assistance team.
If Q20 = 1, then C7a ≠ Does not apply	Because your state reported allowing for mail ballot curing in Q20 of the Policy Survey, you may not respond "Does not apply" to C7a. Instead, please report the number of mail ballots that were successfully cured, or, if that data is not tracked, respond "Data not available." If the Policy Survey response is incorrect, please contact your state POC and the EAVS technical assistance team.

Validation Rule	Error Text
If Q25_4 = 0, then D4a ≠ Does not apply	Because your state reported allowing a form of in-person voting prior to Election Day in Q25 of the Policy Survey, you may not respond "Does not apply" to D4a. Instead, please report the number of polling places used during early voting, or, if that data is not tracked, respond "Data not available." If the Policy Survey response is incorrect, please contact your state POC and the EAVS technical assistance team.
If Q25_4 = 0, then D4b ≠ Does not apply	Because your state reported allowing a form of in-person voting prior to Election Day in Q25 of the Policy Survey, you may not respond "Does not apply" to D4b. Instead, please report the number of polling places other than election offices used during early voting, or, if that data is not tracked, respond "Data not available." If the Policy Survey response is incorrect, please contact your state POC and the EAVS technical assistance team.
If Q25_4 = 0, then D4c ≠ Does not apply	Because your state reported allowing a form of in-person voting prior to Election Day in Q25 of the Policy Survey, you may not respond "Does not apply" to D4c. Instead, please report the number of polling places located at election offices used during early voting, or, if that data is not tracked, respond "Data not available." If the Policy Survey response is incorrect, please contact your state POC and the EAVS technical assistance team.
If Q25_4 = 0, then D6a ≠ Does not apply	Because your state reported allowing a form of in-person voting prior to Election Day in Q25 of the Policy Survey, you may not respond "Does not apply" to D6a. Instead, please report the number of poll workers used during early voting, or, if that data is not tracked, respond "Data not available." If the Policy Survey response is incorrect, please contact your state POC and the EAVS technical assistance team.
If Q25_4 = 0, then F1f ≠ Does not apply	Because your state reported allowing a form of in-person voting prior to Election Day in Q25 of the Policy Survey, you may not respond "Does not apply" to F1f. Instead, please report the number of voters who cast ballots during in-person early voting that were counted, or, if that data is not tracked, respond "Data not available." If the Policy Survey response is incorrect, please contact your state POC and the EAVS technical assistance team.
If Q27_1 = 1, then B6a ≠ Does not apply	Because your state reported transmitting UOCAVA ballots by postal mail in Q27 of the Policy Survey, you may not respond "Does not apply" to B6a. Instead, please report the number of UOCAVA ballots transmitted by postal mail, or, if that data is not tracked, respond "Data not available." If the Policy Survey response is incorrect, please contact your state POC and the EAVS technical assistance team.
If Q27_2 = 1, then B7a ≠ Does not apply	Because your state reported transmitting UOCAVA ballots by email in Q27 of the Policy Survey, you may not respond "Does not apply" to B7a. Instead, please report the number of UOCAVA ballots transmitted by email, or, if that data is not tracked, respond "Data not available." If the Policy Survey response is incorrect, please contact your state POC and the EAVS technical assistance team.
If Q27_3 = 1 OR Q27_4 = 1 OR Q27_5 = 1, then B8a ≠ Does not apply	Because your state reported transmitting UOCAVA ballots by another mode in Q27 of the Policy Survey, you may not respond "Does not apply" to B8a. Instead, please report the number of UOCAVA ballots transmitted by other modes, or, if that data is not tracked, respond "Data not available." If the Policy Survey response is incorrect, please contact your state POC and the EAVS technical assistance team.
If Q28_1 = 1, then B10a ≠ Does not apply	Because your state reported allowing UOCAVA voters to return their ballots by postal mail in Q28 of the Policy Survey, you may not respond "Does not apply" to B10a. Instead, please report the number of UOCAVA voters' ballots returned by postal mail, or, if that data is not tracked, respond "Data not available." If the Policy Survey response is incorrect, please contact your state POC and the EAVS technical assistance team.

Validation Rule	Error Text
If Q28_2 = 1, then B11a ≠ Does not apply	Because your state reported allowing UOCAVA voters to return their ballots by email in Q28 of the Policy Survey, you may not respond "Does not apply" to B11a. Instead, please report the number of UOCAVA voters' ballots returned by email, or, if that data is not tracked, respond "Data not available." If the Policy Survey response is incorrect, please contact your state POC and the EAVS technical assistance team.
If Q28_3 = 1 OR Q28_4 = 1 OR Q28_5 = 1, then B12a ≠ Does not apply	Because your state reported allowing UOCAVA voters to return their ballots by another mode in Q28 of the Policy Survey, you may not respond "Does not apply" to B12a. Instead, please report the number of UOCAVA voters' ballots returned by other modes, or, if that data is not tracked, respond "Data not available." If the Policy Survey response is incorrect, please contact your state POC and the EAVS technical assistance team.
If Q28_1 = 1, then B15a ≠ Does not apply	Because your state reported allowing UOCAVA voters to return their ballots by postal mail in Q28 of the Policy Survey, you may not respond "Does not apply" to B15a. Instead, please report the number of UOCAVA voters' ballots returned by postal mail and counted, or, if that data is not tracked, respond "Data not available." If the Policy Survey response is incorrect, please contact your state POC and the EAVS technical assistance team.
If Q28_2 = 1, then B16a ≠ Does not apply	Because your state reported allowing UOCAVA voters to return their ballots by email in Q28 of the Policy Survey, you may not respond "Does not apply" to B16a. Instead, please report the number of UOCAVA voters' ballots returned by email and counted, or, if that data is not tracked, respond "Data not available." If the Policy Survey response is incorrect, please contact your state POC and the EAVS technical assistance team.
If Q28_3 = 1 OR Q28_4 = 1 OR Q28_5 = 1, then B17a ≠ Does not apply	Because your state reported allowing UOCAVA voters to return their ballots by another mode in Q28 of the Policy Survey, you may not respond "Does not apply" to B17a. Instead, please report the number of UOCAVA voters' ballots returned by other modes and counted, or, if that data is not tracked, respond "Data not available." If the Policy Survey response is incorrect, please contact your state POC and the EAVS technical assistance team.
If Q33 = 1, then E1a ≠ Does not apply	Because your state reported offering provisional ballots in Q33 of the Policy Survey, you may not respond "Does not apply" to E1a. Instead, please report the total number of provisional ballots cast, or, if that data is not tracked, respond "Data not available." If the Policy Survey response is incorrect, please contact your state POC and the EAVS technical assistance team.
If Q33 = 1, then E1b ≠ Does not apply	Because your state reported offering provisional ballots in Q33 of the Policy Survey, you may not respond "Does not apply" to E1b. Instead, please report the number of provisional ballots cast that were counted in full, or, if that data is not tracked, respond "Data not available." If the Policy Survey response is incorrect, please contact your state POC and the EAVS technical assistance team.
If Q33 = 1, then E1d ≠ Does not apply	Because your state reported offering provisional ballots in Q33 of the Policy Survey, you may not respond "Does not apply" to E1d. Instead, please report the number of provisional ballots cast that were rejected, or, if that data is not tracked, respond "Data not available." If the Policy Survey response is incorrect, please contact your state POC and the EAVS technical assistance team.
If Q33a_1 = 1, then E2h ≠ Does not apply	Because your state reported in Q33a of the Policy Survey that provisional ballots may be offered when a federal or state judge extends polling hours, you may not respond "Does not apply" to E2h. Instead, please report the number of provisional ballots that were cast for this reason or, if that data is not tracked, respond "Data not available." If the Policy Survey response is incorrect, please contact your state POC and the EAVS technical assistance team.

