

The 2006 Election Administration and Voting Survey

A Summary of Key Findings
December 2007



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This report by the U.S. Election Assistance Commission is the result of a 6-month contract to conduct data analysis and to summarize the data from the 2006 Election Day Survey. The contract was performed by Election Data Services, Inc., and its subcontractors Clark Benson of Polidata, Inc., and professor Paul Gronke of Reed College in Portland, Oregon.

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1225 New York Avenue, NW
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Dear Reader:

We have the honor of fulfilling a vital government mandate to work with election officials throughout the country to improve the administration of Federal elections. An important part of our mission is providing resources and guidance to policy makers and election officials throughout the country to make improvements. Another priority is to educate the public about election reform, so citizens know how the system works and have confidence in it.

This report is part of the Commission's work in serving as a resource for information. The *2006 Election Administration and Voting Survey* is the largest and most comprehensive survey on election administration conducted by a U.S. governmental organization.

This is the second time in the Commission's history that it has collected statistics from the States regarding election practices and voting. We expanded upon our first efforts in our study of the 2004 elections and this year sought greater participation at the local levels of government through the use of a Web-based survey. The information we collected will help the American public better understand what is happening throughout the country and identifying key issues that deserve further exploration and consideration.

We wish to thank the nation's Secretaries of State, State and local election officials, and others who assisted with this project. They are on the front lines of serving our nation's voters, and they have served the cause of democracy through the considerable effort they put into responding to the survey. Without their input and assistance, the survey would not have been possible. The Commission is grateful for their work, and the American people will benefit from their participation.

The survey results tell us a great deal about voting and elections practices across the country. Yet, there is still much that deserves closer examination, including how we collect information. We ask that you consider this survey and the results as a starting point for a greater understanding and discussion about voting in America.

Sincerely,

Donetta L. Davidson, Chair

Rosemary E. Rodriguez, Vice Chair

Gracia M. Hillman, Commissioner

Caroline C. Hunter, Commissioner

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

In 2004, the EAC undertook its first effort to collect, on a national level, various data related to the administration of elections. HAVA mandates that the Commission collect information related to the processes and procedures used to register voters and to serve uniformed and overseas citizens wishing to vote. In addition to this basic voting information, the EAC sought to learn more about the voting process used by election officials. The EAC continued this process of collecting national data, once again, for the 2006 Federal election.

The first report the EAC issued regarding these data was *The Impact of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 on the Administration of Elections for Federal Office, 2005-2006*. The National Voter Registration Act (NVRA) of 1993 required the Federal Election Commission (and subsequently, the Election Assistance Commission) to report to Congress in the year following a Federal election on the impact of the Act on the administration of elections and to include recommendations for improvements in procedures, forms, and other matters affected by the bill. In June 2007, the EAC submitted this report to Congress.

The second report the EAC issued was the *UOCAVA Survey Report Findings* for the 2006 election (released September 2007). The Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act

For 2006, the EAC merged the three election administration surveys into a single instrument, The 2006 Election Administration and Voting Survey. This report documents the results of this survey, along with the key findings of the NVRA and UOCAVA study reports, for the 2006 Federal general election.

(UOCAVA) of 1986 protects the voting rights of members of the uniformed services (on active duty), members of the Merchant Marine and their eligible dependents, the U.S. Public Health Service Commissioned Corps, commissioned corps of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and U.S. citizens residing outside the U.S. HAVA mandates that for each regularly scheduled general election for Federal office, the EAC shall collect comprehensive data from the States on all of the ballots sent to UOCAVA voters and received back by election administrators.

In addition to these two mandated studies, the Commission added a third survey in 2004. For 2006, the EAC merged the three election administration surveys into a single instrument, *The 2006 Election Administration and Voting Survey*. This report documents the results of this survey, along with the key findings of the NVRA and UOCAVA study reports, for the 2006 Federal general election.

The NVRA, UOCAVA and Election Administration and Voting Survey reports are available at www.eac.gov.

Data depicting the American electoral system can be described as a descending stepladder, where each rung has a smaller share of the electorate. While the U.S. Census Bureau reports the total nationwide population for 2006 as being 299.4 million persons, not everyone can participate in the election. Persons have to be at least 18 years of age (voting age population, or VAP), be United States citizens, and some States prohibit felons and mentally incompetent persons from participating in the election process.

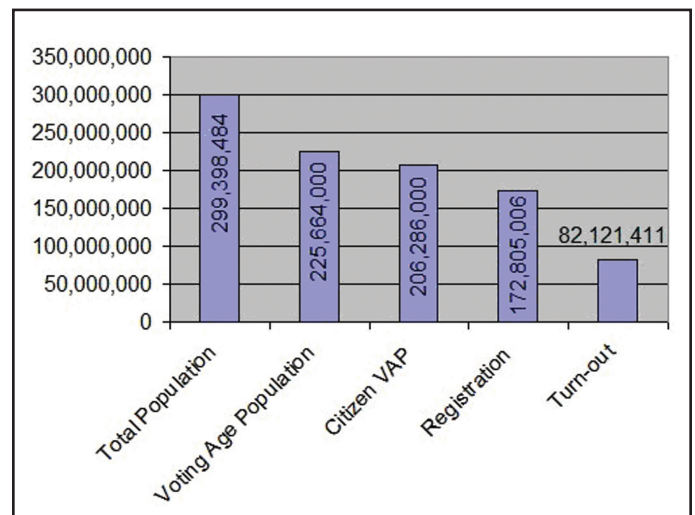
People eligible to vote must register to vote in their local jurisdiction and once registered, voters need to remember to participate in the election by turning out to vote. Each step on this electoral ladder finds a smaller number who are exercising their franchise. The voting participation data for the 2006 general election, as reported by the Election Assistance Commission (EAC), is captured in Figure 1.

This report of the EAC is the result of extensive data collection brought about by the *2006 Election Administration and Voting Survey*. Other EAC reports based on this survey include one on registration and the National Voter Registration Act of 1993, and a second report on the voting statistics of military and foreign voters covered by the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA). All of these are available on the EAC's Web site at www.eac.gov.

Nearly 173 million persons were reported to be registered to vote for the 2006 elections—an increase of nearly 12.1 million over the four-year period since the last midterm election. In the two-year period since the 2004 Presidential election, however, the number of registered voters has decreased. In 2004, there were nearly 176.2 million registered voters in the nation; this number declined to 172.8 million for the 2006 elections. For 2006, the registration number represents a registration rate of 76.6 percent of the VAP (and 83.8 percent of the citizen voting age population or CVAP) in the

In 2004, there were nearly 176.2 million registered voters in the nation; this number declined to 172.8 million for the 2006 elections.

Figure 1. The American Electorate 2006



affected States and territories, an increase from the 74.7 percent registration rate of VAP recorded for the 2002 elections.

This EAC study found slightly more than 82 million ballots were cast or counted in the 2006 election. Overall, 39.8 percent of the nation's citizen voting age population participated in the 2006 election. This varied by State, however, with Vermont (66 percent) and Maine (64 percent) leading the States with the highest participation rates. When turnout is calculated as a percentage of registered voters, the nationwide average for 2006 was 47.5 percent. Wyoming led the nation, reporting that 79.9 percent of its registered voters participated in the election, followed by Vermont (72.9 percent), Oregon (71.2 percent, and South Dakota (71 percent).

While there is a significant level of uncertainty in the data reported from the States due to missing information, jurisdictions reported that ballots were cast or counted in the following ways:

- 78.4 percent (64,356,295) were cast or counted in a polling place on election day.
- 13.8 percent (11,317,719) were cast or counted as an absentee ballot by domestic civilians.
- 6.4 percent (5,271,333) were cast or counted as an early vote.
- 1.0 percent (794,348) were cast or counted as a provisional vote.
- 0.4 percent (333,179) were cast or counted by Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA) voters.

While nationwide voting takes place primarily in a polling place on election day, there are great variations among the States. Generally, voters in the western region of the nation tend to use the absentee ballot process more, while voters in the East traditionally vote at their local polling place.

On election day 2006, slightly more than 794,000 individuals cast a provisional ballot—just one percent of all persons who participated and 1.3 percent of those who voted in a polling place. More than 629,000 provisional ballots were counted, which was 79.5 percent of all the provisional ballots cast. Most States require voters to have voted in their home precinct for their vote to be counted, but a smaller number of States do not require voters to cast their ballots in their precinct for the provisional ballot to be counted or partially counted.

California and Ohio had the largest numbers of provisional ballots of all the States, accounting for more than 52 percent of all provisional ballots cast

The 2006 data show there has been a dramatic rise in the number of jurisdictions using electronic systems compared to what was reported in the EAC's 2004 study.

in the 2006 election nationwide. Arizona (at 9.68 percent) and Washington (at 8.31 percent) had the largest percentage of their polling place voters casting provisional ballots. Alaska (6.46 percent), California (5.32 percent), Colorado (3.77 percent), the District of Columbia (3.67 percent), Ohio (3.56 percent), Kansas (3.11 percent), Utah (3.00 percent), and Maryland (2.58 percent) all reported more than twice the nationwide average of polling place voters who cast provisional ballots.

Nearly 30 percent of the jurisdictions across the country reported multiple voting systems in use. The 2006 data show there has been a dramatic rise in the number of jurisdictions using electronic systems compared to what was previously reported in the EAC's 2004 study. In 2004, just 9.3 percent of the jurisdictions reported using electronic voting equipment, but this increased to 53.6 percent two years later.

The EAC survey found that in nearly two-thirds of the jurisdictions that reported data, there were 691,349 poll workers employed on election day 2006. In addition, there were nearly 180,000 precincts located in almost 113,000 polling places across the nation.

According to the States reporting, 87.7 percent of the polling places allowed access for voters with disabilities, and 84.5 percent allowed these voters to cast a private ballot.

The U.S Election Assistance Commission (EAC), as mandated by the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA), collects comprehensive data on voting, elections, and election administration in the United States. This is the second report on voting produced by the EAC; the first, the *2004 Election Day Report*, was released in September 2005. Improvements, which are detailed below, were made for the 2006 survey administration process.

To study the 2004 elections, the EAC administered two separate surveys to collect and report the information required under the National Voter Registration Act (NVRA) (42 U.S.C. 1973gg) and Section 102(c) of the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA) (42 U.S.C. 1973ff). In addition, the EAC conducted another survey to collect information regarding the November 2004 Federal general elections. To reduce the response burden for the States, facilitate data collection and reporting, and encourage participation in the 2006 survey, the EAC created a single survey instrument (hereafter referred to as the *2006 Election Administration and Voting Survey*).

The 2006 survey was designed using feedback received from State and local election officials, political scientists, researchers, members of election and voter registration groups, and the general public. In May 2005, the EAC met with a group of election officials to solicit their feedback regarding the *2004 Election Day Survey*. The group discussed the challenges faced by election officials when collecting the survey's data, the interpretation of the survey questions and terms, and the methods for assembling the data. In April 2006, the EAC convened a second group of election officials, social scientists, and voter interest groups to discuss recommendations to improve the EAC's data collection efforts, including the design of one survey instrument to collect all of the data.

One month later, the EAC completed the first draft of the *2006 Election Administration and Voting Survey* and presented it to the EAC's Standards Board and Board of Advisors. The Standards Board is comprised of 110 State and local election officials. The Board of Advisors consists of 37 members from various national associations and government agencies who play a role in the implementation of HAVA, as well as science and technology-related professionals appointed by members of Congress. In addition, a presentation of the survey was made to the annual meeting of the National Association of State Election Directors (NASD) in the summer of 2006. The survey was revised based on the input from all of these groups, and a second draft was produced.

The second draft of the survey was posted in the Federal Register on August 1, 2006 (71 FR 43477) for a period of 60 days to solicit public comment, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. The survey was revised again based on the comments received during the 60-day public comment period and was published for an additional 30 days in the Federal Register on October 31, 2006 (71 FR 63755). States were notified of both comment periods, and the draft survey was made available on the EAC Web site in August, 2006.

The *2006 Election Administration and Voting Survey* was approved by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) on November 30, 2006 (OMB Control No. 3265-0006, exp. 11/30/2009). The final, approved version of the survey contained 58 questions; 28 questions required information only at the State level, and 30 required information at both State and county levels. The actual questions from the survey instrument used in this report are contained in appendix C.

The EAC designed a Web-based survey application for States and local jurisdictions to use for submitting their data. In early December 2006, the EAC provided States with a username and password to log in to enter data into the online survey. Although the deadline for States to submit data was March 7, 2007, data were collected and tabulated, and States were allowed to submit supplementary or corrected data for this report up to November 19, 2007. The 2006 survey asked for information for States and their county/local election jurisdictions rather than a single statewide number as in previous surveys. State totals were, in most cases, merely the sum of the information from the local jurisdictions that responded.

The *2006 Election Administration and Voting Survey* was sent to 55 State-level election jurisdictions, including the District of Columbia and four territories—Guam, Puerto Rico, American Samoa, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. The survey sought information for the States' local jurisdictions, and some States allowed their local jurisdictions to fill in the Web-based survey instrument. Other State offices collected the information from local governmental bodies, created a statewide compilation, and entered the data into the Web-based survey. Finally, almost half of the States sought to submit the statewide compilation of data to the EAC via spreadsheets rather than entering data online. EAC staff, temporary employees, and the contractor then entered the data into the Web-based survey database for those States.

During the process of analyzing the EAC survey data, all States were sent the information extracted from their survey responses at several different

times. They were allowed to review the compiled information and submit amendments, corrections or clarifications, and footnotes. Some States and/or local jurisdictions either do not track the specific data asked for by the EAC and/or required by HAVA or do not track the required statistics in a manner compatible with that requested by the survey. These problems resulted in gaps in the data in this report—some of a significant nature. To reflect the irregularities in States' collection of data by local jurisdictions, all tables in appendix B of this report show the overall number of jurisdictions in a State and the number responding for a particular question in the columns labeled "Jur."

This report does not cover all jurisdictions (i.e., county and township level) in each State. States were able to submit county-level and local-level data, although in a number of instances, the States' data were incomplete. Some States only submitted statewide figures and did not report data from local jurisdictions. As a result, this report is based on survey results from 50 States, the District of Columbia, and two territories. Depending upon the specific question, at most 3,004 jurisdictions out of 3,123 total jurisdictions possible responded, although the number of jurisdictions responding was usually much lower for most questions. Puerto Rico had no Federal election in 2006, so it did not submit any information.

Note: *The number of jurisdictions reporting data for each question varies. All statistics and numbers provided in this report are based on information reported to the EAC by States and jurisdictions. Complete information on the number of jurisdictions reporting on a specific question is available in the full data tables in appendix B of this report and at www.eac.gov.*

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

Ballots Cast: Total numbers of ballots submitted by all voters for counting, including by all voting methods (absentee, provisional, early, in a polling place, etc.). Note that there may be inconsistencies in the way the States reported this information, despite the definitions provided by the Election Assistance Commission in the survey instrument (see appendix C).

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

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

Drop-off: The term used when a voter votes for some races but not others is called drop-off or roll-off. Typically, it occurs when voters cast ballots for offices high on the ballot but not for races lower down. See also Undervotes, Overvotes.

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

Electorate: A body of persons eligible to vote.

HAVA: The abbreviation for the Help America Vote Act of 2002. A copy of HAVA and additional information is available at www.eac.gov.

Inactive Voter: A voter whose registration status appears to no longer be current where he or she was registered and who has not attempted to re-register, has not voted, and has not presented himself or herself to vote using the address of record; or one whom election officials have been unable to contact or for whom election officials have been unable to verify registration status. According to Federal law, inactive voters are eligible to vote if proper identification is provided. See also Active Voter.

Jurisdictions: Generic term to signify various geographic areas that administer elections. The 3,123 jurisdictions in this study may include counties, parishes, independent cities, towns or cities (in New England), or an entire State (Alaska).

Overvote: Occurs when a voter makes more selections in a contest than are permitted (e.g., votes for two U.S. senatorial candidates). See also Drop-off, Undervotes.

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

Precinct: An administrative division representing a geographic area in which voters are provided ballots for particular races. Areas are broken down into manageable geographic units called electoral districts, precincts, voting districts, boxes, beats, or wards, depending upon State law. The number of registered voters in precincts will vary according to State law.

Provisional Ballot: A special ballot provided to an individual who claims he or she is registered and eligible to vote but whose eligibility or registration status cannot be confirmed when he or she presents himself or herself to vote. State law usually determines if the provisional ballots can be counted once the validity of the voter has been established.

Section 5: Some jurisdictions are required by Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act to obtain preclearance from the Department of Justice or the United States District Court for the District of Columbia before implementing a change in a voting standard, practice, or procedure.

Section 203: Some jurisdictions are required by Section 203 of the Voting Rights Act to provide supplemental voting information to language minority groups.

Undervote: Occurs when a voter makes fewer selections than are permitted in a contest (e.g., making no selection as to a candidate or ballot issue, or voting for only one candidate in a multimember office for which two or more members may be elected). This includes the choice to not vote for any candidate or the choice to not provide any response to a ballot question. See also Drop-off, Overvotes.

Voting Age Population (VAP): People who are 18 years of age or older, regardless of whether they are eligible to register to vote, based upon estimates made by the Bureau of the Census. Note that not all persons of voting age may be eligible to vote (e.g., felons, individuals judged to be mentally incompetent, non-citizens). See also Citizen Voting Age Population.

8 The First Step: Registering to Vote

In every State except North Dakota, before any citizen can cast a ballot, he or she must be registered to vote. Jurisdictions need a list of registered voters to be certain that only eligible citizens cast a ballot and that a voter receives the appropriate ballot and only votes once. Election officials also need to know how many polling places to establish, where to open the polling places, and how many voting machines or paper ballots will be needed. Up-to-date registration rolls also mean that citizens can be provided the correct information beforehand about when and where elections will be held.

While the specific registration requirements vary by State (see Registration), registering to vote generally means that a citizen must fill out a form that includes his or her name, current address, age, and in some States covered by Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act, race. In most States, citizens must also provide proof of identification (and sometimes citizenship) to register.

How Many Are Eligible?

In 2006, the estimated voting age population (VAP), defined as persons 18 years and over, reported by the Bureau of the Census was 225,664,000 for the 50 States and the District of Columbia. This reflects data from the standard estimates program of the Bureau, which depicts estimates as of July 1 of the specific year. VAP data by State is shown in table 28b. These data have not been changed to reflect any shift that may have occurred between July 1 and election day (November 7, 2006).

In 2007, the Census Bureau began releasing State estimates from its annual American Community Survey (ACS) program, which showed citizenship voting age population (CVAP) estimates for 2006. The nationwide number for CVAP for 2006 was 206,286,000. The estimates are not available for counties at this time but will be by 2010. The State CVAP data are also reported in both table A on page 13 of this report and in table 28b in appendix B¹.

Historically, many studies of turnout have used the VAP as the universe for participation rates, although more recently CVAP has been cited².

Finally, because there are no consistent and reliable data by State and locality on items relating to voter ineligibility, such as the number of felons and the number of mentally incapacitated persons, these factors have not been taken into account to approximate the number of persons eligible to register to vote.

Registration

Most States require eligible persons to register to vote in advance of the election. Six States—Idaho, Maine, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Wisconsin, and Wyoming—allow persons to register on election day. (Rhode Island allows those registering on election day to vote in the Presidential election only.) North Dakota does not have voter registration.

Nearly 173 million persons were registered to vote for the 2006 elections—an increase of nearly 12.1 million over the four-year period since the last midterm election in 2002. In the same four-year period, the VAP increased 4.9 percent, and the number of registered voters increased 7.5 percent. The percentage of Americans age 18 or older who were registered to vote increased from 74.7 percent in 2002 to 76.6 percent in 2006.

In the two-year period since the 2004 Presidential election, however, the actual number of registered voters has decreased. In 2004, there were nearly 176.2 million registered voters in the nation; this number declined to 172.8 million for the 2006 elections.

Although part of the decrease is due to the absence of registration data for Puerto Rico for 2006, the number still reflects a decrease in the number of registered voters in 2006 from 173.2 million (minus Puerto Rico) registered voters in 2004.

¹Source: Bureau of the Census, American Factfinder Web site, report: SC-EST2006_18PLUSPOP: Estimates of the Total Resident Population and Resident Population Age 18 Years and Over for the United States and States: July 1, 2006.

²However, note that estimates of the voting age population may differ, as estimates may be made throughout the election cycle.

Registering to Vote

To be eligible to vote, a person must be a U.S. citizen, meet a residency requirement, and have attained the age of 18 by election day. Eligibility varies according to State laws. Depending on State law, persons who have been legally declared mentally incompetent or who have been convicted of a felony and have not had their civil rights legally restored may not vote.

Individuals can obtain registration applications from the local election official in that person's county or city or town of residence or through registration outreach programs sponsored by various private groups. Federal registration forms and many State forms are now accessible on the Internet.

In addition, individuals can also register when applying for a driver's license or identity card at their State's Department of Motor Vehicles or the driver's licensing offices, at offices providing public assistance, at offices providing State-funded programs for the disabled, and at Armed Forces recruitment offices.

The National Mail Voter Registration Form is the one document that allows individuals to register to vote from anywhere in the United States. The form is available at www.eac.gov.

The decrease also reflects the normal drop in registration that takes place following a Presidential election when non-voters are removed from the registration rolls (following procedures required under the National Voter Registration Act of 1993).

Between 2004 and 2006, 32 States reported actual decreases in registration numbers, while 17 States reported actual increases (excluding North Dakota, Wisconsin [only towns with more than 5,000 residents required registration before 2006], and four U.S. territories). For voter registration, States are creating a statewide voter registration database by compiling the previously decentralized county-level voter registration files. For many States, this change allowed for crosschecking of voters who moved from one jurisdiction to another but who had failed to notify their originating jurisdiction of their move. As a result, some of the decrease in voter registration numbers may be attributed to the removal of duplicate registrations.

Active versus Inactive Voter Rolls

Once registered, a person becomes an "active voter," a designation indicating the voter is eligible

to vote in an upcoming election. In some States, a voter may be moved to an "inactive" list if the person does not vote in two consecutive Federal elections and if election officials have been unable to contact a person and verify his or her registration status. Only 40 States compiled counts of inactive registration in 2006, while 10 States (Alaska, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Wisconsin, and Wyoming) and four U.S. territories either did not track inactive voters or (in Kentucky's instance) were not able to provide information on inactive voters.

The EAC's *Election Day Survey* (now called the *Election Administration and Voting Survey*), first conducted in 2004, found that different States report voter registration totals in different ways. In the 2006 survey, the EAC found that 24 States and the District of Columbia provided numbers of registered voters that included *active* voters only. In contrast, numbers from 25 States include both *active* and *inactive* voters. In California, most counties report only active voters in its registration numbers, but San Francisco and Sierra Counties combine active and inactive voters. North Dakota does not have voter registration.

Given these variances in registration numbers, the EAC's contractor compiled "reported registration" numbers for the November, 2006 general election from the States' Web sites and the State Election Directors to compare these figures to the numbers collected in the *Election Administration and Voting Survey*. These data are used in table A in this report and in table 28b in appendix B.

The 2006 survey shows that more than 160.3 million *active* voters were on the registration rolls in November 2006. In addition, more than 21.2 million *inactive* voters were tallied in 40 States. The change in *active* voters over the past two and four years, respectively, follows the same pattern exhibited in the reported registration³: an increase compared to 2002 and a decrease compared to 2004. On the other hand, the change in the *inactive* registration counts shows a steady increase in each two-year period since 2002.

Compared to the 2004 Presidential election, the current study shows at least 3.4 million fewer active voters in the nation (going from 163.7 million in 2004 to 160.3 million in 2006). This decrease is also reflected in the share of the nation's voters who were active or inactive. Active voters declined from 89.1 percent of all registered voters in 2004 to 88.3 percent in 2006. Correspondingly, inactive voters increased from 10.9 percent of all voters in 2004 to 11.7 percent in 2006.

Based on the 2006 survey responses provided by a number of States, the percentage of the voter lists that are classified as active registrants varies greatly across the States. Nine States and two territories indicated no inactive voters; 18 States indicated less than 10 percent inactive; 20 States indicated between 10 and 20 percent inactive; and two States indicated more than 20 percent inactive (California, 26.8 percent; Oregon, 21.6 percent)⁴.

Percent Registered of Voting Age Population

For 2006, the reported registration data represent a registration rate of 76.6 percent of the VAP in the participating States and territories—an increase from the 74.7 percent registration rate recorded for the 2002 elections. Data for earlier years are available in the EAC's 2006 National Voter Registration Act (NVRA) report⁵, compiled from information collected by the Federal Election Commission.

A comparison of the 2006 election with the previous midterm 2002 election cycle indicates that most States experienced an increase in the percentage of VAP that were reported as registered to vote. For example, in Georgia, the reported registration rose from 59.9 percent of the voting age population of that State in 2002 to 63.8 percent of VAP in 2006. Likewise, in Maine, the rate of registration increased from 94.3 percent to 95.5 percent over the same period.

On the other hand, a comparison of the 2006 election with the previous Federal election cycle of 2004 indicates that most States experienced a decrease in both the actual number of registered voters and in the percentage of voting age population that is registered. Nationwide, approximately 176.1 million voters were registered for the November 2004 Presidential general election. At least 3.3 million fewer registered voters were registered for the November 2006 general election. Some of this decrease may be attributable to the fact that Puerto Rico did not respond to the 2006 survey.

³Reported registration refers to a tabulation of registration data collected from the States independent of the survey responses.