Validation Rule	Error Text
If Q33a_2=1, then E2c ≠ Does not apply	Because your state reported in Q33a of the Policy Survey that provisional ballots may be offered when an election official asserts a voter is not eligible, you may not respond “Does not apply” to E2c. Instead, please report the number of provisional ballots that were cast for this reason or, if that data is not tracked, respond “Data not available.” If the Policy Survey response is incorrect, please contact your state POC and the EAVS technical assistance team.
If Q33a_3 = 1, then E2d ≠ Does not apply	Because your state reported in Q33a of the Policy Survey that provisional ballots may be offered when a person who is not an election official asserts a voter is not eligible and the challenge cannot be resolved, you may not respond “Does not apply” to E2d. Instead, please report the number of provisional ballots that were cast for this reason or, if that data is not tracked, respond “Data not available.” If the Policy Survey response is incorrect, please contact your state POC and the EAVS technical assistance team.
If Q33a_4 = 1, then E2a ≠ Does not apply	Because your state reported in Q33a of the Policy Survey that provisional ballots may be offered when a person does not appear on the list of eligible voters, you may not respond “Does not apply” to E2a. Instead, please report the number of provisional ballots that were cast for this reason or, if that data is not tracked, respond “Data not available.” If the Policy Survey response is incorrect, please contact your state POC and the EAVS technical assistance team.
If Q33a_5 = 1, then E2b ≠ Does not apply	Because your state reported in Q33a of the Policy Survey that provisional ballots may be offered when a voter does not have proper identification, you may not respond “Does not apply” to E2b. Instead, please report the number of provisional ballots that were cast for this reason or, if that data is not tracked, respond “Data not available.” If the Policy Survey response is incorrect, please contact your state POC and the EAVS technical assistance team.
If Q33a_6 = 1, then E2e ≠ Does not apply	Because your state reported in Q33a of the Policy Survey that provisional ballots may be offered when a voter is not a resident of the precinct in which they are attempting to vote, you may not respond “Does not apply” to E2e. Instead, please report the number of provisional ballots that were cast for this reason or, if that data is not tracked, respond “Data not available.” If the Policy Survey response is incorrect, please contact your state POC and the EAVS technical assistance team.
If Q33a_7 = 1, then E2f ≠ Does not apply	Because your state reported in Q33a of the Policy Survey that provisional ballots may be offered when a voter's registration has not been updated with their current name and address, you may not respond “Does not apply” to E2f. Instead, please report the number of provisional ballots that were cast for this reason or, if that data is not tracked, respond “Data not available.” If the Policy Survey response is incorrect, please contact your state POC and the EAVS technical assistance team.
If Q33a_8 = 1, then E2g ≠ Does not apply	Because your state reported in Q33a of the Policy Survey that provisional ballots may be offered when a voter who was issued a mail ballot does not surrender the mail ballot when they wish to vote in person, you may not respond “Does not apply” to E2g. Instead, please report the number of provisional ballots that were cast for this reason or, if that data is not tracked, respond “Data not available.” If the Policy Survey response is incorrect, please contact your state POC and the EAVS technical assistance team.

Validation Rule	Error Text
If Q33a_9 = 1, then E2i ≠ Does not apply	Because your state reported in Q33a of the Policy Survey that provisional ballots may be offered for reasons other than those listed in E2a-E2h, you may not respond "Does not apply" to E2i. Instead, please report the number of provisional ballots that were cast for this reason or, if that data is not tracked, respond "Data not available." If the Policy Survey response is incorrect, please contact your state POC and the EAVS technical assistance team.
If Q33c = 2, then E1c ≠ Does not apply	Because your state reported partially counting provisional ballots in some instances in Q33c of the Policy Survey, you may not respond "Does not apply" to E1c. Instead, please report the total number of provisional ballots counted in part, or, if that data is not tracked, respond "Data not available." If the Policy Survey response is incorrect, please contact your state POC and the EAVS technical assistance team.
If Q33 = 1, then E3a ≠ Does not apply	Because your state reported offering provisional ballots in Q33 of the Policy Survey, you may not respond "Does not apply" to E3a. Instead, please report the total number of provisional ballots rejected, or, if that data is not tracked, respond "Data not available." If the Policy Survey response is incorrect, please contact your state POC and the EAVS technical assistance team.
If Q33 = 1, then F1e ≠ Does not apply	Because your state reported offering provisional ballots in Q33 of the Policy Survey, you may not respond "Does not apply" to F1e. Instead, please report the total number of voters who cast provisional ballots that were counted, or, if that data is not tracked, respond "Data not available." If the Policy Survey response is incorrect, please contact your state POC and the EAVS technical assistance team.
If Q38_5 = 0, then A9d ≠ Does not apply	Because your state reported that criminal convictions or incarceration can affect individuals' voting eligibility in Q38 of the Policy Survey, you may not respond "Does not apply" to A9d. Instead, please report the total number of persons who were removed from the voter rolls because of disqualifying felony conviction, or, if that data is not tracked, respond "Data not available." If the Policy Survey response is incorrect, please contact your state POC and the EAVS technical assistance team.

Table 4: Policy Survey Pre-Fills

Policy Survey Response	Expected Response in EAVS
Q6 = No	A4c, A5c, A6c and A7c = Does not apply
Q8 = No	A2a, A2b, and A2c = Does not apply
Q9 = No	A3c = Does not apply
Q10 = No	A1c = Does not apply
Q12 = No	A8a–A8h = Does not apply
Q15 = No	F3a–e = No
Q17 = No	F1g = Does not apply
Q18 = No	C2a = Does not apply
Q19 = No	C3a, C4a–c, C5a–c, and C6a = Does not apply
Q20 = No	C7a = Does not apply
Q21 = Postmark not required	C9k = Does not apply
Q25 = Early voting is not allowed	D4a–c, D6a, and F1f = Does not apply
Q27 ≠ Postal mail	B6a–c = Does not apply
Q27 ≠ Email	B7a–c = Does not apply

Policy Survey Response	Expected Response in EAVS
Q27 ≠ Fax AND Q27 ≠ Online AND Q27 ≠ Other	B8a–c = Does not apply
Q28 ≠ Postal mail	B10a–c and B15a–c = Does not apply
Q28 ≠ Email	B11a–c and B16a–c = Does not apply
Q28 ≠ Fax AND Q28 ≠ Online AND Q28 ≠ Other	B12a–c and B17a–c = Does not apply
Q33 = No	E1a–e, E2a–k, E3a–m, F1e, F5d_3, F6d_3, F7d_3, F8d_3, F9d_3, and F10c = Does not apply
Q33a ≠ Voter's name does not appear on list of eligible voters	E2a = Does not apply
Q33a ≠ Voter does not have proper identification	E2b = Does not apply
Q33a ≠ An election official asserts voter is ineligible	E2c = Does not apply
Q33a ≠ Another person asserts voter is ineligible	E2d = Does not apply
Q33a ≠ Voter is not a resident of the precinct in which they attempted to vote	E2e = Does not apply
Q33a ≠ Voter's registration has outdated information	E2f = Does not apply
Q33a ≠ Voter received a mail ballot and did not surrender it at polling place to vote in person	E2g = Does not apply
Q33a ≠ When a judge extends polling place hours	E2h = Does not apply
Q33c = Fully count or partially count the provisional ballot	E3d = Does not apply
Q38 = No one; criminal convictions do not limit a person's right to vote	A9d = Does not apply

Table 5: EAVS Rates Validations

Validation Rule	Error Text
Percent of registrations that were new and valid: (A3b/A3a) x 100 Threshold: 5%–95%	This percentage is [higher/lower] than expected. Please review items A3a and A3b for this jurisdiction to ensure the data are correct. You may also use the comments section for these items to provide context to your submission.
Percent of registrations that were duplicates: (A3d/A3a) x 100 Threshold: 1%–99%	This percentage is [higher/lower] than expected. Please review items A3a and A3d for this jurisdiction to ensure the data are correct. You may also use the comments section for these items to provide context to your submission.
Percent of registrations that were rejected: (A3e/A3a) x 100 Threshold: 1%–99%	This percentage is [higher/lower] than expected. Please review items A3a and A3e for this jurisdiction to ensure the data are correct. You may also use the comments section for these items to provide context to your submission.
Percent of registrations that were name, political party, or within-jurisdiction changes: (A3f/A3a) x 100 Threshold: 5%–95%	This percentage is [higher/lower] than expected. Please review items A3a and A3f for this jurisdiction to ensure the data are correct. You may also use the comments section for these items to provide context to your submission.