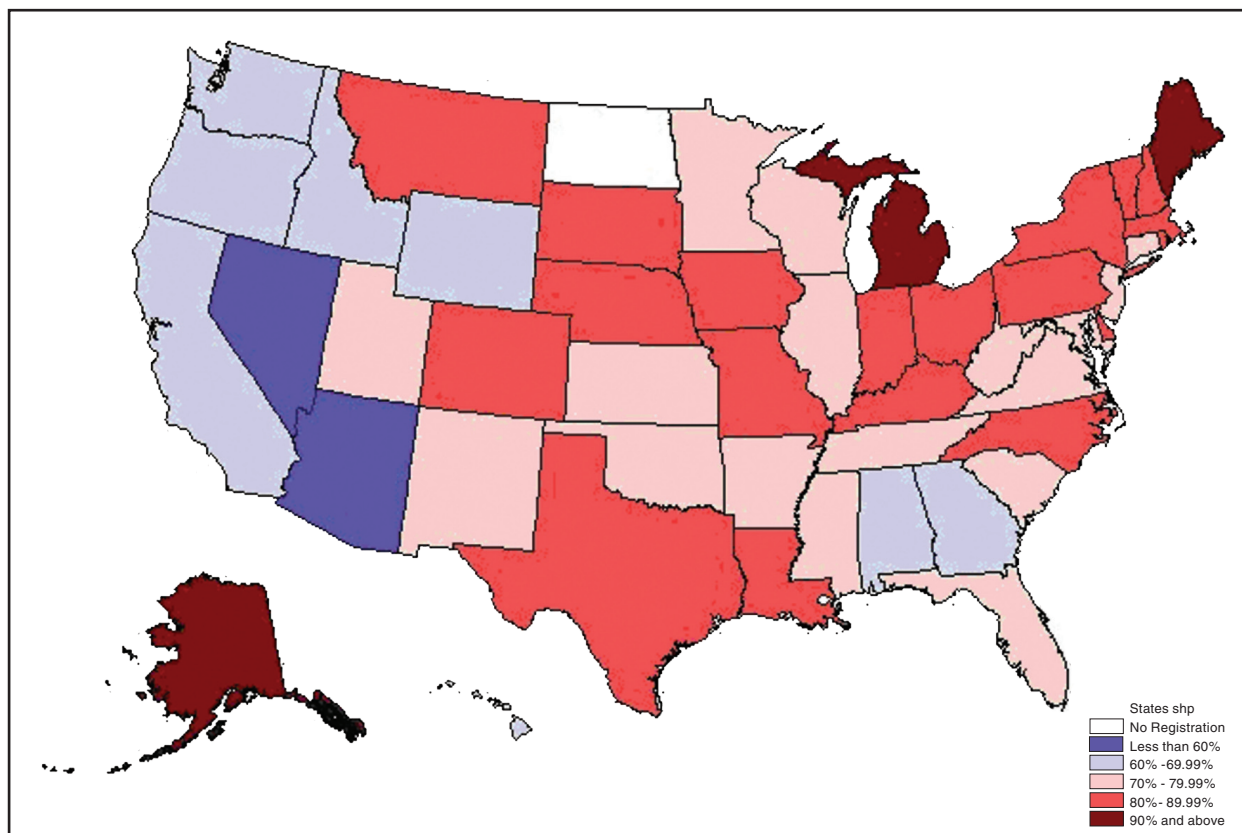
⁴More information on voter registration numbers can be found in "The Impact of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 on the Administration of Elections for Federal Office, 2005-2006." This report was delivered to Congress on June 30, 2007, and can be downloaded at http://www.eac.gov/clearinghouse/docs/the-impact-of-the-national-voter-registration-act-on-federal-elections-2005-2006/attachment_download/file.

⁵See the EAC Web site at www.eac.gov.

Between 2004 and 2006, 32 States and territories reported actual decreases in registration numbers, while 17 States and territories showed actual increases. Illinois reported the largest increase of any State, adding more than 1.2 million voters to its rolls from 2004 to 2006.

Wisconsin reported the largest decline in the percentage of VAP that is registered, going from (an estimate of) 99.8 percent in 2004 to (a more concrete) 81.3 percent in 2006. Wisconsin implemented voter registration in all jurisdictions for the first time in 2006. Nationwide, the registration rate decreased from 79.9 percent of the VAP in 2004 to 76.6 percent in 2006.

Figure 2. Percent Registered of Citizen Voting Age Population
November 2006 General Election



When citizen voting age population is used (see CVAP), the percentage that was registered in 2006 increased to 83.8 percent. As shown in Figure 2, large variations in registration patterns exist across the States.

The South and West tend to have the lowest registration rates, while the East and Midwest tend to have the highest registration rates.

Voter turnout is the number of voters who submit a ballot, and it is one of the most important statistics people want to know for any election. Citizens who turn out to vote not only determine who received the most votes, but also the level of voter participation: what share of eligible voters actually voted (i.e., voter turnout).

Overall Count and Turnout

The Election Assistance Commission (EAC) study found slightly more than 82 million ballots were cast or counted in the 2006 election, a number that may be lower than some other sources have reported—perhaps because not all local jurisdictions provided data to the EAC. (Others claim the number to be in the 85-86 million range.)

The survey developed by the EAC for 2006 sought, through two sets of questions, to determine the various components of voter turnout in the election. The questions were designed to find out the numbers for ballots cast and the number of ballots counted for persons who vote in polling places, by absentee ballots, via early voting or by provisional ballots. Not all States kept both sets of data, and because there was no single question seeking the total number of persons who participated in the election, a separate maximum number of ballots cast or counted was created for this report. This represents the “maximum votes cast/counted” column in table A.

Academics, experts and other groups look at turnout as a percentage of voting age population or citizen voting age population to develop a single number that depicts the state of the democratic process. On the other hand, many election officials calculate turnout as a percentage of the registered voters in a jurisdiction recognizing that the election process is a multi-step event (i.e., a person has to be of voting age, then they have to be registered, and finally they have to vote). Both sets of turnout calculations are shown in table A.

Overall, 39.8 percent of the nation’s citizen voting age population participated in the 2006 election, but this varied by State with Vermont (66 percent)

Overall, 39.8 percent of the nation’s citizen voting age population participated in the 2006 election. . . When turnout is calculated as a percentage of registered voters, the nationwide average for 2006 was 47.5 percent.

and Maine (64 percent) leading the States. Their neighbor, Massachusetts, reported the lowest percentage (7.1 percent), mainly due to the data missing from parts of the State. Low percentages in other States were also the result of missing data.

When turnout is calculated as a percentage of registered voters, the nationwide average for 2006 was 47.5 percent. Wyoming led the nation, reporting 79.9 percent of its registered voters participated in the election. Wyoming was followed by Vermont (72.9 percent), Oregon (71.2 percent) and South Dakota (71.0 percent).

How Americans Vote

Voters can cast their ballots in a variety of ways. The traditional method is by voting in person at a polling place on election day. Over the years, however, innovations have increased the methods available to citizens who want to cast a ballot. Today, voters who do not want to go to the polling place on election day may not require an excuse (“no excuse absentee balloting”) and in some States, can be placed on a “permanent” absentee list. These voters receive and cast their ballots through the mail. All voters in Oregon and most voters in Washington State cast their ballot this way. In the 2006 election, only three counties in Washington State were not fully “vote by mail.”

In other States, the voter may have the option to show up prior to the day of the election at a county office, a library, or a convenience store (in some States), and cast a ballot. This is usually called

Table A. Key Voting Statistics in the States*

State	Citizen Voting Age Population (CVAP)	Reported Registered Voters	Percent Registered of CVAP	Maximum Votes Cast/ Counted	Turnout Rate (Percent of CVAP)	Turnout Rate (Percent of Registered)	Number of Jurisdictions	Number of Polling Places	Number of Precincts
Alabama	3,406,000	2,469,807	72.5%	1,164,433	34.2%	47.1%	67	0	2,541
Alaska	468,000	466,258	99.6%	239,809	51.2%	51.4%	1	439	439
Arizona	3,974,000	2,568,401	64.6%	1,583,724	39.9%	61.7%	15	1,954	2,209
Arkansas	2,050,000	1,615,271	78.8%	778,228	38.0%	48.2%	75	1,741	2,752
California	21,847,000	15,837,108	72.5%	9,138,131	41.8%	57.7%	58	14,726	25,366
Colorado	3,293,000	3,000,836	91.1%	1,598,728	48.5%	53.3%	64	0	0
Connecticut	2,474,000	1,941,467	78.5%	1,168,856	47.2%	60.2%	8	779	1,377
Delaware	614,000	557,736	90.8%	258,928	42.2%	46.4%	3	279	436
District of Columbia	421,000	395,926	94.0%	124,228	29.5%	31.4%	1	142	142
Florida	12,410,000	10,433,148	84.1%	4,879,116	39.3%	46.8%	67	5,528	6,925
Georgia	6,392,000	4,408,840	69.0%	2,156,271	33.7%	48.9%	159	3,003	3,003
Hawaii	912,000	662,728	72.7%	460,558	50.5%	69.5%	4	265	353
Idaho	1,025,000	764,880	74.6%	460,045	44.9%	60.1%	44	921	895
Illinois	8,727,000	7,375,688	84.5%	3,593,356	41.2%	48.7%	110	8,342	11,615
Indiana	4,586,000	4,295,687	93.7%	1,734,428	37.8%	40.4%	92	3,891	5,604
Iowa	2,205,000	2,077,239	94.2%	1,312,702	59.5%	63.2%	99	1,826	1,826
Kansas	1,973,000	1,663,017	84.3%	867,320	44.0%	52.2%	105	1,571	3,290
Kentucky	3,144,000	2,766,288	88.0%	1,370,462	43.6%	49.5%	120	2,640	3,634
Louisiana	3,139,000	2,890,891	92.1%	952,985	30.4%	33.0%	64	2,156	3,960
Maine	1,022,000	993,748	97.2%	653,580	64.0%	65.8%	16	584	584
Maryland	3,919,000	3,142,591	80.2%	1,809,237	46.2%	57.6%	24	1,591	1,793
Massachusetts	4,552,000	3,990,505	87.7%	321,780	7.1%	8.1%	14	0	131
Michigan	7,345,000	7,180,778	97.8%	3,756,337	51.1%	52.3%	83	3,785	5,218
Minnesota	3,747,000	3,118,398	83.2%	2,074,465	55.4%	66.5%	87	4,255	4,320
Mississippi	2,124,000	1,778,245	83.7%	498,531	23.5%	28.0%	82	1,630	1,677
Missouri	4,330,000	4,007,174	92.5%	2,186,476	50.5%	54.6%	116	3,234	5,097
Montana	719,000	649,436	90.3%	414,603	57.7%	63.8%	56	558	870
Nebraska	1,264,000	1,138,422	90.1%	613,222	48.5%	53.9%	93	1,281	1,642
Nevada	1,592,000	991,054	62.3%	588,539	37.0%	59.4%	17	508	1,912
New Hampshire	981,000	848,317	86.5%	417,436	42.6%	49.2%	10	309	332
New Jersey	5,818,000	4,848,956	83.3%	1,422,257	24.4%	29.3%	21	2,990	4,679
New Mexico	1,325,000	1,088,977	82.2%	315,452	23.8%	29.0%	33	724	1,096
New York	12,949,000	11,669,573	90.1%	4,974,114	38.4%	42.6%	58	6,477	16,309
North Carolina	6,307,000	5,567,424	88.3%	2,098,991	33.3%	37.7%	100	2,820	2,820
North Dakota	486,000	N/A	N/A	220,812	45.4%	N/A	53	491	567
Ohio	8,516,000	7,860,052	92.3%	4,382,889	51.5%	55.8%	88	6,153	11,124
Oklahoma	2,581,000	2,075,561	80.4%	934,329	36.2%	45.0%	77	2,089	2,143
Oregon	2,638,000	1,976,669	74.9%	1,406,561	53.3%	71.2%	36	36	1,416
Pennsylvania	9,349,000	8,182,876	87.5%	3,040,133	32.5%	37.2%	67	7,879	7,949
Rhode Island	762,000	682,344	89.5%	388,339	51.0%	56.9%	5	565	565
South Carolina	3,177,000	2,452,718	77.2%	1,090,784	34.3%	44.5%	46	2,044	2,253
South Dakota	579,000	503,086	86.9%	356,990	61.7%	71.0%	66	641	819
Tennessee	4,454,000	3,738,703	83.9%	1,868,363	41.9%	50.0%	95	2,067	2,146
Texas	14,727,000	13,074,279	88.8%	4,115,528	27.9%	31.5%	254	0	8,360
Utah	1,629,000	1,302,405	80.0%	593,244	36.4%	45.5%	29	1,657	2,247
Vermont	479,000	433,569	90.5%	316,137	66.0%	72.9%	14	265	286
Virginia	5,447,000	4,555,940	83.6%	2,399,152	44.0%	52.7%	134	2,465	2,429
Washington	4,482,000	3,264,511	72.8%	2,136,420	47.7%	65.4%	39	682	6,630
West Virginia	1,419,000	1,137,371	80.2%	462,833	32.6%	40.7%	55	1,686	1,905
Wisconsin	4,120,000	3,543,725	86.0%	2,162,438	52.5%	61.0%	72	2,742	3,565
Wyoming	387,000	263,083	68.0%	210,319	54.3%	79.9%	23	330	487
American Samoa	0**	14,283	N/A	13,273	N/A	92.9%	1	45	17
Guam	0**	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	1	0	0
Puerto Rico	0**	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	1	0	0
Virgin Islands	0**	53,017	N/A	35,539	N/A	67.0%	1	53	29
TOTAL	206,286,000	172,805,006	83.8%	82,121,411	39.8%	47.5%	3,123	112,839	179,784

*Responses may not include all jurisdictions.

**Census Bureau does not generate estimates for territories.

“in person early voting” or sometimes “in person absentee voting.” Finally, in a small number of States, including Colorado and some locations in Indiana, citizens can cast their ballots at a “vote center”—essentially any designated location in the county (often conveniently located near highways or in shopping centers) where any voter from the county can come to vote. Some vote centers are open before the election, while others are only available on election day.

Voters also have the option of casting a provisional ballot if their eligibility to vote is questioned or challenged. Provisional ballots protect a citizen’s right to vote even if there are bureaucratic problems with the registration record. Protecting the right to cast a provisional ballot was perceived by many as an important part of the Help America Vote Act (HAVA).

While there is a significant level of uncertainty in the data reported from the States because of missing information, jurisdictions reported that ballots were cast or counted in the following ways.

- 78.4 percent (64,356,295) were cast or counted in a polling place on election day.
- 13.8 percent (11,317,719) were cast or counted as an absentee ballot by domestic civilians.
- 6.4 percent (5,271,333) were cast or counted as an early vote.
- 1.0 percent (794,348) were cast or counted as a provisional vote.
- 0.4 percent (333,179) were cast or counted by Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA) voters⁶.

The number of ballots cast by the various methods is reported in table 26, while the number of ballots that were counted by these methods is reported in table 27. Not all States reported both the number of ballots cast and the number of ballots counted, so the maximum of the cast or counted data are provided in

Figure 3. Voters’ Methods of Casting a Ballot

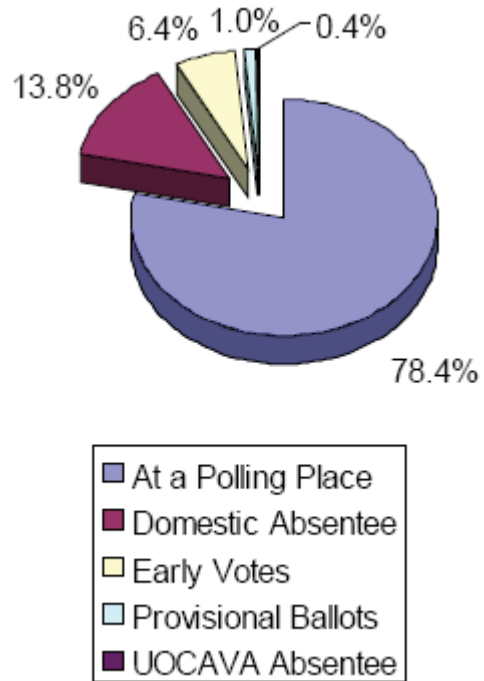
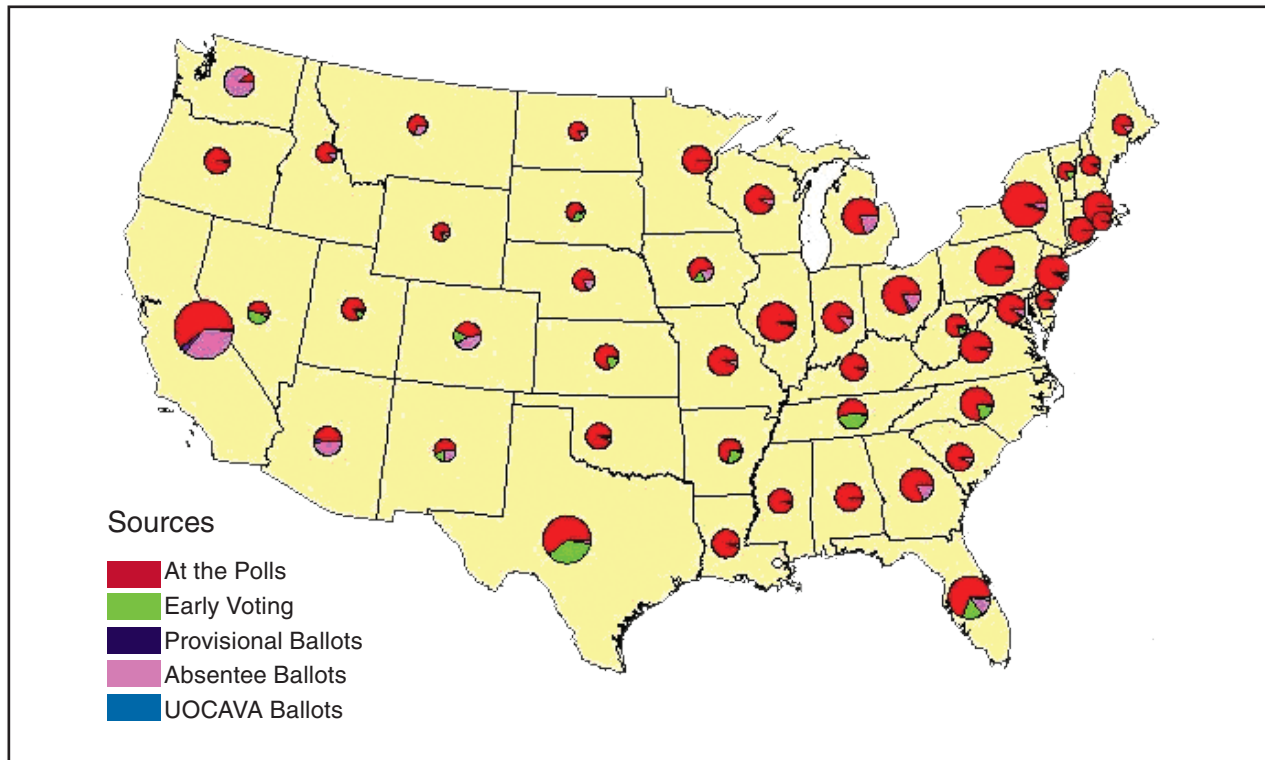


table 28a. These tables are contained in appendix B of this report, while these and other tables are included on the EAC Web site at www.eac.gov.

While nationwide voting took place predominately in a polling place on election day, there were great variations among the States. Generally, voters in the western region of the nation tended to use the absentee ballot process more, while voters in the East traditionally voted at their local polling place. But in a country as diverse as the United States, there are always a few exceptions. Iowa and Tennessee are not Western States, but both were among the highest in the share of voter turnout that was attributable to non-precinct place voting.

⁶More details on Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act voters are provided in the EAC’s UOCAVA Survey Report Findings, published September 2007, which can be found at http://www.eac.gov/News/docs/uocava-report-final-4-printing.pdf/attachment_download/file.

Figure 4. Source of Ballots - 2006 General Election



Florida also had a moderately high rate of early and absentee voting. Idaho, on the other hand, is a Western State but ranked relatively lower than its western neighbors on the number of citizens who used absentee ballots. Figure 4 shows the major components of the voting process in each State, with pie charts depicting which share of the total votes came from the various voting processes.

Absentee Voting in the States

There is a wide variation in the number of citizens who cast absentee ballots due to different absentee voting laws in the States. Twenty-nine States have “no excuse absentee balloting,” which means citizens do not have to give a reason for not voting at the precinct on election day. They only need to

ask for an absentee ballot, and one is sent to them. The other 21 States and the District of Columbia require an excuse to vote absentee by mail, such as being in the Armed Services, being away at college or on business, or being ill or incapacitated.

It should come as no surprise, then, that States allowing no-excuse absentee voting have more absentee voters. The State of Washington had the most votes cast or counted absentee with 87.8 percent, followed by Arizona with 47 percent, Colorado at 39.6 percent, and California (which previously led the nation) at 35.3 percent. States that require an excuse have much lower numbers of absentee voters, such as Delaware (3.1 percent cast or counted), Kentucky (4.6 percent), or New Jersey and New York (4.6 percent).

Reasons for Rejecting Absentee Ballots

These absentee numbers do not include voters who are covered by UOCAVA; these data were tallied separately. The survey found that only a small portion of the overall absentee ballots cast and counted primarily came from members of the Armed Services who are stationed in the United States or abroad, and also from citizens who live overseas. These voters are covered by a different set of laws than are residents who want to vote absentee. Overall, however, UOCAVA voters are a relatively small proportion of all voters—less than four-tenths of one percent of ballots cast in the 2006 general election were UOCAVA ballots.

The EAC survey sought to determine why domestic civilian absentee ballots were rejected by States and localities. Using a predefined list of reasons, the survey found that nearly 40 percent of the absentee ballots were returned as undeliverable. Undeliverable absentee ballots were the same major problem that States and jurisdictions reported for UOCAVA voters⁷. Another 19 percent of the absentee ballots were not returned in time to be counted, according to State law. Table B shows (in descending order of frequency) the reasons domestic absentee ballots were rejected in the 2006 election.

Early Voting

The EAC survey sought to describe “early voting” as “generally, any in-person voting that occurred prior to election day at specific polling locations for which there were no special eligibility requirements, and which is not considered absentee voting under the State’s definitions/requirements for absentee voting.” However, the data indicate there may have been some confusion by States and jurisdictions regarding the meaning of “early voting.”

It is possible that in many jurisdictions, large numbers of ballots may have arrived prior to election day that were not reported as “early.”⁸ For example, the State of Oregon reports that none of its citizens

Table B
Reasons for Rejecting Absentee Ballots

Ballot returned as undeliverable	129,803	37.4%
Ballot not timely received	67,065	19.3%
Other	52,500	15.1%
Ballot replaced	29,764	8.6%
No voter signature	25,690	7.3%
Non-matching signature	19,381	5.6%
Spoiled ballot	4,700	1.4%
Already voted in person	3,668	1.1%
Ballot returned in unofficial envelope	2,993	0.9%
Ineligible to vote	2,701	0.8%
Voter deceased	2,191	0.6%
No residence address on envelope	1,627	0.5%
First time voter without proper identification	1,598	0.5%
No witness signature	1,225	0.4%
Envelope not sealed	886	0.3%
Ballot missing from envelope	425	0.1%
No ballot application on record	200	0.1%
Multiple ballots returned in one envelope	136	0.0%
No election official’s signature on ballot	59	0.0%
Total Rejected	346,612	100.0%

cast a ballot prior to election day, even though the State only uses vote-by-mail, and all ballots are counted on election day.⁹ Twenty-three States and one territory reported information on early voting. Most of these jurisdictions also reported separate data for domestic civilian absentee voting.

⁷See EAC’s UOCAVA survey at <http://www.eac.gov/clearinghouse/2006-uniformed-and-overseas-citizens-voting-act-survey-and-conference-materials/>.

⁸Many States do not report the date that an absentee ballot was processed; therefore, these data were not collected in the survey.

⁹On the Oregon State Web site (http://www.sos.State.or.us/elections/ballot_return_history.pdf), 70-85% of ballots were bar coded and scanned by county election officials prior to election day.

In general, States that allow for absentee voting with few restrictions (“no excuse”) reported high numbers of absentee ballots and low numbers of early voters. These include Arizona, California, Colorado, Georgia, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, and Washington. Other States reported “early voting” as a separate and distinct category from “absentee voting,” such as Arkansas, Florida, Kansas, Nevada, North Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, and West Virginia.

Nevada had the highest share of its total ballots cast coming from early votes with 41.6 percent, followed by Texas with 36.2 percent and Arkansas at 24.3 percent. Tennessee does not keep track of ballots cast, but did report that 45.5 percent of its ballots counted were early votes.

Votes Cast and Votes Counted: How They Differ

Just because a ballot is cast does not necessarily mean the ballot is counted. “Casting a ballot” generally means the voter fills out a machine-readable form (to be read by an optical scan machine), enters his or her choice on an electronic voting machine, fills out a traditional hand-counted paper ballot, or uses a mechanical lever machine.

Table 26 in appendix B details the number of ballots cast, as reported by the States, while table 27 details the number of ballots counted. Tables 28a, 28b, and 28c compare the two, showing the percentage of ballots counted as a proportion of ballots cast for each category. In table 28a, for example, if the number is 100 percent, that means that a State reported the same number of ballots counted as cast. Lower numbers mean that, for some reason, the number of ballots counted is less than those cast.

Incomplete data reporting on the part of States—in particular, discrepancies between the number of jurisdictions for which data were provided on “ballots counted” and the number for which data were provided on “ballots cast”—makes it hard to draw any

The most reliable statistic is the overall total in the middle of table 28a, which details the overall percentage of ballots counted as a percentage of those cast, and most States reported numbers in excess of 99 percent.

firm conclusions from the survey. In addition, some States don’t keep track of the two separate numbers and only report ballots cast or ballots counted, and coverage frequently varied across all jurisdictions in any State. That is, some local jurisdictions may have reported only those cast, while others reported only those counted, which resulted in offsetting numbers when the data is summed to the State level.

In general, the number of ballots counted of those cast for in-precinct voting is very high—averaging over 97.3 percent nationwide. The number of absentee ballots counted of cast is also quite high, averaging over 90.1 percent. It is possible the actual numbers are even higher than reported, because many States with low percentages of those ballots counted that were cast did not provide complete information. For example, table 28a shows that just 86.4 percent of ballots cast “at the polls” were counted for the State of Arkansas. In table 26, however, 69 counties in the State reported how many ballots were cast, while table 27 shows only 59 reported how many were counted.

The most reliable statistic is the overall total in the middle of table 28a, which details the overall percentage of ballots counted as a percentage of those cast, and most States reported numbers in excess of 99 percent. The nationwide average is 96.7 percent. States that reported figures below 95 percent (e.g., Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, Texas, and West Virginia) have inconsistencies in the manner in which data were collected and reported.

Casting and Counting Provisional Ballots

This was the second Federal election in which voters in all 50 States, the U.S. territories, and the District of Columbia were allowed to cast a ballot even if their name did not appear on the voter registration rolls or if their eligibility was questioned or challenged. Pursuant to HAVA, the vote was recorded on what is called a provisional ballot. Later, if elections officials determined the person was eligible to vote, the ballot was tallied into the vote count. In some States, specialized (and generally Web-based) systems were created to allow voters to inquire of the status of their provisional vote after the election.

HAVA mandated the use of provisional ballots in Federal elections beginning in 2004. Prior to that, the rules regarding the use of provisional ballots varied among the States. Although HAVA provides

a minimum standard for provisional balloting, the application of how and when individuals may cast a provisional ballot—and how and when the ballot will be counted—still varies across the country. In 2006, provisional ballots could be counted in 15 States if they were cast outside the individual’s home precinct, while in 30 other States they could not be counted.

The seven States with election day registration are not required to offer provisional ballots, but three of these (Maine, Wisconsin, and Wyoming) offered some type of provisional balloting. This also applies to North Dakota, which does not have voter registration.

The *2006 Election Administration and Voting Survey* asked State election officials how many

Figure 5. Percentage of Provisional Ballots Counted of Those Cast November 2006 General Election

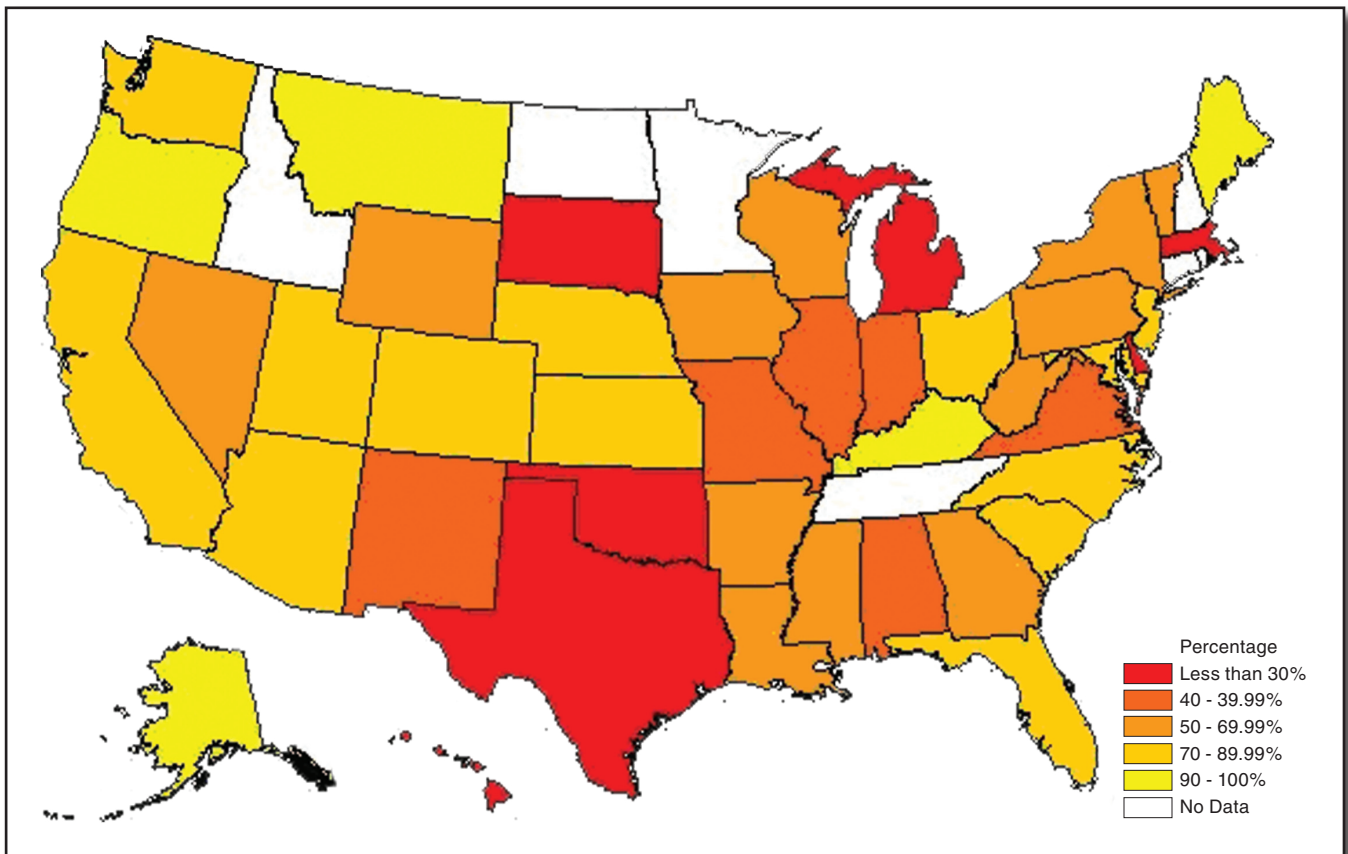


Table C
Provisional Ballots—Cast and Counted

State	Total Ballots Cast in Polling Places	Total Provisional Ballots Cast	Percentage of Ballots Cast at Polling Places	Total Provisional Ballots Counted	Percentage Provisional Ballots Counted of Cast
Alabama	1,162,063	2,370	0.20%	770	32.5%
Alaska	185,693	11,990	6.46%	11,059	92.2%
Arizona	762,963	73,880	9.68%	52,645	71.3%
Arkansas	567,648	1,155	0.20%	715	61.9%
California	5,526,026	288,213	5.22%	250,685	87.0%
Colorado	702,492	26,455	3.77%	22,505	85.1%
Connecticut	1,168,856	0	0.00%	0	N/A
Delaware	250,434	25	0.01%	4	16.0%
District of Columbia	114,878	4,219	3.67%	2,497	59.2%
Florida	3,385,239	14,550	0.43%	10,693	73.5%
Georgia	1,759,287	4,632	0.26%	2,479	53.5%
Hawaii	318,932	157	0.05%	35	22.3%
Idaho*	402,569	0	0.00%	0	N/A
Illinois	3,418,078	12,611	0.37%	4,572	36.3%
Indiana	1,548,844	2,031	0.13%	905	44.6%
Iowa	836,343	6,027	0.72%	3,305	54.8%
Kansas	678,701	21,097	3.11%	16,426	77.9%
Kentucky	1,305,962	75	0.01%	5	6.7%
Louisiana	911,082	274	0.03%	137	50.0%
Maine	557,734	316	0.06%	316	100.0%
Maryland	1,608,708	41,485	2.58%	36,146	87.1%
Massachusetts	321,527	215	0.07%	49	22.8%
Michigan	2,999,983	1,821	0.06%	347	19.1%
Minnesota*	2,071,289	0	0.00%	0	N/A
Mississippi	480,494	7,073	1.47%	3,853	54.5%
Missouri	2,052,920	7,403	0.36%	3,282	44.3%
Montana	291,049	2,242	0.77%	2,133	95.1%
Nebraska	496,863	7,119	1.43%	6,000	84.3%
Nevada	290,393	501	0.17%	277	55.3%
New Hampshire*	393,056	0	0.00%	0	N/A
New Jersey	1,291,751	11,410	0.88%	10,474	91.8%
New Mexico	172,968	1,378	0.80%	643	46.7%
New York	4,700,632	27,268	0.58%	18,524	67.9%
North Carolina	1,651,063	22,491	1.36%	16,760	74.5%
North Dakota*	185,202	0	0.00%	0	N/A
Ohio	3,592,358	127,758	3.56%	106,212	83.1%
Oklahoma	883,827	563	0.06%	131	23.3%
Oregon	1,395,868	1,408	0.10%	1,386	98.4%
Pennsylvania	3,005,818	12,345	0.41%	7,787	63.1%
Rhode Island	373,472	0	0.00%	0	N/A
South Carolina	1,012,410	3,013	0.30%	2,387	79.2%
South Dakota	247,479	341	0.14%	90	26.4%
Tennessee	983,795	0	0.00%	0	N/A
Texas	2,488,899	5,571	0.22%	1,668	29.9%
Utah	496,408	14,730	2.97%	11,192	76.0%
Vermont	263,025	16	0.01%	10	62.5%
Virginia	2,281,956	1,779	0.08%	646	36.3%
Washington	226,641	18,825	8.31%	16,049	85.3%
West Virginia	372,962	4,358	1.17%	3,279	75.2%
Wisconsin	1,992,291	271	0.01%	168	62.0%
Wyoming	167,364	22	0.01%	15	68.2%
American Samoa	11,132	5	0.04%	0	0.0%
Guam	0	0	N/A	0	N/A
Puerto Rico	0	0	N/A	0	N/A
Virgin Islands	33,478	343	1.02%	293	85.4%
TOTAL	64,400,905	791,831	1.23%	629,554	79.5%

*States allow election day registration and, therefore, under HAVA, they are exempt from the requirement to provide provisional ballots. North Dakota has no registration.

provisional ballots were cast and how many were counted. Some States did not report information on provisional ballots for all jurisdictions. The States' responses are shown in table C.

California and Ohio had the largest number of provisional ballots of all the States, and accounted for over 52.5 percent of all provisional ballots cast nationwide in the 2006 election. Arizona (at 9.68 percent) and Washington (at 8.31 percent) had the largest percentage of their polling place voters casting provisional ballots. Alaska (6.46 percent), California (5.22 percent), Colorado (3.77 percent), the District of Columbia (3.67 percent), Ohio (3.56 percent), Kansas (3.11 percent), Utah (2.97 percent), and Maryland (2.58 percent) all reported more than twice the nationwide average of polling place voters who cast provisional ballots.

A Profile of the Provisional Voter Based on the Survey Results

On election day 2006, slightly more than 791,000 individuals cast a provisional ballot, or less than one percent of all persons who voted, and 1.23 percent of those persons who voted in a polling place. (More than 629,000 provisional ballots were counted, or 79.5 percent of all the provisional ballots cast.)

The number of provisional ballots for 2006 was less than half of the levels reported for the 2004 election. Part of the decrease was likely due to the lower participation that is historically evident in off-year elections compared to Presidential elections.

However, according to the survey responses, a significantly larger share of the provisional ballots were counted in 2006 compared to 2004. Only 64.5

2006 Provisional Ballots

- ▶ 791,763 provisional ballots cast
- ▶ 629,486 provisional ballots counted (79.5 percent of provisional ballots cast)

On election day 2006, slightly more than 791,000 individuals cast a provisional ballot, or less than one percent of all persons who voted . . .

percent of provisional ballots were counted in the 2004 election, compared to the 79.5 percent in the 2006 election.

Yet, there are large differences between States on how many provisional ballots are counted. Five States reported more than 90 percent of their provisional ballots were counted, but fifteen States noted that less than half of its provisional ballots were ultimately counted. Because of the different size of States, an average of all State percentages shows that nationwide only 59.2 percent of provisional ballots were counted. A map showing the percentage of provisional ballots that were counted is shown as Figure 5. The raw data for the map are contained in table C, as well as table 28a & 28c in appendix B.

Jurisdiction-wide Acceptance

In the 15 States¹⁰ that allowed the counting of provisional ballots cast outside a voter's home precinct, 2.34 percent of ballots cast in a polling place were cast as provisional ballots. In the 30 States that disqualified provisional ballots cast outside the home precinct, provisional ballots were only 0.80 percent of ballots cast in a polling place. The States allowing jurisdiction-wide acceptance of provisional ballots also had higher rates of counting provisional ballots, 84.96 percent compared to 71.82 percent of other jurisdictions.

¹⁰For a summary of the provisions for provisional balloting, see the EAC Web site: www.eac.gov.

Reasons Provisional Ballots were Rejected

The EAC survey asked the States and jurisdictions to report the number of provisional ballots that were rejected (and therefore were not counted) and to specify the reasons why they were rejected. Table D shows the reasons for rejection, sorted in descending order. A strong plurality of the ballots were rejected because the persons attempting to vote were found, upon further research, not to be registered in the jurisdiction. Another 16 percent were voters who sought to vote in a precinct other than where they are registered.

Table D
Reasons for Rejecting Provisional Ballots

Reason Rejected	Number	Percent of Total Rejected
Not registered	74,490	43.59%
Wrong precinct	26,631	15.59%
Other	15,726	9.20%
Not categorized	9,738	5.70%
Ineligible to vote	9,269	5.42%
No identification provided	5,938	3.48%
Ballot not timely received (absentee)	5,738	3.36%
Incomplete ballot form	5,449	3.19%
Wrong jurisdiction	4,879	2.86%
No signature	3,732	2.18%
Already voted	3,147	1.84%
Registration purged	2,545	1.49%
Missing ballot	1,945	1.14%
Non-matching signature	1,477	0.86%
Multiple ballots in one envelope	74	0.04%
Elector challenged	64	0.04%
Deceased	30	0.02%
Total Rejected	170,872	100.00%

In every election, some voters make more choices than are permitted in a contest, which creates what are called overvotes. Those who record fewer choices than are permitted create what are called undervotes, or sometimes “blank” votes or ballots. When overvotes occur—such as voting for two candidates for President or the U.S. Senate where only one choice is allowed—the vote is not counted for that particular office. The Help America Vote Act (HAVA) mandates that voters be notified when they cast an overvote.

Generally, overvotes are the result of errors made by an individual voter, but they can also be due to poor ballot design. Undervotes may also be voter error but may be a choice made by the voter to designate fewer candidates than allowed. For example, a voter may decide not to vote for any of the candidates in a race, vote for fewer than the number of candidates allowed, or just record no vote for an office or on a referendum or initiative.

As 2006 was not a Presidential election year, there was no nationwide Federal office on the ballot in every State. The Election Assistance Commission (EAC) survey only sought data for the Federal offices of U.S. Senator and U.S. Representative and, therefore, does not have any information from Gubernatorial or other statewide contests. While the EAC survey attempted to capture the number of votes cast for all Federal candidates on the ballot in each jurisdiction, there were separate questions that asked the number of overvotes and undervotes.

The candidate votes, however, were not easily connected to the overvotes and undervotes in the system. In addition, the response rates provided by the States regarding the overvotes and undervotes questions were very low. Further, only six States provided data for U.S. Senate contests. Detailed data on overvotes and undervotes is provided for each state in tables 31a and 31b in appendix B.

When overvotes occur—such as voting for two candidates for President or the U.S. Senate where only one choice is allowed—the vote is not counted for that particular office. The Help America Vote Act (HAVA) mandates that voters be notified when they cast an overvote.

Table E
Overvotes and Undervotes in 2006

	U.S. Senate	U.S. House
Overvotes	140	15,021
Percentage of Ballots Cast	0.1%	0.0%
Undervotes	5,615	1,056,570
Percentage of Ballots Cast	0.1%	1.5%

Voting Equipment and Machines

The *2006 Election Administration and Voting Survey* asked a series of questions about voting systems and equipment, including the types of voting systems used, who manufactured the equipment, and the version of software used. Unlike the 2004 survey, however, the 2006 survey allowed States and jurisdictions to list more than one type of machine. The survey did not ask jurisdictions to document what part of the voting process (i.e., at the polls, disabled voting, absentee voting, early voting) for which the different equipment was used. For example, a jurisdiction could use an optical scan system for absentee ballots but use an electronic voting machine for in-person early and/or polling place voting; as a result, both were listed in that jurisdiction's survey response. This means that the 2006 Election Assistance Commission (EAC) survey portrays the breadth of machine usage in the States. However, the overall percentages regarding voting equipment usage are not comparable to the 2004 EAC survey data.

The variations in voting equipment usage were apparent in the survey responses. Table F shows the number of jurisdictions that reported multiple numbers of voting equipment types in use for the 2006 election. Nearly 30 percent of the jurisdictions across the country reported using multiple voting systems. The survey instrument allowed up to five different systems to be identified for each jurisdiction.

The 2006 data show there has been a dramatic rise in the number of jurisdictions using electronic systems compared to what was reported in the 2004 EAC study. In 2004, just 9.3 percent of the jurisdictions reported using electronic voting equipment, but this increased to 53.6 percent two

Voting Equipment Definitions

- **Optical scan** – A system of recording votes by marks in voting response fields on ballots, which are read by an optical scanner.
- **Electronic systems** – A direct recording electronic device utilizing touch screens, push buttons, or select wheels.
- **Lever machine** – A system that records votes by mechanical lever-actuated controls into a counting mechanism that tallies the votes without a physical ballot.
- **Punch card** – A system where votes are recorded by punches in voting response fields on a ballot card.
- **Paper ballot** – A system of recording votes on paper ballots that are then counted and tabulated manually.

Table F
Number of Jurisdictions Reporting Use of Multiple Voting Systems

Number Reported	Jurisdictions
No voting equipment reported	876
One system reported	1,318
Two voting systems reported	897
Three voting systems reported	31
Four voting systems reported	1
Five voting systems reported	0
Total Jurisdictions	3,123

years later. Use of lever machines declined by more than 50 percent from 2004 to 2006, while the use of paper ballots declined even more dramatically. However, the change in geographic reporting used in 2004 (where towns and townships were included in the jurisdictions) compared to 2006 (where just counties were recorded) is the main reason for the decrease in the use of paper ballots reported in the survey. Punch card systems, the focus of such scrutiny in 2000, have virtually disappeared, from 4 percent of jurisdictions in 2004 to .4 percent in 2006. Detailed data on voting machines are provided by State in table 34 in appendix B.

Number of Machines

In 2004, the EAC survey asked for the actual number of voting machines that were used in a jurisdiction. However, there was no similar question for 2006. There was also no question about whether the votes were tallied in the precinct or at a central location.

Table G
2006 Voting Equipment Used

Type of Voting Equipment	Percentage of Jurisdictions Using Equipment, 2006
Optical scan	42.7%
Electronic systems	53.6%
Lever machine	2.1%
Punch card	0.4%
Paper	3.2%
Mixed	0.7%
Unknown	0.1%

For the voting and election process to run smoothly, local election jurisdictions need a sufficient number of poll workers. The 2006 Election Assistance Commission (EAC) survey focused on the average and total number of poll workers per precinct and polling place, along with the number of precincts that reported an insufficient number of poll workers.

States vary in their definitions of what constitutes a poll worker, polling place, or precinct. The survey defined poll workers as persons who served in all polling places as poll workers, election judges, wardens, commissioners, or similar terms and who verified the identity of a voter, assisted the voter with signing the register, affidavits or other documents required to cast a ballot, assisted the voter by providing a ballot or setting up the voting machine, or served other functions dictated by State law on Nov. 7, 2006. Most States require poll workers to be at the polling place all day, but a small number allow people to work in shifts. Consequently, the number of poll workers across States is not necessarily comparable.

In general, a precinct is defined as an administrative division of a county or municipality to which voters have been assigned by their residing address for voting. Polling places are facilities staffed by workers and equipped with voting equipment at which persons cast ballots in person on election day. Most jurisdictions have a one-to-one relationship between precincts and polling places, but a number of States allow multiple precincts to be served in a single polling place. This provides flexibility for staffing resources and for elections in which low turnout is anticipated.

The need for staffing polling places on election day can vary. For example, because Oregon conducts elections by mail, it has just one polling place in each county's administrative offices. As noted above, States with substantial numbers of absentee voters may be able to staff polling places with fewer workers, and States with extensive in-person early voting may require fewer poll workers on election day.

Table H
Poll Workers

Average number of poll workers per precinct	6.1
Average number of poll workers per polling place	3.8
The percentage of polling places reporting an insufficient number of poll workers	3.0%

Use of Poll Workers

The EAC survey found that in the nearly two-thirds of the jurisdictions that reported data, 691,349 poll workers were employed on election day 2006. In addition, there were nearly 180,000 precincts located in nearly 113,000 polling places across the nation.

- 21 States require three poll workers per precinct.
- 11 States require four poll workers per precinct.
- 3 States require five poll workers per precinct.
- 2 States require six poll workers per precinct.
- 2 States require seven poll workers per precinct.
- 1 State required two poll workers per precinct.
- 1 State required eight poll workers per precinct.

The State of Texas reported 22 poll workers per precinct but this referred mostly to the early vote sites that are heavily used in the State.

Jurisdictions reported an average of 6.1 poll workers per polling place and 3.8 poll workers per precinct. The nearly 700,000 poll workers at polling places on election day in reporting jurisdictions would constitute one poll worker for every 326 citizens of voting age. States reported a total of 5,422 precincts (three percent of the nearly 180,000 precincts nationwide) were undermanned for poll workers. Detailed data on poll workers and polling places can be found by State in table 32 in appendix B.

Over the last four decades, laws and regulations have been passed to remove barriers that make registering and voting difficult or impossible for persons with disabilities. Starting with the Voting Rights Act of 1965, subsequent laws have included the Voting Accessibility for the Elderly and Handicapped Act of 1985, the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, and the National Voter Registration Act of 1993.

The Help America Vote Act (HAVA) mandated additional requirements, including providing accessibility for the blind and visually impaired and ensuring that they have the opportunity to vote privately and independently—basic rights enjoyed by other citizens. HAVA also provided financial assistance to States to purchase voting systems that are accessible to disabled voters.

The survey asked how many polling places provided access to voters with disabilities and how many precincts allowed a voter with disabilities to cast a private ballot.

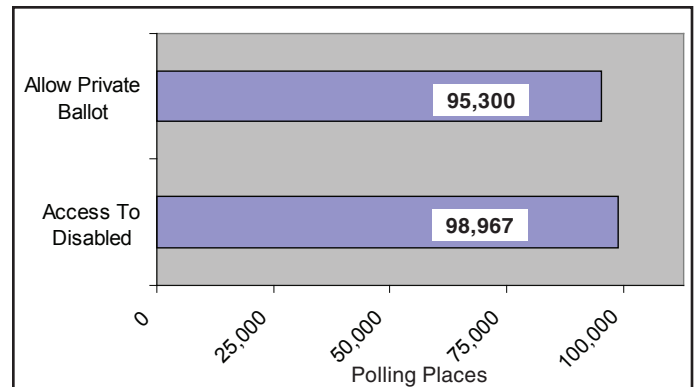
Information about access for people with disabilities is available for nearly 80 percent of jurisdictions—a major improvement in the amount of data collected in the 2004 study, in which more than half the States did not respond. This high response rate compares very favorably to the information provided more generally by the States about polling places. Much progress has been made in only two years.

According to the States reporting, 87.7 percent of the polling places allowed access for voters with disabilities and 84.5 percent allowed these voters to cast a private ballot. Detailed data on accessible polling places by State is located in table 32 in appendix B.

The Help America Vote Act (2002): Providing Assistance to Citizens Who Are Disabled

- Requires accessibility for individuals with disabilities, including the blind and visually impaired
- Requires jurisdictions to provide at least one voting system equipped for individuals with disabilities at each polling place
- Provides funding to make polling places accessible to individuals with disabilities by providing the opportunity to vote privately and independently

Figure 6. Disabled Accessibility of Polling Places



Response Rates

Summarized below are the raw numbers and percentage rates of all jurisdictions that responded to the major survey questions.

Response rates for all questions are available at the U.S. Election Assistance Commission Web site at www.eac.gov.

Survey Question	Coverage Rate	
	Jurisdictions	Percent
Active registration	1,202	38.5%
Inactive registration	1,109	35.5%
Ballots cast or counted at the polls	3,005	96.2%
Domestic Civilian Absentee ballots requested	1,764	56.5%
Domestic Civilian Absentee ballots cast or counted	2,380	76.2%
Domestic Civilian Absentee ballots rejected	2,380	76.2%
Early ballots counted	1,981	63.4%
Provisional ballots cast	2,715	86.9%
Provisional ballots counted	2,684	85.9%
Type of voting equipment	2,247	72.0%
Number of poll workers	2,323	74.4%
Required number of poll workers per precinct	2,124	68.0%
Precincts with fewer poll workers than required	1,386	44.4%
Number of precincts	2,996	95.9%
Number of polling places	2,668	85.4%
Polling places accessible to disabled voters	2,463	78.9%
Polling places where visually impaired cast private ballots	2,531	81.0%
Total Jurisdictions	3,123	

**Coverage rates could not be calculated for questions on voting equipment because many jurisdictions provided data for more than one type of voting equipment.*

Footnotes to Tables**General Notes**

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

Jurisdictions in the Survey: For the 2006 survey, information was requested for each county-level election administration jurisdiction. The following exceptions applied: a) in some States, the information was initially compiled by town or township; b) in some States, independent cities were treated as counties; and c) in some States, the only response was one record for the State. States in which the town/city or township is the initial unit of collection include the six States in New England and in a handful of States in the Midwest. Independent cities were treated as county-level reporting units for the States of Maryland, Virginia, Missouri, and Nevada. Selected election boards in Illinois and Missouri were also treated as county jurisdictions. State-level information was provided for Alaska, which does not have counties. Coverage for the territories varied.

Missing Data: Information for some items remains unavailable for several reasons. In general, this is reflected by a blank cell in the table. If a calculation leads to an impossible result due to missing information, a separate symbol may be indicated, e.g., a series of periods (.....). If a calculated percentage is greater than 100%, it is labeled with a different symbol (###). Highlighted information, when included, will indicate inconsistent values, e.g., the sum of several columns is greater than 100%. In a few instances, information was edited to remove obvious inconsistencies or to facilitate edits that States were unable to undertake due to technical difficulties. This includes the following: Pennsylvania—in addition to county-level information for cast and counted provisional ballots, 12,345 and 7,787 ballots were included for the State; Wisconsin—a typo in the cast and counted for At the Poll ballots was corrected to 1,992,291.

Sum of Above: The information listed in the tables below the State detail is generally the addition of the information listed in the table. If the national summary is labeled as "Sum of Above," any percentages are calculated from the numbers on the summary line. If the national summary is labeled as "Sum or Average," any percentages are calculated from the State detail. Averages will be underlined. Due to inconsistencies in the data submitted by the States, for this report, the average is simply the Sum of Above (sum) divided by the States with non-zero responses. In some cases, the term "calc" indicates a calculation was made to derive the data in the column; this may refer to information from another table (see notes on subsequent pages).

Footnotes: In the proofing phase of data for this report, data were sent to the States for review; while most footnotes are from the original survey responses, additional footnotes were added once inconsistencies were discovered. Nevertheless, inconsistencies still exist for several reasons, including the presence of offsetting numbers when the data is summed to the State level. Also, some information contained in the report was sent to the States during the preparation of the EAC UOCAVA Report because the question related to UOCAVA as well as the Election Day Report. Footnotes for several questions, notably Questions 33 and 34, may be repeated from that report for consistency.

***Data Coverage:* The data in these tables and in the overall report, with a few exceptions, represent only data as provided to the EAC by the States and/or local jurisdictions as part of the survey. These data are not the result of any other effort to provide complete coverage except when the information is indicated as being "Reported" data. To provide benchmarks for selected information, the Reported data was collected independently by the contractor from other sources, which may include State or Local Election Authorities, the Clerk of the U.S. House of Representatives, or the U.S. Bureau of the Census. These Reported data generally reflect what any researcher would find in publications prepared by these entities or from information provided on their Web sites.**

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Total number of ballots cast by category.