Validation Rule	Error Text
Percent of registrations received by mail: (A4a/A3a) x 100 Threshold: 1%–99%	This percentage is [higher/lower] than expected. Please review items A3a and A4a for this jurisdiction to ensure the data are correct. You may also use the comments section for these items to provide context to your submission.
Percent of registrations received in person: (A4b/A3a) x 100 Threshold: 1%–99%	This percentage is [higher/lower] than expected. Please review items A3a and A4b for this jurisdiction to ensure the data are correct. You may also use the comments section for these items to provide context to your submission.
Percent of registrations received online: (A4c/A3a) x 100 Threshold: 1%–99%	This percentage is [higher/lower] than expected. Please review items A3a and A4c for this jurisdiction to ensure the data are correct. You may also use the comments section for these items to provide context to your submission.
Percent of registrations received at motor vehicle agencies: (A4d/A3a) x 100 Threshold: 1%–99%	This percentage is [higher/lower] than expected. Please review items A3a and A4d for this jurisdiction to ensure the data are correct. You may also use the comments section for these items to provide context to your submission.
Confirmation notices sent as percent of active registered voters: (A8a/A1b) x 100 Threshold: 1%–35%	This percentage is [higher/lower] than expected. Please review items A1b and A8a for this jurisdiction to ensure the data are correct. You may also use the comments section for these items to provide context to your submission.
Percent of confirmation notices returned confirming valid registration: (A8b/A8a) x 100 Threshold: 1%–50%	This percentage is [higher/lower] than expected. Please review items A8a and A8b for this jurisdiction to ensure the data are correct. You may also use the comments section for these items to provide context to your submission.
Percent of confirmation notices returned confirming invalid registration: (A8c/A8a) x 100 Threshold: 1%–35%	This percentage is [higher/lower] than expected. Please review items A8a and A8c for this jurisdiction to ensure the data are correct. You may also use the comments section for these items to provide context to your submission.
Percent of confirmation notices returned as undeliverable: (A8d/A8a) x 100 Threshold: 1%–35%	This percentage is [higher/lower] than expected. Please review items A8a and A8d for this jurisdiction to ensure the data are correct. You may also use the comments section for these items to provide context to your submission.
Percent of confirmation notices unreturned: (A8e/A8a) x 100 Threshold: 10%–80%	This percentage is [higher/lower] than expected. Please review items A8a and A8e for this jurisdiction to ensure the data are correct. You may also use the comments section for these items to provide context to your submission.
Percent of registrations removed as percent of total registrants: (A9a/A1a) x 100 Threshold: 1%–99%	This percentage is [higher/lower] than expected. Please review items A1a and A9a for this jurisdiction to ensure the data are correct. You may also use the comments section for these items to provide context to your submission.
Percent of FPCAs that were rejected: (B3a/B2a) x 100 Threshold: 0.5%–99%	This percentage is [higher/lower] than expected. Please review items B2a and B3a for this jurisdiction to ensure the data are correct. You may also use the comments section for these items to provide context to your submission.
Percent of UOCAVA ballots returned: (B9a/B5a) x 100 Threshold: 5%–95%	This percentage is [higher/lower] than expected. Please review items B5a and B9a for this jurisdiction to ensure the data are correct. You may also use the comments section for these items to provide context to your submission.
Percent of UOCAVA ballots returned that were counted: (B14a/B9a) x 100 Threshold: 10%–100%	This percentage is [higher/lower] than expected. Please review items B9a and B14a for this jurisdiction to ensure the data are correct. You may also use the comments section for these items to provide context to your submission.

Validation Rule	Error Text
Percent of UOCAVA ballots returned that were rejected: (B18a/B9a) x 100 Threshold: 0.5%–90%	This percentage is [higher/lower] than expected. Please review items B9a and B18a for this jurisdiction to ensure the data are correct. You may also use the comments section for these items to provide context to your submission.
Percent of FWABs counted: (B24a/B23a) x 100 Threshold: 10%–100%	This percentage is [higher/lower] than expected. Please review items B23a and B24a for this jurisdiction to ensure the data are correct. You may also use the comments section for these items to provide context to your submission.
Percent of FWABs rejected: ([B25a+B26a+B27a]/B23a) x 100 Threshold: 0.5%–90%	This percentage is [higher/lower] than expected. Please review items B23a, B25a, B26a, and B27a for this jurisdiction to ensure the data are correct. You may also use the comments section for these items to provide context to your submission.
Percent of mailed ballots returned: (C1b/C1a) x 100 Threshold: 5%–95%	This percentage is [higher/lower] than expected. Please review items C1a and C1b for this jurisdiction to ensure the data are correct. You may also use the comments section for these items to provide context to your submission.
Percent of mailed ballots unreturned: (C1f/C1a) x 100 Threshold: 5%–95%	This percentage is [higher/lower] than expected. Please review items C1a and C1f for this jurisdiction to ensure the data are correct. You may also use the comments section for these items to provide context to your submission.
Percent of mailed ballots returned via drop box: (C6a/C1b) x 100 Threshold: >95%	This percentage is higher than expected. Please review items C1b and C6a for this jurisdiction to ensure the data are correct. You may also use the comments section for these items to provide context to your submission.
Percent of mailed ballots successfully cured: (C7a/C1b) x 100 Threshold: >20%	This percentage is higher than expected. Please review items C1b and C7a for this jurisdiction to ensure the data are correct. You may also use the comments section for these items to provide context to your submission.
Percent of returned mail ballots counted: (C8a/C1b) x 100 Threshold: 10%–100%	This percentage is [higher/lower] than expected. Please review items C8a and C1b for this jurisdiction to ensure the data are correct. You may also use the comments section for these items to provide context to your submission.
Percent of returned mail ballots rejected: (C9a/C1b) x 100 Threshold: 0.5%–90%	This percentage is [higher/lower] than expected. Please review items C9a and C1b for this jurisdiction to ensure the data are correct. You may also use the comments section for these items to provide context to your submission.
Percent of poll workers under age 18: (D7b/D7a) x 100 Threshold: >50%	This percentage is higher than expected. Please review items D7a and D7b for this jurisdiction to ensure the data are correct. You may also use the comments section for these items to provide context to your submission.
Percent of poll workers ages 18 to 25: (D7c/D7a) x 100 Threshold: >50%	This percentage is higher than expected. Please review items D7a and D7c for this jurisdiction to ensure the data are correct. You may also use the comments section for these items to provide context to your submission.
Percent of poll workers ages 26 to 40: (D7d/D7a) x 100 Threshold: >50%	This percentage is higher than expected. Please review items D7a and D7d for this jurisdiction to ensure the data are correct. You may also use the comments section for these items to provide context to your submission.
Percent of poll workers ages 41 to 60: (D7e/D7a) x 100 Threshold: >50%	This percentage is higher than expected. Please review items D7a and D7e for this jurisdiction to ensure the data are correct. You may also use the comments section for these items to provide context to your submission.