2006 Election Administration and Voting Survey
Table 26. Ballots Cast by Category

State	Jur.	At the Polls						In-Person Voting						Absentee Voting						Sum of		In-Person		Absentee										
		Ballots		Jur.		Pct.		Ballots		Jur.		Pct.		Ballots		Jur.		Pct.		Cast		Total		Pct.		Total		Pct.						
		Ballots	Jur.	Pct.	Ballots	Jur.	Pct.	Ballots	Jur.	Pct.	Ballots	Jur.	Pct.	Ballots	Jur.	Pct.	Ballots	Jur.	Pct.	Ballots	Jur.	Pct.	Ballots	Jur.	Pct.	Ballots	Jur.	Pct.	Ballots	Jur.	Pct.			
Alabama	67	1,134,036	60	99.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2,370	66	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,136,406	1,136,406	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0				
Alaska	1	185,693	1	77.6	8,454	3.5	11,990	5.0	3,887	1.6	12.2	0	0.0	29,121	5.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	239,145	206,137	86.2	33,008	13.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	33,008	13.8				
Arizona	15	762,963	15	48.2	0	0.0	73,880	15	47.0	1,952	0.1	47.0	15	47.0	1,952	0.1	0	0.0	1,583,724	836,843	52.8	746,881	47.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	746,881	47.2					
Arkansas	75	567,628	69	73.3	186,102	65	24.0	1,155	54	0.1	19,534	56	2.5	479	33	0.1	774,898	754,885	97.4	5,660,909	5,860,909	64.4	3,241,482	35.6	0	0.0	3,241,482	35.6						
California	58	5,519,023	52	60.9	53,673	15	0.6	288,213	49	3.2	3,216,473	48	35.3	25,009	31	0.3	1,902,391	1,902,391	64.4	15,988,728	9,633,445	60.3	6,355,283	39.7	0	0.0	6,355,283	39.7						
Colorado	64	702,492	64	43.9	234,498	64	14.7	26,455	64	39.6	632,793	64	39.6	2,490	60	0.2	1,598,728	963,445	60.3	1,168,856	1,168,856	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0				
Connecticut	8	1,168,856	8	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2,588,928	2,588,928	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0			
Delaware	3	250,434	3	96.7	0	0.0	4,219	3	3.1	7,978	3	3.1	0	0.0	148	1	3.4	4,367	4,219	96.6	8,469	8,469	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0			
Dst. of Columbia	1	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0			
Florida	67	3,385,239	67	69.4	796,331	67	16.3	14,550	67	0.3	655,984	65	13.4	26,440	67	0.5	4,878,554	4,196,120	86.0	1,168,856	1,168,856	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0		
Georgia	159	1,759,286	159	81.6	4,632	159	0.2	380,896	159	17.7	11,452	159	0.5	772	3	0.2	2,156,266	1,763,918	81.8	1,168,856	1,168,856	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0		
Hawaii	4	318,932	4	69.2	45,900	4	10.0	157	4	0.0	94,797	4	20.6	772	3	0.2	460,558	364,989	79.2	1,168,856	1,168,856	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0		
Idaho	44	402,569	44	87.5	0	0.0	44	0.0	56,519	44	12.3	957	44	0.2	460,045	402,569	87.5	460,045	402,569	87.5	57,476	57,476	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
Illinois	110	3,415,357	109	95.2	144,978	107	4.0	12,611	77	0.4	14,994	3	0.4	1,289	36	0.0	3,589,229	3,572,946	99.5	16,283	16,283	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0		
Indiana	92	1,548,844	92	89.3	2,031	90	0.1	180,264	90	10.4	3,335	90	0.2	1,734,474	1,550,875	89.4	1,550,875	1,550,875	100.0	183,599	183,599	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0		
Iowa	99	836,343	99	63.7	235,166	99	17.9	6,027	99	0.5	232,396	99	17.7	2,770	99	0.2	1,312,702	1,077,536	82.1	235,166	235,166	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0		
Kansas	105	676,683	105	78.3	165,059	105	19.1	21,097	104	2.4	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,244	104	0.1	864,083	862,839	99.9	1,244	1,244	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0		
Kentucky	120	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	75	120	###	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0		
Louisiana	64	911,082	64	95.6	37,353	64	3.9	274	64	0.0	3,486	64	0.4	785	64	0.1	952,980	948,709	99.6	4,271	4,271	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0		
Maine	16	557,734	16	85.3	0	0.0	316	16	0.0	95,030	16	14.5	500	16	0.1	653,580	558,050	85.4	95,530	95,530	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
Maryland	24	1,608,708	24	88.9	0	0.0	41,485	24	2.3	155,930	24	8.6	3,114	24	0.2	1,809,237	1,650,193	91.2	159,044	159,044	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
Massachusetts	14	321,527	3	99.9	0	0.0	215	3	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	38	2	0.0	321,780	321,742	100.0	38	38	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0		
Michigan	83	2,999,983	83	79.9	0	0.0	1,821	82	0.0	750,297	83	20.0	4,236	83	0.1	3,756,337	3,001,804	79.9	754,533	754,533	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
Minnesota	87	2,071,289	87	99.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3,176	87	0.2	2,074,465	2,071,289	99.8	3,176	3,176	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
Mississippi	82	463,949	64	96.5	1,244	37	0.3	7,403	55	1.5	8,190	52	1.7	290	46	0.1	480,746	476,266	98.2	2,666	2,666	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0		
Missouri	116	2,052,920	116	93.9	0	0.0	7,073	116	0.3	122,801	116	5.6	3,326	116	0.2	2,186,450	2,062,323	94.2	126,127	126,127	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
Montana	56	291,049	56	70.2	0	0.0	2,242	56	0.5	120,182	56	29.0	1,121	56	0.3	414,594	293,291	70.7	121,303	121,303	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
Nebraska	93	496,863	93	81.0	0	0.0	7,119	77	1.2	108,589	93	17.7	651	52	0.1	613,222	503,982	82.2	109,240	109,240	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
Nevada	17	290,393	17	49.3	244,720	2	41.6	501	16	0.1	49,714	15	8.4	3,211	14	0.5	588,539	535,614	91.0	52,925	52,925	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
New Hampshire	10	393,056	10	94.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	416,979	393,056	94.3	23,923	23,923	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0		
New Jersey	21	1,101,110	19	91.9	0	0.0	11,410	20	1.0	62,018	19	5.2	24,220	19	2.0	1,198,758	1,112,520	92.8	86,238	86,238	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
New Mexico	33	167,873	20	56.3	58,848	20	19.7	1,378	16	0.5	68,438	18	23.0	1,483	13	0.5	298,020	228,099	76.5	69,921	69,921	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
New York	58	4,700,632	58	94.5	0	0.0	27,268	58	0.5	228,838	58	4.6	17,376	58	0.3	4,974,114	4,727,900	95.1	246,214	246,214	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
North Carolina	100	1,639,309	100	78.6	386,424	99	18.5	22,491	100	1.1	33,938	96	1.6	3,073	100	0.1	2,085,235	2,048,224	98.2	37,011	37,011	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0		
North Dakota	53	185,202	53	83.9	2,083	53	0.9	53	0.0	33,356	53	15.1	171	53	0.1	220,812	187,285	84.8	33,527	33,527	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
Ohio	88	3,557,858	88	82.4	0	0.0	127,758	88	3.0	626,793	88	14.5	5,958	88	0.1	4,318,357	3,685,616	85.3	632,741	632,741	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
Oklahoma	77	883,827	77	94.6	34,355	77	3.7	563	72	0.1	14,411	77	1.5	1,173	77	0.1	934,329	918,745	98.3	15,584	15,584	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0		

Specific Notes for the Tables:

Table 26. Ballots Cast by Category.

Question 33. Total number statewide and by county/local jurisdiction, for the November 7, 2006, Federal general elections of ballots cast.

This table includes some information from the EAC UOCAVA Report (see www.eac.gov). The column labeled "Sum of UOCAVA" is calculated from the count of the categorized breakouts and the uncategorized total. States differed as to how to respond to this "uncategorized" item and as to what should be included in the item. A review was undertaken to check for possible erroneous or double reporting. See the notes accompanying the UOCAVA Report for more information.

Alabama – Montgomery reported: Provisional Ballots included in 'At Polls' number.

Arizona – One jurisdiction reported: Domestic civilian absentee ballot, domestic military, overseas military, overseas citizens, and FWAB data are not accessible because it was purged. Several jurisdictions reported: Did not separate domestic civilian absentee ballots from other UOCAVA voters. Another jurisdiction reported: Included UOCAVA voters in domestic civilian absentee voters.

Arkansas – One jurisdiction reported: 197 total Absentees were cast and counted. Another jurisdiction reported: Provisional Ballots included in 'At Polls' number.

California – One jurisdiction reported: Domestic military and overseas military are added together, 102; they do not track the separation. Another reported: FWAB - box checked with an X only, but no number given. Los Angeles County reported: Military are both domestic and overseas, no way of separating them.

Colorado – One jurisdiction reported: Military vs. civilian status not flagged in our system. Jefferson County reported: Overseas military and overseas civilian counted same as domestic military.

Connecticut – There are only data for total ballots cast.

Florida – Miami-Dade reported: A total of 65,955 - Absentee Ballots were cast during the 2006 General Election. The UOCAVA votes are included with the domestic civilian absentee ballots. Another jurisdiction reported: Domestic civilian absentee ballots and UOCAVA ballots have been combined. Another reported: The totals above include absentee ballots returned with errors (rejected) and all provisional ballots received in the Clay County Supervisor of Elections' office whether they were counted or not. Volusia County reported: Under provisional ballots, total of 662 included 526 accepted and 136 rejected. The State reported that the following counties did not break out domestic civilian absentee ballots from the total UOCAVA amount; the domestic civilian ballot amounts are included in the combined UOCAVA amount: Miami-Dade; Walton. Also, in totaling the number of absentee ballots cast and counted, several Florida counties did not make a distinction between domestic civilian absentee ballots and UOCAVA ballots (domestic military, overseas military, overseas citizens and Federal Write-in Absentee Ballots). As a result, it is not possible to accurately calculate the percentage of UOCAVA ballots cast and counted compared to the total number of ballots cast and counted.

Idaho – A number of jurisdictions reported: Ballots cast for domestic military, overseas military, and overseas citizens are the number of absentee ballots cast by each group.

Indiana – Nearly all jurisdictions reported: The number provided in the 'At the Polls' box indicates the voter turnout tracked in Indiana.

Illinois – One jurisdiction reported: 328 total absentees were requested – this number was not broken down by category. Another jurisdiction reported: The county did not break down data into categories – total ballots cast on election day.

New Jersey – One jurisdiction reported: Combined with absentee total. Several jurisdictions reported: Domestic civilian absentee ballot, domestic military, overseas military, overseas citizens totals are combined. Another reported: Domestic civilian absentee ballots, domestic military, overseas military totals are combined. A number of jurisdictions reported: Domestic military and overseas military are combined totals.

Kansas – One jurisdiction reported: Did not break out Federal services absentee voting. Several jurisdictions reported: Federal services absentee voting not broken out. Another reported: Only designation was Federal services absentee voting; could not match a category.

- Kentucky – The number of ballots cast is not available for any jurisdiction.
- Maine – One jurisdiction reported: All absentee ballots are cast at the polls (or at a central polling place). Therefore, the numbers of absentee ballots included in the above number of absentee ballots cast are also included in the total number of ballots cast at the polls. Municipalities report the total number of absentee ballots cast and how many of those ballots were cast by UOCAVA voters. We do not require the towns to report how many FWAB are cast, but those ballots would be included in total number of military/overseas absentee ballots cast.
- Massachusetts – Massachusetts does not have early voting. All ballots are totaled together. No separate count is made for absentee ballots of any kind or provisional ballots.
- Minnesota – The State has election day registration and does not have provisional balloting.
- Missouri – Grundy County reported regarding 33d and e, “some were sent out but were not received prior to election day closing deadline.” Jackson County reports that 33d and 33e are a combined total.
- Montana – Montana does not have early voting.
- Nebraska – One jurisdiction reported: 15 precincts vote by mail, so 941 ‘at polls’ voters actually voted by mail.
- New Hampshire – One jurisdiction reported: Information not submitted by categories; only provided the overall total ballots cast. Another jurisdiction reported: The above information was not broken down in categories. Another reported: The county included in its total the number of regular and absentee ballots cast in the November 7, 2006, Federal general election. Another reported: The total for ballot cast was not broken down in categories. Another reported: This total is for all ballots cast; this information is not separate, i.e., total FWAB, provisional ballots, etc.
- New Mexico – Once the ballots were canvassed, provisional and different types of fed absentee ballots were no longer separated. One jurisdiction reported: Reporting total combines ALL absentee voters.
- New York – The number provided for domestic military voters above is for both domestic and overseas military voters.
- Nevada – One jurisdiction reported: Domestic and overseas military have been combined under domestic military. Another reported: Domestic citizen absentee ballots also includes 386 ballots from mail-in precincts. Another reported: For ‘At Polls,’ 258 ballots were cast in mail-in precincts.
- Ohio – Ohio does not offer early voting. One jurisdiction reported: Domestic military, overseas military, and overseas citizens included in the 15,716 total. The State reported: Commencing in June 2006, voters were required to provide acceptable proof of identity prior to voting. The number of provisional voters increased in 2006 due to that change. I believe we still remain the only State or one of a few that allow a person who is registered anywhere in the State, but who has moved within the State and failed to update his/her voter registration record with the person’s new county board of elections, to vote provisionally.
- Oklahoma – One Jurisdiction reported: County provided no separation for domestic military, overseas military and overseas citizens. Another reported: Includes data for domestic military, overseas military and overseas citizens. Another reported: Overall total given for UOCAVA voters.
- Oregon – We are currently unable to separate out domestic civilian absentee, domestic military, overseas military citizen, and overseas citizens. All categories are included in UOCAVA.
- South Dakota – One jurisdiction reported: 1 military overseas, 10 civilian overseas.

Tennessee – Most jurisdictions reported: Do not collect.

Virginia – Military voters are only tracked by the reason they requested to vote by absentee ballot, which is active duty military or a spouse or dependent thereof. As there is no place to provide a general comment, this comment covers all 134 entries. As neither the FPCA nor the Virginia absentee application requires an applicant to state if they are domestic or overseas, Virginia does not classify military into these two categories. All questions pertaining to the military and answers for all 134 localities are answered in the overseas military response.

Washington – One jurisdiction reported: 23 votes cast on disability access units (DREs). Another reported: 8 votes 'at the polls' were cast on disability access units. Another reported: early votes are cast on disability access units.

West Virginia – One jurisdiction reported: Provisional ballots are included in the at the polls total.

Wisconsin – All voters given a number at the polling place who cast ballots; provisional ballots and absentee ballots, absentee military etc., are considered counted at the polling place and are contained in the total number of ballots cast. Wisconsin does not have early voting. Wisconsin does have no-excuse absentee voting.

American Samoa – Early voting is also identified as absentee voting.

Total number of ballots counted by category.

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Table 27. Ballots Counted by Category

Table with columns: State, At the Polls, In-Person Voting, Absentee Voting, UOCAVA, Sum of Counted, In-Person, Absentee, Total, Pct. Rows include states like Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Dst. of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and Sum of Above.

Table 27. Ballots Counted by Category

Question 34. Total number statewide and by county/local jurisdiction, for the November 7, 2006, Federal general elections of ballots counted.

This table includes some information from the EAC UOCAVA report. The column labeled "Sum of UOCAVA" is calculated from the count of the categorized breakouts and the uncategorized total. States differed as to how to respond to this "uncategorized" item and as to what should be included in the item. A review was undertaken to check for possible erroneous or double reporting. See the notes accompanying the EAC UOCAVA Report for more information.

Arizona – One jurisdiction reported: Domestic civilian absentee ballot, domestic military, overseas military, overseas citizens, and FWAB data are not accessible because it was purged. Several jurisdictions reported: Did not separate domestic civilian absentee ballots from other UOCAVA voters.

Connecticut – There are only data for total ballots counted.

Florida – Miami-Dade reported: A total of 64,774 Absentee Ballots were cast during the 2006 General Election. The UOCAVA votes are included with the domestic civilian absentee ballots. Another jurisdiction reported: Absentee ballots are counted as a single category. Another jurisdiction reported: All absentee ballots were counted per SOE. Another jurisdiction reported: Domestic civilian absentee ballots, domestic military, overseas military, and overseas citizens are added together. Another jurisdiction reported: FWAB'S were counted with overseas military/civilian absentees. Provisional ballots were counted with 'at the polls.' Another jurisdiction reported: The totals above do not include ballots returned with errors (rejected). Several jurisdictions reported: This county did not report an amount for domestic civilian absentee ballots because they are included in the combined UOCAVA amount. Also, in totaling the number of absentee ballots cast and counted, several Florida counties did not make a distinction between domestic civilian absentee ballots and UOCAVA ballots (domestic military, overseas military, overseas citizens, and Federal Write-in Absentee Ballots). As a result, it is not possible to accurately calculate the percentage of UOCAVA ballots cast and counted compared to the total number of ballots cast and counted.

Hawaii – One jurisdiction reported: Domestic military and overseas military counts are combined.

Idaho – Ballots counted for domestic military, overseas military, and overseas citizens are the number of absentee ballots counted by each group.

Indiana – The State of Indiana has provided UOCAVA information, but due to technical difficulties with the survey response collection process, these totals were not captured accurately.

Maine – All absentee ballots are counted at the polls (or at a central polling place). Therefore, the numbers of absentee ballots included in the number of absentee ballots counted are also included in the total number of ballots counted at the polls. Municipalities report the total number of absentee ballots counted and how many of those ballots were cast by UOCAVA voters. We do not require the towns to report how many FWAB are counted, but those ballots would be included in total number of military/overseas absentee ballots counted.

Massachusetts – Massachusetts does not have early voting. All ballots are totaled together. No separate count is made for absentee ballots of any kind or provisional ballots.

Minnesota – Minnesota does not have early voting. The State has election day registration and does not have provisional balloting.

Missouri – One jurisdiction reported: Comment on FWAB number – Boone County reported: Regular ballot received. Osage County reported: Much of the information requested by your agency and others is either non-existent or has been impossible to find. We have gone through many files here in the office and have not been able to find information to aid us in completing questions 26, 27, and 34h.

Montana – Montana does not have early voting.

Nevada – Domestic and overseas military have been combined under domestic military.

New Hampshire – Information not submitted by categories; only submitted by total votes counted. One jurisdiction reported: The count included in its total the number of regular and absentee ballots counted for the November 7, 2006, Federal general election. The State reported: The category 'Domestic Civilian Absentee' ballots counted reflects the final official tally for all absentee ballots counted. It includes UOCAVA voters (a category that includes domestic military, overseas military, and overseas citizens). There was no final separate official tally for domestic military, overseas military, and overseas citizens.

New Jersey – One jurisdiction reported: Combined overseas military, overseas civilian, domestic military and domestic civilian. Several jurisdictions reported: Domestic civilian absentee ballots, domestic military, overseas military totals are combined. One jurisdiction reported: Problems with Sequoia reporting software - delays encountered.

New Mexico – Totals were retrieved from the final reporting tool, which combines all absentee voters.

New York – The number provided for domestic military voters above is for both domestic and overseas military voters.

Ohio – One jurisdiction reported: Domestic military, overseas military, and overseas citizens included in total. The State reported: Please note that voter turnout will be lower than ballots cast. Ohio had a lengthy ballot for the 2006 general election due to several State issues on the ballot and several boards had to use a two-page and sometimes three-page ballot. Therefore, ballots cast and counted reflect a multi-page ballot and not individual voters.

Oklahoma – One jurisdiction reported: No breakdown provided for UOCAVA voters.

Oregon – We are currently unable to separate out domestic civilian absentee, domestic military, overseas military citizen, and overseas citizens. All categories are included in UOCAVA.

Texas – Several jurisdictions reported: Domestic civilian absentee ballots = regular applications for ballot by mail. One jurisdiction reported: Information has already been packed and stored for retention period.

Wisconsin – All voters given a number at the polling place who cast ballots, provisional ballots, absentee ballots, absentee military, etc., are considered counted at the polling place and are contained in the total number of ballots cast. Wisconsin does not have early voting. Wisconsin does have 'no-excuse' absentee voting. 'Ballots Cast' contains all the ballots acceptable for counting.

Wyoming – Not all counties collected the information of ballots being cast, so numbers do not calculate correctly.

American Samoa – The number of ballots cast was 11,182; ballots counted was 11,032.

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Ballots counted as a percentage of ballots cast, by category.

2006 Election Administration and Voting Survey
Table 28a. Ballots Counted as % Ballots Cast, By Category

State	Jur.	Percentage of Ballots Cast					Cast compared to Counted					Maximum Ballot Comparison				
		At the Polls	Early Votes	Prov. Ballots	Dom. Civ. Absentee	Sum of UOCAVA	Total Cast	Total Counted	% Cast	Counted	Not Counted	Max. Cast|Count	Max. Ballots	Diff. Max. Cast|Count	Max. Rpt. Sen|Hse	
		###	###	###	###	###	1,136,406	1,154,730	##	####	####	1,154,730	1,164,433	9,703	1,200,725	
Alabama	67	98.6	98.5	32.5	95.6	67.3	239,145	232,959	97.4	6,186	1,539,145	239,809	664	1,200,725		
Alaska	1	99.9	98.5	92.2	98.9	85.5	1,583,724	1,553,032	98.1	30,692	1,583,724	1,583,724	0	1,526,782		
Arizona	15	86.4	97.7	71.3	89.4	71.3	774,898	691,130	89.2	83,768	774,898	778,228	3,330	763,011		
Arkansas	58	97.3	100.0	87.0	92.5	##	9,102,391	8,686,131	95.4	416,260	9,102,391	9,138,131	35,740	8,541,476		
California	75	99.8	99.9	85.1	98.9	90.2	1,598,728	1,586,042	99.2	12,686	1,598,728	1,598,728	0	1,538,908		
Colorado	64	99.9	100.0	16.0	99.0	84.1	1,168,856	1,167,821	99.9	1,035	1,168,856	1,168,856	0	1,134,777		
Connecticut	8	100.0	100.0	32.5	100.0	83.8	258,928	258,928	100.0	176	258,928	258,928	0	254,618		
Delaware	3	100.0	100.0	59.2	100.0	82.5	4,367	4,367	100.0	##	4,367	4,367	0	4,147,777		
Dst. of Columbia	1	100.0	100.0	73.5	82.6	82.5	4,878,554	4,755,795	97.5	122,759	4,878,554	4,879,116	1,746	4,793,534		
Florida	67	100.0	100.0	53.5	95.7	23.9	2,156,266	2,129,173	98.7	27,093	2,156,266	2,156,271	5	2,070,307		
Georgia	159	100.0	100.0	22.3	76.4	70.6	460,558	437,849	95.1	22,709	460,558	460,558	0	342,842		
Hawaii	4	100.0	100.0	##	98.5	69.8	460,045	458,927	99.8	1,118	460,045	460,045	0	445,306		
Idaho	44	74.6	98.0	36.3	20.7	##	3,589,229	2,700,217	75.2	889,012	3,589,229	3,593,356	4,127	3,452,582		
Illinois	110	100.0	100.0	44.6	0.0	0.0	1,734,474	1,549,749	89.3	184,725	1,734,474	1,734,474	(46)	1,666,922		
Indiana	92	100.0	98.7	54.8	98.7	97.8	1,312,702	1,303,706	99.3	8,996	1,312,702	1,312,702	0	1,032,981		
Iowa	105	##	98.9	77.9	##	91.7	864,083	858,232	99.3	5,851	864,083	867,320	3,237	845,127		
Kansas	120	##	100.0	6.7	##	##	952,980	1,370,462	##	##	1,370,462	1,370,462	0	1,253,526		
Kentucky	64	100.0	100.0	50.0	94.9	86.4	653,580	653,580	100.0	421	952,980	952,985	5	883,106		
Louisiana	16	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1,809,237	1,799,663	99.5	9,574	1,809,237	1,809,237	0	1,781,139		
Maine	24	100.0	##	87.1	97.5	89.6	321,780	321,613	99.9	167	321,780	321,780	0	2,165,490		
Maryland	14	100.0	##	22.8	97.4	97.4	3,756,337	3,746,741	99.7	9,596	3,756,337	3,756,337	0	3,783,261		
Massachusetts	14	100.0	##	19.1	99.0	78.6	2,074,465	2,073,998	100.0	467	2,074,465	2,074,465	0	2,361,044		
Michigan	83	100.0	##	##	##	85.3	480,746	400,450	83.3	80,296	480,746	498,531	17,785	610,921		
Minnesota	87	100.0	63.8	54.5	89.1	##	2,186,450	2,177,506	99.6	8,944	2,186,450	2,186,476	26	2,128,459		
Mississippi	82	83.7	##	44.3	97.3	77.4	414,594	413,111	99.6	1,483	414,594	414,603	9	406,505		
Missouri	116	100.0	##	95.1	99.0	89.3	613,222	609,817	99.4	3,405	613,222	613,222	0	597,466		
Montana	56	100.0	##	84.3	98.2	83.6	588,539	579,880	98.5	8,659	588,539	588,539	0	1,066,347		
Nebraska	93	100.0	99.7	55.3	92.1	86.0	416,979	417,436	##	##	417,436	417,436	0	722,548		
Nevada	17	98.9	##	##	##	##	1,198,758	1,246,480	##	##	1,246,480	1,422,257	175,777	2,250,070		
New Hampshire	10	100.0	##	##	##	##	298,020	253,955	85.2	44,065	298,020	315,452	17,432	2,920,070		
New Jersey	21	##	76.6	46.8	##	90.7	4,903,685	4,903,685	98.6	70,429	4,974,114	4,974,114	0	561,084		
New Mexico	33	81.5	##	91.7	##	##	2,085,235	2,046,528	98.1	38,707	2,085,235	2,098,991	13,756	4,644,777		
New York	58	100.0	##	74.5	98.6	86.0	220,812	220,479	99.8	333	220,812	220,812	0	218,152		
North Carolina	100	98.0	##	##	##	##	4,318,357	4,306,307	99.7	12,050	4,318,357	4,382,889	64,532	4,019,236		
North Dakota	53	100.0	100.0	##	##	##	934,329	926,593	99.2	7,736	934,329	934,329	0	905,194		
Ohio	88	##	100.0	23.3	98.1	92.8	1,406,561	1,399,650	99.5	6,911	1,406,561	1,406,561	0	1,357,434		
Oklahoma	77	99.2	##	63.1	##	##	3,030,133	2,408,691	79.5	621,442	3,030,133	3,040,133	10,000	4,081,043		
Oregon	36	99.5	##	##	##	##	388,339	388,339	100.0	##	388,339	388,339	0	384,993		
Pennsylvania	67	79.8	##	##	##	##	1,090,424	1,090,064	100.0	360	1,090,424	1,090,784	360	1,086,206		
Rhode Island	5	100.0	##	79.2	##	78.7	378,040	378,040	##	##	378,040	378,040	(21,050)	333,562		
South Carolina	46	100.0	##	26.4	81.8	##	1,868,363	1,868,363	##	##	1,868,363	1,868,363	0	1,833,695		
South Dakota	66	100.0	##	##	##	##	4,100,492	3,756,998	91.6	343,494	4,100,492	4,115,528	15,036	4,314,900		
Tennessee	95	86.5	98.8	29.9	##	##	592,989	579,467	97.7	13,522	592,989	593,244	255	599,585		
Texas	254	98.2	99.3	76.0	96.3	97.1	316,137	316,137	100.0	10	316,137	316,137	0	262,726		
Utah	29	100.0	100.0	62.5	##	0.0	2,399,104	2,374,950	99.0	24,154	2,399,104	2,399,152	48	2,370,445		
Vermont	14	100.0	100.0	36.3	98.5	96.8	2,136,420	2,108,804	98.7	27,616	2,136,420	2,136,420	0	2,083,734		
Virginia	134	99.1	##	85.3	98.7	97.9	418,632	418,632	99.2	40,459	418,632	462,833	3,742	487,838		
Washington	39	100.0	100.0	75.2	##	##	2,162,438	2,162,438	100.0	103	2,162,438	2,162,438	0	2,138,297		
West Virginia	55	95.6	99.7	62.0	100.0	100.0	207,052	203,024	98.1	4,028	207,052	210,319	3,267	193,369		
Wisconsin	72	100.0	86.6	68.2	96.5	##	13,273	13,153	99.1	120	13,273	13,273	0	11,033		
Wyoming	23	99.6	99.2	0.0	99.4	98.7	0	0	##	##	0	0	0	33,878		
American Samoa	1	##	##	##	##	##	0	0	##	##	0	0	0	0		
Guam	1	##	##	##	##	##	0	0	##	##	0	0	0	0		
Puerto Rico	1	##	##	##	##	##	0	0	##	##	0	0	0	0		
Virgin Islands	1	100.0	##	85.4	98.8	57.1	35,539	35,451	99.8	88	35,539	35,539	0	30,794		
Sum or Average	3,123	97.3	96.2	59.2	90.1	77.6	78,284,056	78,569,658	96.7	N/A	81,761,363	82,121,411	360,048	84,435,286		
Question		calc	calc	calc	calc	calc	Table 27	Table 27	calc	calc	calc	calc	check			

Maximum of ballots cast or counted and rates of turnout and status of early voting.