Validation Rule	Error Text
Percent of poll workers ages 61 to 70: (D7f/D7a) x 100 Threshold: >50%	This percentage is higher than expected. Please review items D7a and D7f for this jurisdiction to ensure the data are correct. You may also use the comments section for these items to provide context to your submission.
Percent of poll workers ages 71+: (D7g/D7a) x 100 Threshold: >50%	This percentage is higher than expected. Please review items D7a and D7g for this jurisdiction to ensure the data are correct. You may also use the comments section for these items to provide context to your submission.
Percent of poll workers who served for first time: (D9a/D7a) x 100 Threshold: >50%	This percentage is higher than expected. Please review items D7a and D9a for this jurisdiction to ensure the data are correct. You may also use the comments section for these items to provide context to your submission.
Percent of provisional ballots rejected: (E1d/E1a) x 100 Threshold: 0.5%–95%	This percentage is higher than expected. Please review items E1a and E1d for this jurisdiction to ensure the data are correct. You may also use the comments section for these items to provide context to your submission.
Percent of turnout by active registration: (F1a/A1b) x 100 Threshold: 35%–95%	This percentage is higher than expected. Please review items A1b and F1a for this jurisdiction to ensure the data are correct. You may also use the comments section for these items to provide context to your submission.
Percent ballots cast in person on Election Day: (F1b/F1a) x 100 Threshold: 10%–90%	This percentage is higher than expected. Please review items F1a and F1b for this jurisdiction to ensure the data are correct. You may also use the comments section for these items to provide context to your submission.
Percent ballots cast by mail: ([F1d+F1g]/F1a) x 100 Threshold: 5%–95%	This percentage is higher than expected. Please review items F1a, F1d, and F1g for this jurisdiction to ensure the data are correct. You may also use the comments section for these items to provide context to your submission.
Percent ballots cast in person before Election Day: (F1f/F1a) x 100 Threshold: 1%–95%	This percentage is higher than expected. Please review items F1a and F1f for this jurisdiction to ensure the data are correct. You may also use the comments section for these items to provide context to your submission.
Percent ballots cast by UOCAVA voters: (F1c/F1a) x 100 Threshold: 0.1%–50%	This percentage is higher than expected. Please review items F1a and F1c for this jurisdiction to ensure the data are correct. You may also use the comments section for these items to provide context to your submission.
Percent ballots cast that were provisional: (F1e/F1a) x 100 Threshold: 0.01%–25%	This percentage is higher than expected. Please review items F1a and F1e for this jurisdiction to ensure the data are correct. You may also use the comments section for these items to provide context to your submission.
Total number of voting machines deployed: F5c_1 + F5c_2 + F5c_3 + F6c_1 + F6c_2 + F6c_3 + F7c_1 + F7c_2 + F7c_3 + F8c_1 + F8c_2 + F8c_3 Threshold: <1	This number is lower than expected. Please review items F5c_1, F5c_2, F5c_3, F6c_1, F6c_2, F6c_3, F7c_1, F7c_2, F7c_3, F8c_1, F8c_2, and F8c_3 for this jurisdiction to ensure the data are correct. You may also use the comments section for these items to provide context to your submission.

Table 6: Valid Skips

If...	Items Filled
A4e = Does not apply (-88)	A5e, A6e, and A7e = Valid skip (-77)
A4f = Does not apply (-88)	A5f, A6f, and A7f = Valid skip (-77)
A4g = Does not apply (-88)	A5g, A6g, and A7g = Valid skip (-77)

If...	Items Filled
A4h = Does not apply (-88)	A5h, A6h, and A7h = Valid skip (-77)
A4i = Does not apply (-88)	A5i, A6i, and A7i = Valid skip (-77)
A8a = Does not apply (-88)	A8b–h = Valid skip (-77)
A9a = Does not apply (-88)	A9b–j = Valid skip (-77)
B1a = Does not apply (-88)	B1b–c = Valid skip (-77)
B5a = 0	B5b–B22c = Valid skip (-77)
B7a = Does not apply (-88)	B7b–c = Valid skip (-77)
B8a = Does not apply (-88)	B8b–c = Valid skip (-77)
B11a = Does not apply (-88)	B11b–c = Valid skip (-77)
B12a = Does not apply (-88)	B12b–c = Valid skip (-77)
B16a = Does not apply (-88)	B16b–c = Valid skip (-77)
B17a = Does not apply (-88)	B17b–c = Valid skip (-77)
B21a = Does not apply (-88)	B21b–c = Valid skip (-77)
C4a = Does not apply (-88)	C4b–c = Valid skip (-77)
C5a = Does not apply (-88)	C5b–c = Valid skip (-77)
D3a = Does not apply (-88)	D3b–c = Valid skip (-77)
D4a = Does not apply (-88)	D4b–c = Valid skip (-77)
D7a = Does not apply (-88)	D7b–g = Valid skip (-77) and D9a = Valid skip (-77)
F5a = No	F5b_1–F5d_4 = Valid skip (-77)
F6a = No	F6b_1–F6d_4 = Valid skip (-77)
F7a = No	F7b_1–F7d_5 = Valid skip (-77)
F8a = No	F8b_1–F8d_5 = Valid skip (-77)
F9a = No	F9d_1–F9d_5 = Valid skip (-77)

Table 7: Special Conditions and Data Missingness

Validation Rule	Error Text
If state = North Dakota, then Section A = Does not apply and B1a-c = Does not apply	--
If state = Maine, then Section B = Data not available for all jurisdictions except UOCAVA-ME	--
If state = HI and jurisdiction = “Kalawao County”, then all items = Data not available	--
If state = ME and jurisdiction = “UOCAVA-ME”, then all items = Data not available except for Section B and contact information	--
A1a ≠ Does not apply unless the state = “ND” OR jurisdiction = “Kalawao County” OR jurisdiction = “MAINE - UOCAVA”	Please provide the total number of people who were registered and eligible to vote in your jurisdiction in the November 2022 general election. If that data is not tracked, respond “Data not available.”

Validation Rule	Error Text
A3a ≠ Does not apply unless the state = “ND” OR jurisdiction = “Kalawao County” OR jurisdiction = “MAINE - UOCAVA”	Please provide the total number of registration forms received in your jurisdiction between the close of registration for the November 2020 general election and the close of registration for the November 2022 general election. If that data is not tracked, respond “Data not available.”
B1a-c cannot be Does not apply unless the state = “ND” OR jurisdiction = “Kalawao County” OR jurisdiction = “MAINE - UOCAVA”	Please provide the requested information on UOCAVA voters. If that data is not tracked, respond “Data not available.”
B2a-c cannot be Does not apply unless state = “ME” OR jurisdiction = “Kalawao County”	Please provide the requested information on UOCAVA voters. If that data is not tracked, respond “Data not available.”
B3a-c cannot be Does not apply unless state = “ME” OR jurisdiction = “Kalawao County”	Please provide the requested information on UOCAVA voters. If that data is not tracked, respond “Data not available.”
B4a cannot be Does not apply unless state = “ME” OR jurisdiction = “Kalawao County”	Please provide the requested information on UOCAVA voters. If that data is not tracked, respond “Data not available.”
B5a-c cannot be Does not apply unless state = “ME” OR jurisdiction = “Kalawao County”	Please provide the requested information on UOCAVA voters. If that data is not tracked, respond “Data not available.”
B6a-c cannot be Does not apply unless state = “ME” OR jurisdiction = “Kalawao County”	Please provide the requested information on UOCAVA voters. If that data is not tracked, respond “Data not available.”
B9a-c cannot be Does not apply unless state = “ME” OR jurisdiction = “Kalawao County”	Please provide the requested information on UOCAVA voters. If that data is not tracked, respond “Data not available.”
B10a-c cannot be Does not apply unless state = “ME” OR jurisdiction = “Kalawao County”	Please provide the requested information on UOCAVA voters. If that data is not tracked, respond “Data not available.”
B13a-d cannot be Does not apply unless state = “ME” OR jurisdiction = “Kalawao County”	Please provide the requested information on UOCAVA voters. If that data is not tracked, respond “Data not available.”
B14a-c cannot be Does not apply unless state = “ME” OR jurisdiction = “Kalawao County”	Please provide the requested information on UOCAVA voters. If that data is not tracked, respond “Data not available.”
B15a-c cannot be Does not apply unless state = “ME” OR jurisdiction = “Kalawao County”	Please provide the requested information on UOCAVA voters. If that data is not tracked, respond “Data not available.”
B18a-c cannot be Does not apply unless state = “ME” OR jurisdiction = “Kalawao County”	Please provide the requested information on UOCAVA voters. If that data is not tracked, respond “Data not available.”
B19a-c cannot be Does not apply unless state = “ME” OR jurisdiction = “Kalawao County”	Please provide the requested information on UOCAVA voters. If that data is not tracked, respond “Data not available.”
B20a-c cannot be Does not apply unless state = “ME” OR jurisdiction = “Kalawao County”	Please provide the requested information on UOCAVA voters. If that data is not tracked, respond “Data not available.”
B23a-c cannot be Does not apply unless state = “ME” OR jurisdiction = “Kalawao County”	Please provide the requested information on UOCAVA voters. If that data is not tracked, respond “Data not available.”
B24a-c cannot be Does not apply unless state = “ME” OR jurisdiction = “Kalawao County”	Please provide the requested information on UOCAVA voters. If that data is not tracked, respond “Data not available.”

Validation Rule	Error Text
C1a cannot be Does not apply unless state = “ME” OR jurisdiction = “Kalawao County”	Please provide the total number of mail ballots transmitted to voters for the November 2022 general election. If that data is not tracked, respond “Data not available.”
D1a cannot be Does not apply unless state = “ME” OR jurisdiction = “Kalawao County”	Please provide the total number of precincts in your jurisdiction for the November 2022 general election. If that data is not tracked, respond “Data not available.”
F1a cannot be Does not apply unless state = “ME” OR jurisdiction = “Kalawao County”	Please provide the total number of voters who cast a ballot (regardless of mode) that was counted for the November 2022 general election in your jurisdiction. If that data is not tracked, respond “Data not available.”
F7b_1 cannot be VSAP Ballot Marking Device (Los Angeles County) unless jurisdiction = “Los Angeles County”	You have selected a make and model which is not used in your jurisdiction. Please correct your response.
F7b_2 cannot be VSAP Ballot Marking Device (Los Angeles County) unless jurisdiction = “Los Angeles County”	You have selected a make and model which is not used in your jurisdiction. Please correct your response.
F7b_3 cannot be VSAP Ballot Marking Device (Los Angeles County) unless jurisdiction = “Los Angeles County”	You have selected a make and model which is not used in your jurisdiction. Please correct your response.
F8b_1, F8b_2, F8b_3 cannot be IBML (Los Angeles County) or LRC-1000 (Los Angeles County) unless jurisdiction = “Los Angeles County”	You have selected a make and model which is not used in your jurisdiction. Please correct your response.
Required items cannot be left blank	Please respond to item [insert item number here]. If you do not have the information to respond, please enter “Data not available”. If you collect the information but no response fits in this category, please enter “0”. If this question does not apply to you, please enter “Does not apply” and explain in comments section.
If any of A3h to A3j is > 0, response to corresponding open-ended item A3h_other to A3j_other is required and vice versa (i.e., if response is provided for the open-ended text item, a number in the corresponding item is expected)	Please provide a description and a response for the “Other” category you entered information in. If you do not have any information to enter in the “Other” items, you can leave them blank.
If any of A4j to A4l is > 0, response to corresponding open-ended item A4j_other to A4l_other is required and vice versa (i.e., if response is provided for the open-ended text item, a number in the corresponding item is expected)	Please provide a description and a response for the “Other” category you entered information in. If you do not have any information to enter in the “Other” items, you can leave them blank.
If any of A5j to A5l is > 0, response to corresponding open-ended item A5j_other to A5l_other is required and vice versa (i.e., if response is provided for the open-ended text item, a number in the corresponding item is expected)	Please provide a description and a response for the “Other” category you entered information in. If you do not have any information to enter in the “Other” items, you can leave them blank.

Validation Rule	Error Text
If any of A6j to A6l is > 0, response to corresponding open-ended item A6j_other to A6l_other is required and vice versa (i.e., if response is provided for the open-ended text item, a number in the corresponding item is expected)	Please provide a description and a response for the "Other" category you entered information in. If you do not have any information to enter in the "Other" items, you can leave them blank.
If any of A7j to A7l is > 0, response to corresponding open-ended item A7j_other to A7l_other is required and vice versa (i.e., if response is provided for the open-ended text item, a number in the corresponding item is expected)	Please provide a description and a response for the "Other" category you entered information in. If you do not have any information to enter in the "Other" items, you can leave them blank.
If any of A8f to A8h is > 0, response to corresponding open-ended item A8f_other to A8h_other is required and vice versa (i.e., if response is provided for the open-ended text item, a number in the corresponding item is expected)	Please provide a description and a response for the "Other" category you entered information in. If you do not have any information to enter in the "Other" items, you can leave them blank.
If any of A9h to A9j is > 0, response to corresponding open-ended item A9h_other to A9j_other is required and vice versa (i.e., if response is provided for the open-ended text item, a number in the corresponding item is expected)	Please provide a description and a response for the "Other" category you entered information in. If you do not have any information to enter in the "Other" items, you can leave them blank.
If any of B22a to B22c is filled, response to corresponding open-ended item B22_other is required and vice versa	Please provide a description and a response for the "Other" category you entered information in. If you do not have any information to enter in the "Other" items, you can leave them blank.
If any of B27a to B27c is filled, response to corresponding open-ended item B27_other is required and vice versa	Please provide a description and a response for the "Other" category you entered information in. If you do not have any information to enter in the "Other" items, you can leave them blank.
If any of C1g to C1i is > 0, response to corresponding open-ended item C1g_other to C1i_other is required and vice versa (i.e., if response is provided for the open-ended text item, a number in the corresponding item is expected)	Please provide a description and a response for the "Other" category you entered information in. If you do not have any information to enter in the "Other" items, you can leave them blank.
If any of C9r to C9t is > 0, response to corresponding open-ended item C9r_other to C9t_other is required and vice versa (i.e., if response is provided for the open-ended text item, a number in the corresponding item is expected)	Please provide a description and a response for the "Other" category you entered information in. If you do not have any information to enter in the "Other" items, you can leave them blank.