**2006 Election Administration and Voting Survey
Table 28b. Maximum Ballots and Turnout Rates**

State	Jur.	Reported		Estimated Voting Age	Reg. % VAP	Estimated Citizen VAP	Reg. % CVAP	Max. Ballots	Max. Bal. % Reg.	Max. Bal. % VAP	Max. Bal. % CVAP	Early Voting	
		Reg.	Reg.									Status	Comment
Alabama	67	2,469,807	3,485,000	70.9	3,406,000	72.5	1,164,433	47.1	33.4	34.2	No		
Alaska	1	466,258	489,000	95.3	468,000	99.6	239,809	51.4	49.0	51.2	Yes	See footnotes.	
Arizona	15	2,568,401	4,538,000	56.6	3,974,000	64.6	1,583,724	61.7	34.9	39.9	Yes		
Arkansas	75	1,615,271	2,120,000	76.2	2,050,000	78.8	778,228	48.2	36.7	38.0	Yes	21 counties.	
California	58	15,837,108	26,925,000	58.8	21,847,000	72.5	9,138,131	57.7	33.9	41.8	Yes		
Colorado	64	3,000,836	3,584,000	83.7	3,293,000	91.1	1,598,728	53.3	44.6	48.5	Yes		
Connecticut	8	1,941,467	2,687,000	72.3	2,474,000	78.5	1,168,856	60.2	43.5	47.2	No		
Delaware	3	557,736	650,000	85.8	614,000	90.8	258,928	46.4	39.8	42.2	No		
Dst. of Columbia	1	395,926	467,000	84.8	421,000	94.0	124,228	31.4	26.6	29.5	No	See footnotes.	
Florida	67	10,433,148	14,068,000	74.2	12,410,000	84.1	4,879,116	46.8	34.7	39.3	Yes		
Georgia	159	4,408,840	6,909,000	63.8	6,392,000	69.0	2,156,271	48.9	31.2	33.7	No	See footnotes.	
Hawaii	4	662,728	987,000	67.1	912,000	72.7	460,558	69.5	46.7	50.5	Yes		
Idaho	44	764,880	1,072,000	71.4	1,025,000	74.6	460,045	60.1	42.9	44.9	Yes	See footnotes.	
Illinois	110	7,375,688	9,617,000	76.7	8,727,000	84.5	3,593,356	48.7	37.4	41.2	Yes		
Indiana	92	4,295,687	4,736,000	90.7	4,586,000	93.7	1,734,428	40.4	36.6	37.8	No		
Iowa	99	2,077,239	2,272,000	91.4	2,205,000	94.2	1,312,702	63.2	57.8	59.5	Yes		
Kansas	105	1,663,017	2,068,000	80.4	1,973,000	84.3	867,320	52.2	41.9	44.0	Yes		
Kentucky	120	2,768,288	3,207,000	86.3	3,144,000	88.0	1,370,462	49.5	42.7	43.6	No		
Louisiana	64	2,890,891	3,198,000	90.4	3,139,000	92.1	952,985	33.0	29.8	30.4	Yes		
Maine	16	993,748	1,041,000	95.5	1,022,000	97.2	653,580	65.8	62.8	64.0	No		
Maryland	24	3,142,591	4,255,000	73.9	3,919,000	80.2	1,809,237	57.6	42.5	46.2	No		
Massachusetts	14	3,990,505	4,988,000	80.0	4,552,000	87.7	321,780	8.1	6.5	7.1	....	
Michigan	83	7,180,778	7,617,000	94.3	7,345,000	97.8	3,756,337	52.3	49.3	51.1	No		
Minnesota	87	3,118,398	3,910,000	79.8	3,747,000	83.2	2,074,465	66.5	53.1	55.4	No		
Mississippi	82	1,778,245	2,151,000	82.7	2,124,000	83.7	498,531	28.0	23.2	23.5	No		
Missouri	116	4,007,174	4,426,000	90.5	4,330,000	92.5	2,186,476	54.6	49.4	50.5	No		
Montana	56	649,436	727,000	89.3	719,000	90.3	414,603	63.8	57.0	57.7	No	See footnotes.	
Nebraska	93	1,138,422	1,323,000	86.0	1,264,000	90.1	613,222	53.9	46.4	48.5	No		
Nevada	17	991,054	1,861,000	53.3	1,592,000	62.3	588,539	59.4	31.6	37.0	Yes		
New Hampshire	10	848,317	1,017,000	83.4	981,000	86.5	417,436	49.2	41.0	42.6	No		
New Jersey	21	4,848,956	6,635,000	73.1	5,818,000	83.3	1,422,257	29.3	21.4	24.4	No		
New Mexico	33	1,088,977	1,446,000	75.3	1,325,000	82.2	315,452	29.0	21.8	23.8	Yes		
New York	58	11,669,573	14,792,000	78.9	12,949,000	90.1	4,974,114	42.6	33.6	38.4	No		
North Carolina	100	5,567,424	6,701,000	83.1	6,307,000	88.3	2,098,991	37.7	31.3	33.3	Yes	See footnotes.	
North Dakota	53	491,000	491,000	100.0	486,000	101.0	220,812	45.0	45.0	45.4	Yes	2 Counties	
Ohio	88	7,860,052	8,708,000	90.3	8,516,000	92.3	4,382,889	55.8	50.3	51.5	No		
Oklahoma	77	2,075,561	2,685,000	77.3	2,581,000	80.4	934,329	45.0	34.8	36.2	Yes		
Oregon	36	1,976,669	2,844,000	69.5	2,638,000	74.9	1,406,561	71.2	49.5	53.3	No		
Pennsylvania	67	8,182,876	9,636,000	84.9	9,349,000	87.5	3,040,133	37.2	31.5	32.5	No		
Rhode Island	5	682,344	830,000	82.2	762,000	89.5	388,339	56.9	46.8	51.0	No		
South Carolina	46	2,452,718	3,282,000	74.7	3,177,000	77.2	1,090,784	44.5	33.2	34.3	No	See footnotes.	
South Dakota	66	503,086	587,000	85.7	579,000	86.9	356,990	71.0	60.8	61.7	No		
Tennessee	95	3,738,703	4,596,000	81.3	4,454,000	83.9	1,868,363	50.0	40.7	41.9	Yes	See footnotes.	
Texas	254	13,074,279	17,014,000	76.8	14,727,000	88.8	4,115,528	31.5	24.2	27.9	Yes		
Utah	29	1,302,405	1,759,000	74.0	1,629,000	80.0	593,244	45.5	33.7	36.4	Yes		
Vermont	14	433,569	491,000	88.3	479,000	90.5	316,137	72.9	64.4	66.0	Yes		
Virginia	134	4,555,940	5,836,000	78.1	5,447,000	83.6	2,399,152	52.7	41.1	44.0	No		
Washington	39	3,264,511	4,870,000	67.0	4,482,000	72.8	2,136,420	65.4	43.9	47.7	No	See footnotes.	
West Virginia	55	1,137,371	1,429,000	79.6	1,419,000	80.2	462,833	40.7	32.4	32.6	Yes		
Wisconsin	72	3,543,725	4,244,000	83.5	4,120,000	86.0	2,162,438	61.0	51.0	52.5	No		
Wyoming	23	263,083	393,000	66.9	387,000	68.0	210,319	79.9	53.5	54.3	No	See footnotes.	
American Samoa	1	14,283	0	....	0	....	13,273	92.9	....	....	Yes	See footnotes.
Guam	1	0	0	....	0	....	0	....	....	....	....
Puerto Rico	1	0	0	....	0	....	0	....	....	....	....
Virgin Islands	1	53,017	0	....	0	....	35,539	67.0	....	....	....
Sum of Above	3,123	172,810,006	225,664,000	76.6	206,286,000	83.8	82,121,411	47.5	36.4	39.8	q32		
Question					ACS2006		calc						

The maximum number of ballots cast or counted by category.

2006 Election Administration and Voting Survey Table 28c. Maximum Cast or Counted by Category

Table with 26 columns: State, At the Polls (Jur., Ballots, Pct.), In-Person Voting (Early, Provisional, Absentee), UOCAVA, Max. Ballots, In-Person (Total, Pct.), Absentee (Total, Pct.), and Sum of Above. Rows list states from Alabama to Wisconsin and include a final 'Sum of Above' row.

Tables 28a, b, and c. Ballots Counted as % of Cast; Maximum Ballots; Turnout Rates

The "Ballots Cast" is from Table 26; the "Ballots Counted" is from Table 27. This table provides a comparison of what percentage of the ballots cast were actually counted, broken out by each category of vote type (on the left hand side) and for all ballots cast (on the right hand side). The values at the bottom of the table are averages for all States for which information was included in the table. The "Counted % Cast" column indicates the overall percentage of ballots cast that were counted; "Not Counted" indicates the number of ballots that were cast but were not counted. Inconsistencies may exist due to inconsistent reporting by jurisdictions; some areas may tally only "Ballots Cast" or "Ballots Counted"—but not both. A calculation was also made, herein designated as "Maximum Ballots" to reflect inconsistency in the reporting of this information and to provide comparisons similar to that of Tables 26 and 27 that may be found in Table 28c.

Table 28b details registration and turnout rates based upon estimates of the voting age population (VAP) and the citizen voting age population (CVAP). Both sets of information are prepared by the Federal Bureau of the Census, but both have different sources. The VAP information is derived from administrative records and is available for every county. The CVAP information is derived from the American Community Survey (ACS) and is currently unavailable for all counties. Also, the ACS information provides data known to have sampling error (i.e., that the universe of persons surveyed may not accurately reflect the overall universe of persons, many of whom were not surveyed). As these are from different sources, direct comparison can yield data inconsistencies (see North Dakota for an example). Note also that some persons included in the CVAP may still be ineligible to vote, notably felons and those deemed mentally incompetent; this determination varies according to State law. Thus, the CVAP number does not equal the actual eligible population but is an attempt to appropriately reach a number closer to the eligible electorate, even though it is an estimate of a problematic self-response question (citizenship status). Most comparisons have been made upon the larger VAP number only.

Table 28b suffers from missing data in several States—namely Massachusetts but also several other State. Minnesota, Mississippi, New Jersey, New Mexico, and Pennsylvania appear to have missing data; and Hawaii, Iowa, Maine, Vermont, and Wyoming appear to have significant roll-off.

Alaska – According to Alaska Statute 15.20.064, early voting is available to any qualified voter 15 days prior to an election. Additionally, absentee in-person voting is available 15 days prior to an election per Alaska Statute 15.20.061.

District of Columbia – The District of Columbia offers in-person absentee voting two weeks prior to the election.

Georgia – Georgia's early voting is a part of absentee voting.

Idaho – Idaho considers this absentee voting.

Nebraska – Voters must complete a request for an early ballot to vote.

North Carolina – Every county conducts one-stop voting in its office. In some counties, one-stop voting is offered at other locations.

South Dakota – South Dakota has no-excuse absentee voting that begins six weeks prior to the election.

Washington – Absentee ballots are mailed out no later than 18 days prior, and disability access units are available for voting 20 days prior, to the election.

Wyoming – In Wyoming, absentee voting is statutorily permitted for any reason.

American Samoa – Early voting usually begins after the ballots are printed, approximately 45 days prior to the general election.

Total number of provisional ballots rejected by category (part A).

2006 Election Administration and Voting Survey
Table 29a. Provisional Ballots Rejected, Part A

State	[A]		[B]		[C]		[D]		[E]		[F]		[G]		[H]		[I]		[J]	
	Jur.	Already Voted	Receipt	Untimely	Voter Deceased	Jur.	Chall.	Elector	Form	Incomp.	Jur.	Ineligible	Ballot	Missing	Multiple	Jur.	Provided	No ID	No Voter Sig.	Jur.
Alabama	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alaska	1	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	96	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	15	339	0	14	0	15	0	0	1,127	15	2,823	15	64	15	0	1,977	15	126	15	
Arkansas	75	10	51	17	2	48	9	49	32	50	95	53	5	48	7	48	5	49	39	
California	58	519	29	4,840	6	0	20	2	1,021	12	3,914	11	1,423	6	49	2	115	6	1,377	
Colorado	64	76	17	141	7	5	0	3	295	23	81	13	61	9	1	3	231	22	263	
Connecticut	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Delaware	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	1	3	1	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	
Dst. of Columbia	1	0	1	0	0	1	17	1	46	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	
Florida	67	92	67	9	67	67	1	67	58	67	472	67	187	67	0	67	10	67	198	
Georgia	159	6	129	117	128	2	129	0	20	132	81	133	4	132	0	129	33	131	10	
Hawaii	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
Idaho	44	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	
Illinois	110	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	
Indiana	92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Iowa	99	8	99	11	2	0	0	0	20	99	27	99	0	0	8	5	0	0	0	
Kansas	105	51	104	387	104	15	104	0	0	0	127	104	0	0	0	0	185	104	654	
Kentucky	120	0	116	0	116	0	116	0	8	116	0	116	0	116	0	116	3	115	3	
Louisiana	64	6	4	0	2	0	2	0	8	3	5	5	1	3	0	2	0	2	1	
Maine	16	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	15	
Maryland	24	193	24	0	0	0	1	24	113	24	161	24	0	0	0	129	24	332	24	
Massachusetts	14	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	2	21	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	
Michigan	83	0	83	0	83	0	83	0	0	83	0	83	0	83	0	83	112	83	126	
Minnesota	87	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Mississippi	82	1	35	18	34	0	37	9	36	0	165	34	0	37	1	38	0	37	24	
Missouri	116	630	92	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Montana	56	9	56	33	56	2	56	0	56	0	7	56	0	56	1	56	6	56	0	
Nebraska	93	8	4	1	3	0	2	0	21	11	4	5	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	
Nevada	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	10	3	13	1	
New Hampshire	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
New Jersey	21	805	17	2	15	0	17	0	29	17	87	17	1	17	0	16	8	17	20	
New Mexico	33	2	14	19	14	0	14	0	2	14	75	14	0	14	0	12	63	15	12	
New York	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,760	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
North Carolina	100	18	100	2	95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	100	59	99	
North Dakota	53	0	53	0	53	0	53	0	53	0	53	0	53	0	53	0	53	0	53	
Ohio	88	163	88	54	88	1	88	16	88	0	459	88	181	86	1	87	2,726	88	290	
Oklahoma	77	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	4	0	
Oregon	36	0	28	0	28	0	28	0	0	28	0	28	0	28	0	28	0	28	0	
Pennsylvania	67	68	67	0	0	0	0	0	664	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Rhode Island	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
South Carolina	46	4	3	21	0	0	0	0	4	4	1	0	0	0	0	31	8	14	5	
South Dakota	66	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	0	14	21	21	0	14	0	14	0	14	7	
Tennessee	95	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	12	9	48	16	1	2	2	4	4	9	4	
Texas	254	27	137	12	254	0	136	0	65	254	413	254	7	254	0	136	28	254	22	
Utah	29	2	10	22	9	0	9	0	82	14	65	9	9	9	4	10	226	12	69	
Vermont	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Virginia	134	8	10	0	2	0	2	0	7	6	10	8	2	4	0	0	0	2	9	
Washington	39	68	37	0	37	0	37	0	30	37	21	37	8	37	0	37	0	37	46	
West Virginia	55	25	8	32	12	1	1	0	15	2	44	9	0	0	0	12	3	4	1	
Wisconsin	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Wyoming	23	0	21	0	21	0	21	0	0	21	0	21	0	21	0	21	3	21	0	
American Samoa	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	
Guam	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Puerto Rico	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Virgin Islands	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sum of Above	3,123	3,147	1,563	5,738	1,351	30	1,118	64	1,027	5,449	9,269	1,420	1,945	1,139	74	1,009	5,938	1,401	3,732	
Question		q37av	q37b	q37c	q37d	q37e	q37f	q37g	q37h	q37i	q37j	q37k	q37l	q37m	q37n	q37o	q37p	q37q	q37r	q37s

Total number of provisional ballots rejected by category (part B).

2006 Election Administration and Voting Survey
Table 29b. Provisional Ballots Rejected, Part B

State	[K]		[L]		[M]		[N]		[O]		[P]		[Z]		[1]		[2]			
	Unmatch.	Jur.	Not Register.	Jur.	Purged	Jur.	Wrong	Jur.	Wrong	Precinct	Jur.	Other	Reason	Jur.	Total	Total	Cast	Rejected		
Alabama	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,548	2,370	65.3			
Alaska	1	0	716	1	0	0	0	0	1	108	1	108	1	931	11,990	7.8				
Arizona	15	126	6,612	15	199	14	234	14	6,552	15	307	15	73,880	28.7	21,211	73,880	28.7			
Arkansas	75	108	47	339	59	1	49	26	49	50	3	1	756	65.5	1,155	1,155	65.5			
California	58	752	15	22,816	42	140	4	1,608	7	1,000	7	1,017	16	38,984	288,213	13.5				
Colorado	64	49	8	1,603	49	151	11	607	20	1,412	8	10	6	3,981	26,455	15.0				
Connecticut	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	543	0	0	0			
Delaware	3	0	3	15	3	0	3	0	4	3	0	0	3	21	25	25	84.0	0	0	
Dist. of Columbia	1	0	1	601	1	7	1	0	215	0	0	0	0	0	4,219	4,219	0.0	0	0	
Florida	67	61	67	1,203	67	63	67	56	1,038	67	409	66	3,857	14,550	26.5	4,632	46.2	0	0	
Georgia	159	0	129	840	145	37	132	322	135	104	131	565	130	2,142	4,632	46.2	157	77.1		
Hawaii	4	0	52	2	0	0	0	0	54	1	3	1	1	121	157	77.1	0	0		
Idaho	44	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,930	12,611	78.7	0	0		
Illinois	110	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1,126	2,031	55.4	0	0		
Indiana	92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,126	90	1,126	2,031	55.4	0	0	0		
Iowa	99	0	997	99	0	0	0	9	34	99	19	9	1,104	6,027	18.3	0	0	0		
Kansas	105	38	104	2,794	104	0	0	0	0	0	428	104	4,681	21,097	22.2	21,097	22.2	0	0	
Kentucky	120	0	116	47	116	0	116	0	4	116	2	102	69	75	92.0	75	92.0	0	0	
Louisiana	64	0	2	72	19	16	9	28	11	0	2	0	1	137	274	50.0	0	0		
Maine	16	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	0	15	0	0	7	316	316	0.0	0	0		
Maryland	24	0	3,047	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,363	24	5,339	41,485	12.9	41,485	12.9	0	0	
Massachusetts	14	0	2	0	2	0	2	67	2	0	0	0	88	215	40.9	215	40.9	0	0	
Michigan	83	0	83	0	83	0	83	264	83	360	83	612	82	1,474	1,821	80.9	0	0		
Minnesota	87	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Mississippi	82	0	35	335	37	86	37	11	34	568	39	3	10	2,558	7,073	36.2	0	0		
Missouri	116	0	2,210	104	0	0	0	0	14	783	90	0	0	4,119	7,403	55.6	0	0		
Montana	56	0	27	56	2	56	2	3	56	25	56	1	1	116	2,242	5.2	0	0		
Nebraska	93	0	2	485	47	76	10	0	2	271	15	252	16	1,118	7,119	15.7	0	0		
Nevada	17	0	0	145	6	0	0	59	1	0	0	0	0	229	501	45.7	0	0		
New Hampshire	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
New Jersey	21	13	17	1,360	17	72	17	20	16	4	17	40	17	3,084	11,410	27.0	0	0		
New Mexico	33	0	13	908	16	3	14	4	12	5	14	61	6	1,477	1,378	107.2	0	0		
New York	58	0	0	4,624	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,823	58	8,744	27,268	32.1	0	0		
North Carolina	100	0	1	4,423	100	808	100	0	1	226	95	553	98	6,059	22,491	26.9	0	0		
North Dakota	53	0	53	0	53	0	53	0	53	0	53	0	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Ohio	88	14	87	7,384	88	4	80	0	81	10,610	88	1,159	83	23,062	127,758	18.1	0	0		
Oklahoma	77	0	1	308	45	0	1	1	7	121	21	0	1	430	563	76.4	0	0		
Oregon	36	0	28	0	28	0	28	0	28	0	28	0	0	22	1,408	1.6	0	0		
Pennsylvania	67	0	0	2,539	67	0	0	0	0	67	67	4,522	67	4,522	12,345	36.6	0	0		
Rhode Island	5	0	0	721	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	193	1	914	0	0	0	0	0	
South Carolina	46	0	0	69	10	0	0	57	6	424	10	66	8	812	3,013	26.9	0	0		
South Dakota	66	0	14	151	42	1	15	13	19	28	19	5	9	185	341	54.3	0	0		
Tennessee	95	0	1	257	38	9	8	11	9	15	5	264	12	633	0	0	0	0	0	
Texas	254	5	254	2,739	254	659	254	176	254	1,540	254	347	254	5,627	5,571	101.0	0	0		
Utah	29	0	9	2,222	16	8	9	8	9	339	14	143	10	3,392	14,730	23.0	0	0		
Vermont	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0.0	0	0	0	
Virginia	134	0	2	505	64	51	15	311	35	126	24	14	10	1,062	1,779	59.7	0	0		
Washington	39	309	37	868	37	124	37	975	37	36	206	36	206	2,544	18,825	13.5	0	0		
West Virginia	55	2	1	417	35	28	8	9	2	641	33	102	9	1,969	4,358	45.2	0	0		
Wisconsin	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	103	271	38.0	0	0		
Wyoming	23	0	21	0	21	0	21	0	21	3	21	0	18	8	22	36.4	0	0	0	
American Samoa	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	5	0.0	0	0	0	
Guam	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Puerto Rico	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Virgin Islands	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sum of Above	3,123	1,477	1,242	74,500	12,090	2,545	1,272	4,879	1,226	26,631	1,603	15,726	1,438	170,882	791,831	21.6	0	0	0	
Question		q37nm		q37nr		q37r		q37wj		q37wp		q37o		q36total	q33p	calc				

Number of provisional ballots rejected by category, as percentage of rejected.

**2006 Election Administration and Voting Survey
Table 29c. Provisional Ballots Rejected, Percentages**

State	Jur.	[A] Already Voted	[B] Untimely Receipt	[C] Voter Deceased	[D] Elector Chall.	[E] Incomp. Form	[F] Voter Ineligible	[G] Missing Ballot	[H] Multiple Ballots	[I] No ID Provided	[J] No Voter Sig.	[K] Unmatch. Sig.	[L] Not Register.	[M] Purged Regis.	[N] Wrong Juris.	[O] Wrong Precinct	[P] Other Reason	[Z] Total Rejected	[#] Sum of Pcts.
Alabama	67	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,548	0.0
Alaska	1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	76.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.6	931	99.5
Arizona	15	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	13.3	0.3	0.0	9.3	0.6	0.6	31.2	0.9	1.1	30.9	1.4	21,211	96.6
Arkansas	75	1.3	2.2	0.3	1.2	4.2	12.6	0.7	0.9	0.7	5.2	14.3	44.8	0.1	3.4	7.7	0.4	756	100.0
California	58	1.3	12.4	0.0	0.1	2.6	10.0	3.7	0.1	0.3	3.5	1.9	58.5	0.4	4.1	2.6	2.6	38,984	104.2
Colorado	64	1.9	3.5	0.2	0.0	7.4	2.0	1.5	0.0	5.8	6.6	1.2	40.3	3.8	15.2	35.5	0.3	3,981	125.3
Connecticut	8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	543	0.0
Delaware	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.4	0.0	19.0	0.0	0.0	21	100.0
Dist. of Columbia	1	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	12.2	4.8	0.0	0.3	5.1	1.6	31.2	1.6	1.5	26.9	10.6	3,857	100.0
Georgia	159	0.3	5.5	0.1	0.0	0.9	3.8	0.2	0.0	1.5	0.5	0.0	39.2	1.7	15.0	4.9	26.4	2,142	100.0
Hawaii	4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	43.0	0.0	0.0	44.6	2.5	121	92.6
Idaho	44	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Illinois	110	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9,930	0.0
Indiana	92	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,126	100.0
Iowa	99	0.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	2.4	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.3	0.0	0.8	3.1	1.7	1,104	102.6
Kansas	105	1.1	8.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	4.0	14.0	0.8	59.7	0.0	0.0	9.1	4.681	100.0	
Kentucky	120	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	4.3	0.0	68.1	0.0	0.0	5.8	2.9	69	97.1
Louisiana	64	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.8	3.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	52.6	11.7	20.4	0.0	0.0	137	100.0
Maine	16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Maryland	24	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	3.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	6.2	0.0	57.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.5	5,339	100.0
Massachusetts	14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	76.1	0.0	0.0	88	100.0
Michigan	83	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.6	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.9	24.4	41.5	1,474	100.0
Minnesota	87	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Mississippi	82	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	13.1	3.4	0.4	22.2	0.1	2,558	47.2
Missouri	116	15.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.7	0.0	0.0	19.0	0.0	4,119	88.0
Montana	56	7.8	28.4	1.7	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.9	5.2	0.0	0.0	23.3	1.7	2.6	21.6	0.9	116	100.0
Nebraska	93	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.4	6.8	0.0	24.2	22.5	1,118	100.0
Nevada	17	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	4.4	5.7	0.0	63.3	0.0	25.8	0.0	0.0	229	100.0
New Hampshire	53	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
New Jersey	21	26.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.4	44.1	2.3	0.6	0.1	1.3	3,084	79.8
New Mexico	33	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	5.1	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.8	0.0	61.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	4.1	1,477	78.1
New York	58	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.8	8,744	93.9
North Carolina	100	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.0	0.0	73.0	13.3	0.0	3.7	9.1	6,059	100.8
North Dakota	53	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Ohio	88	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.0	0.8	0.0	11.8	1.3	0.1	32.0	0.0	0.0	46.0	5.0	23,062	100.0
Oklahoma	77	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.6	0.0	0.2	28.1	0.0	430	100.0
Oregon	36	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22	0.0
Pennsylvania	67	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	56.1	0.0	0.0	1.5	100.0	4,522	173.8
Rhode Island	5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	78.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.1	914	100.0
South Carolina	46	0.5	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	1.7	0.0	8.5	0.0	7.0	52.2	8.1	812	85.0
South Dakota	66	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	81.6	0.5	7.0	15.1	2.7	185	122.2
Tennessee	95	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	7.6	0.2	0.3	0.6	1.4	0.0	40.6	1.4	1.7	2.4	41.7	633	100.0
Texas	254	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.2	7.3	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.1	48.7	11.7	3.1	27.4	6.2	5,627	107.3
Utah	29	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.3	0.0	0.1	6.7	2.0	0.0	65.5	0.2	0.2	10.0	4.2	3,392	92.4
Vermont	14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Virginia	134	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	47.6	4.8	29.3	11.9	1.3	1,062	98.2
Washington	39	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.8	0.3	0.0	1.8	1.8	12.1	34.1	4.9	38.3	0.0	8.1	2,544	104.4
West Virginia	55	1.3	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.8	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.1	21.2	1.4	0.5	32.6	5.2	1,969	67.6
Wisconsin	72	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	103	0.0
Wyoming	23	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.5	0.0	8	75.0
American Samoa	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Guam	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Puerto Rico	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Virgin Islands	1	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50	100.0
Sum or Average	3,123	1.8	1.5	0.1	0.0	2.1	3.5	0.3	0.1	2.5	1.8	0.7	41.7	1.6	6.1	12.5	11.1	170,882	87.4
Question		q37av	q37b	q37d	q37e	q37ib	q37iv	q37mb	q37mo	q37ni	q37ns	q37nm	q37nr	q37r	q37wj	q37wp	q37o	q36total	check

Tables 29a, b, and c. Provisional Ballots Rejected, by Reason

Question 37. Total number statewide and by county/local jurisdiction of provisional ballots rejected for each of the following reasons for the November 7, 2006, Federal general elections.

The "Total Rejected" is from Question 36; "Total Cast" is from Table 26. For Table 29c, if the jurisdiction did not tally this information, there may still be "Total Rejected." The sum of the percentages for all reasons should equal 100; however, as the "Total Rejected" is from another question, variations will occur wherein the sum is less than or greater than 100. Footnotes below relate to both Question 36 and 37. Note also that a) not all States have provisional ballots, and b) reasons for possible rejection may vary by State law.

QUESTION 36

Arizona – Apache County reported "For the Record": The receiving board logged in 862 provisional ballot envelopes, and the 862 provisional ballot envelopes were then given to the provisional ballot board. The provisional ballot board submitted the 862 envelopes to the county recorder. The recorder's office rejected 417 provisional ballots and submitted 445 approved provisional ballots to the provisional ballot board for counting. The provisional ballot board opened the 445 provisional ballot envelopes; of these, 392 contained proper ballots; 53 of the envelopes contained either voter registration forms, spoiled ballots, or were empty. The provisional ballot board counted the 392 ballots. This report is true and accurate and was acknowledged by Steve Kizer, Elections Director, and LeNora Johnson, County Recorder, on February 26, 2007.

Idaho – The State has election day registration and does not have provisional balloting.

Minnesota – The State has election day registration and does not have provisional balloting.

Mississippi – One jurisdiction reported election commissioners checked voter registration in canvassing and wanted most of the provisional ballots [sic].

Missouri – Kansas City reported: Rejection reasons not provided in output report in MCVR. Certification timeframe does not allow time for manual count.

Texas – One jurisdiction reported that all provisional ballots brought in were resolved on election night prior to submitting results to the State.

Washington – Several jurisdictions reported that some provisional ballots were sent to different counties.

QUESTION 37

Alaska – Does not meet certification requirements – 5 [sic].

Arizona – One jurisdiction reported: Did not track by reason; will track in the future.

Connecticut – None of this information was included in the spreadsheet.

District of Columbia – DC is a single jurisdiction, so it is impossible to vote in the wrong jurisdiction. Also, the question regarding ineligibility is not clear.

Florida – One jurisdiction reported one provisional ballot was rejected because the voter cast a touchscreen ballot but later complained that candidate was missing from the subject ballot.

Idaho – The State has election day registration and does not have provisional balloting.

Indiana – Reason codes are not aggregated at the county or State level.

Maine – Maine meets the requirement of provisional ballots through its challenged ballot process. Challenged ballots are counted in the same manner as all other ballots on election night. A challenged ballot is marked before it is cast so that it may be identified as a challenged ballot in the event of a recount. If a recount is requested and there are enough challenged ballots to affect the outcome of the election, then the challenged ballots will be segregated, and the basis for each challenge may be determined by the appropriate authority designated by statute or by the State or Federal constitution. For the November 7, 2006, general election, all challenged ballots were ultimately counted.

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- Minnesota – The State has election day registration and does not have provisional balloting.
- Mississippi – One jurisdiction reported election commissioners rechecked all provisional ballots on voter registration rolls in all county precincts.
- Missouri – The only other reason to reject a provisional ballot per Missouri State statutes is: Ballot envelope not complete. Kansas City reported: Rejection reasons not provided in output report in MCVR. Certification timeframe does not allow time for manual count.
- New Jersey – Several jurisdictions reported the county does not list reasons for rejection.
- New Mexico – One jurisdiction reported: Did not track the rejected with the above reasons but will attempt to in the future.
- Oklahoma – The counties in Oklahoma do not track already voted, not timely received, deceased, elector challenged, incomplete ballot form, ineligible to vote, missing ballot, multiple ballots, no signature, matching signature, or registration purged.
- Oregon – Currently we do not track why a provisional ballot is rejected.
- Texas – One jurisdiction reported: Election judge failed to instruct voter to place white secrecy envelope in green affidavit provisional voter envelope; therefore, we could not determine what ballot belonged to what voter.
- Washington – Several jurisdictions reported that some provisional ballots were sent to different counties. Another jurisdiction reported that election supervisor does not have a report on the reasons for rejection.
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Total number of domestic civilian absentee ballots rejected by category (part A).

2006 Election Administration and Voting Survey
Table 30a. Domestic Civilian Absentee Ballots Rejected, Part A

State	[A]		[B]		[C]		[D]		[E]		[F]		[G]		[H]		[I]		[J]	
	Jur.	Ballot Missing	Unintently Receipt	Jur.	Ballot Replaced	Jur.	Retd. Undeliv.	Jur.	Unoff. Envelope	Jur.	Voter Died	Jur.	Already Voted	Jur.	Unsealed Envel.	Jur.	1st Time Inv. ID	Jur.	Ineligible To Vote	Jur.
Alabama	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alaska	1	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	94	0	0	4	0
Arizona	15	67	1,888	14	1,011	13	1,541	0	110	13	4	13	2	0	0	13	1	13	0	13
Arkansas	75	8	139	51	49	41	50	0	47	10	49	6	0	0	0	47	4	46	12	48
California	58	81	27,584	44	20,500	19	91,949	34	103	9	1,103	24	542	8	5	61	2	748	8	8
Colorado	64	26	1,170	45	3,397	33	5,120	36	948	5	83	16	253	7	0	298	11	8	5	5
Connecticut	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delaware	3	0	68	3	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	1	3	0	3	2	3	3
Dist. of Columbia	1	0	1	4	1	117	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Florida	67	48	3,808	67	1,832	67	3,347	67	146	67	4	67	0	17	67	217	67	287	67	67
Georgia	159	1	1,067	156	0	142	129	156	234	156	39	156	575	0	142	36	156	14	156	156
Hawaii	4	2	650	3	214	2	905	2	1	2	2	2	28	3	3	0	2	1	493	2
Idaho	44	2	345	44	46	44	170	44	4	44	0	44	28	1	44	0	44	0	44	44
Illinois	110	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indiana	92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iowa	99	0	477	99	0	17	99	0	32	99	62	99	242	99	805	99	0	134	99	99
Kansas	105	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	120	15	167	120	2	120	381	120	55	120	22	120	4	41	120	120	1	120	1	120
Louisiana	64	0	129	25	0	45	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maine	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	24	0	2,908	24	0	850	24	0	0	0	3	24	145	24	8	24	0	8	24	24
Massachusetts	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Michigan	83	0	4,221	83	0	83	551	83	0	83	487	83	558	83	0	83	0	83	0	83
Minnesota	87	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	82	0	49	32	0	33	17	33	0	33	1	34	5	34	0	35	0	31	2	30
Missouri	116	0	1,889	116	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	116	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	56	0	241	56	12	56	0	56	0	56	7	56	0	0	56	0	56	1	56	56
Nebraska	93	0	426	45	111	4	187	22	0	2	10	10	10	3	0	2	0	2	7	8
Nevada	17	1	583	14	324	13	1,107	13	0	11	12	12	930	12	0	65	11	11	11	11
New Hampshire	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	21	8	385	12	5	11	5	11	0	11	13	11	1	11	15	11	0	11	11	11
New Mexico	33	1	31	13	0	11	0	11	0	12	1	12	0	0	12	3	10	3	10	10
New York	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	100	0	1,838	100	0	128	99	0	0	0	0	0	47	99	0	100	5	96	0	0
North Dakota	53	0	156	53	1	53	5	53	2	53	1	53	2	53	0	53	0	53	1	53
Ohio	88	0	5,853	88	0	82	1,683	88	957	87	0	83	27	88	0	712	87	53	88	88
Oklahoma	77	0	144	52	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3
Oregon	36	0	54	36	0	36	0	36	0	36	0	36	0	36	0	36	0	36	0	36
Pennsylvania	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
South Carolina	46	0	455	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	66	6	205	40	5	27	7	29	3	29	4	29	6	31	0	28	1	28	1	29
Tennessee	95	5	138	38	27	8	53	11	5	3	3	3	12	4	1	2	0	26	4	4
Texas	254	18	1,180	254	11	254	206	254	28	254	16	254	228	254	1	254	12	254	48	254
Utah	29	1	148	22	5	22	113	22	1	22	3	22	18	22	0	22	0	22	0	22
Vermont	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	134	14	8,390	34	2,236	28	20,926	33	337	33	252	33	2	32	0	69	32	822	34	34
Washington	39	120	44	11	6	1	27	4	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	11	4	4
West Virginia	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	23	0	230	22	14	19	66	21	2	23	2	22	2	22	2	22	0	10	23	23
American Samoa	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	1	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Guam	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	1	0	0	0	0	80	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sum of Above	3,123	425	67,068	1,840	29,764	1,241	129,804	1,563	2,993	1,335	2,191	1,498	3,668	1,451	886	1,312	1,598	1,312	2,701	1,450
Question		q41bm	q41bn	q41br	q41brn	q41bre	q41brv	q41bv	q41bv	q41bre	q41bv	q41bv	q41av	q41en	q41en	q41f	q41f	q41f	q41i	q41i

Total number of domestic civilian absentee ballots rejected by category (part B).

**2006 Election Administration and Voting Survey
Table 30b. Domestic Civilian Absentee Ballots Rejected, Part B**

State	[K]		[L]		[M]		[N]		[O]		[P]		[Q]		[R]		[S]		[Z]		[1]		[2]														
	Jur.	Multiple	No App.	Record	Jur.	No Off.	Jur.	No Addr.	Jur.	No Voter	Sig.	Jur.	No Wit.	Sig.	Jur.	Unmatch.	Sig.	Jur.	Spolled	Ballot	Jur.	Other	Reason	Jur.	Total	Rejected	Total	Requested	Rejected	Pct.							
Alabama	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Alaska	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	165	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	307	31,106	31,106	31,106	1.0	0	0	0					
Arizona	15	7	14	1	13	0	13	0	0	2,484	14	0	13	897	13	0	0	0	22	22	13	2,186	4	0	10,221	801,898	801,898	801,898	1.3	0	0	0					
Arkansas	75	3	41	0	41	0	40	6	42	87	45	2	42	20	43	7,036	34	4	31	31	40	301	11	0	675	17,352	17,352	17,352	3.9	0	0	0					
California	58	17	7	13	4	0	0	931	11	10,302	43	9	4	7,036	34	1,768	13	995	1,768	1,768	13	995	15	0	163,747	3,952,765	3,952,765	4.1	0	0	0	0					
Colorado	64	9	5	4	4	6	3	1	3	1,006	31	0	2	615	26	1,380	21	764	1,380	21	764	16	0	0	15,089	681,412	681,412	2.2	0	0	0	0					
Connecticut	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Delaware	3	0	3	3	3	0	3	0	3	2	3	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	30	0	3	4	3	0	273	8,487	8,487	8,487	0.9	0	0	0	0				
Dist. of Columbia	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	122	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Florida	67	15	67	5	67	0	67	1	67	2,215	67	0	67	2,530	67	1	67	196	1	67	196	66	0	0	14,669	828,518	828,518	1.8	0	0	0	0	0				
Georgia	159	4	156	0	142	0	141	119	156	601	156	1	142	143	156	173	157	2,047	173	157	157	153	2	0	3,510	380,896	380,896	1.4	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Hawaii	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	5	2	724	3	0	1	158	3	334	2	2	3	334	2	2	1	0	5,183	94,962	94,962	3.7	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Idaho	44	1	44	0	44	0	44	0	44	54	44	0	44	5	44	173	44	0	44	173	44	0	0	0	829	59,152	59,152	1.4	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Illinois	110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	22	4	0	29	42,034	42,034	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Indiana	92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25,613	0	0	0	25,613	91	0	25,613	176,255	176,255	14.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Iowa	99	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	507	99	2	1	0	0	1	1	578	1	1	1	578	99	0	2,854	249,448	249,448	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Kansas	105	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Kentucky	120	0	120	0	120	0	120	0	118	776	120	2	120	29	119	12	118	57	12	118	57	101	0	0	1,564	66,268	66,268	2.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Louisiana	64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	4	28	9	0	0	22	12	41	22	12	41	9	0	271	4,819	4,819	5.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Maine	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	99,738	99,738	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Maryland	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	529	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	368	0	0	0	368	24	0	4,819	179,635	179,635	2.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Massachusetts	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	92	0	0	0	92	2	0	92	8,628	8,628	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Michigan	83	0	83	0	83	0	83	0	83	487	83	0	83	585	83	0	0	330	83	0	83	330	83	0	7,219	773,105	773,105	0.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Minnesota	87	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Mississippi	82	3	33	5	31	0	32	1	31	23	32	20	31	2	31	2	31	30	0	30	0	30	11	0	158	8,323	8,323	1.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Missouri	116	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	348	116	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,277	127,586	127,586	1.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Montana	56	0	56	0	56	0	56	0	56	174	56	0	56	10	56	11	56	797	11	56	11	797	44	0	1,253	127,993	127,993	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Nebraska	93	0	2	0	2	21	10	10	10	185	37	0	2	4	2	49	20	12	49	20	12	6	12	6	1,028	117,202	117,202	0.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Nevada	17	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	11	44	12	0	11	4	12	195	13	113	195	13	113	7	0	0	3,378	55,580	55,580	6.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
New Hampshire	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
New Jersey	21	0	11	5	11	0	11	0	11	324	11	12	11	89	11	31	11	111	31	11	11	111	11	0	1,005	65,673	65,673	1.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
New Mexico	33	0	12	0	10	0	11	0	12	27	13	0	12	0	12	26	12	35	26	12	35	6	0	0	127	66,697	66,697	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
New York	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,282	0	0	0	8,282	58	0	8,282	228,838	228,838	3.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
North Carolina	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	363	98	666	98	0	1	0	0	1,334	0	0	0	1,334	93	0	4,391	48,162	48,162	9.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	53	1	53	14	53	11	53	2	53	74	53	0	53	50	53	66	53	3	66	53	3	53	53	0	389	34,758	34,758	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Ohio	88	28	86	0	81	0	81	153	87	1,009	88	0	82	266	87	1	76	4,566	1	76	4,566	84	0	0	15,308	698,225	698,225	2.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Oklahoma	77	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	135	0	3	135	41	0	0	279	18,769	18,769	1.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Oregon	36	0	36	0	36	0	36	0	36	41	36	0	36	34	36	0	36	56	0	36	56	8	0	0	185	8,006	8,006	2.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	144,101	144,101	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Rhode Island	5	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	29	1	8	1	4	1	0	1	14	0	1	14	1	0	0	67	16,727	16,727	0.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
South Carolina	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	455	84,757	84,757	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
South Dakota	66	0	26	2	27	0	27	0	27	58	40	0	26	24	29	74	30	410	74	30	410	17	0	0													

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Table 30c. Domestic Civilian Absentee Ballots Rejected, Percentages
Number of domestic civilian absentee ballots rejected by category, as percentage of rejected.

Table with columns: State, Jur., [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O] [P] [Q] [R] [S] [Z]. Rows include states like Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Dst. of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and a Sum of Average row.

Tables 30a, b, and c. Domestic Civilian Absentee Ballots Rejected, by Reason

Question 41. Total number statewide and by county/local jurisdiction of domestic civilian absentee ballots rejected for each of the following reasons for the November 7, 2006, Federal general elections.

The "Total Rejected" is a sum of all responses for Question 41; "Total Requested" is from Question 38. Note that for Table 30c, if the jurisdiction did not tally this information, the "Total Rejected" will be zero. The sum of the percentages for the reasons will equal 100. Reasons for possible rejection may vary by State law.

Connecticut – Spreadsheet data do not make a distinction between civilian and military rejected absentee ballots.

Florida – One jurisdiction reported: Please Note: We do not separate the domestic civilian and UOCAVA ballots for canvassing so the above totals include all absentees rejected. Also, we do not tally the number of all ballots arriving late, although voter gets credit for voting.

Idaho – Idaho's code does not allow an absentee ballot to be mailed to first time voters without proper identification for the acceptance of their registration card. Idaho's code also does not allow an absentee ballot to be mailed to a voter who is not eligible to vote in the election for which the absentee ballot request is made or who has not submitted a complete absentee ballot request. There is no requirement within Idaho code to require an election official's signature on an absentee ballot or a signature of a witness.

Indiana – Reason codes for rejected ballots are tracked on an individual voter basis but are not aggregated at the county or State level.

Kentucky – There are two signature sections on the mail-in absentee ballot envelopes: one on the outer envelope and one on the inner envelope. Both signatures must be present to count absentee ballot.

New Jersey – Several jurisdictions reported that the county does not count rejected ballots by reason.

Maine – The State does not require municipalities to report the reason that ballots were rejected. Once the State's CVR (statewide voter registration database) is fully implemented, the State will have visibility of the reasons that ballots were rejected, as clerks will be required to update their list of absentee voters after the polls are closed on election night.

Missouri – There are only two other reasons to reject an absentee ballot per Missouri State statutes. Statewide totals for the following reasons are: the ballot was not notarized (1156); incomplete information on ballot envelope (36).

Virginia – As there is no place for a general comment to cover responses from each locality, this comment refers to the responses for rejected absentee ballots for all 134 Virginia localities. A ballot returned as undeliverable is not statutorily defined as rejected, but some localities did respond with the number of undeliverable ballots as the question was asked. Further, a spoiled ballot is not statutorily rejected either, but some localities did respond with the number of spoiled ballots as the question was asked. This comment refers to ballots returned undeliverable for both domestic and military/overseas absentee voters.

2006 Election Administration and Voting Survey
 Table 31a. Undervotes and Overvotes for U.S. Senate Elections

Number of undervotes and overvotes by contest.
 ('xxx' indicates seats not up for election in 2006.)

State	Jur.	Total Votes					Under & Over Votes				Turnout Rate		Max. Ballots	Est. Roll-Off	Pct. Roll-Off		
		Reported Total	Survey Total	Survey Difference	Reported Scattering	Adjusted Rpt. Total	Under Votes	As % of Adj. Rpt.	Over Votes	As % of Adj. Rpt.	Voting Age (VAP)	Adj. Rpt. % VAP					
Alabama	67	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	1,164,433	xxx	xxx	xxx	
Alaska	1	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	239,809	xxx	xxx	xxx	
Arizona	15	1,526,782	1,526,782	0	12	1,526,782	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.6	1,583,724	56,942	3.7	3.7	
Arkansas	75	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	778,228	xxx	xxx	xxx	
California	58	8,541,476	8,541,476	0	326	8,541,476	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.7	9,138,131	596,655	7.0	7.0	
Colorado	64	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	1,598,728	xxx	xxx	xxx	
Connecticut	8	1,134,777	1,134,499	-278	80	1,134,777	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.2	1,168,856	34,079	3.0	3.0	
Delaware	3	254,099	254,618	519	0	254,099	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.1	258,928	4,829	1.9	1.9	
Dst. of Columbia	1	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	124,228	xxx	xxx	xxx	
Florida	67	4,793,534	4,793,534	0	94	4,793,534	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.1	4,879,116	85,582	1.8	1.8	
Georgia	159	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	2,156,271	xxx	xxx	xxx	
Hawaii	4	342,842	304,389	-38,453	0	342,842	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.7	460,558	117,716	34.3	34.3	
Idaho	44	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	460,045	xxx	xxx	xxx	
Illinois	110	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	3,593,356	xxx	xxx	xxx	
Indiana	92	1,341,111	1,341,111	0	294	1,341,111	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.3	1,734,428	393,317	29.3	29.3	
Iowa	99	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	1,312,702	xxx	xxx	xxx	
Kansas	105	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	867,320	xxx	xxx	xxx	
Kentucky	120	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	1,370,462	xxx	xxx	xxx	
Louisiana	64	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	952,985	xxx	xxx	xxx	
Maine	179	543,981	543,975	-6	0	543,981	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.3	653,580	109,599	20.1	20.1	
Maryland	24	1,781,139	1,780,343	-796	25	1,781,139	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.9	1,809,237	28,098	1.6	1.6	
Massachusetts	14	2,165,490	2,162,270	-3,220	81,565	2,247,055	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.0	3,217,800	(1,925,275)	(85.7)	(85.7)	
Michigan	37	3,780,142	3,780,142	0	24	3,780,142	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.6	3,756,337	(23,805)	(0.6)	(0.6)	
Minnesota	87	2,202,772	2,205,662	2,890	954	2,202,772	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	56.3	2,074,465	(128,307)	(5.8)	(5.8)	
Mississippi	82	610,921	594,425	-16,496	0	610,921	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.4	498,531	(112,390)	(18.4)	(18.4)	
Missouri	116	2,128,459	1,509,088	-619,371	88	2,128,459	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.1	2,186,476	58,017	2.7	2.7	
Montana	56	406,505	197,763	-208,742	0	406,505	0	0.0	0.4	80	0	55.9	414,603	8,098	2.0	2.0	
Nebraska	93	592,316	592,316	0	0	592,316	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.8	613,222	20,906	3.5	3.5	
Nevada	17	582,572	582,512	-60	8,232	582,572	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.3	588,539	5,967	1.0	1.0	
New Hampshire	10	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	417,436	xxx	xxx	xxx	
New Jersey	21	2,250,070	2,250,070	0	0	2,250,070	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.9	1,422,257	(827,813)	(36.8)	(36.8)	
New Mexico	33	558,550	376,052	-182,498	0	558,550	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.6	315,452	(243,098)	(43.5)	(43.5)	
New York	58	4,490,053	4,486,097	-3,956	210,579	4,700,632	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.8	4,974,114	273,482	5.8	5.8	
North Carolina	100	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	2,098,991	xxx	xxx	xxx	
North Dakota	53	218,152	218,040	-112	0	218,152	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.4	220,812	2,660	1.2	1.2	
Ohio	88	4,019,236	4,019,236	0	0	4,019,236	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.2	4,382,889	363,653	9.0	9.0	
Oklahoma	77	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	934,329	xxx	xxx	xxx	
Oregon	36	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	1,406,561	xxx	xxx	xxx	
Pennsylvania	67	4,081,043	4,081,043	0	0	4,081,043	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.4	3,040,133	(1,040,910)	(25.5)	(25.5)	
Rhode Island	5	384,993	384,993	0	0	384,993	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.4	388,339	3,346	0.9	0.9	
South Carolina	46	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	1,090,784	xxx	xxx	xxx	
South Dakota	66	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	356,990	xxx	xxx	xxx	
Tennessee	95	1,833,695	1,833,671	-24	0	1,833,695	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.9	1,868,363	34,668	1.9	1.9	
Texas	254	4,314,663	4,314,663	0	0	4,314,663	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.4	4,115,528	(199,135)	(4.6)	(4.6)	
Utah	29	571,252	569,879	-1,373	0	571,252	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.5	593,244	21,992	3.8	3.8	
Vermont	14	262,419	257,680	-4,739	267	262,419	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.4	316,137	53,718	20.5	20.5	
Virginia	134	2,370,445	2,371,295	850	2,460	2,370,445	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.6	2,399,152	28,707	1.2	1.2	
Washington	39	2,083,734	2,083,734	0	0	2,083,734	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.8	2,136,420	52,686	2.5	2.5	
West Virginia	55	459,884	488,150	28,266	0	459,884	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.2	462,833	2,949	0.6	0.6	
Wisconsin	72	2,138,297	2,101,389	-36,908	1,254	2,138,297	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.4	2,162,438	24,141	1.1	1.1	
Wyoming	23	193,136	178,490	-14,646	3,370	196,506	0	1.5	60	0	0	50.0	210,319	13,813	7.0	7.0	
American Samoa	1	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	13,273	xxx	xxx	xxx	
Guam	1	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	0	xxx	xxx	xxx	
Puerto Rico	1	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	0	xxx	xxx	xxx	
Virgin Islands	1	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	35,539	xxx	xxx	xxx	
Sum or Average	3,123	62,958,540	39,542,717	-1,099,153	309,803	63,254,054	5,615	0.1	140	0.0	40.8	225,664,000	82,121,411	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Question																	

calc

q43

calc

q44

calc

Tables 31a and 31b. Undervotes and Overvotes for Federal Elections by Contest

Questions 43 and 44.