Validation Rule	Error Text
If E1e is > 0, response to corresponding open-ended item E1e_other is required and vice versa (i.e., if response is provided for the open-ended text item, a number in the corresponding item is expected)	Please provide a description and a response for the "Other" category you entered information in. If you do not have any information to enter in the "Other" items, you can leave them blank.
If any of E2i to E2k is > 0, response to corresponding open-ended item E2i_other to E2k_other is required and vice versa (i.e., if response is provided for the open-ended text item, a number in the corresponding item is expected)	Please provide a description and a response for the "Other" category you entered information in. If you do not have any information to enter in the "Other" items, you can leave them blank.
If any of E3k to E3m is > 0, response to corresponding open-ended item E2k_other to E2m_other is required and vice versa (i.e., if response is provided for the open-ended text item, a number in the corresponding item is expected)	Please provide a description and a response for the "Other" category you entered information in. If you do not have any information to enter in the "Other" items, you can leave them blank.
If F1h is > 0, response to corresponding open-ended item F1h_other is required and vice versa (i.e., if response is provided for the open-ended text item, a number in the corresponding item is expected)	Please provide a description and a response for the "Other" category you entered information in. If you do not have any information to enter in the "Other" items, you can leave them blank.
If F2e_5 is selected in the Online Survey or Excel template, a response to the corresponding open-ended item F2_other is required	Please provide a description for the "Other" category you selected.
If F3f = Yes, a response to the corresponding open-ended item F3f_other is required	Please provide a description for the "Other" category you selected.
If F4f = Yes, a response to the corresponding open-ended item F4f_other is required	Please provide a description for the "Other" category you selected.
If F5b_1 = Other, a response to the corresponding open-ended item F5b_1other is required	Please provide a description for the "Other" category you selected.
If F5b_2 = Other, a response to the corresponding open-ended item F5b_2other is required	Please provide a description for the "Other" category you selected.
If F5b_3 = Other, a response to the corresponding open-ended item F5b_3other is required	Please provide a description for the "Other" category you selected.
If F6b_1 = Other, a response to the corresponding open-ended item F6b_1other is required	Please provide a description for the "Other" category you selected.
If F6b_2 = Other, a response to the corresponding open-ended item F6b_2other is required	Please provide a description for the "Other" category you selected.
If F6b_3 = Other, a response to the corresponding open-ended item F6b_3other is required	Please provide a description for the "Other" category you selected.

Validation Rule	Error Text
If F7b_1 = Other, a response to the corresponding open-ended item F7b_1other is required	Please provide a description for the "Other" category you selected.
If F7b_2 = Other, a response to the corresponding open-ended item F7b_2other is required	Please provide a description for the "Other" category you selected.
If F7b_3 = Other, a response to the corresponding open-ended item F7b_3other is required	Please provide a description for the "Other" category you selected.
If F8b_1 = Other, a response to the corresponding open-ended item F8b_1other is required	Please provide a description for the "Other" category you selected.
If F8b_2 = Other, a response to the corresponding open-ended item F8b_2other is required	Please provide a description for the "Other" category you selected.
If F8b_3 = Other, a response to the corresponding open-ended item F8b_3other is required	Please provide a description for the "Other" category you selected.
If F5a = Yes, then F5b_1, F5c_1, F5d_1, F5d_2, F5d_3 and F5d_4 cannot be blank	Please respond to item [insert item number here]. If you do not have the information to respond, please enter "Data not available". If you collect the information but no response fits in this category, please enter "0". If this question does not apply to you, please enter "Does not apply" and explain in the comments section.
If F6a = Yes, then F6b_1, F6c_1, F6d_1, F6d_2, F6d_3 and F6d_4 cannot be blank	Please respond to item [insert item number here]. If you do not have the information to respond, please enter "Data not available". If you collect the information but no response fits in this category, please enter "0". If this question does not apply to you, please enter "Does not apply" and explain in the comments section.
If F7a = Yes, then F7b_1, F7c_1, F7d_1, F7d_2, F7d_3, F7d_4 and F7d_5 cannot be blank	Please respond to item [insert item number here]. If you do not have the information to respond, please enter "Data not available". If you collect the information but no response fits in this category, please enter "0". If this question does not apply to you, please enter "Does not apply" and explain in the comments section.
If F8a = Yes, then F8b_1, F8c_1, F8d_1, F8d_2, F8d_3, F8d_4 and F8d_5 cannot be blank	Please respond to item [insert item number here]. If you do not have the information to respond, please enter "Data not available". If you collect the information but no response fits in this category, please enter "0". If this question does not apply to you, please enter "Does not apply" and explain in the comments section.
If F9a = Yes, then F9d_1, F9d_2, F9d_3, F9d_4 and F9d_5 cannot be blank	Please respond to item [insert item number here]. If you do not have the information to respond, please enter "Data not available". If you collect the information but no response fits in this category, please enter "0". If this question does not apply to you, please enter "Does not apply" and explain in the comments section.
Flag any negative value in numeric items	Negative numbers are not allowed as responses in EAVS. If you intended to respond "Does not apply" (-88) or "Data not available" (-99), please select the appropriate check box instead.
Flag any negative value except for -77, -88, and -99 in numeric items	Negative numbers outside of responses of "Data not available" (-99), "Does not apply" (-88), and "Valid skip" (-77) are not allowed as responses in EAVS. Please review and provide a valid response.

Validation Rule	Error Text
Flag any value with decimals in numeric items	Numbers with decimals are not allowed as valid responses. Please review your response to the item and enter a valid number.

Methodology Appendix C: Post-Submission Validations and Sample Rates

Table 1: Sample Rates and Outlier Thresholds

EAVS Rate	Calculation	Threshold for Flagging Result for Further Review
Percent of registrations that were new and valid	$\frac{A3b}{A3a} \times 100$	<5% >95%
Percent of registrations that were duplicates	$\frac{A3d}{A3a} \times 100$	<1% >99%
Percent of registrations that were invalid or rejected	$\frac{A3e}{A3a} \times 100$	<1% >99%
Percent of registrations that were name, political party, or within-jurisdiction changes	$\frac{A3f}{A3a} \times 100$	<5% >95%
Percent of registrations received by mail	$\frac{A4a}{A3a} \times 100$	<1% >99%
Percent of registrations received in person	$\frac{A4b}{A3a} \times 100$	<1% >99%
Percent of registrations received online	$\frac{A4c}{A3a} \times 100$	<1% >99%
Percent of registrations received at motor vehicle agencies	$\frac{A4d}{A3a} \times 100$	<1% >99%
Confirmation notices sent as percent of active registered voters	$\frac{A8a}{A1b} \times 100$	<1% >35%
Percent of confirmation notices returned confirming valid registration	$\frac{A8b}{A8a} \times 100$	<1% >50%
Percent of confirmation notices returned confirming invalid registration	$\frac{A8c}{A8a} \times 100$	<1% >35%
Percent of confirmation notices returned as undeliverable	$\frac{A8d}{A8a} \times 100$	<1% >35%
Percent of confirmation notices unreturned	$\frac{A8e}{A8a} \times 100$	<10% >80%
Percent of registrations removed as percent of total registrants	$\frac{A9a}{A1a} \times 100$	<1% >99%
Percent of FPCAs that were rejected	$\frac{B3a}{B2a} \times 100$	<0.5% >99%
Percent of UOCAVA ballots returned	$\frac{B9a}{B5a} \times 100$	<5% >95%
Percent of UOCAVA ballots returned that were counted	$\frac{B14a}{B9a} \times 100$	<10% >100%
Percent of UOCAVA ballots returned that were rejected	$\frac{B18a}{B9a} \times 100$	<0.5% >90%