Question 43: Total number statewide and by county/local jurisdiction of undervotes reported in each Federal contest for the November 7, 2006, Federal general elections.

Question 44: Total number statewide and by county/local jurisdiction of overvotes reported in each Federal contest for the November 7, 2006, Federal general elections.

The "Reported Total" is as reported by the State independently of the survey. In most cases, this information is from the State Web site and compared with the biennial report of the Clerk of the U.S. House of Representatives: *Statistics of the Congressional [and Presidential] Elections, available at the Clerk Web site: http://clerk.house.gov/member_info/electionInfo/2006election.pdf. Unfortunately, as of the date of this report, there are still several discrepancies in the House Clerk report; information collected by the contractors was used to fill in for these missing data. There was inconsistency in the responses with relation to votes for write-in candidates, and a column is included for comparison and standardization purposes. The information on undervotes and overvotes was aggregated to the State level for these tables. Information for each congressional contest is provided in the accompanying dataset. Footnotes below relate to both Questions 43 and 44.*

In addition, while the jurisdictional responses included candidate names, the identification of the office and/or district was incorrect in numerous instances. This information may have been corrected for this report in order to facilitate calculations. The accompanying dataset will include both the original and the corrected coding.

REPORTED VOTES

Differences will be noted between the Clerk's report and this report. The report from the House Clerk (now updated through September 21, 2007) includes the following differences with respect to the votes provided by the States on their election Web sites. This list does not generally include minor differences due to write-in votes.

Georgia, all districts: For write-in candidates, State has a combined 116 votes; Clerk has missing data.

Maine, U.S. Senator: The votes listed for all candidates are lower in the information on the State Web site compared to the Clerk's report. The State indicates a potential problem on its site. Information received by the contractors in September 2007 indicated that the final State totals are Snowe: 405,596; Bright: 111,984; Slavick: 26,222; and write-ins: 179; for a total of 543,981.

Michigan, CD 12: For Les Townsend, State has 2,076; Clerk has missing data.

New Jersey, U.S. Senator: The votes on the State Web site are substantially higher than the information in the Clerk's Report.

New York, U.S. Senator: For Jeffrey T. Russell, State has 15,929; Clerk has 20,996. For William Van Auken, State has 11,071; Clerk has 6,004. (The combined votes for Hillary Rodham Clinton: 3,008,428; the combined votes for John Spencer: 1,392,189.)

West Virginia, U.S. Senator: The votes on the State Web site are substantially higher than the information in the Clerk's report. The Clerk's report has a line missing for the Mountain Party candidate Johnson.

GENERAL

The reporting of some form of undervotes or overvotes appears in the Clerk's Report for the following States: Massachusetts (Blank/Scattering); Nevada (Other is None of the Above); New York (Blank/Scattering or Blank, Void, and Missing); Wyoming (undervotes and overvotes). This may result in inconsistencies between States.

The votes reported on the State Web sites and in the Clerk's report reflect the votes for the November 7, 2006, Federal general elections but may not reflect the votes that actually determined the results of an individual election. This applies specifically for the States in which unopposed candidates are either not on the ballot or for which votes are not tabulated (e.g., Florida); or for which a multi-step primary/general/runoff scheme is used (e.g., Louisiana); or for cases with special election circumstances (e.g., the following Texas districts experienced special circumstances due to litigation: 15, 21, 23, 25, and 28).

QUESTION 43

Arizona – A number of counties reported that they do not track.

California – A number of counties reported overall undervotes for the county but not broken down by district or reported that they do not collect.

Georgia – Georgia is unable to provide this report in the format requested. Georgia captures data county by county with a statewide total of 13,818 undervotes. A printed copy of the county-by-county totals have been submitted under separate cover.

Idaho – A number of jurisdictions reported: Because we are a paper ballot county, we do not track undervotes or overvotes.

Indiana – The State of Indiana does not collect this information.

Kansas – The number of statewide undervotes was 13,366. The number cited here is the difference between total ballots counted and the totals for all candidates for Federal office. We do not have this number broken out by county.

Kentucky – Please contact county clerk for these numbers. This county did not respond to our survey requesting this information.

Maine – Maine does not require jurisdictions to report the number of undervotes and overvotes. Although we are unable to distinguish between undervotes and overvotes, we have reported the number of ballots that did not record a vote for any candidate by subtracting the total number of votes recorded from the total number of ballots cast.

Missouri – Missouri does not track nor collect this information.

New Jersey – A number of counties reported: Information not provided.

North Carolina – We do not maintain these data.

Ohio – Most counties reported they do not track undervotes.

South Dakota – The State law does not allow the counter to return an overvoted or a partially undervoted ballot, only a ballot that appears to be blank can be returned.

Tennessee – A number of counties reported they do not collect.

West Virginia – A number of counties reported they don't know how many undervotes occurred or that there were no undervotes..

Wisconsin – Wisconsin does not collect data for undervotes.

Wyoming – The difference between the survey and reported are the overvotes and undervotes for the U.S. Senate election.

QUESTION 44

California – A number of counties reported overall overvotes for the county, but not broken down by district, or reported that they do not collect.

Georgia – Georgia has no overvotes to report.

Idaho – A number of counties reported they were a paper ballot jurisdiction, and therefore did not collect over-votes.

Indiana – Some counties include overvote information in their election statistics sent to the State. However, the State of Indiana does not collect these data from all counties.

Kansas – Our office does not collect this information.

Kentucky – Please contact county clerk for these numbers. This county did not respond to our survey requesting this information.

Massachusetts – This office does not collect information regarding overvotes. Voting equipment is programmed to reject overvotes to provide the voter with an opportunity to correct any errors. If the voter wants to cast a ballot with an overvote, it is recorded as a blank.

Missouri – One jurisdiction reported: Computer being updated by supplier; unable to retrieve information at this time. Another county reported: The optic scans are set to reject overvoted ballots, and spoiled (sic).

Nevada – A number of counties reported: Only total number of overvotes are reported. They are not broken down by Federal race.

New Hampshire – Data are not collected on overvotes that appear on individual ballots.

New Mexico – At early voting sites and on election day in New Mexico, overvoted ballots are rejected by the voting machine. The ballot is then spoiled by election officials, and the voter is issued a new ballot.

North Carolina – Don't know or do not maintain these data.

Ohio – Most counties reported they do not track overvotes.

Vermont – We do not collect these data.

West Virginia – A number of counties reported they don't know how many overvotes occurred or that there were no overvotes.

Wyoming – The difference between the survey and reported are the overvotes and undervotes for the U.S. Senate election.

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Table 32. Number of Polling Places, Workers and Access for the Disabled

Questions 45, 46, 47, and 50, 51, 52, and 53.

Question 45: Total number of poll workers required by law or regulation to be present at each polling place/precinct.

Question 46: Total number statewide and by county/local jurisdiction of poll workers that served in the November 7, 2006, Federal general elections.

Question 47: Total number statewide and by county/local jurisdiction of precincts that did not have the required number of poll workers in the November 7, 2006, Federal general elections.

Question 50: Total number statewide and by county/local jurisdiction of precincts for the November 7, 2006, Federal general elections.

Question 51: Total number statewide and by county/local jurisdiction of polling places for the November 7, 2006, Federal general elections.

Question 52: Total number statewide and by county/local jurisdiction of polling places that are accessible to voters with disabilities for the November 7, 2006, Federal general elections.

Question 53: Total number statewide and by county/local jurisdiction of polling places where voters with disabilities can cast a private ballot for the November 7, 2006, Federal general elections.

The "Statewide Averages" are calculated from the information in this table: "Prec[incts] per Polling Place" indicates the presence of one physical location that includes multiple precincts. The "Work[ers] per Polling Place" and "Work[ers] per Precinct" are calculated by the "Workers Served" divided by the "Polling Places" or "Precincts" reported in the table. Inconsistencies were evident in the responses to Question 45 due to both the language of the question (which treated a polling place as a precinct) and the differing thresholds for poll workers in some jurisdictions.

QUESTION 45

Arizona – A.R.S. 16-531 (A) states that each precinct shall have one inspector, one marshal, two judges, and not less than two clerks. For precincts with fewer than 200 qualified electors, no fewer than one inspector and two judges may be appointed (A.R.S. 16-531). Some counties are covered by Section V of the Voting Rights Act and provide additional poll workers for oral translation of Native American languages. In addition, if counties feels that a precinct needs more poll workers to reduce wait times, they may add to the original six poll workers. Several counties included troubleshooters/rovers, which fell under the survey's definition of a poll worker.

Delaware – Kent County: 7 is the minimum number assigned. Additional poll workers are added for additional voting machines and other factors. Sussex County: 9 is the minimum assigned. Additional poll workers are assigned depending on the number of voting machines and other factors as determined by the administrators. New Castle County: Our minimum is 6 poll workers for 2 voting machines. It increases by 2 for every additional voting machine that is assigned. Additionally, we will assign a greeter at locations where there are two or more election districts (precincts).

District of Columbia – No legal requirement exists.

Florida – Florida does not require a specific number of poll workers per polling place. However, each polling place must have a clerk, an inspector, and a deputy.

Hawaii – Hawaii Revised Statutes do not specify a minimum number of poll workers per precinct. Honolulu reported: Hawaii Revised Statutes do not specify a minimum number of poll workers per precinct. Kauai reported: Minimum 3 per unit size of polling place.

Idaho – Idaho's code requires at least 2 poll workers per precinct.

Kansas – Minimum of 3 per precinct; can be two in certain rural areas.

- Maryland – If a precinct has less than 200 registered voters, that precinct must have at least 2 poll workers.
- Massachusetts – The following poll workers are required to be at each polling place: Warden, clerk, and at least two inspectors in towns and four in cities. However, in a polling place that houses more than one but less than five precincts, only one warden is required for all.
- Mississippi – Several responses; one typical jurisdiction reported: A minimum of 3 poll managers and a maximum number of poll managers according to registered voters in a precinct.
- Montana – Minimum of 3 per precinct.
- Nevada – The State of Nevada does not require, by law, a set number of poll workers per polling place/precinct.
- New Hampshire – 1 moderator, 1 clerk, 3 selectmen, 3 supervisors per jurisdiction. (Most jurisdictions have one polling place.)
- New Mexico – Several responses; one typical jurisdiction reported: Our precincts require 4, with the exception of the absentee/early precinct, which requires 5 poll workers. See State Statutes 1-2-12B.
- Ohio – Minimum of 4 per precinct.
- Oregon – Oregon is a vote-by-mail State. There is only one polling place per county, and that is the county elections office.
- Pennsylvania – Minimum of 3: judge of elections; majority inspector; minority inspector.
- South Carolina – Our election law states: Section 7-13-72. Managers of election. For the general election held on the first Tuesday following the first Monday in November in each even-numbered year, the commissioners of election must appoint three managers of election for each polling place in the county for which they must respectively be appointed for each five hundred electors, or portion of each five hundred electors, registered to vote at the polling place.
- South Dakota – Minimum of 3 required.
- Vermont – Vermont law does not specify a number to be present, but certain activities must be done by 2 election officials, so at least 2 must be present at all times.
- Washington – Most counties in the State are vote-by-mail. State law requires a county advisory committee to set disability access poll site locations and manning. A typical jurisdiction reported: We provide disability access at the county offices during normal business hours beginning 20 days before the election.
- American Samoa – Depends on the population of the county; at least 3 poll workers assigned to a polling station; usually 3 to 8 poll workers per station.
- QUESTION 46**
- California – El Dorado County reported: includes rovers and student poll workers.
- District of Columbia – This is the number that were trained.
- Florida – One county reported two very small polling places had one inspector to handle both the TSX and the ACV (touch screen and optical scanner), as they did not have room for more. This worked successfully for them.
- New Mexico – One county reported: 529 were assigned; only 401 showed up.
- Missouri – Boone County reported: Includes troubleshooters.

Vermont – Sufficient election officials or poll workers have not been an issue in Vermont.

Washington – Several counties said the number of poll workers could not be reported for their jurisdiction because they were a vote-by-mail county. In these instances, a limited number of poll workers were used at sites devoted to disabled voters. Another county said workers at “disability access units” were not reported by the county.

QUESTION 47

Ten jurisdictions in seven States reported they were fully staffed.

QUESTION 50

Delaware – New Castle County reported one of the election districts was a virtual district that was used to handle overseas citizens who received the Federal ballot.

Idaho – Several counties reported they had 2, 3, or 4 all-mail precincts (i.e. all ballots are mailed to the registered voters within the designated precinct) and do not require polling places on election day. Most counties also report this includes 1 absentee polling place.

New Mexico – One jurisdiction reported: Includes early and absentee precincts.

American Samoa – There are 17 representative districts in the territory.

QUESTION 51

Idaho – A number of jurisdictions reported they have several all-mail precincts (i.e., all ballots are mailed to the registered voters within the designated precinct), which do not require polling places on election day, plus 1 absentee polling place.

Indiana – The total above represents the maximum number of polling locations in the county. This number may include duplicate entries resulting from spelling or address variations.

Oregon – Oregon is a vote-by-mail State. There is only one polling place per county, and that is the county elections office.

QUESTION 52

District of Columbia – The District of Columbia has accessible touch-screen voting machines at every polling place. One of our polling places, a historic church protected by historic preservation policies, is not accessible to voters in wheelchairs.

Hawaii – State office makes the final determination.

Indiana – All Indiana polling places are required by State law (in addition to any applicable Federal law) to be accessible for persons with disabilities. The State did not receive complaints or reports of any inaccessible polling places at or following the November 7, 2006, general elections.

Louisiana – Pending receipt of notification from parish governing authorities.

Maine – The Elections Division is in the process of requesting written certification of physical accessibility of polling places from all municipalities.

Minnesota – All polling places must be accessible to voters with disabilities according to Minnesota Statute 204B.16.

New Mexico – One jurisdiction reported tribal buildings are exempt from meeting some of the ADA requirements; other precincts could use some work, but due to the rural area and the distances involved it is better than NOT having a polling location at ALL.

Oregon – Oregon is a vote-by-mail State. There is only one polling place per county, and that is the county elections office.

Virginia – As there is no place to post a general comment to cover all localities, this comment applies to all localities for which this question was answered as ‘Don’t know.’ The State Board of Elections tracks polling place accessibility work by actual barriers and the removal of those barriers at this time and cannot state the total number of polling places listed as accessible at of the November election. At that time, 56% of localities had all polling places accessible, 33% has planned removal of barriers to be complete by December 1st, and 11% had extensions to remove barriers by January 2007. All Virginia precincts are accessible under the Voting Accessibility for the Elderly and Handicapped Act by providing curbside voting with the use of an accessible piece of voting equipment.

QUESTION 53

District of Columbia – See answer to Question 52.

Indiana – All Indiana polling places are required by State law (in addition to any applicable Federal law) to provide a voting system that permits a visually disabled voter to cast a private ballot. The State did not receive any complaints or reports of any polling place that failed to comply with this requirement at the November 7, 2006, general election.

Maine – Kingsbury Plantation (17 registered voters) is not served by electricity or telephone service. The State’s accessible voting system consisted of a telephone and fax combination, which allowed the voter to cast a ballot unassisted. The voter’s selections, made on the telephone keypad, were compiled on a central server, and then a paper ballot was faxed back to the voter’s polling place. The Kingsbury Plantation municipal clerk agreed to drive any voter wishing to use the AVS to the nearest municipality so the voter could cast the ballot there.

New Mexico – One jurisdiction reported: A voter assist terminal designed to allow a voter with disabilities to independently mark a ballot is available in each precinct.

Oregon – Oregon is a vote-by-mail State. There is only one polling place per county, and that is the county elections office.

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Number and identity of local election jurisdictions.

**2006 Election Administration and Voting Survey
Table 33. Number and Identity of Local Election Jurisdictions**

State	Jur.	Local Jurisdictions		Type of Jurisdiction										Other	Note for Other	
		Number of Juris.	Provided Information	Borough	City	County	Parish	Township	Village	Other						
Alabama	67	527	67		Y	Y								Y	Region	
Alaska	1	4	4													
Arizona	15	15	15			Y										
Arkansas	75	75	75			Y										
California	58	58	54		Y	Y										
Colorado	64	64	64			Y										
Connecticut	8	169	169			Y								Y		
Delaware	3	3	3		Y											
Dist. of Columbia	1	1	1													
Florida	67	67	67			Y										
Georgia	159	159	159			Y										
Hawaii	4	4	4			Y										
Idaho	44	44	44		Y	Y										
Illinois	110	110	110			Y										
Indiana	92	92	92			Y										
Iowa	99	99	99			Y										
Kansas	105	105	105			Y										
Kentucky	120	120	120			Y										
Louisiana	64	64	64		Y									Y		Municipality, Town, Plantation, & Unorg. Townships or Territories.
Maine	16	501	501		Y											
Maryland	24	24	24			Y										
Massachusetts	14	.....	.....		Y					Y						
Michigan	83	1,516	1,447			Y										
Minnesota	87	87	87			Y										
Mississippi	82	82	82			Y										
Missouri	116	116	116			Y								Y		
Montana	56	56	56			Y										
Nebraska	93	93	.....			Y										
Nevada	17	35	17		Y	Y								Y		Unincorporated place organized for voting
New Hampshire	10	236	236		Y	Y										
New Jersey	21	566	21	Y	Y	Y							Y			
New Mexico	33	33	0			Y										
New York	58	62	62			Y										
North Carolina	100	2,763	100			Y								Y		Precinct or municipality
North Dakota	53	53	53			Y										
Ohio	88	88	88			Y										
Oklahoma	77	77	77			Y										
Oregon	36	36	36			Y										
Pennsylvania	67	67	67	Y	Y	Y							Y			
Rhode Island	5	565	0		Y	Y								Y		
South Carolina	46	315	.....		Y	Y								Y		Town
South Dakota	66	66	65			Y										
Tennessee	95	95	95		Y	Y								Y		Cities, independent school districts, water and other special districts.
Texas	254	3,453	230		Y	Y										
Utah	29	29	29			Y										
Vermont	14	246	246		Y	Y							Y			Municipality
Virginia	134	134	134		Y	Y										
Washington	39	39	39			Y										
West Virginia	55	286	55		Y	Y							Y			
Wisconsin	72	1,908	1,908		Y	Y							Y			
Wyoming	23	23	23			Y										
American Samoa	1	17	17			Y							Y			
Guam	1	.....	.....			Y										
Puerto Rico	1	.....	.....			Y										
Virgin Islands	1	2	2			Y										
Sum of Above	3,123	15,449	7,229	2	16	38	1	7	3	11	q48	q49	q54	q48	q48	q48other

Table 33. Number and Identity of Local Election Jurisdictions

Questions 32, 48, 49, and 54.

Question 32: Did your State conduct early voting for the November 7, 2006, Federal general elections?

Question 48: Identify what constitutes a local election jurisdiction in your State (select all that apply).

Question 49: Total number of local election jurisdictions in your State.

Question 54: Total number of local election jurisdictions that provided for purpose of responding to this survey.

The information for Questions 48, 49, and 54 are similar to that provided in the EAC National Voter Registration Act (NVRA) Report for jurisdiction counts but are derived from different means. Note also that Question 48 did not limit responses to Federal elections; several States included local election jurisdictions that administer only local elections, e.g., for special governmental bodies, in their counts.

QUESTION 32

Alaska – According to Alaska Statute 15.20.064, early voting is available to any qualified voter 15 days prior to an election. Additionally, absentee in-person voting is available 15 days prior to an election per Alaska Statute 15.20.061.

California – 21 of the 54 counties responded Yes, and the remaining 34 counties responded No.

District of Columbia – The District of Columbia offers in-person absentee voting two weeks prior to the election.

Georgia – Georgia's early voting is a part of absentee voting.

Idaho – Idaho considers this absentee voting.

Nebraska – Voters must complete a request for an early ballot to vote.

North Carolina – Every county conducts one-stop voting in its office. In some counties, one-stop voting is offered at other locations.

North Dakota – 2 counties.

South Dakota – South Dakota has "no-excuse" absentee voting that begins six weeks prior to the election.

Washington – Absentee ballots are mailed out no later than 18 days prior to the election. Disability access units are available for voting 20 days prior to the election.

Wyoming – In Wyoming, absentee voting is statutorily permitted for any reason.

American Samoa – Early voting usually begins after the ballots are printed, approximately 45 days prior to the general election.

QUESTION 48

Alaska – The State of Alaska does not have local election jurisdictions; however, there are four regional elections offices in Alaska that work together to conduct Alaska's elections.

Connecticut – Voting conducted in each of the 169 municipalities. Connecticut does not conduct any elections by county government.

Missouri – Pursuant to 115.015, in a city or county having a board of election commissioners, the board of election commissioners shall be the election authority. Pursuant to 115.017, RSMo, there shall be a board of election commissioners: (1) In each county which has or hereafter has over nine hundred thousand inhabitants; (2) In each city not situated in a county; (3) In each city which has over three hundred thousand inhabitants on January 1, 1978, and is situated in more than one county; (4) In each county of the first classification containing any part of a city which has over three hundred thousand inhabitants; provided that the county commission of a county which becomes a county of the first classification after December 31, 1998, may, prior to such date, adopt an order retaining the county clerk as the election authority. The county may subsequently establish a board of election commissioners as provided in subdivision (5) of this section; (5) In each county of the first class which elects to have such a board through procedures provided in section 115.019.

Pennsylvania – Each borough and township constitutes an election district, unless divided into wards. Each city is divided into wards and, if necessary, divisions.

Texas – Texas has 254 counties, 1,000 plus cities, 1,000 plus independent school districts, and hundreds of water districts and other special districts that hold public elections.

Utah – School districts, hospital districts, library districts, water districts, navigation districts, municipal utility districts, drainage districts; these jurisdictions conduct their own local elections, not Federal elections.

Vermont – Vermont has 9 cities and 237 towns for a total of 246 municipalities that administer general elections.

QUESTION 49

California – For the purposes of this survey, only the 58 counties are considered election jurisdictions.

Hawaii – The county of Kalawao is included with the county of Maui for election purposes.

Michigan – 274 cities; 1,242 townships.

Nevada – This number combines cities and the 17 counties.

South Carolina – The number above represents the number of counties (46) and municipalities (269) in the State.

Vermont – There are MANY more municipalities that have overlapping special jurisdictions for local or regional elections.

Wisconsin – There are 72 counties and 1849 municipalities; 53 of those municipalities are in more than one county, creating an additional 59 municipal units for a total of 1908.

QUESTION 54

Alaska – Four regional offices, which consist of the 40 House districts, provided information for the purposes of responding to this survey.

Indiana – The State of Indiana used the statewide voter registration system to collect county-specific information input by the 92 counties.

Minnesota – All 87 counties in Minnesota enter their voter registration information into the statewide voter registration system, from which many of the statistics in this report were collected.

Nevada – County Clerks/Registrars of Voters.

Pennsylvania – Data were collected from the 67 county boards of elections.

Rhode Island – This was a joint effort between [sic].

Tennessee – Some limited information for Anderson, Chester, and Knox counties is missing. No response to survey.

Wisconsin – There are 72 counties, 1849 municipalities; 53 of those municipalities are in more than one county, creating an additional 59 municipal units for a total of 1908.

Table 34. Types of Voting Equipment Used

Question 55. Please, provide a list of the types of voting equipment used in each county during the November 7, 2006, Federal general elections.

Please provide the following for each county: a) Name of county; b) Type of voting system(s); c) Manufacturer; d) software version (if applicable). The responses were reviewed and recoded to accommodate the classifications indicated in the table. Note that the question asked for voting equipment used in the jurisdiction and multiple responses were possible. The question did not ask how many voters were assigned to polling places using the equipment or what type of equipment was the predominant type in use. A record was included in the dataset for each response.

District of Columbia – DC uses central count optical scan for absentee and provisional ballots.

New Hampshire – The Diebold AccuVote precinct optical scanning machine, using firmware version 1.94w, is used by all the towns and cities identified on the following Web page: <http://www.sos.nh.gov/voting%20machines2006.htm> (approximately 103 jurisdictions as of September 4, 2007.) All other municipalities in New Hampshire use paper ballots, where the voter marks an X in a box printed next to a candidate's name. Votes are counted by hand.

New York – All 62 of New York's counties use lever machines; however, 60 election districts (precincts), use electronic voting machines (in Saratoga and Franklin Counties, 57 Sequoia DRE; in St. Lawrence County, 3 ES & S DRE).

Nevada – Sequoia Vending Systems is the sole vendor for voting machines for all 17 counties. All 17 counties have either the AVC Edge Touch Screens or the AVC Edge II Touch Screens. As for counting absentees, most counties have the Insight Manual Feed Optical Reader, and the more populated counties have the Sequoia 400-C Absentee Counter. As for software, all 17 counties use Sequoia's WinEd software and versions vary by county depending on the degree of customization.

American Samoa – We used paper ballots.