EAVS Rate	Calculation	Threshold for Flagging Result for Further Review
Percent of FWABs counted	$\frac{B24a}{B23a} \times 100$	<10% >100%
Percent of FWABs rejected	$\frac{B25a + B26a + B27a}{B23a} \times 100$	<0.5% >90%
Percent of mailed ballots returned	$\frac{C1b}{C1a} \times 100$	<5% >95%
Percent of mailed ballots unreturned	$\frac{C1f}{C1a} \times 100$	<5% >95%
Percent of mailed ballots returned via drop box	$\frac{C6a}{C1b} \times 100$	>95%
Percent of mailed ballots successfully cured	$\frac{C7a}{C1b} \times 100$	>20%
Percent of mailed ballots counted	$\frac{C8a}{C1b} \times 100$	<10% >100%
Percent of mailed ballots rejected	$\frac{C9a}{C1b} \times 100$	<0.5% >90%
Percent of poll workers under age 18	$\frac{D7b}{D7a} \times 100$	>50%
Percent of poll workers ages 18 to 25	$\frac{D7c}{D7a} \times 100$	>50%
Percent of poll workers ages 26 to 40	$\frac{D7d}{D7a} \times 100$	>50%
Percent of poll workers ages 41 to 60	$\frac{D7e}{D7a} \times 100$	>50%
Percent of poll workers ages 61 to 70	$\frac{D7f}{D7a} \times 100$	>50%
Percent of poll workers ages 71+	$\frac{D7g}{D7a} \times 100$	>50%
Percent of poll workers who served for first time	$\frac{D9a}{D7a} \times 100$	>50%
Percent of provisional ballots rejected	$\frac{E1d}{E1a} \times 100$	<0.5% >95%
Percent of turnout by active registration	$\frac{F1a}{A1b} \times 100$	<35% >95%
Percent ballots cast in person on Election Day	$\frac{F1b}{F1a} \times 100$	<10% >90%
Percent ballots cast by mail	$\frac{F1d + F1g}{F1a} \times 100$	<5% >95%
Percent ballots cast in person before Election Day	$\frac{F1f}{F1a} \times 100$	<1% >95%
Percent ballots cast by UOCAVA voters	$\frac{F1c}{F1a} \times 100$	<0.1% >50%

EAVS Rate	Calculation	Threshold for Flagging Result for Further Review
Percent ballots cast that were provisional	$\frac{F1e}{F1a} \times 100$	<0.01% >25%
Total number of voting machines deployed	$F5c_1 + F5c_2 + F5c_3 + F6c_1 + F6c_2 + F6c_3 + F7c_1 + F7c_2 + F7c_3 + F8c_1 + F8c_2 + F8c_3$	<1
Percent of registrants by CVAP	$\frac{A1a}{CVAP} \times 100$	<50% >130%
Percent of turnout by CVAP	$\frac{F1a}{CVAP} \times 100$	<35% >95%

Table 2: Comparisons to the 2018 EAVS Data

EAVS Rate	Calculation	Threshold for Flagging Result for Further Review
2022 total registrations as percentage of 2018's registrations	$\frac{A1a[2022]}{A1a[2018]} \times 100$	<50% >150%
2022 registrations received as percentage of 2018's	$\frac{A3a[2022]}{A3a[2018]} \times 100$	<25% >200%
2022 registrations removed as percentage of 2018's	$\frac{A9a[2022]}{A9a[2018]} \times 100$	<10% >200%
2022 UOCAVA registrants as percentage of 2018's	$\frac{B1a[2022]}{B1a[2018]} \times 100$	<10% >200%
2022 UOCAVA ballots transmitted as percentage of 2018's	$\frac{B5a[2022]}{B5a[2018]} \times 100$	<10% >200%
2022 UOCAVA ballots returned as percentage of 2018's	$\frac{B9a[2022]}{B9a[2018]} \times 100$	<10% >200%
2022 UOCAVA ballots counted as percentage of 2018's	$\frac{B14a[2022]}{B14a[2018]} \times 100$	<10% >200%
2022 mailed ballots transmitted as percentage of 2018's	$\frac{C1a[2022]}{C1a[2018]} \times 100$	<10% >500%
2022 mailed ballots returned as percentage of 2018's	$\frac{C1b[2022]}{C1b[2018]} \times 100$	<10% >500%
2022 mailed ballots counted as percentage of 2018's	$\frac{C8a[2022]}{C3a[2018]} \times 100$	<10% >500%
2022 provisional ballots cast as percentage of 2018's	$\frac{E1a[2022]}{E1a[2018]} \times 100$	<10% >500%
2022 total turnout as percentage of 2018's	$\frac{F1a[2022]}{F1a[2018]} \times 100$	<50% >150%

Methodology Appendix D: How to Calculate Selected EAVS Rates

The EAVS item numbers in this table correspond to the question numbering for the 2022 EAVS. To determine item numbering for previous EAVS surveys, please refer to the survey instrument and data codebook for each year.

EAVS Rate	Calculation
Total CVAP registration rate	$\frac{A1a}{CVAP} \times 100$
Active CVAP registration rate	$\frac{A1b}{CVAP} \times 100$
Percentage of registrations that were new and valid	$\frac{A3b}{A3a} \times 100$
Percentage of registrations that were duplicates	$\frac{A3d}{A3a} \times 100$
Percentage of registrations that were rejected	$\frac{A3e}{A3a} \times 100$
Percentage of registrations that were name, political party, or within-jurisdiction changes	$\frac{A3f}{A3a} \times 100$
Percentage of total registration forms that were received by mail	$\frac{A4a}{A3a} \times 100$
Percentage of total registration forms that were received in person at election or registrar offices	$\frac{A4b}{A3a} \times 100$
Percentage of total registration forms that were submitted by individual voters through web-based online registration systems	$\frac{A4c}{A3a} \times 100$
Percentage of total registration forms that were received through motor vehicle agencies	$\frac{A4d}{A3a} \times 100$
Voter registration removal rate as a percentage of total registrants	$\frac{A9a}{A1a} \times 100$
Percentage of FPCAs that were rejected	$\frac{B3a}{B2a} \times 100$
Percentage of total transmitted UOCAVA ballots that were returned by voters	$\frac{B9a}{B5a} \times 100$
Percentage of total transmitted UOCAVA ballots that were returned by voters and counted	$\frac{B14a}{B9a} \times 100$
Percentage of total transmitted UOCAVA ballots that were returned by voters and rejected	$\frac{B18a}{B9a} \times 100$
Percentage of FWABs returned by UOCAVA voters that were counted	$\frac{B24a}{B23a} \times 100$
Percentage of FWABs returned by UOCAVA voters that were rejected	$\frac{(B25a + B26a + B27a)}{B23a} \times 100$
Percentage of transmitted mail ballots that were returned by voters	$\frac{C1b}{C1a} \times 100$

EAVS Rate	Calculation
Percentage of returned mail ballots that were counted	$\frac{C8a}{C1b} \times 100$
Percentage of returned mail ballots that were rejected	$\frac{C9a}{C1b} \times 100$
Percentage of returned mail ballots that were returned via drop box	$\frac{C6a}{C1b} \times 100$
Percentage of returned mail ballots that were successfully cured	$\frac{C7a}{C1b} \times 100$
Percentage of counted mail ballots that were successfully cured	$\frac{C7a}{C8a} \times 100$
Percentage of poll workers who served for the first time in the 2022 general election	$\frac{D9a}{D7a} \times 100$
Percentage of provisional ballots that were counted, either in full or in part	$\frac{(E1b + E1c)}{(E1b + E1c + E1d + E1e)} \times 100$
Percentage of provisional ballots that were rejected	$\frac{E1d}{(E1b + E1c + E1d + E1e)} \times 100$
Voter turnout rate by CVAP	$\frac{F1a}{CVAP} \times 100$
Percentage of ballots that were cast at a physical polling place on Election Day	$\frac{F1b}{F1a} \times 100$
Percentage of ballots that were cast as mail ballots	$\frac{(F1d + F1g)}{F1a} \times 100$
Percentage of ballots that were cast in-person before Election Day	$\frac{F1f}{F1a} \times 100$
Percentage of ballots that were cast by UOCAVA voters	$\frac{F1c}{F1a} \times 100$
Percentage of ballots that were cast by provisional voters	$\frac{F1e}{F1a} \times 100$