CROSS REFERENCE OF SURVEY QUESTIONS TO TABLES

Questions 1-31. See **EAC NVRA Report**

Question 32. Early Voting

See **Table 28b. Maximum Ballots and Turnout Rates**

Question 33. Ballots Cast

See **Table 26. Ballots Cast by Category.** (Also see **EAC UOCAVA Report.**)

Question 34. Ballots Counted

See **Table 27. Ballots Counted by Category.** (Also see **EAC UOCAVA Report.**)

Question 35. Votes by Candidate

See **Accompanying dataset.**

Questions 36 and 37. Provisional Ballots Rejected by Reason

See **Tables 29a, b, and c. Provisional Ballots Rejected by Category.**

Questions 38-40. See **EAC UOCAVA Report** (Except see also **Table 30b for Domestic Civilian Absentee Ballots Requested**)

Question 41. Domestic Civilian Absentee Ballots Rejected

See **Tables 30a, b, and c. Domestic Civilian Absentee Ballots Rejected by Category.**

Question 42. See **EAC UOCAVA Report.**

Questions 43 and 44. Undervotes and Overvotes

See **Tables 31a (Senate elections) and 31b (House elections) aggregated by State.**

Questions 45, 46, and 47. Poll Workers Required and Served

See **Table 32. Number of Polling Places, Workers and Access for the Disabled.**

Questions 48 and 49. Local Election Jurisdictions

See **Table 33. Number and Identity of Local Election Jurisdictions.**

Questions 50 and 51. Precincts and Polling Places

See **Table 32. Number of Polling Places, Workers and Access for the Disabled.**

Questions 52 and 53. Access for Voters with Disabilities

See **Table 32. Number of Polling Places, Workers and Access for the Disabled.**

Question 54. Local Election Jurisdictions Responding

See **Table 33. Number and Identity of Local Election Jurisdictions.**

Question 55. Types of Voting Equipment Used

See **Table 34. Types of Voting Equipment Used.**

Questions 56 and 57. Sources of Information

See **Accompanying dataset.**

Question 58. Information on Local Individuals & Entities Responsible for Registering Voters

See **Accompanying dataset.**



U.S. ELECTION ASSISTANCE COMMISSION

2006 ELECTION ADMINISTRATION AND VOTING SURVEY

SECTION ONE: VOTER REGISTRATION

Note: Questions 1-31 refer to the period from the close of registration for the November 2, 2004, Federal general elections to the close of registration for the November 7, 2006, Federal general elections.

DEFINITIONS:

- **Active voters:** refers to all registered voters **except** those who have been sent but have not responded to a confirmation mailing sent in accordance with NVRA (42 U.S.C. 1973gg-6(d)) and have not since offered to vote.
- **Inactive voters:** refers to registrants who **have been sent but have not responded** to a confirmation mailing sent in accordance with NVRA (42 U.S.C. 1973gg-6(d)) and have not since offered to vote.
- **List maintenance:** refers to the specific process and procedures by which State and/or local election officials update and preserve information contained on the official list of registered voters.
- **Duplicate registration application:** refers to an application to register by a person already registered to vote at the same address, under the same name and personal information (i.e. date of birth, social security number, driver's license, etc.), and the same political party (where applicable).

QUESTIONS:

1. Please, check if your State is exempt from NVRA:

- Yes; exempt from NVRA.
- No; not exempt from NVRA.

2. Total number of **registered voters** statewide and by county/local jurisdiction at the time of the close of registration for the past two Federal general elections (*including Election Day registrations where applicable - see Question 3*):

November 2, 2004:

Active Voters: _____ Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data

Inactive Voters: _____ Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data

November 7, 2006:

Active Voters: _____ Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data

Inactive Voters: _____ Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data

Comments:

3. Total number of persons statewide and by county/local jurisdiction who registered to vote on **Election Day [November 7, 2006]** - ***Only applicable to states with Election Day registration (i.e. Idaho, Maine, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, Wisconsin, and Wyoming):*

Total: _____ Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data

Comments:

4. Total number statewide and by county/local jurisdiction of **voter registration applications received from all sources** during the period from the close of registration for the November 2, 2004, Federal general elections until the close of registration for the November 7, 2006, Federal general elections:

Total: _____ Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data

Comments:

5. Total number statewide and by county/local jurisdiction of **voter registration applications received by mail** during the period from the close of registration for the November 2, 2004, Federal general elections until the close of registration for the November 7, 2006, Federal general elections:

Total: _____ Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data

Comments:

6. Total number statewide and by county/local jurisdiction of **voter registration applications received in person at the clerk or registrar's office** during the period from the close of registration for the November 2, 2004, Federal general elections until the close of registration for the November 7, 2006, Federal general elections:

Total: _____ Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data

Comments:

7. Total number statewide and by county/local jurisdiction of **voter registration applications that were received from or generated by** each of the following categories between the close of registration for the November 2, 2004, Federal general elections until the close of registration for the November 7, 2006, Federal general elections:

a) All motor vehicle offices: _____

Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data

b) All public assistance agencies mandated as registration sites under NVRA: _____

Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data

c) All state-funded agencies primarily serving persons with disabilities: _____

Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data

d) All Armed Forces recruitment offices: _____

Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data

e) All other agencies designated by the State and not required under NVRA: _____

Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data

Comments:

8. Total number statewide and by county/local jurisdiction of voter registration applications identified in response to Question 7 that were:

a) Duplicates of other valid voter registrations: _____

Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data

b) Changes of address, name, or party: _____

Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data

c) Invalid or rejected (other than duplicates): _____

Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data

Comments:

9. Total number statewide and by county/local jurisdiction of **new, valid registrations** verified and processed between the close of registration for the November 2, 2004, Federal general elections until the close of registration for the November 7, 2006, Federal general elections. ****This includes all registrations that are new to the local jurisdiction and re-registrations due to a change of address across jurisdictional lines but within the state. This does not include applications that are duplicates, rejected, or report only a change of name, address, or (where applicable) party preference within the local jurisdiction.**

Total: _____ Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data

Comments:

10. Total number of election jurisdictions conducting voter registration:

Total: _____ Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data

Comments:

11. Identify the **local entity** primarily responsible for registering voters: *(In some cases, more than one choice may apply. If so, mark all of the appropriate local entities that share primary responsibility for registering voters)*

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Circuit Clerk | <input type="checkbox"/> Election Commissioner |
| <input type="checkbox"/> City Clerk | <input type="checkbox"/> Local General Registrar |
| <input type="checkbox"/> County Auditor | <input type="checkbox"/> Municipal Clerk |
| <input type="checkbox"/> County Board of Elections | <input type="checkbox"/> Recorder |
| <input type="checkbox"/> County Clerk | <input type="checkbox"/> Registrar |
| <input type="checkbox"/> County Commissioner | <input type="checkbox"/> Supervisor/Director of Elections |
| <input type="checkbox"/> County Election Board Secretary | <input type="checkbox"/> Tax Assessor |
| <input type="checkbox"/> County Voter Registration Board | <input type="checkbox"/> Tax Collector |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Director of Voter Registration | <input type="checkbox"/> Town Clerk |

Other *(please, specify)* _____

Comments:

12. Identify each and every other state and local government office or agency designated as a voter registration agency (*provides voter registration opportunities/services*):

- Motor vehicle offices
- All offices that provide public assistance that are mandated as registration sites by NVRA
- All offices that provide state-funded programs primarily serving persons with disabilities that are mandated as registration sites by NVRA
- All Armed Forces recruitment offices that are mandated as registration sites by NVRA
- Other agencies designated by the State as registration sites, and which are not mandated as registration sites by NVRA.

► Please, provide the names of the agencies designated by the State as registration sites, and which are not mandated as registration sites by NVRA.

Comments:

13. Does your office provide training on the voter registration process to employees of Federal, State, and local government offices or agencies designated as voter registration agencies?

Yes, our office provides training on the voter registration process to ALL Federal, State, and local government offices or agencies designated as voter registration agencies.

► If yes, how frequently does your office provide training the above training?

Monthly Quarterly Biannual Annual Biennial

Other (*please, specify*) _____

Yes, our office provides training on the voter registration process to SOME, BUT NOT ALL, Federal, State, and local government offices or agencies designated as voter registration agencies.

► If yes, how frequently does your office provide training the above training?

Monthly Quarterly Biannual Annual Biennial

Other (*please, specify*) _____

No, our office provides no such training.

Comments:

14. How are voter registration applications transferred from the other voter registration agencies listed in response to Question 12 to the official responsible for voter registration (see Question 11)? Please, select all that apply.

- Courier
 Fax
 Hand-delivered
 Inter-office mail
 U.S. mail
 Electronic (If electronic, then select the appropriate media below.)
- Power Profile System Tape Disk, CD, or other portable storage media
 VPN Other electronic media (*please, specify*) _____
- Other (*please, specify*) _____

Comments:

15. Who verifies and processes voter registration forms?

- Only State officials
 Only local officials
 Both State and local officials

Comments:

16. Which number is used as the voter identification number on the processed voter registration form? (This does not refer to the number used to verify the application. This refers to the number given to the voter once they have been verified and entered into the voter database.) Please, select all that apply.

- Last 4-digits of the Social Security number
 Full Social Security number
 Driver's license number
 Unique identifier (*please, identify what method is used for assigning the unique identifier*)
- Other (*please, specify*)

Comments:

17. How do the voter registration officials identified in Question 11 verify voter registration applications? (This refers to the process of verifying the applications used to register to vote. This does not refer to the process of verifying voter identity when they go to vote.) Please, select all that apply.

- Check jury lists
- Verify through the department of motor vehicles
- Verify through the Social Security Administration's records
- Verify through the State's vital statistics records
- Verify through other state agency (please, specify agency)
- Matched against the voter registration database
- Tracking of returned voter identification cards
- Tracking the return of disposition notices
- Other (please, specify)

Comments:

18. What data fields are compared (used as matching criteria) to identify duplicate registrations? Please, select all that apply.

- Address
- Date of birth
- Driver's license number
- Names provided by registrant
- Social Security number
- Other (please, specify)

Comments:

19. Does your State electronically check for duplicate voter registrations across state lines?

- Yes (If "yes," please, identify which states)
- No

Comments:

20. Are all applicants whose applications are rejected notified of the rejection and the reason for the rejection?

- Yes
- No

Comments:

21. How does the statewide voter registration database link to the State's department of motor vehicles?

- Real-time
 Specific time intervals (*please, specify*)
 Other (*please, specify*)

Comments:

22. Does the statewide voter registration database link to disability and social services agencies in a similar manner to the State's department of motor vehicles?

- Yes
 No (*If "no," please, specify other method*)

Comments:

23. What process is used to perform list maintenance?

- Only electronically
 Only manually
 Both electronically and manually

Comments:

24. Who is responsible for conducting list maintenance?

- Only State officials
 Only local officials
 Both State and local officials (*If "both," please, specify the roles and responsibilities of each*)

Comments:

25. Total number of registrations statewide and by county/local jurisdiction that were, for whatever reason, **deleted from the registration list**, including both active and inactive voters if such a distinction is made in your state, between the close of registration for the November 2, 2004, Federal general elections until the close of registration for the November 7, 2006, Federal general elections:

Total: _____ Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data

Comments:

26. Total number statewide and by county/local jurisdiction of **removal notices [NVRA Section 8 (d)(2) confirmation] mailed** to voters between the close of registration for the November 2, 2004, Federal general elections until the close of registration for the November 7, 2006, Federal general elections:

Total: _____ Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data

Comments:

27. Total number statewide and by county/local jurisdiction of **responses received** to the confirmation notices mailed out between the close of registration for the November 2, 2004, Federal general elections until the close of registration for the November 7, 2006, Federal general elections:

Total: _____ Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data

Comments:

28. Total number statewide and by county/local jurisdiction of voters **moved** to the inactive list between the close of registration for the November 2, 2004, Federal general elections until the close of registration for the November 7, 2006, Federal general elections:

Total: _____ Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data

Comments:

29. Total number statewide and by county/local jurisdiction of **voters (active AND inactive voters) removed** from the voter rolls between the close of registration for the November 2, 2004, Federal general elections until the close of registration for the November 7, 2006, Federal general elections for the following reasons:

a) Change of address (moved outside jurisdiction): _____
 Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data

b) Death: _____
 Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data

c) Disqualifying felony convictions: _____
 Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data

d) Failure to vote in two consecutive Federal general elections: _____
 Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data

e) Voter requested to be removed: _____
 Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data

f) Other reasons (*please, specify*): _____
 Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data

Comments:

30. Identify all of the sources considered in performing list maintenance:

- Applications for absentee ballots
- Ballots returned as undeliverable
- Canvasses, house-to-house
- Canvasses, political parties
- Car registrations
- Contact by phone
- Contact in person
- Jury questionnaires
- List of address changes, Emergency 911 (E-911) system
- List of deceased persons, Social Security Administration
- Lists of felony convictions, Federal and state courts
- Lists of persons licensed in other states, Department of Motor Vehicles
- Lists of property ownership
- Newspaper death notices/obituaries
- Notices of address confirmations
- Notices of deceased persons (Department of Health/Bureau of Vital Statistics)
- Notices of persons adjudicated mentally incapacitated
- Petition checks
- Reports/Notices from other States that a former resident has registered to vote
- Reports of address changes U.S. Postal Service National Change of Address

- Reports of surrendered driver's licenses - other states' motor vehicles offices
- Returned election notices
- Returned jury summons
- Returned mail from county agencies using official voter file for mailings
- Requests from voters for removal
- Targeted mailings
- Tax offices
- Utility changes, municipal
- Voter registration applications
- Voter registration system - duplicate checks
- Other (*please, specify*)

Comments:

31. Are the following classes of persons eligible to vote?

a) Those who have been convicted of a felony

- Yes
- No

If "no," are they eligible to register or reregister upon pardon, issuance of certificate of eligibility, or restoration of their Civil Rights?

- Yes
- No

b) Those who are serving a sentence of incarceration for conviction of a felony

- Yes
- No

If "no," are they eligible to register or reregister upon completion of their sentence of incarceration for conviction of a felony?

- Yes
- No

c) Those who are serving a term of probation following being convicted of a felony

- Yes
- No

If "no," are they eligible to register or reregister upon completion of their term of probation following being convicted of a felony?

- Yes
- No

Comments:

SECTION TWO: NOVEMBER 7, 2006, ELECTION RESULTS

DEFINITIONS for Questions 32-42:

- **"At the polls:"** refers to ballots issued, cast, or counted on a jurisdiction's voting system on Election Day at a polling place (separate from early and in-person absentee voting at the polls prior to Election Day).
- **Ballots cast:** refers to ballots that have been submitted manually or electronically by a voter regardless of whether they are ultimately counted. *Note:* For jurisdictions that provide voters with more than one ballot card to vote for different contests or measures should only report one ballot cast per voter.
- **Ballots counted:** refers to all ballots that have been cast, processed, and counted.
- **Domestic civilian absentee ballot:** refers to a ballot available to a non-military citizen living in the United States who is registered to vote and meets the State's requirement for voting absentee, and is not considered early voting by state definitions. Generally, a voter must request an absentee ballot from their local election office, and the completed ballot may be sent back by mail or dropped off in person (in-person absentee) depending on the laws and regulations of the voter's State of residence.
- **Domestic military citizen** is statutorily defined as:
 - A. A member of a uniformed service on active duty who, by reason of such active duty, is stationed or positioned within the United States or its territories, and who is absent from the place of residence where the member is otherwise qualified to vote;
 - B. A member of the merchant marine who, by reason of service in the merchant marine, is serving within the United States and its territories, and who is absent from the place of residence where the member is otherwise qualified to vote; and
 - C. A spouse or dependent of a member referred to in subparagraph (A) or (B) who, by reason of the active duty or service of the member, is absent from the place of residence where the spouse or dependent is otherwise qualified to vote.
- **Early voting** refers generally to any in-person voting that occurred prior to November 7, 2006, at specific polling locations for which there were no special eligibility requirements, and is not considered absentee voting under the State's definitions/requirements for absentee voting.
- **Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot (FWAB)** is an emergency ballot available to military and overseas citizens (including APO and FPO addresses) when they have properly requested but have not received a regular absentee ballot from their local jurisdiction in time to return it before the deadline.
- **Overseas military citizen** is statutorily defined as:
 - A. A member of a uniformed service on active duty who, by reason of such active duty, is stationed or positioned outside of the United States and its territories, and who is thus absent from the place of residence where the member is otherwise qualified to vote;
 - B. A member of the merchant marine who, by reason of service in the merchant marine, is serving outside of the United States and its territories, and who is thus absent from the place of residence where the member is otherwise qualified to vote; and
 - C. A spouse or dependent of a member referred to in subparagraph (A) or (B) who, by reason of the active duty or service of the member, is absent from the place of residence where the spouse or dependent is otherwise qualified to vote.
- **Overseas citizens** refers to persons who are citizens of the United States who are living, working or stationed outside of the United States and its territories and who are not members of a uniformed service.

- **Provisional ballot** refers to a ballot issued to a voter at the polling place when their eligibility to vote has not been determined.

QUESTIONS:

32. Did your State conduct early voting for the November 7, 2006, Federal general elections?

- Yes
 No

Comments:

33. Total number statewide and by county/local jurisdiction, for the November 7, 2006, Federal general elections of **BALLOTS CAST**:

At the polls: _____ Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data

Early voting: _____ Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data

Domestic civilian absentee ballot: _____ Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data

Domestic military:* _____ Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data

Overseas military:* _____ Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data

Overseas citizens:* _____ Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data

FWAB: _____ Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data

Provisional ballots:* _____ Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data

*The number provided in response to this question should include the total number of ballots cast in the State's program for contingent or provisional ballots that comply with Section 302(a) of the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA).

***UOCAVA voters:** If you are not able to separate ballots cast for UOCAVA voters into the categories above, please, provide the combined total statewide and by county/local jurisdiction:

Total: _____ Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data

Comments:

34. Total number statewide and by county/local jurisdiction, for the November 7, 2006, Federal general elections of **BALLOTS COUNTED**:

At the polls: _____ Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data

Early voting: _____ Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data

Domestic civilian absentee ballot: _____ Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data

Domestic military:* _____ Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data

Overseas military:* _____ Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data

Overseas citizens:* _____ Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data

FWAB: _____ Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data

Provisional ballots: _____ Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data

***UOCAVA voters:** If you are not able to separate ballots counted for UOCAVA voters into the categories above, please, provide the combined total statewide and by county/local jurisdiction:

Total: _____ Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data

Comments:

35. Total number statewide and by county/local jurisdiction of votes counted for **each** candidate in a Federal contest for the November 7, 2006, Federal general elections:

Total: _____ Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data

Comments:

36. Total number statewide and by county/local jurisdiction of **provisional ballots REJECTED** for the November 7, 2006, Federal general elections:

Total: _____ Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data

Comments:

37. Total number statewide and by county/local jurisdiction of **provisional ballots REJECTED** for each of the following reasons for the November 7, 2006, Federal general elections:

Already voted: _____ Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data

Ballot not timely received (absentee): _____ Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data

Deceased: _____ Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data

Elector challenged: _____ Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data

Incomplete ballot form: _____ Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data

Ineligible to vote: _____ Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data

Missing ballot: _____ Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data

Multiple ballots in one envelope: _____ Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data

No identification provided: _____ Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data

No signature: _____ Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data

Non-matching signature: _____ Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data

Not registered: _____ Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data

Registration purged: _____ Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data

Wrong jurisdiction: _____ Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data

Wrong precinct: _____ Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data

Other
(*please, specify*): _____ Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data

Comments:

38. Total number statewide and by county/local jurisdiction of **absentee ballots REQUESTED (do not include FWAB)** for the November 7, 2006, Federal general elections (*includes ballots transmitted by mail, fax, e-mail, or courier*):

Domestic civilian absentee ballot: _____ Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data

Domestic military: * _____ Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data

Overseas military: * _____ Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data

Overseas citizens: * _____ Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data

***UOCAVA voters:** If you are not able to separate absentee ballots requested for UOCAVA voters into the categories above, please, provide the combined total statewide and by county/local jurisdiction:

Total: _____ Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data

Comments:

39. Total number statewide and by county/local jurisdiction of **advanced ballots TRANSMITTED** to military and overseas citizens for the November 7, 2006 Federal general elections: (*Advanced ballot means any special Write-In Absentee Ballot, State Write-In Absentee Ballot, Special Write-In Early Ballot, or Blank Absentee Ballot that is distributed by a state in advance of the publication of an official ballot for a federal election on which military and overseas citizens are allowed to write in the name of the candidate in each contest for whom they choose to vote.*)

Domestic military: * _____ Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data

Overseas military: * _____ Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data

Overseas citizens: * _____ Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data

***UOCAVA voters:** If you are not able to separate advance ballots transmitted for UOCAVA voters into the categories above, please, provide the combined total statewide and by county/local jurisdiction:

Total: _____ Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data

Comments:

40. Total number statewide and by county/local jurisdiction of **Federal Write-In Absentee Ballots (FWAB) RECEIVED** from each of the following categories of voters for the November 7, 2006, Federal general elections:

Domestic military:* _____ Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data

Overseas military:* _____ Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data

Overseas citizens:* _____ Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data

***UOCAVA voters:** If you are not able to separate the FWAB received for UOCAVA voters into the categories above, please, provide the combined total statewide and by county/local jurisdiction:

Total: _____ Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data

Comments:

41. Total number statewide and by county/local jurisdiction of **domestic civilian absentee ballots REJECTED** for each of the following reasons for the November 7, 2006, Federal general elections:

Ballot missing from envelope: _____ Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data

Ballot not timely received: _____ Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data

Ballot replaced: _____ Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data

Ballot returned as undeliverable : _____ Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data

Ballot returned in unofficial envelope: _____ Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data

Voter deceased: _____ Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data

Already voted in person: _____ Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data

Envelope not sealed: _____ Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data

First time voter without proper identification: _____ Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data

Ineligible to vote: _____ Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data

- Multiple ballots returned
in one envelope: _____ Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data
- No ballot application
on record: _____ Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data
- No election official's
signature on ballot: _____ Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data
- No residence address
on envelope: _____ Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data
- No voter signature: _____ Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data
- No witness signature: _____ Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data
- Non-matching
signature: _____ Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data
- Spoiled ballot: _____ Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data
- Other
(*please, specify*): _____ Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data

Comments:

42. Total number statewide and by county/local jurisdiction of **military and overseas absentee ballots REJECTED for each of the following reasons for the November 7, 2006, Federal general elections:**

- Had no date of notary/
witness signature: _____ Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data
- Had no date of
voter signature: _____ Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data
- Lacked a postmark: _____ Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data
- No voter signature: _____ Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data
- Returned as
undeliverable: _____ Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data
- Voter signature not
verifiable: _____ Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data

Was received after
the state deadline: _____ Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data

Other
(please, specify): _____ Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data

Comments:

DEFINITIONS FOR Questions 43-44:

- An **UNDERVOTE** occurs at any time when a voter makes less than that allowed number of selections in a single race/contest or when a voter votes on less than all of the races/contests for which he/she is eligible to vote.
- An **OVERVOTE** occurs when a voter makes more than the permitted number of selections in a single race/contest or when a voter makes a selection in a race/contest on which he/she was not eligible to vote.

QUESTIONS:

43. Total number statewide and by county/local jurisdiction of **undervotes** reported in each Federal contest for the November 7, 2006, Federal general elections:

Total: _____ Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data

Comments:

44. Total number statewide and by county/local jurisdiction of **overvotes** reported in each Federal contest for the November 7, 2006, Federal general elections:

Total: _____ Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data

Comments:

DEFINITIONS FOR Questions 45-58:

- **Precinct** means the geographic area to which voters are assigned.
- **Polling place** means the physical structure where residents of a precinct go to cast their votes on Election Day. A polling place includes any structure that houses one or more precincts.

Note: *The answer to questions regarding poll workers should include the number of persons who served in all polling places in the State as poll workers, election judges, wardens, commissioners, or other similar term that refers to the person or persons who verify the identity of a voter; assist the voter with signing the register, affidavits or other documents required to cast a ballot; assist the voter by providing the voter with a ballot or setting up the voting machine for the voter; and serving other functions as dictated by state law. The answers to these questions should not include observers stationed at the polling place.*

QUESTIONS:

45. Total number of **poll workers required** by law or regulation to be present at each polling place/precinct:

Total: _____ Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data

Comments:

46. Total number statewide and by county/local jurisdiction of **poll workers that served** in the November 7, 2006, Federal general elections:

Total: _____ Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data

Comments:

47. Total number statewide and by county/local jurisdiction of precincts that **did not have the required number of poll workers** in the November 7, 2006, Federal general elections:

Total: _____ Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data

Comments:

48. Identify what constitutes a **local election jurisdiction** in your State (*select all that apply*):

- Borough
 City
 County
 Parish
 Township
 Village
 Other (*please, specify*)

Comments:

49. Total number of **local election jurisdictions** in your State:

Total: _____ Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data

Comments:

50. Total number statewide and by county/local jurisdiction of **precincts** for the November 7, 2006, Federal general elections:

Total: _____ Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data

Comments:

51. Total number statewide and by county/local jurisdiction of **polling places** for the November 7, 2006, Federal general elections:

Total: _____ Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data

Comments:

52. Total number statewide and by county/local jurisdiction of **polling places that are accessible** to voters with disabilities for the November 7, 2006, Federal general elections: (*For purposes of this question only, accessibility refers to the physical structure of the polling place, not the voting system.*)

Total: _____ Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data

Comments:

53. Total number statewide and by county/local jurisdiction of polling places where voters with disabilities can **cast a private ballot** for the November 7, 2006, Federal general elections: *(Identify the total number of polling places where voting equipment is used such that a visually disabled voter can cast a private ballot (e.g., a DRE with audio ballot capability or paper ballots in Braille)*

Total: _____ Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data

Comments:

54. Total number of local election jurisdictions that provided information for purposes of responding to this survey:

Total: _____ Don't know Check if your office does not collect this data

Comments:

55. Please, provide a list of the types of voting equipment used in each county during the November 7, 2006, Federal general elections. Please, provide the following for each county:

- a) Name of county
- b) Type of voting system(s)
- c) Manufacturer
- d) Software version (if applicable)

Comments:

56. Please, provide the following for each local election jurisdiction official that provided information for purposes of responding to this survey:

- a) Name
- b) Title
- c) Agency/Office
- d) Street address
- e) P.O. Box number
- f) City
- g) State
- h) Zip code
- i) Telephone number
- j) General e-mail address (if available)

Comments:

57. Identify any other sources of information used to respond to this survey other than those provided in response to the two previous questions. (All other sources of data shall include information obtained from a statewide voter registration database or any other public or non-public source). For individuals and agencies, please, include the following:

- Statewide voter registration database
- Other public and non-public sources – please, include the following:
 - a) Name of contact person
 - b) Title
 - c) Agency/Office
 - d) Street address
 - e) P.O. Box number
 - f) City
 - g) State
 - h) Zip code
 - i) Telephone number
 - j) General e-mail address (if available)

Comments:

58. Please, provide a list of the local individuals/entities responsible for registering voters (see Question 11) and those administering elections; include their name/entity, title, complete mailing address, telephone number, and general e-mail address (if available). In some cases, these two activities are carried out by one individual/entity and in others they are divided between two or more; please, identify which individual is responsible for each of the activities.

- a) Name
- b) Title
- c) Agency/Office
- d) Role (voter registration, election administration, or both)
- e) Street address
- f) P.O. Box number
- g) City
- h) State
- i) Zip code
- j) Telephone number
- k) General e-mail address (if available)

Comments:

U.S. Election Assistance Commission

EAC Commissioners

Chair Donetta L. Davidson
Vice Chair Rosemary E. Rodriguez
Commissioner Caroline Hunter
Commissioner Gracia M. Hillman

EAC Staff

Thomas Wilkey, Executive Director
Juliet Hodgkins, General Counsel



U.S. Election Assistance Commission

1225 New York Ave., NW
Suite 1100
Washington, DC 20005
1-866-747-1471 (toll free)
HAVAinfo@eac.gov
www.eac.gov