ELECTION ASSISTANCE COMMISSION
UNITED STATES

EXHIBIT “8”

NOVEMBER 8, 2022, GENERAL ELECTION
VOTER PARTICIPATION STATISTICS BY COUNTY

County	Number of Precincts	Eligible to Register	Registered Voters[1]	Precinct Voters*	Vote-By-Mail Voters	Total Voters	Percent of Vote-By-Mail Voters	Turnout Registered	Turnout Eligible
Alameda*	552	1,140,774	931,130	38,308	457,817	496,125	92.28%	53.28%	43.49%
Alpine	5	1,015	915	0**	623	623	100.00%	68.09%	61.38%
Amador*	47	29,593	25,954	1,251	17,667	18,918	93.39%	72.89%	63.93%
Butte*	176	164,755	123,935	989	72,222	73,211	98.65%	59.07%	44.44%
Calaveras*	25	36,563	32,172	2,201	19,365	21,566	89.79%	67.03%	58.98%
Colusa	19	13,214	10,144	1,134	4,483	5,617	79.81%	55.37%	42.51%
Contra Costa	1,265	803,842	701,969	35,835	358,318	394,153	90.91%	56.15%	49.03%
Del Norte	19	19,219	14,943	1,133	7,317	8,450	86.59%	56.55%	43.97%
El Dorado*	192	145,060	138,537	6,360	83,463	89,823	92.92%	64.84%	61.92%
Fresno*	562	642,412	500,076	28,343	193,076	221,419	87.20%	44.28%	34.47%
Glenn	84	18,865	14,346	434	7,552	7,986	94.57%	55.67%	42.33%
Humboldt	120	107,016	84,756	5,931	42,810	48,741	87.83%	57.51%	45.55%
Imperial	305	109,738	86,942	9,693	20,693	30,386	68.10%	34.95%	27.69%
Inyo	21	14,619	10,729	881	6,696	7,577	88.37%	70.62%	51.83%
Kern	762	561,276	435,872	33,623	157,092	190,715	82.37%	43.75%	33.98%
Kings*	82	86,806	61,535	2,545	24,580	27,125	90.62%	44.08%	31.25%
Lake	80	51,231	37,154	2,416	17,946	20,362	88.13%	54.80%	39.75%
Lassen	52	21,275	14,757	328	8,943	9,271	96.46%	62.82%	43.58%
Los Angeles*	3,680	6,658,099	5,601,835	487,368	1,969,333	2,456,701	80.16%	43.86%	36.90%
Madera*	59	93,789	72,865	3,333	34,012	37,345	91.08%	51.25%	39.82%
Marin*	137	185,951	170,545	8,765	112,637	121,402	92.78%	71.18%	65.29%
Mariposa*	27	13,813	11,558	40	7,888	7,928	99.50%	68.59%	57.40%
Mendocino	281	67,114	53,105	646	30,362	31,008	97.92%	58.39%	46.20%
Merced*	299	172,198	124,659	4,774	51,076	55,850	91.45%	44.80%	32.43%
Modoc	21	6,740	5,197	288	3,153	3,441	91.63%	66.21%	51.05%
Mono	12	9,399	7,710	627	4,006	4,633	86.47%	60.09%	49.29%
Monterey	224	251,193	209,045	6,951	96,196	103,147	93.26%	49.34%	41.06%
Napa*	200	97,321	83,480	1,563	49,225	50,788	96.92%	60.84%	52.19%
Nevada*	136	81,891	74,488	3,949	47,421	51,370	92.31%	68.96%	62.73%
Orange*	2,169	2,203,252	1,817,583	164,115	830,162	994,277	83.49%	54.70%	45.13%
Placer	408	301,467	279,016	25,494	159,013	184,507	86.18%	66.13%	61.20%
Plumas	29	15,245	13,848	0**	8,721	8,721	100.00%	62.98%	57.21%
Riverside*	1,265	1,637,165	1,310,505	59,812	544,805	604,617	90.11%	46.14%	36.93%
Sacramento*	685	1,112,665	865,225	28,929	455,386	484,315	94.03%	55.98%	43.53%
San Benito*	44	43,559	37,750	1,626	18,219	19,845	91.81%	52.57%	45.56%
San Bernardino	2,765	1,472,696	1,138,818	66,469	392,477	458,946	85.52%	40.30%	31.16%
San Diego*	2,718	2,349,554	1,924,634	104,388	939,102	1,043,490	90.00%	54.22%	44.41%
San Francisco	514	660,132	498,197	35,595	274,476	310,071	88.52%	62.24%	46.97%
San Joaquin	384	509,377	388,635	19,284	160,049	179,333	89.25%	46.14%	35.21%
San Luis Obispo	133	221,071	182,340	8,195	112,961	121,156	93.24%	66.45%	54.80%
San Mateo*	332	515,759	432,734	17,961	234,272	252,233	92.88%	58.29%	48.91%
Santa Barbara	297	303,842	237,759	12,572	124,472	137,044	90.83%	57.64%	45.10%
Santa Clara*	754	1,259,821	1,009,422	40,694	509,908	550,602	92.61%	54.55%	43.70%
Santa Cruz*	200	197,659	167,442	9,522	96,522	106,044	91.02%	63.33%	53.65%
Shasta	68	138,293	111,628	7,919	61,067	68,986	88.52%	61.80%	49.88%
Sierra	19	2,673	2,219	0**	1,585	1,585	100.00%	71.43%	59.30%
Siskiyou	62	34,986	28,725	2,139	15,768	17,907	88.05%	62.34%	51.18%
Solano	215	318,503	260,358	19,866	112,378	132,244	84.98%	50.79%	41.52%
Sonoma*	608	356,905	304,017	10,223	190,124	200,347	94.90%	65.90%	56.13%
Stanislaus*	199	363,595	282,393	10,262	121,880	132,142	92.23%	46.79%	36.34%
Sutter	24	65,666	52,896	1,533	26,988	28,521	94.63%	53.92%	43.43%
Tehama	40	46,966	37,131	3,258	17,561	20,819	84.35%	56.07%	44.33%
Trinity	16	13,168	7,309	195	4,413	4,608	95.77%	63.05%	34.99%
Tulare	360	287,885	208,863	12,473	79,931	92,404	86.50%	44.24%	32.10%
Tuolumne*	65	43,682	35,355	890	22,592	23,482	96.21%	66.42%	53.76%
Ventura*	1,640	584,861	505,110	30,112	253,901	284,013	89.40%	56.23%	48.56%
Yolo*	62	155,109	118,797	5,650	63,144	68,794	91.79%	57.91%	44.35%
Yuba	35	56,463	41,212	2,537	17,349	19,886	87.24%	48.25%	35.22%
State Total	**25,554**	**26,876,800**	**21,940,274**	**1,391,422**	**9,755,198**	**11,146,620**			
Percent			**81.63%**	**12.48%**	**87.52%**		**87.52%**	**50.80%**	**41.47%**

[1]Registered Voters totals are based on the 15-day Report of Registration and do not include voters registered after the 15-day close of registration. However, due to Same Day Voter Registration, voters may register or update their registration 14 days prior to and including Election Day.

*Voter's Choice Act county—precinct voters voted at vote centers

**All mail ballot county